

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By  
Loretta Nikolic

Report No. 1548

# Archaeology Wales

## Former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared For: Lovell Partnership Ltd

Edited by: Philip Poucher

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 06/02/17

Edited by: Mark Houliston

Signed: 

Position: Managing Director

Date: 06/02/17

By  
Loretta Nikolic

Report No: 1548

**February 2017**

## CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	2
3. Methodology	3
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	4
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	4
4.2 The Historic Landscape	5
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5
4.4 Listed Buildings	6
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	6
5. Map Regression	10
6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar	12
7. Site Visit	13
8. Impact Assessment	14
8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance	14
8.2 Previous Impacts	14
8.3 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development	15
9. Conclusions	17
9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets	17
9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets	18
9.3 Mitigation	18
10. Sources	19
Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER	
Appendix II: Designated Archaeological Sites	
Appendix III: Specification	
Appendix IV: Archive Cover Sheet	

## List of Figures

- 1 Location map
- 2 Site plan
- 3 Development plan outline
- 4 Designated archaeological landscapes within 5km
- 5 Designated archaeological sites within 5km
- 6 Non-designated archaeological sites within 1km
- 7 Extract from the parish tithe map of 1843
- 8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1882
- 9 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1920
- 10 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1963-4
- 11 Lidar data

## List of Photos

- 1-5 Vertical aerial photographs
- 6-18 Views of and from the site
- 19 View from preaching cross MM137/LB 3121 & 3122
- 20 View from church LB 3121
- 21 View from tithe barn MM137/LB 3128
- 22 View from Llantarnam Abbey Historic Park & Garden Gt25

### *Copyright Notice:*

*Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Asbri Planning Ltd and Lovell Partnership Ltd, to use and reproduce the material contained within.*

*The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information: Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.*

## *Non – Technical Summary*

*In January 2017 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Asbri Planning, acting on behalf of their clients, Lovell Partnership Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of the site of the former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.*

*No Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or listed Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.*

*No Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or listed Historic Park & Garden will be indirectly affected by the proposed development, as no links, visual or otherwise, could be established with surrounding designated sites.*

*The site lies within the Landmap historic landscape area of Cwmbran (TRFNHL001). The development will have minor indirect impacts as this is development lies within an existing residential area and currently contains some green space, and it does neighbour some character housing but lies to the rear of these. The present site is not characteristic of the historic landscape, and the development will be seen as an extension of current modern development, without significantly adversely affecting recognised character elements.*

*Research has not identified any areas of archaeological interest within the proposed development area. The site was agricultural land until the expansion of Cwmbran when it was developed as the site of the local school which finally closed in 2016. There is little potential for archaeological activity and the survival of any below ground remains is unknown, however there are potential features in the eastern half of the site seen in aerial photography which currently lies under hard standing and playing fields. The proposed development is considered to have a Moderate impact on any potential remains. Post-medieval and modern activity in the surrounding area and the sites proximity to the road suggests the potential for associated archaeological remains to extend within the bounds of the proposed development area.*

*It is suggested that an archaeological watching brief can be maintained on development works on and around the site in order to identify and record any evidence of archaeological remains.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 In January 2017 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Asbri Planning, on behalf of their clients, Lovell Partnership Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed residential development on the site of the former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran (henceforth – the site), centred on NGR ST 29888 93890 (Figures 1 - 3, AW Project Number 2488).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in January 2017 and approved by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Torfaen County Borough Council (TCBC) (see Appendix III).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment and Site Visit, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide TCBC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, Edition 8, January 2016, Chapter 6, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development. During the statutory pre-application consultation Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth – GGAT), who act as archaeological advisers to TCBC, responded to state that:

**“due to the sites proximity to Llantarnum Abbey and St Michaels Church an archaeological desk-based assessment should be conducted to determine any potential effects on the archaeological resource, both directly and in-directly.”**

- 1.4 Planning permission will be sought to develop the site for 78 new housing units, along with associated infrastructure, to replace the existing use of the site as a school. The existing school has been closed, and these buildings will be demolished. The new housing units will comprise a mix of two, three and four-bedroom detached houses, with some apartments, bungalows and two to three bed semi-detached houses. The units will comprise a mix of one, two and three storey buildings and will include gardens as well as landscaped areas of mixed ornamental shrub beds, garden hedges, turf and wild flower seeded areas.

## 2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is currently occupied by a school constructed in the 1950s, comprising a two-storey building clad in aluminium with a mixture of pitched and flat roofs. These buildings are generally described as in poor condition. The school buildings are surrounded by areas of hard standing, including car-parking and tarmac play areas, along with large areas laid to grass for use as school playing fields. The site as a whole measures 2.2 hectares. The existing ground surface generally slopes from north to south and to the east at approximately 50mOD.
- 2.2 The site is currently accessed off Croeswen Road to the south, and lies in a largely mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban residential area within the centre of Oakfield village, in Llantarnam, which itself lies 1.72km to the south of the centre of Cwmbran.

