

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff

Archaeological desk-based assessment

May 2018

A report for Cardiff Parkway Developments Ltd
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GGAT report no. 2018/030

Project no.P1950

National Grid Reference:

ST 25048 80915



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Summary

The Projects Department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by Cardiff Parkway Developments Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in preparation for a proposed business park, park and ride, and new parkway railway station, off Land at St Mellons, Cardiff. The desk-based assessment reviewed information held by the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), Scheduled Monument and Listed Building information, as well as examining aerial photographs, cartographic and documentary sources.

A total of 39 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the Study Area (centred at NGR ST 25048 80915, a 1km buffer around the development area, Figure 1). This included six listed buildings and one Registered Historic landscape. It is considered that the proposed development is likely to have a direct effect on two sites of archaeological interest. The Historic landscape (HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels) and field system (86852) which comprises field boundaries, reens, sluices, footbridges and remains of medieval ridge and furrow. A 'Major' effect is envisaged on HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels (Landscape), 86852 Wentlooge Levels (Field system) and all features associated with them. No effect is envisaged on the remaining 37 sites. No Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens were present within the proposed development area.

Decisions regarding the approval of land use are the duty of the archaeological advisors to the LPA, however given that a large proportion of the site lies in a Historic Landscape decisions would be made in close consultation with Cadw (the Welsh Government's historic environment service). There is a likelihood that Cadw and/or the LPA would recommend such works as a geophysical survey or evaluation trenches to help inform them of the archaeological potential of the development area. It is the opinion of GGAT (Projects) that an archaeological watching brief would be the minimum level of intervention that would be imposed on the development but it is likely that some degree of preconstruction investigative works will be called for.

The work has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (2017).

Acknowledgements

The project has been managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Senior Project Manager) and the report was researched and prepared by Daria Dobrochna Dabal MA (Archaeologist) and Sophie Lewis-Jones BA ACIfA (Archaeologist) of GGAT Projects. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte James-Martin BA ACIfA (Assistant Project Manager). The author is grateful to, the staff of the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Nigel Davies (Cadw), Lynne Moore (RCAHMW), the Archives Wales for their assistance and to the work colleagues of GGAT, particularly Charlotte James-Martin, Martin Tuck and Johnny Crawford for help in research and general guidance.

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Abbreviations

CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
EXXXXXX:	Event of archaeological significance recorded in the HER
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT Curatorial)
HLCA:	Historic Landscape Characterisation Area (in Cadw and Icomos 1998).
LB:	Listed Building
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NLW:	National Library of Wales
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
PGW:	Registered Park and Garden in Wales (Cadw and ICOMOS UK 1998)
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER - indicated by a letter suffix, in this case 'g' or 's')
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument (prefixed by the letters GM)

1. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The following legislation has been noted as relevant for the current assessment.

Legislation

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Act makes amendments to The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and to The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It aims to deliver improved protection of scheduled monuments and listed buildings in Wales, to enhance the management of the historic environment and to establish a greater degree of transparency and duty regarding decisions that affect the historic environment. It also includes provisions concerning historic place names, a historic environment record for each local authority in Wales and for the formation of the Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Act was introduced to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters. It necessitates Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument.

The Act sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act sets out the legislative requirements which must be regarded in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or a conservation area. The Act (Section 66) states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Policy

Planning Policy Wales 2016

These acts form part of the wider Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Chapter 6 of which deals with the protection of the historic environment in Wales. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. The Objectives of PPW are to:

- conserve and enhance the historic environment, which is a finite and non-renewable resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales;
- recognise its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life, and its importance as a resource to be maintained for future generations;
- base decisions on an understanding of the significance of Wales' historic assets;
- contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the past by making an appropriate record when parts of a historic asset are affected by a proposed change, and ensuring that this record or the results of any investigation are securely archived and made publicly available;
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites in Wales;

- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales; and
- conserve areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

Technical Advice Notice (TAN) 24 2017

The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) to be used in conjunction with PPW. This guidance replaces Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96 and 1/98. The TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; archaeological remains; Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; historic parks and gardens; historic landscapes; and historic assets of special local interest.

Standards and Guidance

Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA)

This guidance published in 2014 applies to all types of non-intrusive assessment of the historic environment and aims to define a framework of study for carrying out and the reporting of desk-based assessments in line with the CIfA Code of conduct.

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

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

Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (Cadw)

Cadw has published guidance for assessing the impacts of development on the setting of historic assets. It lays out the meaning behind the term ‘setting’ in relation to a historic asset and who and when the setting should be assessed. The guidance sets out a staged process of assessing the impact of change on a setting.

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

- Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

The guidance from Cadw states that Local planning authorities must consult Cadw on all planning applications which in their opinion are within the setting of a scheduled monument and meet certain criteria listed in the guidance document. Applications will need to include sufficient information to assess the impact of the proposal on the historic asset and its setting, but this should be proportionate to the likely impact of the proposal.

Local Development Plan

The Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in January 2016. It provides the framework for development and is used by the Council to guide and manage development, providing a basis by which planning applications will be determined.

Policy EN9 of the LDP relates to the conservation of the historic environment. Development relating to any of the heritage assets listed below (or their settings) will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it preserves or enhances that asset's architectural quality, historic and cultural significance, character, integrity and/or setting.

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed Buildings and their curtilage structures;
- Conservation Areas;
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas;
- Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens; or
- Locally Listed Buildings of Merit and other historic features of interest that positively contribute to the distinctiveness of the city

The Policy aims to set out the criteria against which proposals affecting Cardiff's heritage assets will be assessed. Occasionally built heritage will be a constraint, the need for preservation outweighing the benefit of development. More often, a heritage asset will be an opportunity for retaining local identity through the repair and reuse of historic assets and strengthening this through respect for local characteristics of design, for the interpretation of hidden heritage assets, or for the enhancement of the characteristic natural environment. All new developments within historic areas should be designed in such a way as to preserve or enhance their special character.

2. Methodology for study

The desk-based assessment comprises a review of existing information about the archaeological resource within a study area centred at NGR ST 25048 80915, which forms a 1km buffer around the development area (Figure 1). The assessment is intended to conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (2017).

Sources

Sources Consulted for this assessment are as follows:

- Cadw- scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered landscapes
- The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust curators of the Historic Environment Record- non-designated assets (Ref: 5719)
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales curators of the National Monuments Record- non-designated assets (Ref: RC 18-0018)
- Central Register of Air Photography for Wales-aerial photographs (Ref: W AP PR 18-010)
- Glamorgan Archives- Cartographic and documentary sources, along with relevant published information.
- Gwent Archives- Cartographic and documentary sources, along with relevant published information.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain viewer (geological data)

Assessment criteria

Direct effects (Monuments)

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these values are set out in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* paragraph 3.4 Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage).

- Category A: national importance
- Category B: regional importance
- Category C: local importance
- Category D: low importance

To these an additional category has been added

- Category U: unknown

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Ancient Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. **Values** assigned to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

The **condition** of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact
- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

For the purposes of desk-based assessments, **rarity** is assessed at regional level only. The following criteria are used:

- High: very few sites of this type are known
- Medium: the site is not unusual, but cannot be considered common
- Low: the site is quite common

Group association is where a connection between sites within the landscape can be demonstrated. These will usually be of the same period, but may include groups where the presence of an earlier site or sites has led to the formation of a later complex, or where an earlier site or sites can be shown to have acquired importance as part of a later complex. The criteria are as follows:

- High: the site forms part of an interconnected complex occupying a clearly definable landscape where little or no fragmentation has occurred
- Medium: the site is part of an interconnected complex, which is either limited in scope or badly fragmented
- Low: there are few or no other sites that are associated

Historical association is where there is a link between the site and known historical or cultural persons or events. Prehistoric sites, which are by definition before historical evidence, cannot have any contemporary historical association, but they may acquire later associations. For the Roman and Early-medieval periods, where survival of historical evidence is poor and patchy, any contemporary documentation at all will be important. Two classifications are given for historical association, one reflecting the certainty of the identification, and the other its importance. Only sites with certain or possible association can be assessed for importance, and historical association can only increase the importance of a site; the absence of it will never decrease its importance.

Historical association- identification

- Certain
- Possible
- Unknown

Historical association- importance

- High

- Medium
- Low

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The **confidence** with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed; or the source is unreliable

The **effect** of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Severe: total loss
- Major: significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- Minor: loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than if the development did not occur

Indirect Effects (Monument and Landscape settings)

Indirect effects identified for the archaeological resource include those of visibility and setting issues. Only monuments of National and Regional importance with a direct visual significance will be assessed for indirect effects. If the development is situated within (or sometimes in close proximity to) a Registered Historic Landscape then an ASIDOHL2 (Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape) assessment is usually required.

The following indirect visual assessment does not conform to the full ASIDOHL2 methodology. However, in order to ensure a thorough evaluation, indirect effects have been assessed employing the *principles* of ASIDOHL2.

Indirect effects to category A and B sites will be measured against criteria for the assessment of indirect, visual impacts based upon the ASIDOHL2 methodology in *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (2nd Edition 2007). The grading for the assessment is as follows:

- **Very severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are dominated or obscured by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, compromise the cultural integrity of the monument and its setting resulting in severance of historical links and/or degradation of an unaltered setting.
- **Severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are interrupted by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, largely affects the cultural value of the monument and its setting

resulting in possible severance of historical links and/or uncharacteristic change to a largely unaltered setting.

- **Considerable:** the development is significantly visible in or interrupts the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and change to a largely unaltered setting.
- **Moderate:** the development is visible in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and/or alteration to its setting.
- **Slight:** the development is noticeable in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development is noticeable and results in minor alteration to the setting of the monument.
- **Very slight:** the development is barely noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already largely altered and unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is barely noticeable and results in little discernible change to the setting.
- **None:** the development is not noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already altered and unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is not noticeable and results in no discernible change to the setting.

The assessment of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The following aspects will be considered when determining the results of the assessment.

- Any potential impacts that the development may have on the relationships of the monument to its surrounding landscape, including other monuments.
- The nature, extent and intrinsic value of the monument's setting, including its role in relation to the monument; the impact to both the immediate, essential setting and the wider setting is considered.
- Interference with the inter-visibility between the monument and other related monuments or particular landscape elements, impact to key viewpoints, vistas and lines of sight.

The purpose of the monument and significance of views to and from it will be considered in terms of visual intention. Whilst the location, construction and function of some monuments were specifically chosen to afford views of a particular area or monument(s), others may instead have been the targets of observation. The visual impact of the development in terms of form, scale, appearance and the effect of movement of constituent parts as well as the extent of encroachment of the development into the setting (both immediate and wider) of the monument should be considered.

Impacts to the direct lines of sight as well as impacts upon wider views of monuments will be determined and graded using the categories described above (very severe down to very slight).

Hedgerow Regulations

The Environment Act 1995 (section 95) allowed regulations to be drawn up to protect important hedgerows from activities that were not subject to planning consent. *The Environment Act 1995* and *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997* were specifically intended to provide objective criteria

of importance, which could be applied consistently across England and Wales. Thus although administered by the local planning authorities, the opportunity to develop local criteria for protection was restricted to designation as a key landscape characteristic for development control purposes (Section 7b ii) by the relevant date (April 1997). The regulations permit the removal of any hedgerow (including any stretch of hedgerow) for 'carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted' on the basis that the development control process provides a framework for weighing up the loss of hedgerows against the benefits of a proposal. Thus in such a context the significance of surviving hedgerows needs to be considered.

The regulations were the subject of a review by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, *Review of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997* (1998), which suggested a simplified set of criteria, notably to include all pre-1845 or pre-1800 hedgerows where the field system is substantially complete. The Government noted the proposed changes but has not endorsed them (*The Government's response to the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's Report 'The Protection of Field Boundaries' 1999*). The 1997 criteria therefore remain in force. Judicial Review of the application of the regulations (*Flintshire County Council v NAW and Mr J T Morris*) has clarified the interpretation of some of the criteria.

The criteria of historic importance in *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997* can be summarised as:

- marking a parish or township boundary
- incorporating or associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the SMR at the relevant date
- marking a pre-1600 AD manor or estate boundary, or related to a building of such a manor or estate
- part of a field system pre-dating 1845 shown on a map in a Record Office
- part of a pre-1845 field system that is substantially complete
- part of a pre-1845 field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic

There are other criteria relating to rights of way and ecology.

3. Background

Location, Topography and Geology

The site lies on the eastern outskirts of Cardiff sharing a boundary with Newport and on the Gwent Levels, to the south of St Mellons Business Park between Cypress Drive and Heol Las. The proposed development area is centred on NGR ST 25077 80936 (Figure 1). The proposed development area is largely located in the Parish of St Mellons with one field at the southern extent being located in the Parish of Peterstone.

The development area is largely rural and comprises fields and hedgerows, surrounded by residential housing of St Mellons to the west, business estate to the north, farming land and a few plots of land with power plants, houses and outbuildings to the east and fields to the south. The southern part of the development area is divided by the main Newport to Cardiff train line running from the north-east to the south-west. Topographically, the ground is gently rising up to the north.

The geology of the development area consists of St Maughans Formation (interbedded purple, brown and green sandstones and red mudstones with intraformational conglomerates containing calcrete clasts) at the northern part of the site and Mercia Mudstone Group bedrock (dominantly red, less commonly green-grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones with thick halite-bearing units in some basinal areas. Thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite widespread; sandstones are also present) located at the southern part. The bedrocks are overlain almost entirely by Tidal Flat Deposits (generally a consolidated soft silty clay, with layers of sand, gravel and peat. Characteristically low relief; from the tidal zone) except of the western central part where Till (Devensian) is present (BGS 2018).

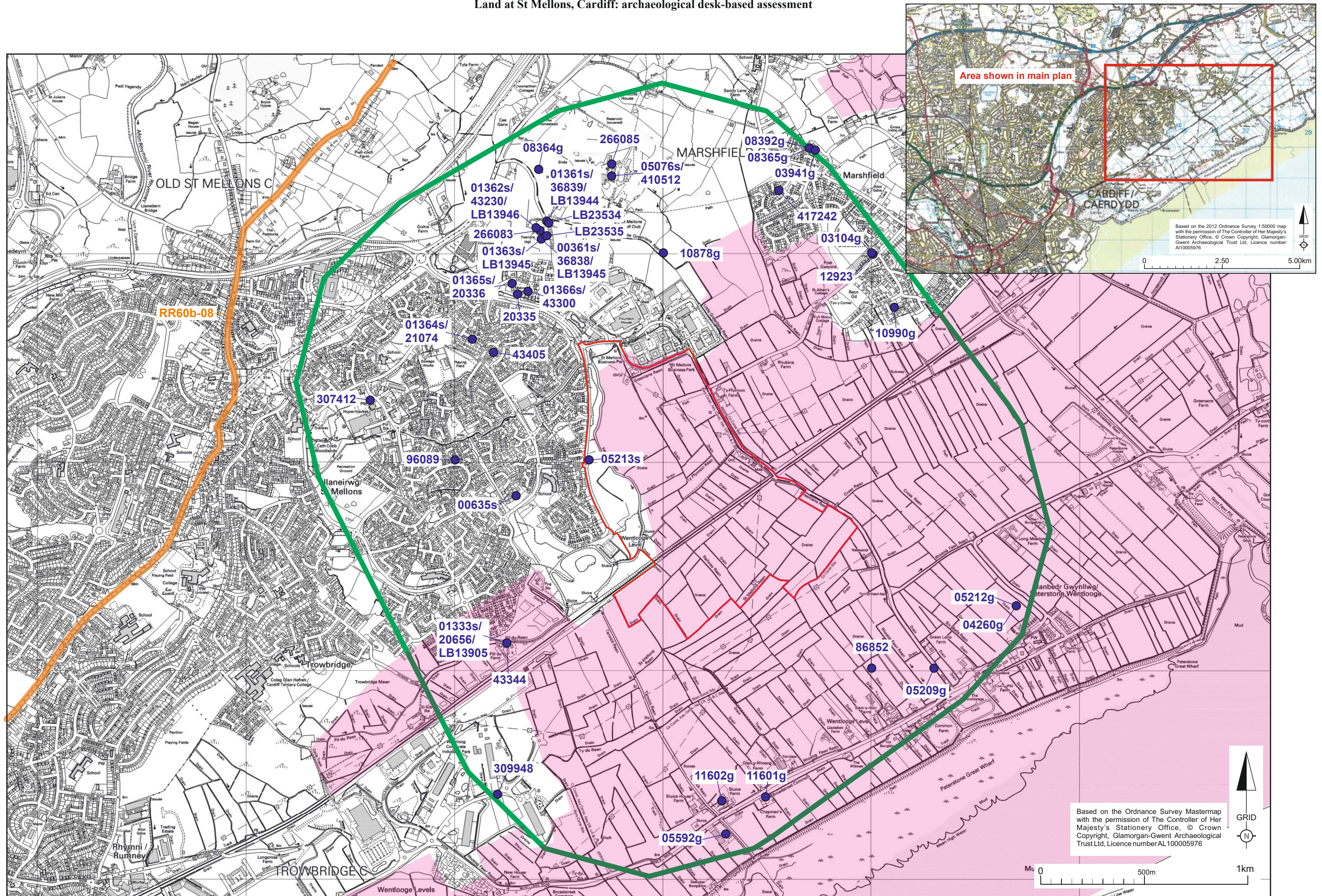


Figure 1. Study area (green outline), development area (red outline), sites of archaeological interest (blue), Roman road (orange) and Registered Historic Landscape HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels (pink).