- 2.3 Residential development along Croeswen and Clos Hogarth form the southern boundary to the site, largely comprising mid-20<sup>th</sup> century two-storey terraced housing. Further similar mid-20<sup>th</sup> century terraced and semi-detached residential development lies along Greenwillows to the west. Detached and semi-detached dwellings lie along Llantarnam Road to the east, of a similar date but occasionally early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Residential development also forms the northern boundary along the southern edge of Heol Oakfield, comprising terraced housing but including blocks of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings. Beyond Heol Oakfield lies an area of parkland. The landscape falls gradually southward towards the Dowlais Brook, and eastward towards the Afon Lwyd.
- 2.4 Geologically the proposed development area sits upon interbedded sandstone and red and silty mudstones with calcretes of the Raglan Mudstone Formation. To the east and west of the site there are superficial deposits of alluvium, made up of clay, silt, sand and gravel. To the south east the superficial geology includes River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. The site itself has no superficial geology recorded (BGS 2017).

### 3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix III).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at GGAT within a 1km radius of the development site;
  - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of the development site;
  - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;

- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data;
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
- Place-name evidence;
- Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available;
- Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme;
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) The history of the site.

d) The potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

4.1.1 The site of the proposed development has not been subject to any known previous archaeological investigations.

4.1.2 There are several recorded archaeological investigations within the 1km search area. In 2001 G.A. Makepeace undertook an evaluation of land near Ty-Coch House to the west (Makepeace 2001) but no archaeological features were found. In 2009 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a desk based assessment and site visit of Llanyrafon Manor in advance of redevelopment of the site. The Desk Based Assessment identified a number of archaeological sites within the study area, many not previously recorded (Graham 2009). This was followed by a watching brief in 2010 and another in 2011 which recorded earlier floor surfaces within the manor and post medieval walls (Crawford 2011 & Burton 2010). This is of little direct relevance to the proposed development site.

4.1.3 In 1990 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust carried out a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey to assess the impact of the proposed Llantarnam bypass section of the A4042 (Geake 1990). This was followed by excavations in Llantarnam village which uncovered medieval and post-medieval structures as well as Neolithic



and Bronze Age artefacts, however the excavations lie outside of the search area, over 1km to the southeast.

#### *4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figure 4, Appendix 11)*

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998), neither do any lie within a 5km radius of the site.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/6) runs north to south through the search area, at its closest coming within 700m to the west of the site. The Llantarnam Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/4) lies 1 km to the southeast of the site. The Upper Cwmbran Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/2) lies roughly 4km to the northwest of the site and Caerleon Conservation Area (WAL/NEWP/) is on the edge of the 5km area.
- 4.2.3 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. Llantarnam Abbey (Gt25) is a Grade II listed parkland and gardens, the park boundary lies 1km to the southeast. This comprises largely 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaped parkland, along with a formal and informal garden, and walled kitchen garden. The Grade II listed parkland and gardens of Bryn Glas House, Newport (Gt20) lies 3.7km to the south. This comprises a late 19<sup>th</sup> **century formal and informal garden, 'pleasure grounds' and remains of a walled kitchen garden.**
- 4.2.4 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Cwmbran (TRFNHL001), **described as an area of 'High' value.** Much of the pre-1950 landscape of Cwmbran has been destroyed or obscured by the subsequent development of the **'New Town', but** significant evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and industrial activity remains, including a well-preserved section of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Monmouthshire Canal. Cwmbran is also the only major town established under the 1946 New Towns Act, adding to a rarity value important in architectural and planning terms.

#### *4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5, Appendix 11)*

- 4.3.1 There are seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5km search area around the proposed development, none of which lie within the area of proposed development.
- 4.3.2 The closest of the Scheduled Ancient Monument sites is a free standing medieval cross (MM136) in the churchyard south of St. Michael and All Angels Church, 1.1km to the southeast of the development site and Llantarnam Abbey Tithe Barn (MM137) 1.5km to the southeast. The structure is roofless but stands to its full height of 6m at the gable ends and lies to the north of the main buildings of Llantarnam Abbey, which largely date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is now thought to be a threshing barn rather than a tithe barn and probably dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining SAM sites cover a wide range of features and periods, including Bronze Age cairns (MM045), Iron Age defended enclosures (MM023 & MM135), five scheduled areas for the Roman legionary fortress at Caerleon (MM230, MM234, MM233, MM245 & MM246) and associated civil settlement (MM231 & MM254), a further medieval churchyard cross (MM 309), a medieval motte and bailey castle (MM087), Llanderfel medieval church (MM271),

fortifications dating from the civil war (MM011) and features associated with the post-medieval industrial activity at Upper Race, Pontypool (MM256).

#### *4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 5, Appendix 11)*

- 4.4.1 There are 128 Listed Buildings within the 5km search area around the proposed development area.
- 4.4.2 These listed buildings include seven Grade II\* listed buildings (LBs 2915, 2676, 3121, 3126, 3140, 3142 & 85246); the remainder are all Grade II listed. No Listed Building lies within the proposed development site.
- 4.4.3 The closest Listed Building lies 620m to the southwest and comprises Grade II listed Ty-coch Farmhouse (LB 3137).
- 4.4.4 820m to the north east is Llanyrafon (LB 3140) a 17<sup>th</sup> century gentry house, beyond this 930m to the northeast of the site lies Llanyrafon Mill (LB 27026). Between 840m and 950m to the west lies a Grade II listed canal aqueduct over the Dowlais Brook (LB 81859), and two canal bridges on the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (LBs 81862 & 81864), both Grade II listed. The remaining listed buildings all lie over 1km away from the area of proposed development.