General historical and archaeological background

The site is part of the historic landscape HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels (Figure 1) for which a general archaeological and historical background is known and for which the pattern of activity is understood. The Gwent Levels comprise approximately 111km² of reclaimed land, located between the rivers Ely and Wye (Rippon 1996: 4). The Levels are an artificial landscape which was created by the enclosing and draining of tidal saltmarshes and originate in the Roman period (Maynard 1995: 5). The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape and the site of Special Scientific Interest, as they are the largest and most significant example of ‘‘hand-crafted’’ landscape in Wales (Hart 2008: 5).

The topography and geology of the surrounding area is key to understanding human activity on the site. The Levels are known to have a rich and wide range of archaeological features and artefacts dating from prehistoric finds to modern Second World War defence structures. Therefore, the Levels are regarded as a uniquely rich archaeological and historical resource in Wales (Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS UK 1998).

Prehistoric (up to AD43)

Archaeological evidence has shown that the Gwent Levels have been exploited from the Mesolithic period onwards; the levels were a tidally-inundated saltmarsh until the end of the Iron Age (Rippon, 1996: 9). Evidence of the human activity is known on the ridge of high ground running broadly parallel to the coast along which the modern A48 road runs. The ridge is located approximately 1km north of the development area. Also, numerous finds, archaeological features and structures have been discovered along the coast line and at Peterstone Great Wharf which lies approximately 1.2km to the south-east from the development boundary. These scattered finds of prehistoric material are direct evidence for prehistoric activity in the area of St Mellons inland and Peterstone on the coast and dating mostly to the Bronze Age. A bronze axe head was recovered approximately 1.5km west of the development area (PRN 00641s), three pottery sherds from Trevisker-type vessel (PRN 05718g) found about 1.3km away, and a small encampment of Bronze Age date near Peterstone Gout, approximately 1.5km to the west of the study area (Yates et al. 2001).

Roman (AD43 to 410)

There is significant known Roman activity in this region, to the west successive forts were constructed in Cardiff (PRN 00101s), on the east side of the Taff, on the site where the Medieval Cardiff Castle was later constructed. To the east, significant Roman occupation was present with the construction of the headquarters of the Second Augusta Legion at Caerleon, together with extensive civilian activity which developed in parallel. The development area lies between these two settlements and it is likely that the locality was heavily influenced by the Roman presence in the region.

A major Roman road, Iter XII of the Antonine Itinerary, running from Carmarthen to Wroxeter, is believed to have run through Cardiff connecting the fort there to the road network, although there is little physical evidence for its existence (RR 60b-08, Figure 1). The route is believed to be fossilised by modern roads, and is thought to follow the line of the modern Newport Road (A48), which runs 1.5km north west of the development area. It is possible, that trackways or spurs from this road would have developed and they may be found close to the site. One of the reens flanking the minor roadway that forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development is shown as *Greenlane Reen*. The name *Greenlane* is often found in association with ancient and Roman trackways as it is possible that this road has a very old origin. Also, at the foreshore

at Peterstone, 0.8km from the study area boundary, a pottery assemblage of Roman date was found (PRN 05259g) (Tuck 2004).

Early Medieval (410AD to 1086) and Medieval (1086 to 1536)

Generally, the Levels medieval landscape was dominated by pastures and meadows, of which the majority were common lands, but others belonged to extensive ecclesiastical estates.

The history of Peterstone Wetlooge, located approximately 1.3km to the south east on the estuary, is well known and may be used as a general guide for the history of the proposed development area. The date attributable to St Peters Church (PRN 00020g) in Peterstone Wentlooge is uncertain. The account given by Coxe in his book titled: *An Historical Tour in Monmouth* (1801) suggests that the church was built in the 12th century by Mabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon and wife of Robert Earl of Gloucester. She is said to have then handed the church to the St Augustine's Abbey in Bristol along with sixty acres of land associated with the parish of Peterstone (Coxe 1801, 73-74). In disagreement to this date, Bradney (1993: 86) describes the church as having been built in the 14th century, making its date approximately two hundred years later than the date given by Coxe.

Peterstone Wentlooge may be also the site of monastery of St Peter of the Moor (PRN 00021g, PRN 0512g, Figure 1). Up until 1954 at least, foundations of an early building were visible to the east of the present church and were thought to be associated to the monastic building (Maynard 1995: 11). The stone figure (PRN 04269g) possible of a lady dated to c 1400AD may have originated from the monastery (Maynard 1995: 11).

Post-Medieval (1536 to the end of the 19th century) to Modern

The Gwent Levels have been in use continuously through the Post-Medieval period, which was the time when the gradual enclosure of common land was taking place. This process was completed only in the 19th century. There were several farms in the area as well as manor houses. Also, there is some evidence for increased drainage activity between c1625-1640 (Rippon 1996).

Inland of the present sea wall are the remains of a late 16th century sea wall (Scheduled Monument Gm474) constructed when pressure from rising tides and/or frequent floods made it necessary for new sea defences to be provided. This monument is of great importance as it is one of the few features that can be accurately dated; it is certain that the landward rectangular field pattern predates the construction of the sea wall and is thus considered a significant early landscape (Tuck 2004).

St Peters church Wentlooge (PRN 08243g) bears a mark on the east end that indicates the height that the water reached during the floods of 1606 at 1.80m above average sea levels and it is almost certain that the inundation would also have affected parts of the proposed development area (Bradney 1993: 86).

Site Specific Archaeological Background

The development largely falls within Rippon's Character Area 19: Trowbridge (Historic Landscape Characterisation The Gwent Levels). This is described as a medieval landscape of long, narrow 'planned' fields situated on the lower-lying back fen with drainage provided by a network of major reens and grips (internal field channels), and a series of minor 'green lanes' which may be medieval drove roads, typically delimited by drainage ditches, such as Heol Las [Green Lane] to the east (Rippon 1996: 26).

Also, it shares the eastern and southern boundary with Area 17: Peterstone, which is characterised by trapezoidal blocks of very long, narrow fields defined as Roman (Rippon 1996: 26).

There were 39 sites of archaeological interest within the study area recorded on the HER (Table 1). In addition to that there are 35 events recorded by the HER (Appendix V).

Previous investigations and potential for remains

Thirty-five events of archaeological significance recorded by the HER (Appendix V) have taken place within the study area and two of which took place within the proposed development area itself.

An archaeological watching brief (E005011, Figure 2) - Wentloog and Rhosog Fawr Culverts Wentloog - was undertaken during the excavation of two re-en connecting culverts at Wentloog and Rhosog Fawr in 2008. There were no identified archaeological features, deposits or artefacts found within the excavated area (HER).

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Cardiff County Council to undertake a desk-based assessment (E002980) for the potential effect over two proposed highway options at St Mellons, Cardiff. There was no direct effect on any identified sites within the assessment apart from a stretch of South Wales Main Railway Line and the Historic Landscape Gwent Levels, however both proposals were assumed to affect the landscape of field boundaries and re-en systems. The effect on the 'planned' Roman origin landscape was unknown, as well as potential unknown archaeological sites, of which the effect could only be estimated with prior exploratory work, including programmes of geophysical survey and evaluation, and record by survey (Mackintosh 2000).

An archaeological evaluation (E005135, Figure 2) of the land between Crickhowell Rd and Willowbrook Drive, Trowbridge, Cardiff was undertaken in 2005. A total of 26 trenches were excavated and several archaeological features were recognised across the site. The evaluation identified a Roman farmstead. The remains of a ditched enclosure dated to the mid to late 3rd to 4th centuries (04113s), evidence of a substantial structure inside the enclosure and a significant amount of cultural material (pottery and bones) were discovered. Also, a possible trackway leading to the settlement was discovered. Moreover, several undated features, such as ditches, were also exposed across the site and it is possible they were associated with the Roman drainage system. Within some Roman features flint tools dating to the late Neolithic/Bronze Age were discovered. Also, a number of later drainage ditches contained Post-medieval and modern artefacts (Brett 2005a).

An archaeological evaluation (E005056, Figure 2) on land at Trowbridge Rd, St Mellons, Cardiff was carried out in 2004. The evaluation concentrated on an area identified by a previous geophysical survey. Excavated trenches revealed a system of Roman drainage ditches and probable building or buildings of late 2nd/early 3rd century or later date. Finds recovered from the site included a large quantity of Roman pottery and two sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery (Havard 2004).

An archaeological evaluation (E000128, Figure 2) was undertaken on land south of the Beacon Centre, Harrison Drive, St Mellons, Cardiff in 2007. Two trenches were excavated within the area and no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation. Also, no finds were recovered from the site (Hart J. 2007).

An archaeological evaluation (E005412, Figure 2) was carried out on land off Harrison Drive, St Mellons, Cardiff in 2006. No archaeologically significant features and no significant finds were recovered from the site (Hood 2006).

An archaeological field evaluation (E002491, Figure 2) was undertaken by GGAT of the land to the south of the railway line at the southeast of Trowbridge, Cardiff in 1999. The results of the evaluation confirmed previous geotechnical work results in the area in form of estuaries clays and peat deposits. No archaeological features were recovered within the development area (Sell 1999).

An archaeological watching brief was carried out (E004719, Figure 2) at Wentlooge Corporate Park, Cardiff in 2002. Thirty geological trial pits were excavated and a peat layer probably dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age was evident in the excavated features. Also, in one pit a possible buried Roman land surface was found. Archaeological finds recovered from the site included a wooden post of possible Bronze age date, Roman brick/tile, and multiple pottery sherds of Post-medieval origin (Gilbert 2002).

A watching brief (E005067, Figure 2) was undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during the laying of a pipeline at numerous properties at Peterston, Newport in 2008. Archaeological finds recovered from the site formed a small collection of 15th-17th century ceramics and no certain archaeological features were revealed during the ground works (Hart R. 2007).

A watching brief (E005765, Figure 2) was undertaken at St. Albans, 92 St Mellons Rd, Marshfield in 2016. There were a small number of 18th/20th century pottery recovered from the site and no significant archaeological features were noticed during the works. All contexts had been disturbed by earlier ground works (Phillips 2016).

A watching brief (E002002, Figure 2) was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of two dwellings at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield in 2009. The watching brief confirmed that most of the site had been disturbed by earlier ground works and the only surviving archaeological feature was the upper part of a ditch or reen which ran roughly east-west across the site (HER).

An archaeological field evaluation (E004077, Figure 2) on land south of, and adjacent to, 62b Marshfield Road, Marshfield in 2013, revealed no archaeological features within six excavated trenches. Only a small number of modern finds were noted in the topsoil (HER).

A watching brief (E004525, Figure 2) was carried out at 3 Catherine Drive for the construction of a scree wall in 2012. No significant archaeological features or structures were found and only four pottery sherds and two metal objects dated to 19th/20th century were recovered from the site (HER).

An archaeological watching brief (E004668, Figure 2) was carried out at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport, during groundworks for the construction of two detached houses in 2003. The watching brief followed an earlier evaluation on the site (E004669). The shallow nature of the excavations for the proposed development meant that a full examination of the historical uses of the site was not possible. Traces of ridge and furrow earthworks, noticed during the previous evaluation works, were observed on the site. Notable in the north east corner of the site was an area of exposed natural with right angled sides that was undisturbed by the ridge

and furrow. Also, a significant assemblage of unstratified 13th-14th century and Post-medieval pottery was recovered during the fieldworks (HER).

In 2003, an archaeological evaluation (E004669, Figure 2) was undertaken on land at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport. The evaluation comprised of the excavation of five trial trenches across the site, which revealed evidence for Post-medieval activity in the form of rubble and a wall foundation. Also, evidence of ridge and furrow, and a single Medieval ditch were discovered (HER).

An archaeological evaluation (E005082, Figure 2) was undertaken on land at Fletcher's Garden Centre, Marshfield in 2005. The evaluation identified a Post-medieval/modern ditch associated with a field boundary depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1883). Also, an undated palaeochannel was recorded (Brett 2005b).

An archaeological watching brief (E005116, Figure 2) was carried out at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport in 2004. During excavations of one of foundation trenches, a reen (ditch) was found which produced Post-medieval and modern finds (HER).

An archaeological evaluation (E005215, Figure 2) was undertaken on a plot of land at the Green, Wellfield Rd, Marshfield Newport in 2005. The only feature of note was a Post-medieval ditch in one of the evaluation trenches. (HER).

An archaeological evaluation (E005293, Figure 2) was undertaken on land off Catherine Drive, Marshfield, Newport Gwent in 2004. No archaeological finds or features were noticed during the survey (HER).

An archaeological watching brief (E005505, Figure 2) during groundworks for a new extension at Dunvegan Cottage, Marshfield in 2013. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief (HER).

An archaeological evaluation (E005609, Figure 2) on land adjacent to Post Gwynne Farm, St. Mellons Road, Newport in 2007, revealed Post-Medieval finds (pottery, glass vessel, pipe and some animal bones) and one (of two) trenches showed a linear feature probably a nineteenth century drainage ditch (HER).

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological watching brief (E002166, Figure 2) during the construction of the Wentlooge Water Supply pipeline. No features of archaeological significance were encountered and the only feature identified within the area was the 19th century well (Williams 1996).

The study area lies within the boundary of the recent (2015) Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project (E005431). No direct evidence of Roman activity has been found in the proposed development site (Allen et al 2015).

The remaining events are seven desk based assessments; one environmental impact assessment; one management plan landscape; one field visit; one post-excavation investigation; and one laser scanning survey (for details see Appendix V).

HER noted thirty-five events within the study area, twenty of which were archaeological intrusive fieldworks and took place within the immediate area of the proposed development (Figure 2). These works revealed one site to the south with Neolithic/Bronze Age finds

(E004719); three sites where Roman materials were present (two to the south-west: E005135 and E005056; and to the south (E004719); three sites with Medieval finds (two to the east (E004669 and E004668) and one to the south-east (E005067); and six sites to the east where Post-Medieval materials and features were found (E005765, E005609, E005215, E005116, E004669 and E005082).

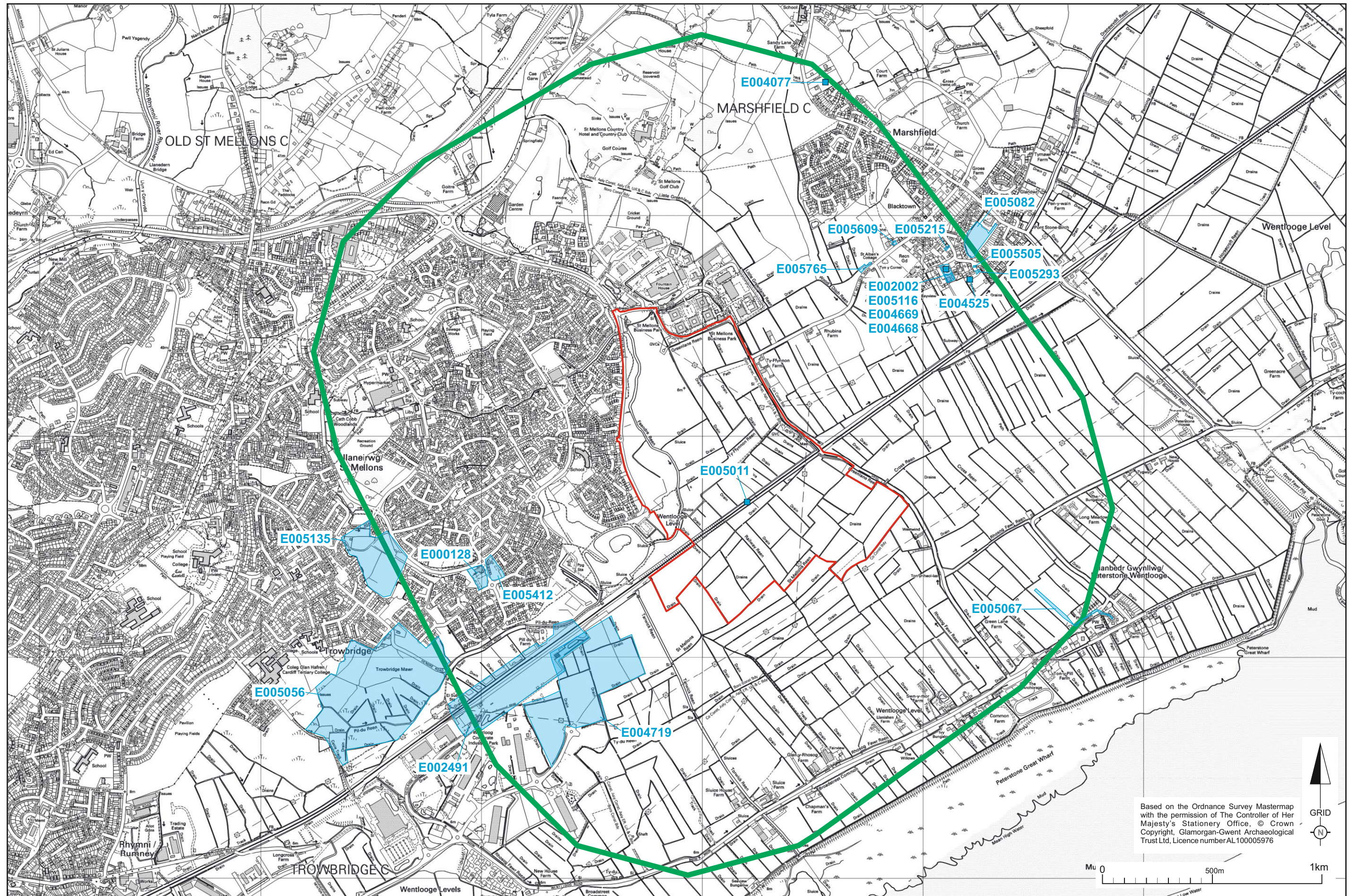


Figure . Archaeological events (ground intrusive works only) listed on the HER

4. Review of Cartographic, Aerial and Documentary Resources:

Cartographic (Appendix I and II)

Commissioners of sewers survey 1830-1 (in: Rippon 1996, Fig. 39)

On the map of Wentlooge level from 1830-1, the proposed development area is depicted as fields. The map is lacking detail but the field boundaries and roads closely resemble the pattern shown on the later Tithe Map. Field patterns indicate a planned landscape made of rectangular or trapezoidal long narrow plots of land.