#### *4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 6, Appendix 1)*

- 4.5.1 There are 16 sites listed on the HER within 1km of the proposed development site. None of these lie within the proposed development area. Further details are provided below. None are closer than 370m from the edge of the proposed development site. The full catalogue provided by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust for sites recorded within 1km is included to the rear of this report.
- 4.5.2 There are also 19 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. None of these sites lie within the proposed development area. Seven of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records.
- 4.5.3 Three records of artefacts or coins was found within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database ([www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)) within a similar search area. Exact grid references are not provided, one of the artefacts however did come from within the same 5000m grid square as the site. This was a cast eroded lead spindle-whorl, probably late medieval or post-medieval in date (ref. no. NMGW-E59C07). The other artefacts include a mid-4<sup>th</sup> century Roman coin of Constantius II (ref. no. IARCW-63DAE2C0E2) and a possible forgery in pewter of a coin of Louis XVI of France, from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.4 These sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development and archaeological potential of the area.

*Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 4.5.5 There is currently no recorded evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within the 1km search area, in the surrounding landscape recent community excavations in Fairwater discovered a Palaeolithic hand axe. The closest finds of Mesolithic date come from a variety of discoveries on the Gwent Levels over 12km to the southeast, and a collection of finds made in the Usk area around 8km to the northeast. Activity during these periods is likely to be largely based on hunter-gatherer societies who moved through the landscape, leaving little trace of their presence in this area.
- 4.5.6 During the subsequent Neolithic period there appears to have been a gradual move away from hunter-gatherer societies with groups starting to become more settled and adopting agriculture to varying degrees. Again however there is no indication of Neolithic activity within the search area, although chance finds of polished stone axes have been recorded around the outskirts of Cwmbran (PRNs 3638g & 3701g) and a blade in Landegveth (PRN 3933g).
- 4.5.7 The Bronze Age is witness to an expansion of the exploitation of the landscape for farming and settlement and ritual use, during a mild climatic episode this includes marginal areas. No Bronze Age archaeology is recorded within the 1km search area, although a group of Cairns is recorded within 5km and other Bronze Age evidence has been found within the Cwmbran area. A looped bronze palstave (PRN 3734g), a type of early axe, was found in the Fairwater area to the west and an unlooped example was found near Ponthir to the west. Both finds were made less than 3km from the site. A ritually deposit of late Bronze Age material was uncovered by metal detector in 2014 (South Wales Argus 2016) in the Trevethin area of Torfaen and recent community excavations, mostly in the Thornhill and Greenmeadow areas, have uncovered further material from this period (BBC News 2011). There is however, no Bronze Age activity known within 1km of the site and it is still uncommon in the surrounding landscape.
- 4.5.8 Typically by the Iron Age, evidence of settlement activity generally starts to increase, although no Iron Age sites are recorded within the 1km search area, and even in the wider landscape sites dating to this period appear to be rare. The closest recorded sites are Caerau (Candwr) hill fort (PRN 645g/MM135) 3km to south east above Ponthir, and Lodge Wood hill fort (PRN 597g/MM023) 3.5km to the south east on the edge of Caerleon. By the end of the Iron Age this area is likely to have been part of the tribal lands of the Silures, made famous by their determined opposition to Roman invasions.
- 4.5.9 Generally there would appear to be very low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

*Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) & Post-Roman/ Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)*

- 4.5.10 The chance find of a mid-4<sup>th</sup> century Roman coin of Constantius II in the general area is the only recorded evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity. Caerleon lies less than 5km to the south east and was a major centre of activity in the area during much of the Roman period, being the home to Legio II Augusta from soon after the Roman

invasions of the AD 70s through into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Further Roman activity is recorded 3km or more to the south around Malpas.

- 4.5.11 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are not well documented. This area possibly lay close to the borders between the emerging kingdom of Glwysing, which by the 10<sup>th</sup> century had become Morgannwg (later Glamorgan), and Gwent, which lay largely between the Usk and Wye rivers. A monastery Merthir Tecmed (Llandegfedd) first mentioned in the Llandaff charters lies just over 4km to the north east.
- 4.5.12 Overall, the potential for Roman or early medieval sites within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

#### *Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

- 4.5.13 500m to the south of the site is the possible location of the Manor House known as Red Castle (PRN 4515g), on the site of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house Ty Coch. Two medieval seals were found as stray finds 850m south of the site (PRN 4253g & 4379g) a number of papal bullae have been found in the Llantarnam area (Standing 2016).
- 4.5.14 There is much evidence for the medieval settlement of Llantarnam, including the parish church, the abbey and the remains of the village. The church of St Michael and All Angels (LB3121) and its associated cross (LB 3122/MM136) lie 1.1km to the south east. The church is Grade II\* listed with possible 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century nave with two Norman chancel arches and a small blocked early window. The cross base and part of the shaft survive and are probably 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.15 Llantarnam abbey lies 1.5km to the south east. The abbey was a Cistercian daughter house of Strata Florida, founded by Hywel ab Iorwerth, Lord of Caerleon, in *circa* 1179. It is possible that the abbey was originally founded elsewhere, as it is known by a variety of other names (such as Durma/Dewma and Caerleon-in-Usk), but Llantarnam is more commonly used to refer to the site from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century on (Williams 1984). The monastery was granted large areas of land in the surrounding countryside, organised into granges. There is also evidence to suggest that the monks of Llantarnam were actively engaged in clearing, enclosing and converting upland waste to arable cultivation in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Parry & Logan 2010). The last standing remnant of the abbey is the tithe barn (LB 3128 & MM137). Recent studies and fieldwork along the Dowlais Brook have identified potential modifications to the water course and structures along it which is claimed to be evidence of management of the water supply by the monastery (Standing 2016).
- 4.5.16 A village has existed at Llantarnam since at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century, three buildings were identified in trial excavations, the finds suggesting a major medieval settlement was located in the vicinity (PRN 3640g). Close by is Llantarnam Mill (PRN 633g), it has been suggested that the 19<sup>th</sup> century barn may contain the remains of an earlier structure, possibly a medieval mill which could be associated with the abbey.
- 4.5.17 Although there is considerable evidence for medieval activity in the wider landscape, there is little in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area, the potential is therefore considered to be low.

*Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)*

- 4.5.18 The proposed development area and surrounding landscape remained largely agricultural throughout the post-medieval period until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A number of farmhouses (PRN 148g, 2208g, 2209g, 379g), dwellings (PRN 634g, 135g) and a watermill (PRN 660g) are located in the area during this period.
- 4.5.19 After the Dissolution of Llantarnam Abbey in 1536 the former estates were purchased by William Morgan in 1561, remaining in the Morgan family until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The estates subsequently passed through marriage to the Blewitt family, who held the properties until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Bradney 1923).
- 4.5.20 500m west of the site lies the now dismantled Blaenavon to Newport railway line, which ran from north to south (PRN 3195g). The line was part mineral, part passenger. The Blaenavon to Llantarnam section was closed to passengers in 1962. To the east on the extension line to the Great Western Railway, which opened in 1878 to Cwmbran, is the Llantarnam Junction signal box (NPRN 421183). This lies 400m from the site, and sits on the line of the Caerleon tram road.
- 4.5.21 The construction of the Monmouthshire – Brecon Canal (3263g), which was completed in 1799 and opened in 1801, brought significant industrial development to the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The canal was eclipsed by the Brecon & Merthyr Railway in the 1860s (PRN 3195g). Industry within the study area included the Henllys Fire Brick and Retort Works (PRN 10830g) by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, using clay from Cwmbran Colliery, and in operation until the 1960s. Another brick works and clay extraction site was established in the immediate locale: the Star Brick Works opened to the north of the development area by the turn of the century. The JC Hill and Company Wire Works (PRN 10712g), formerly Oakfield Wire Works, was also in existence by the end of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although surrounded by industrial developments there is no direct indication of industrial activity extending into the proposed development area.
- 4.5.22 Settlement also began to expand as workers moved to the area to be employed in the various industrial concerns. A small settlement was established to the north of the **proposed development site, an area now known as 'Old Cwmbran', although it appears** to have its origins in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Cwmbran cemetery opened at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century just north of the development site and a number of chapels became established from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards (NPRNs 310150, 10710 & 307489) to serve the growing community.
- 4.5.23 During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century many of the industrial concerns appear to have played important roles in the production of materials used as part of the war effort during the First World War (PRNs 10712g & 10830g). By the end of the Second World War the population of Cwmbran had grown to around 12,000, concentrated within several expanding settlement foci. The New Towns Act of 1946 designated 1214 hectares of **land in the area for the construction of Wales' only new town. Work did not** commence in earnest until the 1950s, driven by the need to provide workers for an extensive new steelworks in Llanwern, near Newport.
- 4.5.24 The proposed development area was gradually overtaken by urban expansion and in the 1950s the school was built to serve the local community, which surrounds it, until its closure in 2016.

## 5 Map Regression (Figures 7 – 10)

### 5.1 *Ordnance Survey Old Series 1833*

5.1.1 This map does not depict property boundaries or field enclosures in any detail, but the Oakfield/Llantarnam road junction and wooded area south of the site are discernible at this time. The proposed development area occupies part of a field to the south of this fork in the road.

5.1.2 No features are marked within the proposed development area.

5.1.3 In the wider landscape the proposed development lies on the slopes above the Afon Lwyd, mostly open fields with patches of woodland and dispersed dwellings. Ty Coch farm house and another dwelling, Cwrt Mawr, are the nearest structures to the site. The Monmouthshire – Brecon canal to the west and the eastern tramway are shown.