1846 Tithe Map of the Parish of Saint Mellons in the County of Monmouth (Figure 3) and 1844 Tithe Map of the Parish of Peterstone in the County of Monmouth

The Tithe Map of the Parish of St Mellons, shows that this area consisted entirely of fields and green lanes framed by two large reens. A reen called '*Vaindra Reen*' is shown on the map running parallel to the west boundary of the proposed development area and another drainage ditch called '*Green Lane Reen*' is depicted at the eastern boundary.

The proposed development area comprises of 79 fields and parts of fields. The fields listed in the Apportionment book are having no specific names and are listed under general land names like: Tyn Y Parc; Tyn In Collen, Vaindre Vach; Vendre Vawr; Goytra; Pen Y Pill; Wern Gething; Mill and Land; Pill Du and Tyla. All these names seem to be derived from the nearby farms or landscape features such as reens.

Information in the Apportionment Book (Table 3 in Appendix III) suggests that the proposed development area belonged to several landowners from who Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, Baronet, K.H. held most of the land. Other landowners were: Cummins, Catherine; Davies, William (Farmshillian); Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet; Powell, Thomas; Richard, Mary; Rosser, John; Sam and Edward Morgan (lessee); Same, and William Roberts, sen. (lessee.); Thomas, Thomas; Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys and Waters, Thomas.

The development has one field (529) which is shown on the Tithe of Peterstone. The boundaries remain unchanged from the Tithe to the current.

The lands were used as a mixture of pastures and arable fields. The relevant apportionment is included in Table 3 and 4 in Appendix III.

First Edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, although much more detailed than the Tithe Maps, suggests that little change had occurred since 1846. The field pattern and roads are the same, except the southern part of the proposed development area, where several fields had been divided by the Great Western Railway train line running from the north-east to the south-west. The stream called Faindre Reen ('*Vaindra Reen*' on the Tithe map) to the west and the ditch/reen called Greenlane Reen on the eastern boundary are shown unchanged. Moreover, there is a small rectangular structure, probably a barn, depicted in the northern part of field 809 (Tithe map parcel numbers) and another one at the north-west corner of field 666 (Tithe map parcel numbers). Also, two footbridges are named and located at the west and south boundary of field 788 (Tithe map parcel numbers). Directly to the south of the train line in fields 799, 798, 797 and 796 (Tithe map parcel numbers) there is an area with osiers and coniferous trees. Some of the boundaries are depicted with trees and most of them are depicted as reens (double line), apart from the fields to the west of Faindre Reen (single line).

Second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5)

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows no change in the comparison with the First Edition. Also, two structures noticed previously on the map are still shown. The stream along the western boundary is spelled differently: Faendre Reen. Moreover, three small footbridges are marked on a line drawn between Wern-getin and Carn-y-wenci farms (both outside the proposed development area). The trees growing on the fields and their boundaries are no longer depicted, therefore it is possible that they had been cut down sometime between 1883 and 1901. There is just one area with trees left on the map in the northern corner of centrally located field 637. Also, two footbridges to the south of the train line are no longer annotated.

Third edition (1920) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6)

Little change had taken place in the area, the train line, roads and field pattern stay the same. The small rectangular structures depicted on both previous OS maps are no longer shown. A public footpath, is shown marked by a dotted line, linking Wern-gethin farm and newly established Ffynnon Slwt farm (both located outside the proposed development area). This footpath runs on the line of the footbridges noted on the 2nd edition OS map. The footbridge depicted on the First Edition of OS map at the southern boundary of field 793 (now 696) is shown again.

Fourth edition (1947) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7)

No change is visible to the proposed development area on the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map. The field pattern stays the same as well as the footpath and footbridges.

Aerial Photography (Appendix II and IV)

The earliest examined aerial photographic coverage of the area dated from 1946 and this photo along with other photos up until the photographs taken in 1975 show the development area as farming land (fields and pastures divided by reens, Plate 5). The greatest change appears in the 1978 photographs, which shows the creation of the pond to the south-west of the proposed development area and the removal of a few field boundaries (boundaries between fields 667, 668, 786 and 787 on the Tithe map). The photographs covering the larger study area show substantial groundworks taking place between 1981 and 1985 (pipe line/drainage works across the site). Also, some time after 1988, the steady growth of housing and the business park which bounds the development on the west and north was started.

Careful examination of the aerial photos suggests that in some fields the remains of probable Medieval or Post-medieval ridge and furrow exist (particularly at the fields along the train line and Faendre Reen, Plate 6 and 7). Also, the remains of old drainage works of unknown period were noted (rectangular lines within the field boundaries; Plate 5, 6 and 7) and probable old reen line on the field 809 on the Tithe map (Plate 5).

No new sites were discovered within the proposed development area from examination of the aerial photos.

Documentary

Parts of the study area of the development area are shown on Plans of the estates of the [of Cefn Mably] surveyed by William Jones dated 1767 (DKT/E/1/1). The plans are fairly

fragmented but some areas can be matched to the field patterns surrounding the development. Plate 1 shows an area just to the east of the development area, while the lower fields shown on Plate 2 shows the north western part of the development area including fields 670, 671 and 780 (using the tithe field numbers for reference).

Part of the development area was shown on a plan of a proposed Railway line through St Mellons dated 1896 (DA/130). This plan illustrates a narrow strip of land just to the north of the existing railway (Plate 3) which shows the fields 792, 793, 793s, 801, 802, 804, 805, 809. The field patterns remain unchanged from the OS mapping of similar date and no further features are shown. The plan also shows it is in County of Monmouth, not Glamorgan as it is now.

The entire development area was also viewed on the 1947 map showing boundaries (existing and proposed) of Cardiff Borough, Cardiff Rural District, Magor and St Mellons Rural District, and Penarth Urban District (BC/CD/21/4). The field patterns remain unchanged from the OS mapping of similar date and no further features are shown (Plate 4).

5.Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was conducted on 24th January 2018 in very wet conditions and a further walkover was conducted on 30th May 2018, during which the parts the development area which were accessible were photographed. A sample of photographs (Plate 8-Plate 15) illustrating the current condition of the site can be seen in Appendix II.

The site is located in a rural location but is immediately bounded to the north and west by development comprising industrial units and housing. The site is bisected near its southern extent by a railway line and electrical pylons cross the northern part of it. The site was flat and waterlogged with reens forming the boundaries around the site and between the fields. Many of the fields contained livestock which prohibited our entry. In the reens forming the boundary of the site (predominantly along the eastern boundary) multiple sluices and footbridges of varying construction type and date were observed and photographed, although there are probably more of these features throughout the site which were not accessible during the walkover.

No new sites or features of archaeological interest were noted during the site visit.

6. Archaeological Interests

A total of 39 sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the study area (see Figure 1, Table 1 and Appendix V and VI).

Five digit numbers with a letter suffix ('g' and 's') are Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) recorded in the regional HER. Four, five or six figure numbers without a letter suffix are National Primary Record Numbers (NPRNs) of the NMR, as supplied to the RCAHMW under the ENDEX agreement. Numbers preceded by the letters 'LB' are Listed Building numbers, whilst those prefixed by the letters 'HL' are Historic Landscapes.

Note that there is six Listed Buildings as one number appears twice due to the HER crossover of sites.

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests within Study Area

	ID	Site Name	NGR	Type	Period	Status
1	01333s, 20656, LB13905	Pill Du Farm, Hendre Road	ST 24244 80120	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
2	43344	Pil Du Outbuildings	ST 2424 8012	Buildings	Post-Medieval	-
3	LB23534	Entrance Gateway Faendre Hall	ST 24446 82143	Gateway	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
4	01361s, 36839, LB13944	Lodge at Faendre Hall	ST 24438 82150	Gate Lodge	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
5	01362s, 43230, LB13946	Faendre Hall Stables; Former Stable Block at Faendre Hall	ST 24384 82117	Stable	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
6	01363s LB13945	Vaindre Fawr Farmhouse	ST 24410 82070	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
7	00361s, 36838, LB13945	Faendre Hall	ST 24410 82070	House	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
8	266083	Faindre House, Garden, St Mellons	ST 24404 82104	Garden	Post-Medieval	-
9	LB23535	Circular Garden Seat at Faendre Hall	ST 24435 82078	Garden seat	Post-Medieval	Listed Building

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

	ID	Site Name	NGR	Type	Period	Status
10	HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels	Gwent Levels		Landscape		Historic Landscape
11	86852	Wentlooge Levels	ST 2600 8000	Field system - Landform	General	-
12	309948	Wentloog Industrial Park Dispersal Sheds	ST 2420 7939	Building (Defence)	20 th Century	-
13	01365s, 20336	Melrose Hall, Vaindre Lane	ST 2427 8185	House	Post- Medieval	-
14	01366s, 43300	Melrose Hall Stables	ST 2435 8181	Stable	Post- Medieval	-
15	20335	Melrose Cottage	ST 243 818	House	Post- Medieval	-
16	96089	St Mellons Busines Park	ST 24000 81000	Office	Post- Medieval	-
17	417242	Ansells Brewery Depot, Marshfield	ST 25555 82300	Depot	20 th Century	-
18	05076s, 410512	Llanarthen, St Mellons Country Club/Hotel, Marshfield	ST 24753 82367	House	19 th Century	-
20	266085	Llanarthen, Garden, Marshfield	ST2475382428	Garden	Post- Medieval	-
21	43405	Vaindre Vawr; Faendre Fawr; Barn	ST 2418 8152	Barn	Post- Medieval	-
22	01364s, 21074	Barn; Vaindre Fawr	ST 2408 8158	Farmhouse	Post- Medieval	-
23	12923	Sunday School, Black Town	ST 2601 8199	Chapel	Post- Medieval	-
24	307412	Church of the Resurrection, St Mellons	ST 2359 8129	Church	Post- Medieval	-
25	00635s	Wern Gelthin	ST 2429 8083	Farmhouse	Medieval	-
26	03104g	St Arthan's Chapel	ST 2682	Chapel	Medieval	-

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

	ID	Site Name	NGR	Type	Period	Status
27	03941g	The Old Vicarage, Marshfield	ST 2573 8249	Vicarage	Post-Medieval	-
28	04260g	Stone figure	ST 267 803	Findspot	Medieval	-
29	05209g	Site of gout	ST 263 800	Sluice gate	Unknown	-
30	05212g	Ruins 300' (90m) northwest of St Peter's Church	ST 267 803	Monastery	Unknown	-
31	05213s	Occupation lens at Rumney Great Wharf	ST 24642 81000	Buried Soil Horizon	Roman	-
32	05592g	Sluice House Farm	ST 253 792	Findspot	Medieval	-
33	08364g	Llanarthen (Llwyn Arthen)	ST 244 824	Chapel	Medieval	-
34	08365g	Possible site of Llanarthen	ST 2570 8250	Enclosure	Unknown	-
35	08392g	The Vicarage House, Marshfield	ST 2570 8250	Enclosure	Unknown	-
36	10878g	Windmill, Dowlais	ST 250 820	Windmill	Medieval	
37	10990g	Ridge & Furrow at Blacktown Farm	ST 26114 81737	Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	-
38	11601g	Chapman's Farm	ST 25492 79380	Building	Post-Medieval	-
39	11602g	Sluice Farm	ST 25280 79360	Building	Post-Medieval	-

7. Assessment

Effect of the proposed development on archaeological sites

It is considered that the proposed development is likely to have a direct effect on two sites of archaeological interest (Table 2), the historic landscape and field system comprised of field boundaries, reens, sluices, footbridges and remains of Medieval ridge and furrow.

A 'Major' effect is envisaged on HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels (Landscape), 86852 Wentlooge Levels (Field system) and all features associated with them. No effect is envisaged on the remaining 37 sites.

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered parks or Gardens were present within the proposed development area.

Table 2: Direct effects of the development on archaeological interests

ID	Site Name	Type	Period	Condition	Status	Value	Rarity	Group Association	Historical Association	Confidence	Effect
HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels	Gwent Levels	Landscape	Medieval /Post- Medieval	Near intact	Historic landscape	A/B	High	High	Possible	High	Major
86852	Wentlooge Levels	Field system	General	Near intact	-	A/B	High	High	Possible	High	Major

Justification of assessment

A detailed design scheme of proposed works has not been submitted prior to the preparation of this report. It is considered that the proposed development is likely to have a direct effect on Historic Landscape HLW(Gt) 2 Gwent Levels and 86852 Wentlooge levels field system.

The registered historic landscape covers most of the fields apart from the land mostly located to the west of Faendre Reen and the modern pond. The Levels have been entered on the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales and identified as being of 'exceptional historic importance'. The area has considerable potential for discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological interests. Apparently isolated features, individual artefacts or groups of objects may indicate more extensive areas/features of archaeological interest. The effect on potential sites is as yet unknown.

A 'Major' effect is also considered on the Wentlooge levels field system 86852 including reens, sluices, and footbridges but that is dependent on the construction details.

Indirect effect of the development on archaeological sites and landscapes

It is also necessary to consider the potential indirect effects on any nearby Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. A search of the HER, Cadw and RCAHMW reveals a total of 39 sites of historic interest within the study area centred at NGR ST 25048 80915. The majority of these are located to the north of the study area, and relate to the Post-medieval period. There are no Scheduled Monuments but six Listed Buildings.

The site visit judged that the development area is situated far enough away from all the monuments: Pill Du Farm, Hendre Road (01333s, 20656, LB13905); Entrance Gateway Faendre Hall (LB23534); Lodge at Faendre Hall (01361s, 36839, LB13944); Faendre Hall Stables (01362s, 43230, LB13946); Vaindre Fawr Farmhouse (01363s, LB13945); Faendre Hall (00361s, 36838, LB13945) and Circular Garden Seat at Faendre Hall (LB23535), so as not to be visible, as the landscape is flat with intervening trees and other buildings. Therefore, no indirect effect is envisaged upon these monuments.

8. Mitigation

The greater part of the development area lies within the Registered Historic Landscape HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels. Because of this there is the likely potential that an ASIDOHL2 (Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape) assessment will be called for.

It is considered that the proposed development will have a 'Major' effect on HLW(GT) 2 Gwent Levels (Landscape), 86852 Wentlooge Levels (Field system) and all features associated with them. Due to the unpredictable nature of the archaeological resource, there is also the potential for previously unknown archaeological sites to exist within the development area. Within the vicinity of the proposed development there was one site to the south with Neolithic/Bronze Age finds; three sites where Roman materials were present and three sites where Medieval finds were recovered.

In previous desk-based works such as a desk-based assessment for two proposed highway routes, which ran directly across the proposed development area (E002980: Mackintosh 2000) recommendations were made for programmes of geophysical survey and evaluation, and record by survey.

Decisions regarding the approval of land use are the duty of the archaeological advisors to the LPA, however given that a large proportion of the site lies in a Historic Landscape decisions would be made in close consultation with CADW (the Welsh Government's historic environment service). There is a likelihood that CADW and/or the LPA would recommend such works as a geophysical survey or evaluation trenches to help inform them of the archaeological potential of the development area. It is the opinion of GGAT (Projects) that the requirement of an archaeological watching brief would be the minimum level of intervention which would be imposed on the development but it is likely that some degree of prior investigative works will be called for.

In addition, if the removal of any historically important hedgerows, as described in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997), is necessary during the development, a scheme of historic hedgerow recording would be required.