### 5.2 *Llanfihangel Llantarnam Parish Tithe Map of 1846 (Figure 7)*

5.2.1 This map provides a detailed and accurate depiction of the layout of the landscape towards the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The current field pattern had been established by this time. The fields are medium-sized, fairly irregular in layout suggesting a gradual enclosure over some time. The proposed development area lies in a larger field (Field no. 822) used for arable farming which extends around part of an area of coppiced woodland (Field no. 793). The unusual shape perhaps suggesting that it had grown over time to take in additional land. Above the fork of the Oakfield/Llantarnam road to the north the area is described as rough pasture and break (Field no. 796).

5.2.2 The fields within and around the development site are occupied by different tenants. The large field laid to arable is occupied by Thomas Anstic, and is recorded as being part of the lands of Pentre Bach, the homestead of which is some distance further west. The coppiced woodland is occupied by Reginald James Blewitt and is part of the Llantarnam Abbey lands whilst the rough pasture to the north is occupied by Charles Mostyn and is part of Cwrt Mawr. All of these land parcels are in the ownership of Edward Frances Blewitt, the landlord of the wider area which was part of the former estate of Llantarnam Abbey.

5.2.3 The surrounding area is an agricultural one of irregular fields with areas of woodland and dispersed farmsteads and dwellings. The area is a mixture of arable and pasture with managed woodland and meadows. The canal is shown to the west, the Caerleon tram road to the east parallel with the river before crossing it further south.

### 5.3 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1882 (Figure 8)*

5.3.1 The site shows little change in layout from the tithe map. The area is still in the northern part of a large open field with an area of woodland to the south called Maes Mawr.

5.3.2 The field to the north appears to be more scrub than previously, and Redlane Cottage is marked along the edge of this. An orchard flanks the south-eastern edge of the site next to Court Farm, which also shows a mill race. Another mill race runs to the southern edge of the field containing the proposed development area and connects to the Dowlais Brook at one end and a corn mill and Llantarnam at the other. The tram road

to the east has been replaced by a railway and various signal boxes, signal posts and a station are shown as well as a foot bridge over the railway. The tram road to the west is now the 'Monmouthshire Section - Eastern Valley Line'.

- 5.3.3 North of Ty-Coch farmhouse a small quarry is marked and two Brick Works (only one appears on the Tithe and is unmarked) have been established next to the canal to the north west.
- 5.3.4 Cwmbran had developed to the north west into a small town, with rows of terraced housing, churches, chapels, school, post office and hotel, all alongside the canal and railway, which now runs up the east side of the valley. Extensive industrial works can be seen at the Oakfield Wire Works to the north, with adjacent Brick Works and Vitriol Works. Various other industrial concerns are spread throughout the area, many interconnected by tramways, with population levels increasing within the valley. The proposed development site however still lies in a largely agricultural area on the fringes of the large industries.

#### *5.4 Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map of 1902*

- 5.4.1 The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows no change within the proposed development area and the immediate vicinity.
- 5.4.2 The former shrub land to the north of Oakfield road is shown partly as an open field, the northern half now hosts a cemetery with chapel. The southern half has a clay pit on its borders and a Brick and Tile Works is in the neighbouring field with other clay pits shown. The Brick Works near Ty-Coch is no longer indicated.
- 5.4.3 Elsewhere the increasing industrialisation and settlement of the area is shown, with the expansion of Cwmbran to the north west and Oakfield. Further settlement has spread from the south east along the road between Llanfihangel Llantarnam village and Court Farm.

#### *5.5 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1920 (Figure 9)*

- 5.5.1 Within the development area no change is visible but the northern edge of the field is now host to a row of terraced housing, which border the edge of the site in the present day. The once open field has been divided into two and a house has been built on the edge of this new boundary, next to Llantarnam Road. Court Wood (Maes Mawr) has been partially cleared in its northern half.
- 5.5.2 Star Brick and Tile Works has grown, as have the clay pits in the field north of the development area. The settlement at Oakfield has expanded along the road towards the site, as has the village Llanfihangel Llantarnam to the south.

#### *5.6 Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map of 1947*

- 5.6.1 No significant changes appear to the site. In the surrounding area further housing has appeared along the northern edge of the site along the road and in the wider area further settlement has expanded west of Oakfield.

## 5.7 *Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map of 1954*

- 5.7.1 This edition of the map shows no developments within the proposed development area but the area around the surrounding area has been subject to further settlement, and has changed in appearance from a rural to suburban environment. New houses border the site to the south east and the new housing and street plans are under development in Oakfield just west of the site.
- 5.7.2 Industrial changes on the edge of the settlement show a Cold Storage depot over the site of former clay pits and the biscuit factory has been built to the south east.

## 5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Map of 1963-4 (Figure 10)*

- 5.8.1 The Llantarnam Community School appears for the first time in the site area (referred to as Oakfield School) in its present layout. The surrounding area is in-filled with housing almost to the extent that it is at the current time.

## 6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Photos 1-5, Figure 11)

### 6.1 *Introduction*

- 6.1.1 Aerial photographic evidence of the area held by the Aerial Photographic Unit in Cardiff has been examined, including photographs from 1946 to the present day. The examination showed the development of the surrounding area and the changes within the site, from ploughed field to the building of the school. Some possible features appear to exist in the eastern part of the site, both as soil marks and initially as ridges. However, these are not very distinct and it is likely that the soil marks, which are most visible in the 1955 photo, are features of geology. The proximity of the site to the road and the suggestion that one of the features may respect this line means that it cannot be dismissed entirely. Photos of particular relevance are described below.

### 6.2 *RAF 1946 (Photo 1)*

- 6.2.1 The site is visible as a ploughed field under cultivation and possible fruit growing at the east end. The photo has been taken in November and the low angle sunlight is showing two small possible ridges (east to west direction) in the eastern half of the site. Houses are present to the east and south east. (WO Lib No. 4650.)

### 6.3 *RAF 1947 (Photo 2)*

- 6.3.1 No change in the area although possible soil marks appear in the field below the site, which was formerly coppiced woodland. This extends into the southern edge of the proposed development area. This is not very distinct and may be geological in origin. (WO Lib No. 4709.)



#### 6.4 *RAF 1949*

- 6.4.1 The area to the west of the site is under development. A thick band running north to south at the eastern end is very faint. This was also the direction of ploughing in the field. (WO Lib No. 4901.)

#### 6.5 *RAF 1950 (Photo 3)*

- 6.5.1 New housing appears to the west of the site. The faint marks running north-south are just visible in eastern part. (WO Lib No. 5017.)

#### 6.6 *RAF 1955 (Photo 4)*

- 6.6.1 The western area beyond the site is filled in and the woodland to the south is gone and replaced by housing. Within the site the foundations for the school are under way and there is much tracking and activity across it. The thick north south band is visible across the centre and another band extends at 90 degrees from this at the eastern end. (WO Lib No. 5507.)

#### 6.7 *RAF 1962 (Photo 5)*

- 6.7.1 This gives a clear view of the finished school and the site within its residential setting. The soil marks are not as discernible. (WO Lin No. 6211.)

#### 6.8 *Google 2017*

- 6.13.1 The site as it appears at present with school buildings. Some indistinct soil marks but the north-south band is now at least partly beneath hard standing.

#### 6.9 *LiDAR (Figure 11)*

- 6.14.1 LiDAR data at 0.5m DTM is available for the site area which shows the proposed development area in relatively fine detail above the flood plain of the Afon Lwyd. The buildings and hard standing of the old school are visible but no features which are not associated with the school and play areas are discernible: there are no clear features of archaeological interest identified on the Lidar data.

### 7 Site Visit (Photos 6 – 22)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 20<sup>th</sup> January 2017. Conditions were bright, dry with good visibility. The site comprised a building complex with areas of hard standing around the building and the remainder laid to grass. A number of trees and some shrubs had been planted mostly around the boundary of the site, there was no leaf cover because of the time of year and therefore the views around the site were at their most open.
- 7.2 The ground slopes very slightly from north to south and to the east, increasing beyond the perimeter of the site towards the Afon Lwyd and the Dowlais Brook. The views to

the north were obscured by the higher ground but also by the turn of the century housing which runs along the perimeter in this direction (Photos 17 to 18). The views to the south and south east were also entirely obscured by rows of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing running parallel with the site boundary (Photos 13 to 14). The view at the eastern end of the site was semi open as the immediate buildings are less densely arranged where the grounds falls away to the river (Photos 15 to 16). Although the western perimeter is also bounded by a further row of residential buildings there are views beyond this along the ridge of Mynydd Henllys (Photos 6 to 12).

- 7.3 The ground has been modified and landscaped during, and possibly since, the construction of the school in the 1950s.
- 7.4 No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bounds of the proposed development area.
- 7.5 None of the archaeological sites identified within 1km from the HER were visible due the extensive development of this area over the last 100 years.
- 7.6 Site visits were also made to the nearest designated archaeological sites of Llantarnam Cross and Llantarnam Tithe Barn and Abbey, to examine potential visual effects of the proposed development. These are discussed in Section 8 below.

## 8 Impact Assessment

### *8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

- 8.1.1 No sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area.
- 8.1.2 The nearest archaeological evidence in the surrounding area are post-medieval farmsteads and later industrial activity, with a possible medieval manor site at 500m distance.
- 8.1.3 The archaeological potential is considered to be low within the proposed development area. Although prehistoric archaeological sites and finds have been recorded in the Cwmbran area there is currently little indication of significant activity around the proposed development area. Similarly, Roman and early medieval sites are recorded in the surrounding landscape, but there is no indication that such activity extended into the proposed development area. The site is likely to have been mostly agricultural land throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Post-medieval industrial activity is clearly a strong component of the local archaeological resource, but there is no indication of any associated industrial activity within the proposed development area.

### *8.2 Previous Impacts*

- 8.2.1 The site was developed in the 1950s for the building of a school and its playing fields. The ground has almost certainly been landscaped but the extent and depth of ground disturbance is unknown.
- 8.2.2 The area had been farmland until the development of the town of Cwmbran. If the building of the school did not substantially disturb the sub soil there is the potential

for features to have survived below the plough-soil, however no evidence for archaeological activity is known in this area to date.