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1844 Tithe Map of the Parish of Peterstone
1846 Tithe Map of the Parish of St Mellons (Gwent Archive)
1883 First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1920 Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1947 Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560

Documentary Sources

Plan of a proposed Railway line through St Mellons dated 1896 (Glamorgan Archives DA/130).
Plans of the estates of the [of Cefn Mably] surveyed by William Jones dated 1767 (Glamorgan Archives DKT/E/1/1).
Tithe apportionment
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Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

Appendix I

Map Regression

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment



Figure . Tithe Map of 1846 showing the development area (red)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

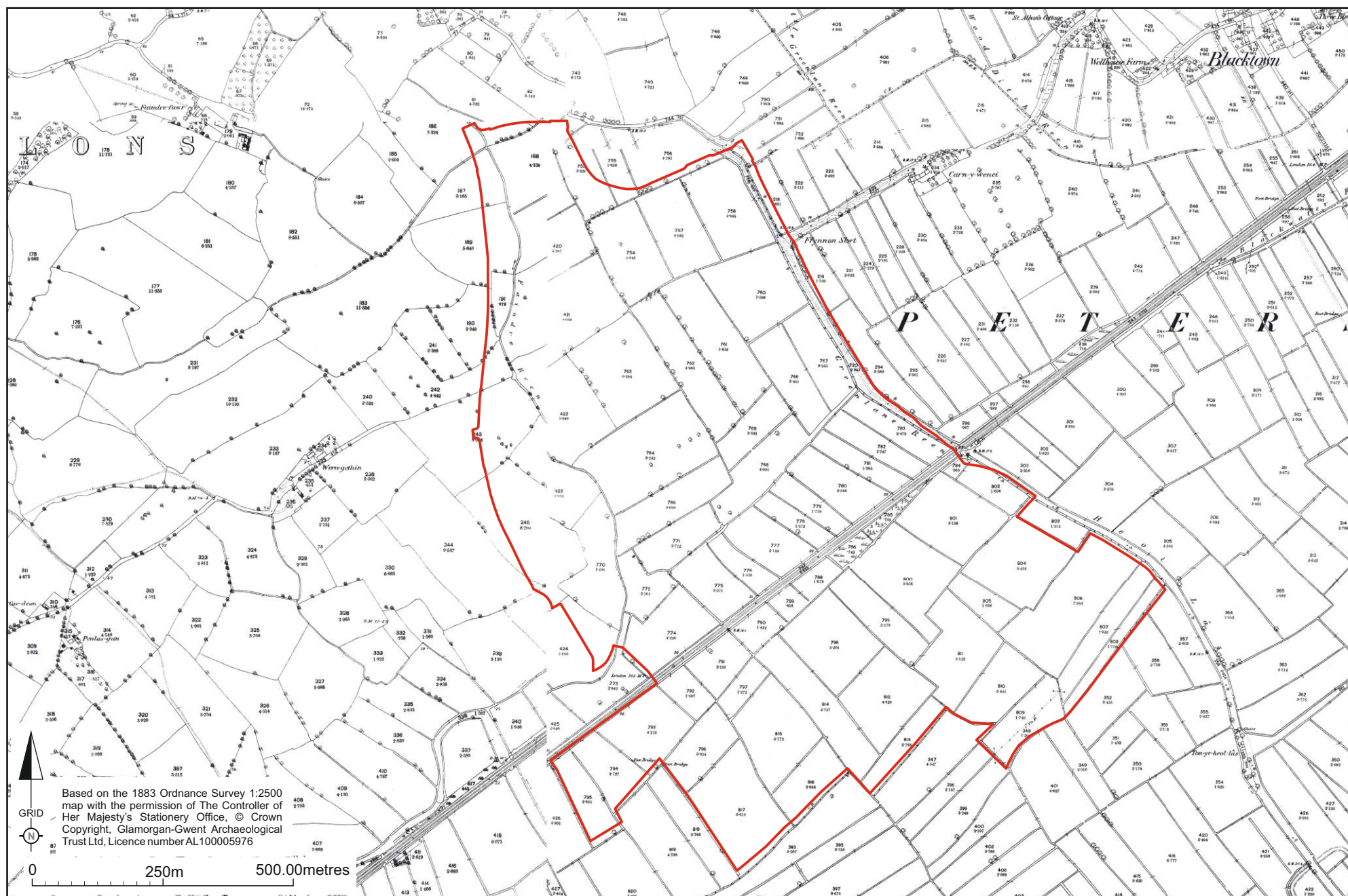


Figure 1 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1883) showing the development area (red)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

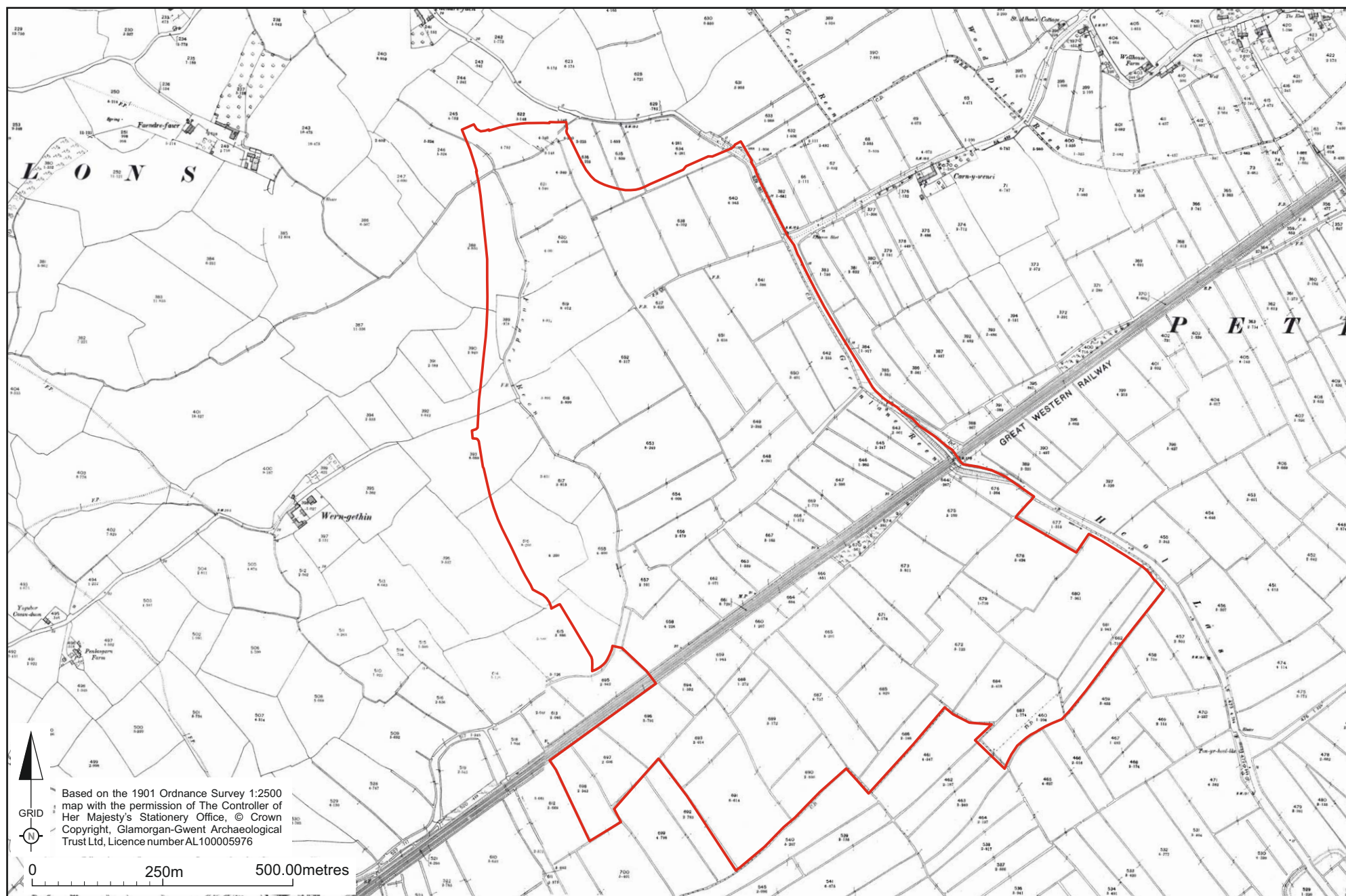


Figure . Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901) showing the development area (red)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

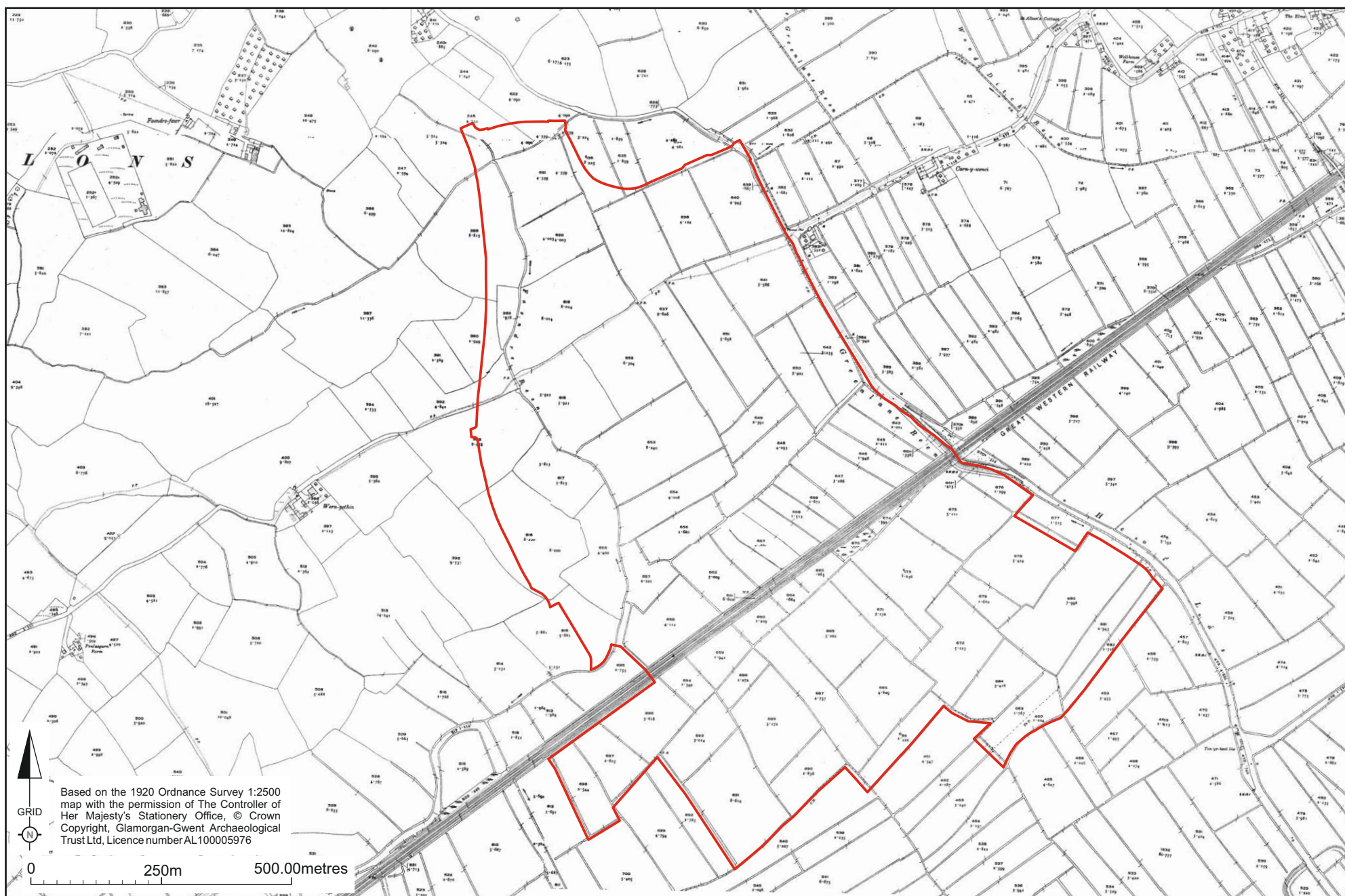


Figure 1 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (1920) showing the development area (red)

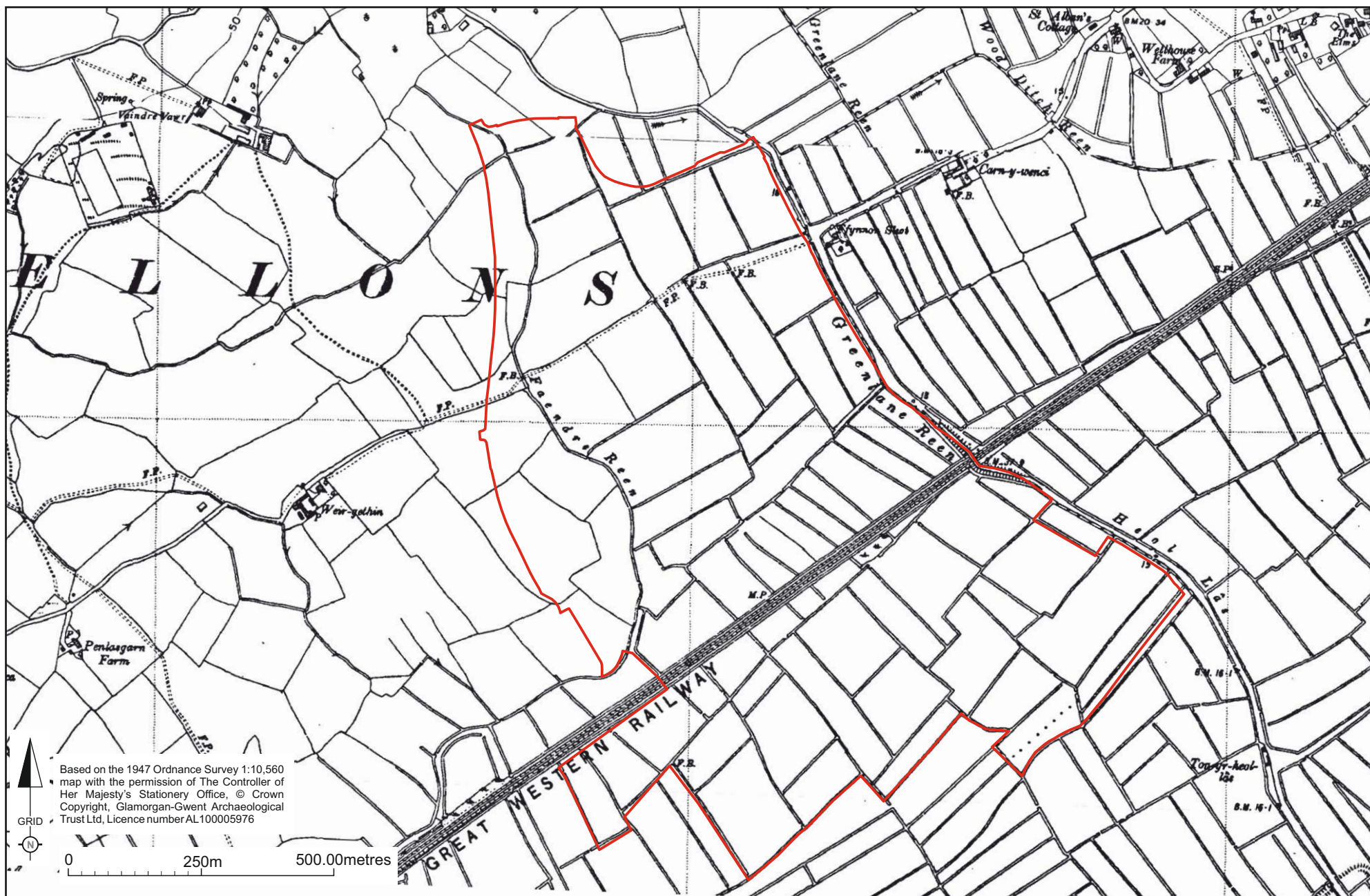


Figure 1. Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map (1947) showing the development area (red)

Appendix II: Plates

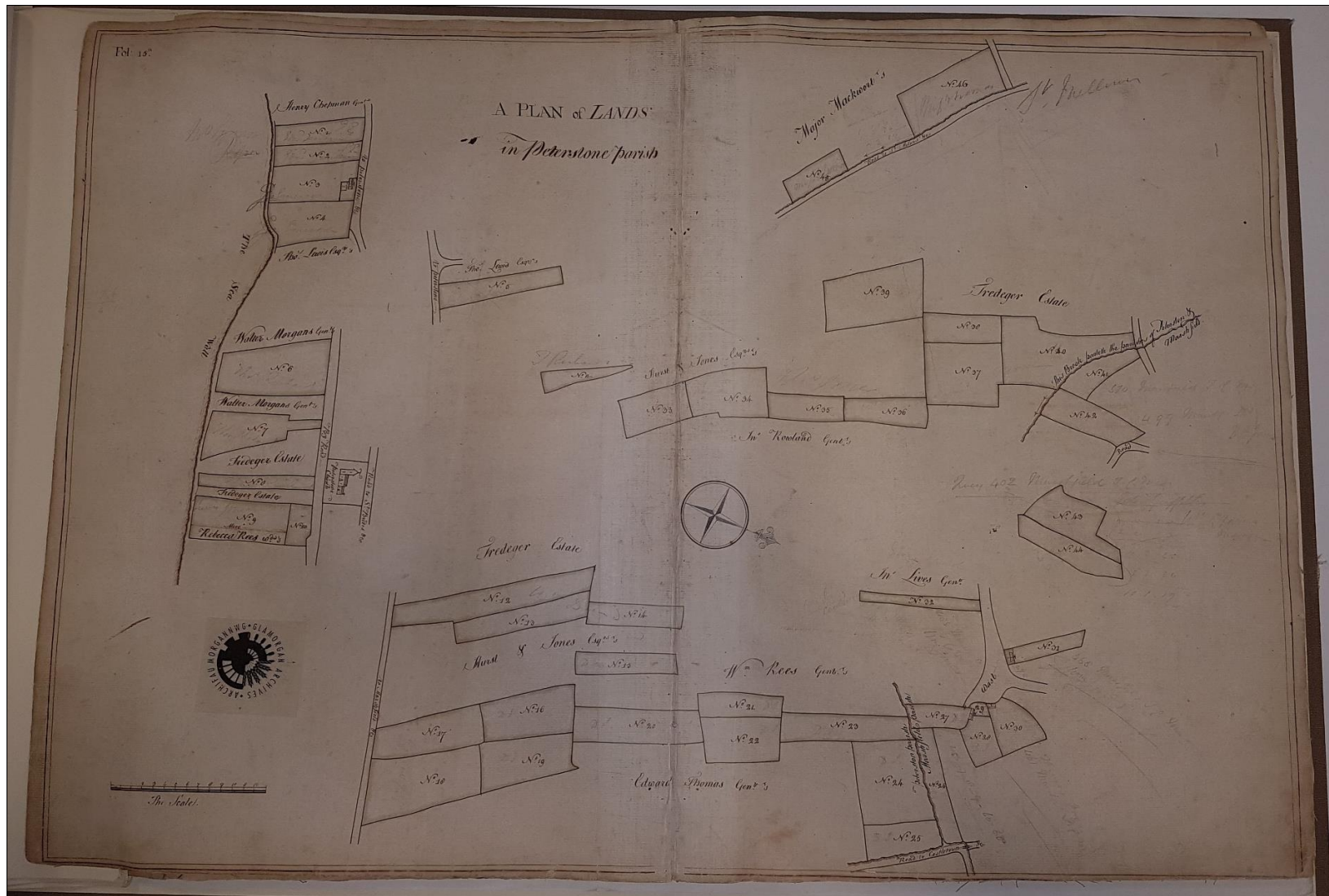


Plate 1. Plans of the estates [of Cefn Mably] surveyed by William Jones, 1767 (DKT/E/1/1, plan 15)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment



Plate 2. Plans of the estates [of Cefn Mably] surveyed by William Jones, 1767 (DKT/E/1/1, plan 16)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

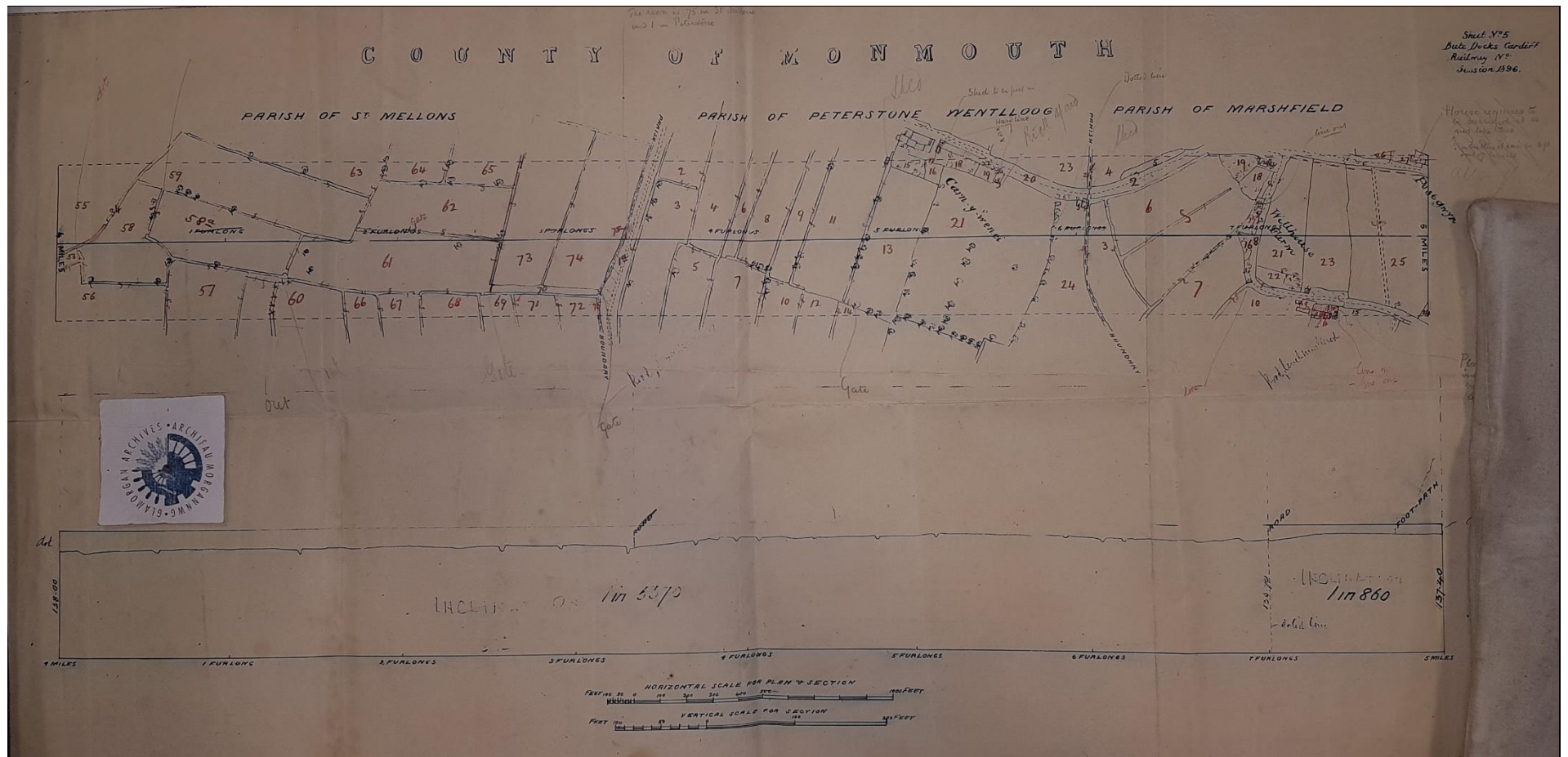
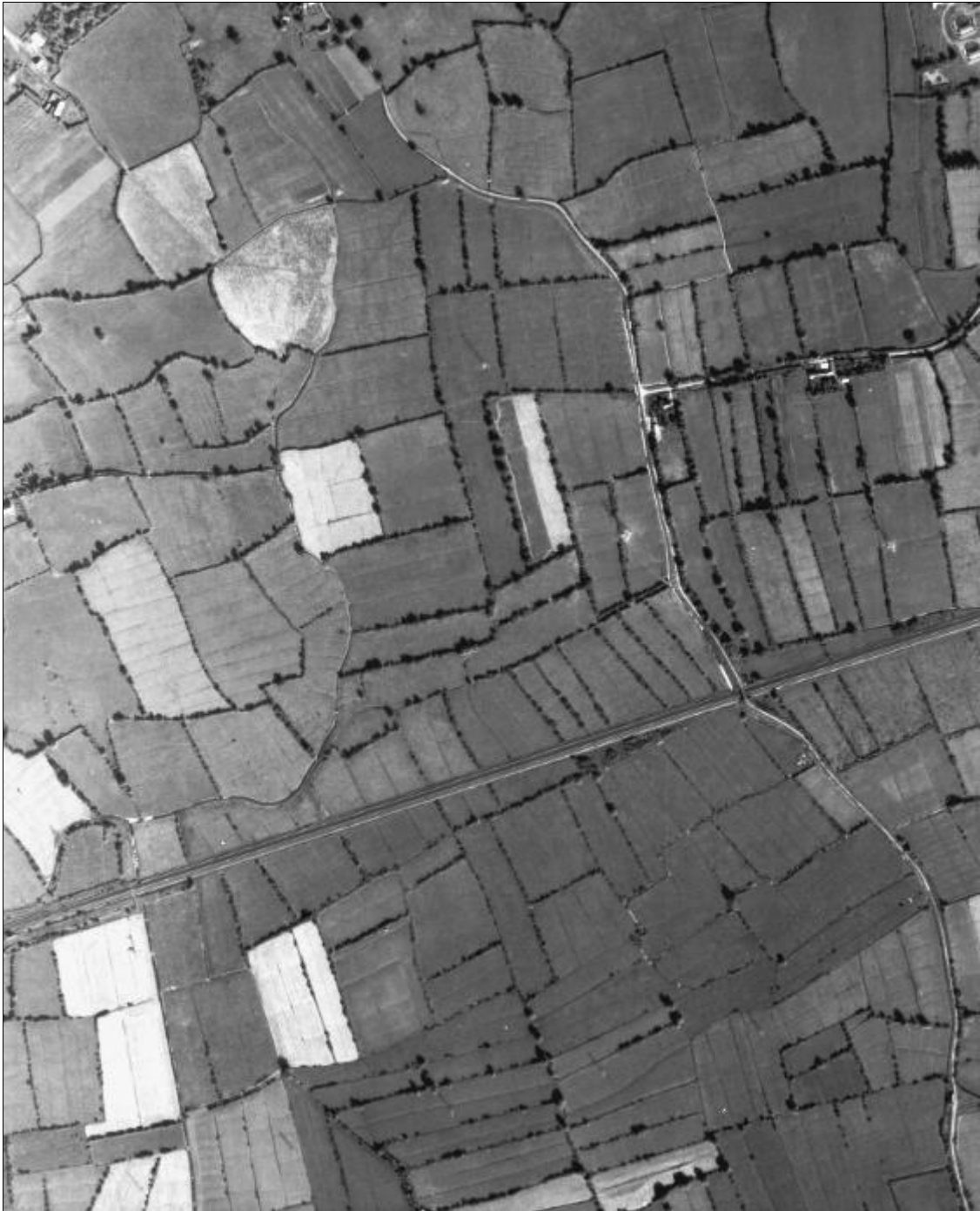


Plate 3. Plan of proposed Railway line through St Mellons, Peterstone Wentloog, and Marshfield parishes, 1896 (DA/130)

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment



Plate 4. Map showing boundaries (existing and proposed) of Cardiff Borough, Cardiff Rural District, Magor and St Mellons Rural District, and Penarth Urban District, 1947 (BC/CD/21/4)



**Plate 5. Aerial photography of 1960 (6010 58 RAF 3806 F22 079) showing the proposed development area.
Note intact field pattern of the fields and reens. North to the top of the photo**



Plate 6. Altered colour aerial photography of 1981 (8103 MAFF 55 04) showing the southern part of proposed development. Note probable remains of Medieval/Post-Medieval ridge and furrow (fine lines on the whole length of fields). North to the right 45 degrees



Plate 7. Aerial photograph of 1991 (1938 191 0040) showing the western edge of proposed development. Image shows drainage measures (rectangular lines within the field boundaries) and probable remains of Medieval/Post-Medieval ridge and furrow (lines on the whole length of field to the left). North to the top of the photo



Plate 8. View of the development area from the business park, view to the south



Plate 9. Sluice along the northern boundary of the development area, view to the south west



Plate 10. Sluice leading to Greenlane Reen, view to the south west



Plate 11. Greenlane Reen, view to the north west



Plate 12. Bridges along the eastern boundary of the development area, view to the south



Plate 13. Footbridge over Greenlane Reen, view to the west



Plate 14. Faendre Reen, view to the south east



Plate 15. Sluice leading to Faendre Reen, view to the east

Appendix III: Tithe Apportionment

Table 3: Tithe Apportionment for the Parish of St Mellons

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
402	Rosser, John	Jackob, Edward	TYN Y PARC	Arable	1	3	26
403	Rosser, John	Jackob, Edward	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	3	2	24
648	Davies, William (Farmshillian)	Davies, Henry Jones	PEN Y PILL?	Pasture	4	0	29
648a	Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys	Davies, Henry Jones	VAINDRE VACH	Pasture	4	0	29
649	Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys	Davies, Henry Jones	VAINDRE VACH	Pasture	3	0	9
660	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	4	3	20
661	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	2	0	24
662	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	Thomas, Mary	GOYTRA	Arable	4	1	0
663	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	Thomas, Mary	GOYTRA	Arable	1	3	25
664	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	Thomas, Mary	GOYTRA	Pasture	3	0	25
665	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	1	3	31
666	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	4	2	15
667	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	8	0	8
668	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, Henry Johnes	PEN Y PILL	Arable	3	3	26
669	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, Henry Johnes	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	4	1	20
670	Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys	Richards Thomas	VAINDRE VAWR	Pasture	3	0	6
671	Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys	Richards Thomas	VAINDRE VAWR	Pasture	5	2	25
672	Same, and William Roberts, sen. (lessee.)	Roberts William, Jon?	WERN GETHING	Arable	1	0	0
675	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	4	3	28
676	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	6	2	6
781	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	5	0	20

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
782	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	8	0	17
784	Waters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Pasture	4	1	5
785	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Pasture	2	2	31
786	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Arable	5	3	14
787	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Arable	6	1	10
788	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	5	0	2
789	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	2	3	27
790	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	2	2	30
791	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	5	2	14
792	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	3	0	24
793	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	3	1	32
793a	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA, Road	-	0	0	34
794	Sam and Edward Morgan (lessee)	Morgan, Edward	MILL AND LAND	Arable	2	2	6
795	Sam and Edward Morgan (lessee)	Morgan, Edward	MILL AND LAND	Arable	2	1	21
796	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Blacktown)	TYLA	Pasture	2	1	1
797	Waters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Pasture	4	1	5
798	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Blacktown)	TYLA	Arable	2	0	24
800	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Pen y Pill)	TYLA	Arable	3	3	25
801	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Blacktown)	TYLA	Pasture	3	3	8

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
802	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Blacktown)	TYLA	Arable	2	1	11
803	Thomas, Thomas	In hand	TYN IN COLLEN	Pasture	8	0	5
804	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Blacktown)	TYLA	Arable	3	3	25
805	Waters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Pasture	2	3	0
806	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Pen y Pill)	TYLA	Arable	3	1	3
807	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	4	3	12
808	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	2	1	22
809	Waters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Pasture	2	3	0
810	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	2	3	0
811	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	3	1	20
811a	Powell, Thomas	Davies, William	WERN GETHING, Road and	Pasture	0	0	32
812	Waters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Arable	2	0	14
813	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Arable	3	1	32
814	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, John	PEN Y PILL	Arable	2	2	10
815	Powell, Thomas	Davies, William	WERN GETHING	Pasture	7	0	20
816	Powell, Thomas	Davies, William	WERN GETHING	Pasture	4	1	6
818	Powell, Thomas	Davies, William	WERN GETHING	Arable	3	1	25
843	Richard, Mary	Timothy, Isaac	PILL DU	Arable	6	2	5
844	Richard, Mary	Timothy, Isaac	PILL DU	Arable	2	3	23
845	Richard, Mary	Timothy, Isaac	PILL DU	Arable	1	0	34
846	Richard, Mary	Timothy, Isaac	PILL DU	Arable	5	0	16

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
847	Richard, Mary	Timothy, Isaac	PILL DU	Arable	2	3	3
848	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	4	2	33
849	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	2	0	10
850	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Matthews, Walter	TYLA	Pasture	4	3	10
851	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	George, Thomes	TYLA	Arable	5	0	14
852	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	George, Thomes	TYLA	Arable	3	0	26
853	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Pen y Pill)	TYLA	Pasture	5	2	26
854	Roberts William Junr and Senr	Roberts William Junr	WERN GETHING	Arable	5	0	7
855	Thomas, Joan	Jones, John	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	3	1	22
856	Thomas, Joan	Thomas, Joan	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	1	3	11
857	Rollings, George	Jones, John	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	1	2	36
858	Thomas, Joan	Thomas, Joan	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	2	3	32
859	Thomas, Joan	Thomas, Joan	TYN Y PARC	Pasture	7	3	21
860	Walters, Thomas	George, Thomas	VAINDRE FACH	Arable	1	2	38
861	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Pasture	5	1	0
863	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Davies, William	TYLA	Arable	1	2	39
864	Mackworth, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby, Baronet, K.H.	Jones, William (Pen y Pill)	TYLA	Pasture	5	2	18

Table 4: Tithe Apportionment for the Parish of Peterstone, Monmouth

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
529	Thomas, Joan	Thomas, Joan	MILL DITCH	Pasture	1	0	25

Appendix IV: Aerial photographs with coverage of the allocation area

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW). The table shows photographs available to view at the time of assessment.