### *8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

8.3.1 The proposed development includes the construction of approximately 78 housing units, along with associated infrastructure that is likely to include access routes, landscaping, boundary treatments and associated services. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the **contractor's compound, construction** of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works, including the removal of field boundaries;
- Surface stripping;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure;
- Foundation excavations;
- Service installation.

8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

#### *Historic Landscapes*

8.3.3 No registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.

8.3.4 No registered Historic Landscape lies within the 5km search area around the proposed development.

8.3.5 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Cwmbran (TRFNHL001), **described as an area of 'High' value. The area is drawn around the urban settlement** of Cwmbran, which is largely post-1960, but with significant evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and industrial activity remains. As the only major town established under the 1946 New Towns Act the area also has added significance in terms of its architectural components and planning layout. The proposed development area is within an existing residential area and is urban infill. In spite of being the location for the school during the major phase of the development of the town, it is unlikely to significantly impact upon the visibility and understanding of the layout and development of Cwmbran and its suburbs. The development is therefore considered to have a minor impact on this area.

8.3.6 Four Conservation Areas (CA) lie within the 5km search area around the proposed development. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/6) runs north to south through the search area, at its closest coming within 700m of the site to the west. There are no historical or current links between the proposed development area and the canal, and the nature of the surrounding topography, and dense urban development surrounding the canal prevent any visual connection

between the two sites. Therefore the proposed development is considered to have no impact on this Conservation Area.

- 8.3.7 The Llantarnam Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/4) lies 1 km to the southeast of the site. Surrounding urban development prevents any visual relationship between the two sites. Therefore the proposed development is considered to have no impact on this Conservation Area. The Upper Cwmbran Conservation Area (WAL/TORF/2) lies 4km away and Caerleon Conservation Area is 5km to the south east. Both are too distant from the site to differentiate it from other residential development and the views from the site are obscured by current housing. The proposed development is considered to have no impact on these Conservation Areas.
- 8.3.8 There is one registered Historic Park and Garden within the 5km search area. Llantarnam Abbey (Gt25), a Grade II listed parkland and gardens, lies 1km to the southeast. This includes a 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaped parkland, along with some 17<sup>th</sup> century statues, set around a substantial 16<sup>th</sup> century country house, now used as a nunnery. The site was also built on the site of the medieval Llantarnam Abbey. The extent of its parkland also incorporates the Llantarnam Conservation Area, and similarly has no visual relationship with the proposed development site. Although historically there may have been links between the medieval Abbey and its agricultural land extending across the proposed development area, these links have long since been removed by the development of the Abbey site and urban development of Cwmbran. The proposed development is considered to have no impact on this registered Historic Park and Garden.

#### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

- 8.3.9 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. No SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development, as outlined below.
- 8.3.10 Of the seventeen SAM sites recorded within the 5km search area around the proposed development, the nearest in the southeast is MM136 (Medieval Cross) and MM137 (Medieval Tithe Barn) are closely associated with the Llantarnam registered parkland and Conservation Area. Both sites were visited to establish the impact of the development on their setting. Views were examined from the proposed development area and from the monuments and it was established that there is a lack of visual connection. The Medieval Cross stands on lower ground with buildings blocking most of the view except one to high ground in the west. Landscaping and wooded areas around the Abbey grounds and tithe barn also prevents any view in the direction of the proposed development. Although the site may have once been part of the agricultural lands held by the estate of Llantarnam Abbey the link is long removed and the proposed development does not impact upon the SAMs. (Photos 19 to 22.)
- 8.3.11 MM087 (Medieval castle motte) to the southeast is similarly not inter-visible with the site. Two Iron Age hillforts also lie to the southeast (MM023 & MM135). Such sites occupy prominent positions, and the extensive views across the landscape from these sites can often be considered part of their extended settings, but the proposed development site is not discernible from the wider Cwmbran setting.

8.3.12 Two sites lie on high ground at the southern end of Mynydd Henllys to the southwest, MM044 (medieval motte & bailey castle, and possible Iron Age hillfort) and MM045 (Bronze Age burial cairns). Extensive views extend from both sites, which incorporate much of Cwmbrian, including the proposed development site. There is however no historical or present link between the sites, and the proposed development site is indistinguishable at this distance, although the site does afford identifiable views of these monuments.

#### *Listed Buildings*

8.3.13 No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.

8.3.14 There are a large number of Listed Buildings included within the 5km search area around the proposed development area, however the impact of the development on these individual sites is very limited. A large number of the listed buildings lie along the canal or at a distance to site within urban settings that share no link, visual or otherwise, with the proposed development site and no visual link with any of these buildings could be established from the site itself.

8.3.15 The closest Listed Building lies 620m to the southwest and comprises Grade II listed Ty-Coch Farmhouse (LB 3137). Despite this proximity the surrounding urban development obscures the proposed development site and listed building from each other.

#### *Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

8.3.16 No non-designated archaeological sites are directly impacted by the proposed development.

8.3.17 None of those within the search area are linked visually or otherwise with the proposed development area.

8.3.18 The presence of post-medieval agricultural, industrial and settlement activity in the vicinity raises the possibility of associated archaeological activity extending into the proposed development area, although as discussed no positive indications of such activity have been identified. Aerial photography has however highlighted the potential for past human activity within the site. As highlighted in 8.3.1 the proposed development will have a direct impact on any such remains, should they be present. This impact is considered to be Moderate.