Aerial Photographs available to view at the time of assessment (Enquiry reference: W AP PR 18-010)

Ref	Sortie	Date Flown	Scale	Air Survey Org	Photo Type	Frame
4635	106G UK 1502	13/05/1946	1:9840	RAF	B&W	4031 - 4033
4702	CPE UK 2258	25/08/1947	1:29100	RAF	B&W	5084
5022	541 RAF 527	14/05/1950	1:10000	RAF	B&W	4120, 3072
5211	58 RAF 863	25/04/1952	1:5000	RAF	B&W	5182, 5272 - 5275
5216	540 RAF 781	23/06/1952	1:4997	RAF	B&W	5001 - 5003
5609	Meridian 245/56	11/07/1956	1:5500	Meridian	B&W	37168 - 37169
6010	58 RAF 3806	08/09/1960	1:10000	RAF	B&W	F22: 78-79
6209	58 RAF 5098	02/05/1962	1:10000	RAF	B&W	F22:116 - 118, F21:63 -64
6211	58 RAF 5154	01/06/1962	Various	RAF	B&W	V008
6213	58 RAF 5502	03/10/1962	Various	RAF	B&W	F21: 65 - 66
6310	OS 63 074	31/05/1962	Various	RAF	B&W	24 – 25, 45
6852	58 RAF 8659	18/03/1968	1:15600	RAF	B&W	F42: 94 - 95
7144	BKS	01/06/1971	1:12000	BKS	-	648307 – 648 308
7156	39 RAF 3764	07/19/1971	Various	RAF	B&W	F42: 059, F43 - 058
7307	Meridian 48/73	07/09/1973	1:3000	Meridian	B&W	238 - 242, 183 - 185, 177 - 180
7504	Meridian 23/75	25/04/1975	Various	Meridian	B&W	158 - 162
7857	OS 78 134	22/09/1978	1:7500	Ordnance Survey	B&W	001
7940	OS 78 129	17/05/1979	1:24400	Ordnance Survey	B&W	60
8101	J A Story 8669	29/06/1981	1:5000	J A Story 8669	B&W	2981: 17-18, 147-150; 981: 019-020
8103	MAFF	26/08/1981	1:10000	MAFF	-	3 - 4
8402	MAFF	10/06/1984	1:12000	MAFF	B&W	209: 006
8527	OS 85 087	31/05/1985	Various	Ordnance Survey	CRAHMW	19 – 20, 31 - 32
8532	OS 85 208	07/09/1985	1:5100	Ordnance Survey	CRAHMW	160 - 164
8829	OS 85 037	11/04/1988	1:5300	Ordnance Survey	CRAHMW	096 - 098
8952	OS 89 378	15/07/1989	1:7600	Ordnance Survey	B&W	2007 - 009
9138		01/07/1991	1:5000	Geotex (NRSC)	Colour	154 - 157, 039 - 041
9836	ADAS 747A 748	16/11/1998	1:0000	ADAS	Colour	748: 063 - 064

Appendix V: HER gazetteer

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

HER enquiry reference number: 5719 Date: 23/01/2018

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Search criteria 1000m buffer zone around the an area centred at NGR ST 25048 80915.

GGAT Project Gazetteer Core P1931

ID 00631s

Name FAENDRE HALL

Type Post-Medieval, House, Rank: 1

NGR ST24408207

Description Faendre Hall was built in 1850 and there is no knowledge of an earlier building or a Medieval Manor House in the vicinity.

Condition Not known Year: 1978

Status listed building 13945 II

Rarity rarity

Group Association g_ass

Historical Association h_ass

Confidence con

Value value

Effect effect

ID 00635s

Name WERN GELTHIN

Type Medieval, Farmhouse, Rank: 1

NGR ST24298083

Description The farmhouse and outbuildings of Wern-Gethin are modern and there are no visible remains of a medieval building in the vicinity. Tithe maps are not available.

Condition Not known Year: 1978

Status None recorded

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 01333s	Name <i>PILL DU,HENDRE ROAD</i>
------------------	--

Type <i>Post-Medieval, House, Rank: 1</i>	NGR <i>ST24278010</i>
--	------------------------------

Description *16/17th Cnt house with probably contemporary byre at E end & later barn at W end. Colourwashed stone walls. Slate gabled roof with cladding. Barn of 3 bays.*

Condition *Near intact Year: 1981*

Status *listed building 13905 II*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 01361s	Name <i>LODGE AT FAENDRE HALL</i>
------------------	--

Type <i>Post-Medieval, Gate lodge, Rank: 1</i>	NGR <i>ST24438214</i>
---	------------------------------

Description *Circa mid C19. 1-storey/attic. Stone walls/gables with bargeboards; roof & cladding of slate tiles & cresting SE elevation has gabled bay with bargeboard.*

Condition *Restored Year: 1986*

Status *listed building 13944 II*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 01362s	Name <i>FAENDRE HALL STABLES</i>
------------------	---

Type <i>Post-Medieval, Stable, Rank: 1</i>	NGR <i>ST24388210</i>
---	------------------------------

Description *Circa mid C19. Stone walls/Slate roof/N wing has slate gabled roof with coping & front elevation/gables above 2 vehicular entries with pointed arches.*

Condition *Near intact Year: 1981*

Status *listed building 13946 II*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 01363s	Name <i>VAINDRE FAWR FARMHOUSE</i>
------------------	---

Type <i>Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, Rank: 1</i>	NGR <i>ST2441082070</i>
--	--------------------------------

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Description *17/18th Cnt. 2 parallel ranges; NW range bombed & re- built above G-level. SE range of 3-storeys; elevation of 3 bays; cement rendered cladding; tarred slate roof*

Condition *Restored Year: 1981*

Status *listed building 13945 II*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *01364s* **Name** *Barn*

Type *Post-Medieval, Barn, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST24078157*

Description *17/18th Cnt; possibly contemporary with attic of house 7-bays, some bays with timber-framed infilling; queen- strut roof; braces with chamfers with run-out stops.*

Condition *Near intact Year: 1981*

Status *listed building LB II*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *01365s* **Name** *MELROSE HALL*

Type *Post-Medieval, House, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST24278185*

Description *Mid/late 19th Cnt. 2-storey/attic. Sash windows with pointed heads. Cement rendered cladding. Slate roof. Front elevation of 3-bays; narrow gable to centre bay.*

Condition *Near intact Year: 1981*

Status *listed building LB II*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *01366s* **Name** *STABLE, MILROSE HALL*

Type *Post-Medieval, Stable, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST24358181*

Description *Late 19th Cnt/1-storey/walls of fancy stone rubble, quoins & ashlar dressings; half-timbered gable ends; slate gabled roof. Cross-wing at W end.*

Condition *Near intact Year: 1981*

Status *listed building LB II*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence con	Value value	Effect effect
<hr/>		
ID 03104g	Name ST ARTHAN'S CHAPEL	
Type Medieval, Chapel, Rank: 1	NGR ST2682	
Description Llanarthan Chapel, dedicated to St Arthan, was assigned to the parish of Marshfield by Thomas Wakeman, but apparently without any information as to its location (Wakeman MSS; OS card ST 28 SE 8). Not in Brook 1988. Possible antiquarian construct based on the placename given as Llwyn Arthen on the tithe map at about ST244824 to the west of Marshfield village; this has been 'corrected' to Llanarthan on the 1st edn OS 6" map. Without more extensive placename study, it is impossible to determine whether this has any validity, and whether Wakeman had any independent source material for the existence of a chapel. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr1 and 2)		
Condition Not known Year: 2004		
Status None recorded		
Rarity rarity	Group Association g_ass	Historical Association h_ass
Confidence con	Value value	Effect effect
<hr/>		
ID 03941g	Name The Old Vicarage, Marshfield	
Type Post-Medieval, Vicarage, Rank: 1	NGR ST25738249	
Description It is noted the Old Vicarage, though heavily altered and extended in the 19th century, dates to c.1500 and comprises (on the ground floor) - a hall, service-room, projecting solar, a wide cross-passage backing on to the hall which retains its original beam (though raised in the 19th century), broad chamfers and rough fillet stops. Further key features include a partially blocked newel stair, 19th century fenestration, indications of a previous additional bay, random mortared masonry, and a heraldic shield located above the 19th century porch (RCAHMW Record Card; Further Information File).		
Condition Intact Year: 1988		
Status listed building LB II		
Rarity rarity	Group Association g_ass	Historical Association h_ass
Confidence con	Value value	Effect effect
<hr/>		
ID 04260g	Name Stone figure	
Type Medieval, Findspot, Rank: 1	NGR ST267803	
Description Stone figure (poss of a lady) without head and badly mutilated c 1400AD		
Condition Damaged Year: 1987		
Status None recorded		

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 05076s	Name <i>Llwynarthan (St Mellons Country Club)</i>
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Type *MODERN, MILITARY HOSPITAL, Rank: 2*
POST MEDIEVAL, Country House, Rank: 1
MODERN, COUNTRY CLUB, Rank: 1 **NGR** *ST 24753 82367*

Description *Originally named Llwynarthen, the house was built in 1878 as the home of Sir Henry Webb, a Baronet, and commander of the Gloucester, Worcester and Liverpool regiments during the Great War, who also carried out duties as an MP for the Forest of Dean during this time, and later as an MP for Cardiff East. The House was converted into an auxiliary hospital during the First World War; though very little further information is known about this period. In the 1930s the property was transformed into the Blue Horizon club, and during the Second World War it was a base for an anti-aircraft guns, finally becoming a Hotel and Country Club in the 1950s (now the St Mellons Country Hotel and country club). Nothing is known about its use as a hospital.*

Condition *NOT KNOWN Year: 2014*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 05209g	Name <i>Site of gout</i>
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Type *Unknown, Sluice gate, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST263800*

Description *Site of gout, west of Peterstone Wentlooge (NGR ST 263800), possibly medieval (Site visit 1988 (Maynerd 1995)).*

Condition *Not known Year: 1997*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 05212g	Name <i>Ruins 300' (90m) northwest of St Peter's Church.</i>
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Type *Unknown, Monastery, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST267803*

Description *Ruins 300' (90m) northwest of St Peter's Church. Findspot of PRN 4260g (N M W Accession card). The ruins may be the site of the monastery PRN 21g, although this can only be speculative. All surface traces have been removed.*

Condition *Not known Year: 2004*

Status *None recorded*

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 05213s	Name <i>Occupation lens at Rumney Great Wharf</i>
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Type <i>ROMAN, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, Rank: -</i>	NGR ST2464281000
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Description *9 sherds of Roman Black Burnished and greyware found in occupation lens during walkover survey at Rumney Great Wharf, Cardiff. One animal tooth also found (Tuck, 2004).*

Condition *DAMAGED Year: 2004*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 05592g	Name <i>SLUICE HOUSE FARM</i>
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Type <i>Medieval, Findspot, Rank: 1</i>	NGR ST253792
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Description *meideval pottery from excavation of pit*

Condition *Year:*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 08364g	Name <i>LLANARTHEN (LLWYN ARTHEN)</i>
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Type <i>Medieval, Chapel, Rank: 1</i>	NGR ST244824
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Description *Llanarthan Chapel, dedicated to St Arthan (Wakeman MSS; OS card ST 28 SE 8). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

Condition *Not known Year: 2004*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID 08365g	Name <i>POSSIBLE SITE OF LLANARTHEN</i>
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Type <i>Unknown, enclosure, Rank: 1</i>	NGR ST25708250
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Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Description *An extinct chapel of Llanarthen is listed by Wade-Evans (1911, 54) under the parish of Marshfield. His source is unknown; it may just be the name of Llanarthen on the 1st edn OS map, in which case it is invalid, since this name appears on the tithe map as Llwyn Arthen. There is however an oval ?embanked enclosure partly surrounded by roads at the NGR given - this is the old vicarage, and must therefore have been church property for at least some of the time. For an alternative site, see PRN 08364g. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

Condition *Not known Year: 2004*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *08392g* **Name** *THE VICARAGE HOUSE, MARSHFIELD*

Type *Unknown, Enclosure, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST25708250*

Description *There is a near-oval enclosure on the tithe map for what is marked as the Vicarage House ST25708250; the boundary is rather irregular at the W and NW, but it is an island at the S and E. Now built over, though the boundary was still extant in 1998. Possibly an Early Christian ecclesiastical enclosure. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr1)*

Condition *Not known Year: 2004*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *10878g* **Name** *Windmill, Dowlais*

Type *Medieval, Windmill, Rank: 1* **NGR** *ST250820*

Description *A new windmill was recorded at Dowlais, however Courtney doubts Pugh's reading of the relevant document and mentions that no windmill is recorded in the 1465-6 account which is the next surviving (Melin 1988).*

Condition *Not known Year: 2013*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity *rarity* **Group Association** *g_ass* **Historical Association** *h_ass*

Confidence *con* **Value** *value* **Effect** *effect*

ID *10990g* **Name** *Ridge & Furrow at Blacktown Farm*

Type *MEDIEVAL, RIDGE AND FURROW, Rank: -* **NGR** *ST2611481737*

Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Description *Area of ridge and furrow earthworks recorded during evaluation (E004669) and subsequent watching brief (E004668) at Blacktown Farm.*

Condition *NEAR DESTROYED Year: 2003*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID <i>11601g</i>	Name <i>Chapman's Farm</i>
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Type <i>, , Rank: -</i>	NGR <i>ST2549279380</i>
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Description *Chapmans farm as noted on the 1st-4th edition OS maps, and still seen currently with some later additions. Seen whilst completing P1597*

Condition *Year:*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

ID <i>11602g</i>	Name <i>Sluice Farm</i>
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Type <i>, , Rank: -</i>	NGR <i>ST2528079360</i>
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Description *Sluice farm as noted on the 1st-4th edition OS maps, and still seen currently with some later additions. Seen whilst completing P1597*

Condition *Year:*

Status *None recorded*

Rarity <i>rarity</i>	Group Association <i>g_ass</i>	Historical Association <i>h_ass</i>
Confidence <i>con</i>	Value <i>value</i>	Effect <i>effect</i>

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

HER enquiry reference number: 5719 Date: 23/01/2018

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Search criteria 1000m buffer zone around the proposed development area centred at NGR ST 25048 80915.

GGAT Project Gazetteer Event P1931

PRN E000128 **NAME** *Harrison Drive, St Mellons, Cardiff* **NGR** ST2398380355
TYPE *Evaluation* **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** *Cotswold Archaeology* **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION *An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of the Strategic Estates Division of the City and County of Cardiff Council. Two trenches were excavated; no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation. (Hart 2007)*

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E001411 **NAME** *The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research* **NGR** ST33909060
TYPE *Desk based assessment* **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)* **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION *The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a research frame for the Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs. The survey area was centred on the fortress and was divided into three zones. Zone A- comprises the fortress as defined by the ditch system Zone B - comprises the area immediately outside the fortress, containing the amphitheatre, parade ground and waterfront but occupied in the main by the civil settlement and the cemeteries, and the area of settlement on the southern bank of the Usk around the bridgehead and the associated cemetery on the lower slopes of Chepstow Hill. Zone C- comprises a more extensive area, located to the south of Caerleon and extends along the Severn Levels from Rumney at the west to Goldcliff at the east.*

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E001439 **NAME** *Field visit to Marshfield* **NGR** ST2682
TYPE *Field visit* **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)* **PERSON**

DESCRIPTION *Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 73 Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites in*

southeast Wales; rapid field survey of selected sites. This report forms the second stage in the study of sites within the former counties of Glamorgan and Gwent as part of the Pan-Wales Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites project. This stage presents the results of further investigation on 44 sites that needed further identification and that were classed as Grade: A, B or D in the first phase of the project.

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002002 **NAME** Blacktown Farm, Marshfield **NGR** ST26118176
TYPE Watching brief **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Monmouth archaeology were commissioned by Mr Watkins through his agent George Brown Consultancy, to carry out a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two dwellings at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield. The watching brief confirmed that most of the site had been disturbed by earlier buildings and the only surviving archaeological feature that was recorded was the upper part of a ditch or reën that was running roughly east-west across the site. This feature was believed to be undisturbed by the shallow footings of the new garage. No further archaeological features or finds were recovered.

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002166 **NAME** Wentlooge Water Supply, WB **NGR** ST2227583065
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Acer Wallace Evans, on behalf of Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of the Wentlooge Water Supply pipeline. No features of archaeological significance were encountered. Only one site listed was affected by the groundworks, but no features archaeological interest were recorded. The only feature identified within the area was the 19th century well. The two field boundaries within this area had largely been removed, but it was possible to determine their line by the presence of mature trees. The desk-based assessment and the brief have therefore minimised the impact of the development on the archaeological resource (Williams 1996).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002189 **NAME** Western Valley Pipeline EA **NGR** ST23838138
TYPE Environmental Impact Assessment **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION This environmental assessment was drawn up by GGAT for Welsh Water, in response to their proposal to construct a pipeline. The pipeline route could impact three sites, previously outlined in the desk-based assessment for the same area, and would run through a landscape of considerable historical and archaeological importance. The sites concerned are Wheel Lane (part of a Roman boundary), Sealand Reën (part of Roman landscape) and St Brides Infield (a centre of activity in the medieval period). Effects are deemed to be moderate to minor, because the pipeline will run next to the

current pipeline, so the concerned sites have already been disturbed. A watching brief is recommended (Yates 1997).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E002188

PRN E002247 **NAME** St Mellons Link Road, Cardiff DBA **NGR** ST244797
TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION A desk-based assessment of the effect of the proposed St Mellons link road Phase 2 was undertaken by the GGAT for Cardiff Country Council, in line with DMRB Stage 3, to form part of an Environmental Statement. A total of 15 known sites were identified, including four listed buildings. The effect of the proposed development is considered to be minor; there is no direct effect on any known sites. The alluvial deposits may contain significant archaeological horizons and deposits which would be affected. The development will affect part of the resisted landscape of the Gwent Levels and also a series of field boundaries likely to fulfil the criteria for the importance as set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Proposed works include the evaluation of the route for potential buried sites to complete the Stage 3 assessment and the survey of landscape features as part of the mitigation strategy (Locock 1998).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002269 **NAME** Rhymney Valley Sewer, Rumney DBA **NGR** ST23838138
TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION In 1996 a desk based archaeological assessment was commissioned for the duplicate Rhymney Valley Sewer by Hyder Consulting on behalf of Dwr Cymru. The assessment was undertaken by GGAT. The assessment revealed that the pipeline ran partly through a landscape of considerable historical importance and archaeological potential. As a result a two stage watching brief was suggested in order to mitigate the effects of this construction, as follows: 1. the route of the pipeline should be walked after topsoil stripping and any archaeological features encountered should be cleaned and assessed with appropriate mitigatory measures; 2. a general watching brief should be undertaken during the excavation of the pipe trench south of the railway so that any features buried in the alluvium can be recorded. Any features encountered should be cleaned and assessed and appropriate mitigatory measure taken to deal with them (Yates 1996).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002354 **NAME** Wentloog Rail Freight Terminal, St Mellons DBA **NGR** ST2385579645
TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Locock, M.

DESCRIPTION South Glamorgan County Council commissioned GGAT to to perform a desk-based assessment as part of an Environmental Statement for the proposed development of Wentloog. The desk-

based assessment came to the conclusion that there is no impact on known sites within the development area but, due to its location, significant unknown sites are at risk and that a mitigation strategy should be undertaken. The car storage area of the development will heavily affect the surface deposits and a watching brief is recommended; deeper deposits will be unaffected. The rest of the project will severely affect all buried resource and will require a staged evaluation and excavation strategy (Locock 1996).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002401 **NAME** Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy DBA/SUR **NGR** ST3122287958
TYPE Management Plan Landscape **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** TACP, Environmental Consultants **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998). The historic landscape aspect appraisal identified sixteen aspect areas on the basis of establishing geographic areas with distinct or thematic archaeological interests relevant to the study. Issues identified include: the importance of Iron Age Hillforts, the effect of the Roman occupation at Caerleon, the impact of the arrival of the Normans, the emparkments of the 13th to 16th centuries, the importance of the Gwent Levels, and the impact of the rapid development of Newport from the late 18th century as a commercial and industrial centre with a major port destroying/blanketing much of the historic landscape resource. The culture aspect appraisal identified nine aspect areas on the basis of identifying those cultural associations resulted in the visible impressions on the physical landscape. Emphasis has been placed on artistic associations and folklore. It was identified that the majority of the study area can be classified as countryside, with settlements in Newport, Caerleon, Bettws, Bassaleg and Rogerstone. Settlement patterns, public perception studies, agriculture are also discussed. In total, eleven Combined Aspect Areas were identified: Wentlooge Levels, Caldicot Levels, Bishton - Llanwern, Usk Valley, Christchurch - Kemeys Graig Ridge, Llanvaches, Llandevaud - Penhow, Allt-yr-yn - Coed Mawr, Western Rural Newport, Northern Rural Newport and Tredegar Park.

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002415 **NAME** Cardiff WWTW: Investigations Along The Wentloog Sewers 1998-2000 **NGR** ST290815
TYPE Field Observation **YEAR** 1998-2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, were commissioned by Dwr Cymru, to carry out Archaeological Investigations along the Wentloog Sewers, between Cardiff and Newport. The Investigations were undertaken in the wake of the fieldwork on the two sewers. A number of finds, consisting of pottery animal bone and stone were uncovered during the work. The results of the palaeoenvironmental analysis from the WVTs and CNIS sites have been variable. Little information was obtained from the diatom and foraminiferal analysis, and little data is available in the form of plant

macrofossils. By contrast, the pollen record is significantly stronger than has been the case for in many of the sites that have previously been investigated in this area, and a number of radiocarbon dates have been obtained which add significantly to our knowledge of archaeological activity and sea-level change in this part of the Gwent Levels. Collectively, the evidence points towards an episode of marine inundation late in the fourth millennium BP followed by a marked regression episode (negative sea-level tendency) at the end of the fourth millennium and early in the third millennium BP. If these dates are correct, this would suggest that areas of the Wentlooge Levels immediately inland from the present day coastline were free from marine influence late in the Bronze Age, and that human communities occupied these coastal areas at that time. There are indications in the pollen records of possible cereal cultivation and perhaps also pastoral activity, while the occupation horizon in WVT trench 12 provides irrefutable evidence of local human presence. For future work, it would seem that there is very little to be gained by further diatom or foraminiferal analysis, and that plant macrofossil analysis of the gleyed and peat horizons is unlikely to yield meaningful results, unless other sites in which a richer macrofossil assemblage is present are revealed. Further work could, however, be fruitfully undertaken on the gleyed horizons. This should involve high resolution pollen analysis (at the sub-cm scale), accompanied by soil micromorphological analysis to determine the nature of the pedogenic environment. Additional radiocarbon dates, on the gleyed horizons in CNIS compounds D8 (*CNIS002), R3 (*CNIS005) and R9 (*CNIS010), for example, would provide the necessary chronological control (Yates, Roberts & Walker 2001).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Prehistoric DESCRIPTION: A very small pottery assemblage was recovered, deriving from a single context (WVTS068). The assemblage is in extremely poor condition. Fabrics are extremely friable; many 'sherds' exist only as compaction, or merely 'staining', within lumps of soil. Of the pottery submitted for examination, only 25 sherds, and three groups of small fragments, with a total weight of 126kg, proved susceptible to detailed analysis and dating. With no featured sherds, dating was done on the basis of fabric (Mephram 2001).

TYPE: bone MATERIAL: animal bone PERIOD: Unknown DESCRIPTION: A small groups of animal bone was recovered from the excavations, 15 from locations within context WVTS068 and 1 from context WVTS063. All except 3 were fragments (smaller than 10mm); 12 were calcined (burnt). None could be identified to specie; 13 were from medium mammals (sheep size) (probably sheep/goat) and 3 from large (cow/horse size) (probably cow). One of the large mammal bones and been chopped diagonally across the diaphysis (shaft) (Locock 2001)

TYPE: stone MATERIAL: stone PERIOD: Unknown DESCRIPTION: A total of 54 pieces of stone (2.85kg) was recovered from context WVTS068. Weights range from between 0.001kg and 0.400kg. Almost all are sandstones, ranging from very fine crystalline types to conglomerates. Many are fragments, presumably derived from an erosion of the coarser, more friable sandstones; two small quartz pebbled were also noted (Sell 2001)

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E002491 **NAME** Cardiff International Rail Freight Terminal. Eval **NGR** ST239797
TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION The Welsh Developmental Agency is proposing to develop a parcel of land to the southeast of Trowbridge, Cardiff as a multimodal rail freight terminal. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned to carry out an archaeological field evaluation of the land to the south of the railway line. Four Trenches were dug within the study area each measuring 50m by 4m. The trenches were excavated as close to the specified locations as possible, with the exception of Trench 2, which had to be re-sited to the north-east owing to the present extent of the adjacent caravan park. Trench 1a was opened alongside Trench 1 after it was abandoned due to safety reasons. A series of samples from the sequence were recovered for possible palaeoenvironmental analysis since the alluvial deposits retaining evidence for past environments will be distorted and disturbed by the development.

The results of the evaluation indicate that no archaeological deposits apart from peat exist within the development area (Sell 1999).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E004591

PRN E002651 **NAME** Rhymney Valley Trunk Sewer DBA **NGR** ST2322484051
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** CgMs Consulting **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION CgMs Consulting was commissioned to conduct a desk-based assessment on behalf of Hyder Environmental to assess the potential of the line of a new trunk sewer in the Rhymney Valley between Plas Machen and St Mellons. The assessment determined that there is a high potential for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and for the Medieval era and therefore recommends that the pipeline and associated works to be moved and if this is not possible a field evaluation should be undertaken in the identified areas and should the evaluation prove positive then a full programme of archaeological excavation should be done and a watching brief should be imposed on all other areas of the proposed development (Hunter 1999).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E002405

PRN E002680 **NAME** New M4 Project- Review of Sites- Lidar Plots **NGR** ST3577785351
TYPE LASER SCANNING SURVEY **YEAR** 2011 **ORGANISATION** Wessex
Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CADW to provide information on sites suitable for consideration for scheduling in advance of an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Statement as part of the New M4 Project: Magor to Castleton. Part of this work was a LiDAR scan to identify potential earthwork sites along the proposed route. As a result, 50+ new sites were identified, some with 'infield' drainage systems, and some were field walked to confirm their existence. Recommendations are that some sites should be field walked to determine if they need scheduling- See full report for full details (Cooke, 2011).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E004538

PRN E002980 **NAME** St Mellons Link Road, Cardiff highway options 1&2. DBA **NGR** ST283820
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION GGAT were commissioned by Cardiff County Council to undertake a desk based assessment of the potential effect of the proposed highway options 1 and 2 link road at St Mellons, Cardiff. There is no direct effect on any identified sites other than the stretch of the South Wales main railway line which passes through the study area. The two suggested routes will affect part of the registered historic landscape of the Gwent Levels. It is concluded that option 2 will have a marginally greater effect on the landscape than option 1. Therefore option 1 is preferred. Programs of geophysical survey and evaluation, plus record by survey, are deemed necessary mitigatory measures for both routes (Mackintosh 2000).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E004077 **NAME** Marshfield Rd, Marshfield, Newport, Archaeological Field

Evaluation **NGR** ST25568260

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Archaeology Wales **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION An archaeological field evaluation of land south of, and adjacent to, 62b Marshfield Road, Marshfield. The land lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. Six 20m x 1.3m trenches were excavated to depths of 0.35m to 0.55m. No archaeological features were found and only a small number of modern finds were present in the topsoil.

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E004331 **NAME** Wentloog Water Supply DBA **NGR** ST23668286

TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1995 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Welsh Water - Dwr Cymru to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in order to ascertain the effects of the installation of a new trunk main on the east side of Cardiff between Cefn Mably and the Wentlooge Level. No sites of archaeological interest were assessed as potentially being effected by the proposed development; however the route will pass through two areas of potential archaeological interest including Druidstone Road (RR60b-08) and a group of earthworks to the north of the A48(M) (01457s; Lawler 1995). It is recommended that an advanced survey of the earthworks north of the A48(M) is undertaken as well as an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. It is also recommended that contingency measures are implemented should remains of exceptional significance be detected (Lawler 1995).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E004374 **NAME** Cardiff Waste Water Treatment Works Enviromental Assessment

DBA **NGR** ST290815

TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1995 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION GGAT were commissioned by Acer Environmental on behalf of Dwr Cymru to carry out a desk-based assessment because Dwr Cymru intends to construct a waste water treatment works on land at Tremorfa, Cardiff (Maynard 1995). The project includes the construction of a new pipeline across the Gwent Levels, an area of reclaimed coastal wetland. An initial study of the archaeological impact was commissioned during the pre-planning stage (E003809). Acer Environmental are now preparing an environmental assessment on the project and have commissioned GGAT to undertake the archaeological component of the study (Maynard 1995). The proposed pipeline crosses the Wentlooge Level, from near St Brides Wentlooge to the River Rumney. The eastern end of the route lies between the B4239 and the sea wall, starting at ST 290 815. To the west of Peterstone Wentlooge, the corridor

crosses the road, and then runs immediately inland of the road as far as NGR ST 244 790; from this point the route runs to the Rumney, passing several farms. After crossing the River Rumney, the corridor crosses the Cardiff East and Pengam Moors to the proposed site of the waste water treatment works at ST 215 760 (Maynard 1995). This corridor includes three listed buildings: Ty-du, Middle Newton Farm and at Maerdy Farm, these all have statutory protection. It is presumed that the pipeline route will not impinge on these sites and this assessment recommends that the precise route of the pipeline should be selected so as to avoid all known sites. (Maynard 1995). There are further currently-unprotected sites in the corridor; Gout Fawr, the possible gout site west of Peterstone Wentlooge and the HAA battery site at Maerdy Farm and this assessment recommends that these sites should also be excluded from the chosen route (Maynard 1995). This assessment also recommends that if a pipeline is laid in an open cut, a route should be chosen which affects the least number of drainage reens and field boundaries as some of them are likely to have long and complex development histories; some may have a medieval or earlier origin (Maynard 1995). Work in the vicinity of the sea defences may encounter the medieval or earlier precursors of the current bank. The sites of one of the mills of the manor of Rumney may also lie within the corridor close to the sea wall (Maynard 1995). The archaeological potential of this proposed works is unknown, but may include prehistoric features and related palaeoenvironmental evidence (Maynard 1995). In view of the likelihood that sensitive archaeological deposits will be encountered, it is concluded that a programme of evaluation and preliminary work should be carried out in advance of the main works and that the main works should additionally be the subject of an archaeological watching brief (Maynard 1995).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E003809, E002232

PRN E004525 **NAME** 3 Catherine Drive, Marshfield WB **NGR** ST2620581717

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a watching brief at 3 Catherine Drive for the construction of a scree wall in which the foundation trench reached a depth of 0.60m. No significant archaeological features or structures were found. There were some finds of 19/20th century (Clarke & Bray, 2012).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: During a watching brief at 3 Catherine Drive 4 sherds of 19/20th century pottery. These included: 2 sherds of blue and white pottery; and 2 sherds of porcelain (Clarke & Bray, 2012).

TYPE: piece MATERIAL: metal PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: During a watching brief at 3 Catherine Drive 2 20th century nails and 1 piece of Smithing dross slag were found (Clarke & Bray, 2012).

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: brick/tile PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: During a watching brief at 3 Catherine Drive 4 20th century brick fragments were found (Clarke & Bray, 2012).

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: glass PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: During a watching brief at 3 Catherine Drive 1 20th century glass bottle fragment was found (Clarke & Bray, 2012).

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E004668 **NAME** Watching Brief at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield **NGR** ST2612581713

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** Clarke, S. & Bray, J.

DESCRIPTION During August and September 2003, Monmouth Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological investigation at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport, during groundworks for the

construction of two detached houses on the site. The watching brief followed on from an earlier evaluation on the site (E004669). The shallow nature of the excavations for the proposed development meant that a full examination of the historical uses of the site was not possible. Traces of ridge and furrow earthworks detected during the previous work on the site were visible during the watching brief, but were too ephemeral to record in detail. Notable in the north east corner of the site was an area of exposed natural with right angled sides that was undisturbed by the ridge and furrow. A significant assemblage of unstratified 13th-14th century and post medieval pottery was also recovered during the fieldwork (Clarke & Bray 2003).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E004669, E005116

PRN E004669 **NAME** Evaluation of Land at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport **NGR** ST26118176

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** Foundations Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION During January 2003, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport by Foundations Archaeology, in order to inform proposals for the residential redevelopment of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches across the site, which revealed evidence for post medieval activity in the form of rubble and a wall foundation, evidence of ridge and furrow and a single medieval ditch (Foundations Archaeology 2003).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: pot MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: One sherd of 12th-13th century South Wales pottery recovered from ditch during evaluation at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield (Foundations Archaeology 2003).

CROSS REFERENCES E004668, E005116

PRN E004719 **NAME** Wentlooge Corporate Park, Cardiff WB **NGR** ST227788

TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 2002 **ORGANISATION** Channel Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION CgMs commissioned Chanel Archaeology to carry out an archaeological watching brief following a planning application for the construction of a building, as the site was considered to have archaeological potential. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002) A JCB carried out the excavation of 30 geological trial pits all to the depth of 3.5m below ground surface, under the supervision of a geologist and an archaeologist. The top soil was about 0.1m thick on all 30 pits where it was present, however the sequence under it varied from pit to pit, depending upon modern land usage. The results of the watching brief correlated with other archaeological investigations in the area, A peat layer probably dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age was evident in pits 14, 23, 28, 29 and 30 (Turner & Locock 1998, Sell 1999). There were numerous environmental samples taken however due to the small number of finds present and no archaeological features within the trial pits, no further work was deemed necessary. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002) The archaeological finds included a wooden post of possible Bronze age in trial pit 29, brick/tile of Roman origin in trial pit 10, multiple pottery sherds of post medieval origin found in trial pits 13 and 14. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: Sherd MATERIAL: Pottery PERIOD: Post Medieval DESCRIPTION: 19th Century pottery sherds were unearthed in trial pits 13 and 14 during excavations at Wentlooge Corporate Park. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002)

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: Brick/ Tile PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: An unknown quantity of

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brick/tile was discovered on site in trial pit 10 dating back to Roman times. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002)
TYPE: wood MATERIAL: Wood PERIOD: Bronze Age DESCRIPTION: A wooden post of possible bronze age was found in trial pit 29 during the excavation at Wentlooge Corporate Park. (Gilbert & Mphil 2002)

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005011 **NAME** Wentloog and Rhosog Fawr Culverts Wentloog **NGR** ST252807
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION The Cardiff Archaeological Unit Limited was commissioned by the Alfred McAlpine Project Services to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of two re-en connecting culverts Wentloog and Rhosog Fawr. The watching brief is related to Cardiff Council planning conditions and was required to fulfill the requirements of the Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning along with the Historic Environment: Archaeology and IFA Guidelines. There were no significant archaeological features, deposits or artifacts found (Turner 2006).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005056 **NAME** Areas 9-12 Trowbridge Road **NGR** ST2355079750
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by WSP Environmental on behalf of Cardiff City Council to evaluate land at Trowbridge Rd St Mellons Cardiff in 2004 in advance of submission of a planning application for development of the site. The evaluation concentrated on an area identified by a previous geophysical survey (E004821). A system of Roman drainage ditches and probable Roman buildings were identified (05204s). Finds included a large quantity of Roman pottery and two sherds of Middle to late Iron Age pottery. (Havard, T 2004).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Iron Age DESCRIPTION: Two sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology of Areas 9-12 Trowbridge Rd Cardiff (Havard, T. 2004)

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: A large quantity of Roman pottery broadly datable to late 1/2nd to 4th century was discovered during an evaluation of Areas 9-12 Trowbridge Rd St Mellons during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (Havard, T. 2004)

TYPE: roof tile MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: A small quantity of ceramic or stone roof tile was discovered during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology at Areas 9-12, Trowbridge Rd St Mellons. (Havard, T. 2004)

CROSS REFERENCES E004821

PRN E005067 **NAME** Peterstone pipeline, Newport **NGR** ST2674380176
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** year **ORGANISATION** GGAT **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Amec Group Ltd was commissioned by Lewis Ltd to install a sewage drain connecting properties in Peterstone Newport to the mains foul line. The foul line runs east to west 0.5km to the north of Wentloog Road. The ground works were adjacent to the 13th century St Peter's Church and the little known St Peters on the Moor monastery. GGAT (Curatorial) recommended that a watching brief

be carried out during all ground disturbing works. Amec Ltd commissioned GGAT projects to undertake the watching brief. Peterstone village is located approximately 10km to the east of Cardiff and 10km south west of Newport, bisected by the B4239 Wentlooge Road running east to west. The development area included a field to the west of Six Bells Public House, Church Close, a cul-de-sac to the south of Wentlooge Road and sections of Wentlooge Road itself. A tracked excavator was used for all ground works. A large area was stripped of topsoil, followed by the excavation of three trenches measuring 2.5 x 2.5m and a depth of 4.5m. A further three trenches 2.5 x 3.0m and depth 1.5m were observed on the Peterstone Road and a 25m long trench was excavated along the complete length of Church Close. A small group of large sub-rounded stones were found at the southern end of Church Close. The stones were not dressed for structural use and were not mortared. The stones were found in the vicinity of the monastery of St Peters on the Moor (00021g). The exact location of the monastery has never been established. Archaeological finds recovered from topsoil stripping and excavation of trench 2 included a particularly interesting and unusual group of 15th-17th century ceramics. Further specialist study was recommended for the assemblage of finds, particularly the group of 15th-17th century ceramics. The peat horizon is of palaeoenvironmental importance but no archaeological features or finds were associated with it. Ground works showed no certain archaeological features or deposits. (Hart 2007)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: utensil MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Later post medieval/modern c1800/1950 Stoneware jars and bottles, underglaze blue and plain table wares, 'local' red earthenwares, stopper and part of the upper surface of a hot water bottle Post medieval c1650-1800 'local' red earthenware and North Devon gravel-tempered wares, mainly pans, North Devon plainwares, sherds from slip decorated buffwares of early-mid 18th century date Early post medieval c1450-1650 jugs and dishes of 'local' red earthenwares, sherds of imported tin-glazed vessels probably of 17th century date (Hart 2007)

TYPE: roof tiles MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Later post medieval/modern c1800/1950 Roof tile of post medieval or more modern date (Hart 2007)

TYPE: bottles MATERIAL: glass PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Later post medieval/modern c1800/1950 Part of a mineral-water bottle Post medieval c1650-1800 Wine bottle sherds including 'shaft and globe', 'onion' and cylindrical forms. (Hart 2007)

TYPE: clay pipe MATERIAL: clay PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Later post medieval/modern c1650-1800 Clay pipe stems (Hart 2007)

TYPE: jug MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Medieval up to c1450 Sherds from medieval jugs with fabrics and glazes typical of the Vale of Glamorgan including the bunghole from a pitcher or cistern, Bristol ceramics. Three small sherds of 'local' redware probably from the same vessel, a jug of 16th or 17th century date (Hart 2007)

TYPE: brick MATERIAL: brick PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Post medieval c1650-1800 undiagnostic fragment of brick (Hart 2007)

TYPE: implement MATERIAL: iron PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Post medieval Iron knife blade, two large hand-made nails, a 'fiddle-key' horseshoe nail. (Hart 2007)

TYPE: animal remains MATERIAL: bone PERIOD: unknown DESCRIPTION: From an assemblage of mainly surface finds found during a watching brief at the Peterstone pipeline, Peterstone Newport Date unknown A small quantity of animal bone, mainly pig. One fragment calcined. (Hart 2007)

CROSS REFERENCES E005050

PRN E005082 **NAME** Land at Fletcher's Garden Centre, Marshfield, Newport County Borough **NGR** ST26258189
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Mark Brett

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by White Young Green Planning on behalf of Persimmon Homes (Wales) Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation at Fletcher's Garden Centre, Marshfield, Newport County Borough. The evaluation was needed for the proposed construction of a new housing development and to provide data on the any significant archaeological deposits in the area. Five trenches were excavated during the evaluation. Within trench 2, a post-medieval/modern ditch was recorded along with an undated palaeochannel in trench 4. Trenches 1, 3, and 5 lacked any deposits of archaeological interest. There were no significant archaeological features or finds (Brett 2005).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005116 **NAME** Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport **NGR** ST2609381754
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** Bray and Clarke

DESCRIPTION Archaeological Investigation carried out at Blacktown Farm, Marshfield, Newport by Monmouth Archaeology. This was to meet the requirements of Planning Application number 02/1165 from Newport City Council. The excavation was carried out in June 2004. Blacktown Farm is located on the Wentloog Level, and this has been an area that has seen settlement in all prehistoric and historic periods. It consisted of stripping the topsoil over the area of the new buildings and excavation of foundation trenches. A photographic record was kept along with notes, section and plans drawn. A reën (ditch) was located during the machine excavation of the western foundation trench. The reën produced 17th and 18th century pottery with 19th and 20th century pottery from the surface. These artefacts along with glass and bone is doubtless domestic refuse dumped into a convenient, probably abandoned, ditch from some nearby occupation site. (Clarke 2004)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: animal **MATERIAL:** animal tooth **PERIOD:** **DESCRIPTION:** Watching brief at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport Context 009: 1 x Bovine tooth (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: sheep bone **MATERIAL:** bone **PERIOD:** **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport Context 009: 1 x femur from sheep found in (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** animal bone **PERIOD:** **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport Context 009 6 x NID fragments - four various from bird (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** glass **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport Context 005: 10+ fragments of Victorian glass (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: bottle **MATERIAL:** glass **PERIOD:** post medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport Context 005: 4 x Black-Jack wine bottles Context 009: 4 x Black-Jack wine bottles (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** post medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport 17th /18th Century : Context 006 6 sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware 4 sherds of ?Somerset fabric Context 009 6 sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware 4 sherds of ?Welsh slipware 2 sherds of ?Somerset fabric 8 sherds of South Wales PM (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** post medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport 18th Century Context 006 7 x sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire slipware (Clarke 2004)

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** ceramic **PERIOD:** Modern **DESCRIPTION:** Archaeological Investigation at

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Blacktown Farm Marshfield, Newport 19th/20th Century: Context 005 20+ sherds of Victorian and later ceramics (Clarke 2004)

CROSS REFERENCES E004668, E004669

PRN E005135 **NAME** Crickhowell Drive/Willowbrook Rd, Trowbridge, Cardiff **NGR** ST23548044

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned by Strategic Estates Division in 2005 to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land marked for development between Crickhowell Rd and Willowbrook Drive, Trowbridge, Cardiff. 26 trenches were excavated. A Roman ditched enclosure dated to 3rd to 4th centuries(04113s), evidence of a substantial structure inside the enclosure and a significant amount of cultural material were discovered. A possible trackway leading to the settlement was also discovered.(Brett 2005).

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery or tile **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** 660 sherds of pottery and tile were found at Crickhowell Road/Willowbrook Drive during an evaluation in April/May 2005 by Cotswold Archaeology. Most were of the sandy reduced wares types of South Wales greyware.(Brett M, 2005)

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** animal bone **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** 4420 fragments of animal bone were found during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology at Crickhowell Rd/Willowbrook Drive in 2005. They were mostly of cattle with some pig/sheep and had been burnt at high temperature. (Brett, M. 2005)

CROSS REFERENCES E003139

PRN E005215 **NAME** The Green, Wellfield Road, Marshfield, Newport **NGR** ST26128185
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Foundations Archaeology undertook an evaluation on a plot of land during May 2005 at the Green, Wellfield Rd, Marshfield Newport in advance of development by Newport CC. Two 10m trenches were dug but only a post-medieval ditch was present. The work concluded that the potential of the study area to contain significant deposits was low (Foundations Archaeology, 2005).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005293 **NAME** Land off Catherine Drive Marshfield, Newport Gwent **NGR** ST2625481746

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Evans, Derek

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for Derek Prosser Associates of land off Catherine Drive, Marshfield, Newport Gwent and two trenches were dug within the vicinity of the area. This evaluation uncovered no evidence of a previous habitation on the site, although burnt deposits and disturbance of roots were revealed that suggests possible deforestation activity. The absence of datable evidence as a result of the excavations means that it is not possible to determine when this may have occurred. Large deposits of alluvial clay that have built up point to any activity taking place in the remote past (Evans, 2004).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005412 **NAME** Land at Harrison Drive, St Mellons Cardiff **NGR** ST 24058040
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Foundations Archaeology **PERSON** Hood, A.

DESCRIPTION Foundations Archaeology were commissioned by George Wimpy (South Wales Limited) to undertake an archaeological evaluation (in the form of 10 trenches) on land off Harrison Drive, St Mellons, Cardiff in 2006, in advance of Housing development and in fulfillment of planning consent (Welsh Office Planning Guidance: Planning Policy 1999, section 5.7.3 and Welsh Office Circular 60/96). No archaeologically significant features were found and no significant finds were found or recovered: The site had been reduced to natural, and sealed with a compact layer of modern made ground 0.85m to 1.4m thick, containing occasional fragments of metal, pottery, plastic and foam of modern age, and topped with light brown silty clay top soil varying in depth from 0.20m to 0.28m (Hood, A., 2006).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005431 **NAME** The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain **NGR** SS5858587907
TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al

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

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES –

PRN E005505 **NAME** Dunvegan Cottage, Wellfield Rd, Marshfield **NGR** ST2623781769
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Stewart-Turner, J.

DESCRIPTION During February 2013, Cardiff Archaeological Unit were commissioned to undertake a watching brief during groundworks for a new extension at Dunvegan Cottage, Marshfield. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief (Stewart-Turner 2013).

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005609 **NAME** Land adjacent Post Gwynne Farm, St. Mellons Road, Newport **NGR** ST25878187
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Turner, J.G.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeology Unit was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to Post Gwynne Farm, St. Mellons Road, Newport prior to the construction of a new house. Nine post-medieval pottery fragments, a fragment of a glass vessel, two fragments of a pipe and eight fragments of animal bone were discovered. One (of two) trenches cut showed a linear feature probably a nineteenth century drainage ditch. (Turner, JG 2007)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Post-medieval DESCRIPTION: During an evaluation at Post Gwynne Farm, St Mellons Road, Newport, 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from context 005 along with 1 fragment of a clear glass vessel, two fragments of pipe (stem and bowl), and 8 fragments of animal bone. Context 003 (topsoil) yielded two twentieth century objects, an iron gate hinge and a body sherd of pottery whiteware (Turner 2007).

CROSS REFERENCES -

PRN E005765 **NAME** St. Albans, 92 St Mellons Rd, Marshfield **NGR** ST2572581762
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy (APAC) Ltd. **PERSON** -

DESCRIPTION Watching brief undertaken at St. Albans, 92 St Mellons Rd, Marshfield by Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy (APAC) Ltd. on behalf of the client in relation to installation of a new sewage system. There were a small number of 18/20th century ceramic surface finds recovered, but all contexts were disturbed and no features of archaeological significance were uncovered. (Phillips 2016)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: post medieval DESCRIPTION: A number of potsherds were recovered during a watching brief at St Albans 92 St Mellons Marshfield on 11/01/16 and 18/05/16 consisting of: 17/18th century: (100) Devonshire, earthenware 18/19th century: (100) local slipware, Staffordshireware, (104) Somerset, Staffordshire slipware, earthenware (200) Staffordshire slipware, yellow glazed earthenware, burnt glazed pancheon (202) glazed local earthenware (206) glazed local earthenware 19th century: (100) Willow pattern china, blue and white china (104) blue and white china, Willow pattern china, purple and white china, Mocha ware, Willow pattern (200) willow pattern china, blue and white decorated earthenware plate, white china with black line 19/20th century (104) blue china 20th century: (104) white china with black line (200) inscribed earthenware, glazed earthenware, earthenware plant pot (Phillips 2016)

CROSS REFERENCES -

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Appendix VI: RCAHMW gazetteer

RCAHMW enquiry reference number: RC18-0018 Commencement date: 16/01/2018

NPRN	NAME	TYPE	BROADCLASS	PERIOD	FORM	LONG_TEXT_RCAHMW	X	Y	NGR	COMMUNITY	COUNCIL	OLD COUNTY	URL
43300	MELROSE HALL STABLES	STABLE	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Late 19th century, 1 storey, walls of fancy stone rubble.	324290	181860	ST24298186	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/43300/details/
43230	FAENDRE HALL, STABLE BLOCK	STABLE	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Circa mid 19th century, stone walls, slate roofs.	324380	182120	ST24388212	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/43230/details/
36839	FAENDRE HALL (LODGE AT)	LODGE	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Circa mid 19th century, 1 storey and attic; stone walls.	324440	182150	ST24448215	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/36839/details/
36838	FAENDRE HALL	DWELLING	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Circa mid 19th century. 2 storeys & attic.	324410	182080	ST24418208	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/36838/details/
266083	FAINDRE HOUSE, GARDEN, ST MELLONS	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	Post Medieval	Documents	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XXXVIII, sheet 13. Its main elements on that map include walk, woodland, terrace walls, kitchen garden, greenhouses and lodge. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 18th August 2006.	324404	182104	ST2440482104	Marshfield	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/266083/details/
410512	LLANARTHEN; ST MELLONS HOTEL, MARSHFIELD	COUNTRY CLUB, HOTEL	DOMESTIC	19th Century, Post Medieval	Documents	Llanarthen is a long, two-storied, stuccoed building with hipped roofs. Originally named Llanarthen, the house was later known as St Mellons Golf and Country Club and now is the St Mellons Hotel. Associated with: Garden, Nprn: 266085 RCAHMW, 2010.	324739	182364	ST2473982364	Marshfield	Newport	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/410512/details/
417242	ANSELLS BREWERY DEPOT, MARSHFIELD	DEPOT	INDUSTRIAL	20th Century, Modern	Documents	"Two firms have provided employment in the village. One is the Unigate Dairy [see nprn 308069]. The other was the Ansell's Brewery distribution depot, which operated in Marshfield for over 40 years until moving to Newport." Source: http://www.cardiffuk.co .	325555	182300	ST2555582300	Marshfield	Newport	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/417242/details/
96089	ST MELLONS BUSINESS PARK	OFFICE	COMMERCIAL	Post Medieval	Building		324000	181000	ST2481	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Glamorgan	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/96089/details/
20335	MELROSE COTTAGE	HOUSE	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Not recorded		324300	181800	ST243818	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/20335/details/

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NPRN	NAME	TYPE	BROADCLASS	PERIOD	FORM	LONG_TEXT_RCAHMW	X	Y	NGR	COMMUNITY	COUNCIL	OLDCOUNTY	URL
12923	SUNDAY SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,	CHAPEL	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	Post Medieval	Documents		326010	181990	ST26018199	Marshfield	Newport	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/12923/details/
266085	LLANARTHEN, GARDEN, MARSHFIELD	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES	Post Medieval	Documents	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XXXVIII, sheet 13. Its main	324753	182428	ST2475382428	Marshfield	Newport	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/266085/details/
21074	VAINDRE FAWR	FARMHOUSE	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Documents	17th century house. 3 storey. Good barn. On ?Motte site.	324080	181580	ST24088158	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/21074/details/
307412	CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, ST MELLONS	CHURCH	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	Post Medieval	Documents	Built in the Late 20th c style, long-wall entry type. Present status [2002] : unknown P.C.Tomlins, RCAHMW, 16.12.2002	323590	181290	ST23598129	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/307412/details/
86852	WENTLOOGE LEVELS	FIELD SYSTEM	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	General	Landform	Large area of re-claimed land. DWT 14/06/1999	326000	180000	ST2680	Wentlooge	Newport	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/86852/details/
20656	PIL DU	HOUSE	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Longhouse type with good beams in barn and byre both with broach stops.	324240	180120	ST24248012	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/20656/details/
20336	MELROSE HALL, VAINDRE LANE	DWELLING	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Not recorded	Mid to later 19th century. 2 storeys and attic. Cement rendered cladding.	324290	181860	ST24298186	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/20336/details/
309948	WENTLOOG INDUSTRIAL PARK DISPERSAL SHEDS	BUILDING	DEFENCE	20th Century	Other Structure	There is a group of four industrial buildings built in wartime as dispersal sheds linked to the main railway at Wentloog. The shed at ST 2406 7923 still has camouflage paint on its roof.	324200	179390	ST24207939	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Glamorgan	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/309948/details/
43405	VAINDRE VAWR; FAENDRE FAWR, BARN	BARN	DOMESTIC	Post Medieval	Documents	17th-18th century, contemporary with attic of house. Seven bays some with timber frames infilled. Demolished, some beams used in Heritage Public House.	324180	181520	ST24188152	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/43405/details/
43344	PIL DU OUTBUILDINGS	OUTBUILDING	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Post Medieval	Not recorded	16th - 17th century, later barn.	324240	180120	ST24248012	Trowbridge	Cardiff	Monmouthshire	http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/43344/details/



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Department)**



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: Land at St Mellons, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment

Report Date: May 2018

Report Number: 2018/030

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Date: 30/05/2018

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Date: 30/05/2018

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Date: 30/05/2018

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.