## 9 Conclusions

### *9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets*

9.1.1 No registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

9.1.2 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Cwmbrian (TRFNHL001), **described as an area of 'High' value. The proposed development will introduce** further modern development into an established residential area. This site however contains none of the identified character elements of this landscape. Although turn-of-the-

century housing lies along the border of the site, it is the backs of these properties which are visible and so the development does not impact significantly on these historic character elements. The impact on this historic landscape is considered to be Minor.

9.1.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

9.1.4 No listed building will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

## *9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

9.2.1 No known non-designated archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

9.2.2 There is small potential for post-medieval activity associated with nearby agriculture or industry, although no positive indication has been identified and the extent of any potential below-ground archaeological remains is unknown. The soil marks in the eastern area may be evidence of human activity but may equally be caused by natural processes. The proposed development is considered to have a Moderate direct impact on any such archaeological remains, should they be present.

## *9.3 Mitigation*

9.3.1 The presence and extent of below-ground remains associated with activity in the past is not known, but there is a potential for remains to exist. Therefore an archaeological watching brief during groundworks may be considered appropriate mitigation to ensure any such features are preserved through record.

*General*

- Barber, C. 1999, *Eastern Valley: The story of Torfaen*, Abergavenny: Blorange Books
- BBC Wales, 2011, *Secret history of Cwmbran revealed in community project* <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/mobile/uk-wales-13133975> accessed in January 2017
- Burton, J. 2010, *Llanyrafon Manor, Cwmbran, Torfaen: Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Bradney, J.A. 1923, *A History of Monmouthshire, vol. III, pt ii: The Hundred of Usk*
- Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK. 1998, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*
- Crawford, J. 2011, *Llanyrafon Manor, Cwmbran, Torfaen: Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Dovey, F. & Walters, H.F. 1956, *A History of Llantarnam*
- Geake, H. 1990, *A4042 Newport to Shrewsbury Trunk Road: Llantarnam Bypass. An Archaeological Assessment*
- Graham, E. 2009, *Llanyrafon Manor, Cwmbran, Torfaen: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
- Harwood, C. et al. 1996, *Cwmbran: Chapters in its History* Cwmbran Community Council
- Lloyd, W.G. 2006, *Days That Have Been: A Cwmbran History*, J&P Davidson, Pontypridd
- Makepeace, G.A. 2001, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Ty Coch House, Llantarnam Industrial Park, Cwmbran*
- Page, N.A. 1994, *Abbey Farm Lands, Llantarnam, Gwent. Desk Based Assessment.*
- Parry, A. & Logan, W. 2010, *Ancient Cwmbran & the Cistercians Community Archaeology Project. Fairwater, Greenmeadow, and Thornhill Woods, Cwmbran*
- RCAHMW. 1982-8, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, Vols. III & IV*
- South Wales Argus, 2016, **'Priceless' Bronze Age treasure found in Cwmbran**, <http://www.southwalesargus.co.uk/news/14634994>. *Priceless Bronze Age treasure found in Cwmbran/* accessed in January 2017
- Standing, D. 2016, 'Llantarnam Abbey - the archaeology of a water-managed landscape, part one - the Dowlais Brook' *Monmouthshire Antiquary* Vol. XXXII 2016
- Williams, D.H. 1990 *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales*, University of Wales Press: Cardiff
- Williams, D.H. 1984 *The Welsh Cistercians, Vols 1 & 2* Tenby

*Archives*

Gwent Archives

- D.43.5447 – Survey of the manor of Llantarnam, 1634
- D1459.49 – Survey of the manor of Llantarnam, 1660
- D3267.196 – Rent roll of the manor of Llantarnam, c.1850

## Maps

Anon	1846	<i>Llanfihangel Llantarnam Parish Tithe Map &amp; Apportionments</i>
British Geological Survey	2016	<i>Geology of Britain Viewer</i> - (accessed 5/10/16)
Benjamin Baker & Assoc.	1833	<i>Ordnance Survey Old Series one-inch Sheet 36</i>
LiDAR		50cm resolution DTM Natural Resources Wales
Ordnance Survey	1886	<i>1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch map, Monmouthshire</i>
Ordnance Survey	1902	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6 inch map, Monmouthshire</i>
Ordnance Survey	1922	<i>3<sup>d</sup> edition 6 inch map, Monmouthshire</i>
Ordnance Survey	1947	<i>6 inch map, Monmouthshire</i>
Ordnance Survey	1954	<i>6 inch map, Monmouthshire</i>
Ordnance Survey	1963-4	<i>1:1250 map</i>

## Aerial Photographs

Google	2013	Satellite imagery
Google Earth	2016	Satellite imagery
J A Story (NRSC)	1985	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>J A Story 0985, frame 06</i>
MAFF	1983	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>MAFF, frame 1430 45</i>
Meridian Airmaps	1955	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>Meridian 219/55, frame 32516</i>
Meridian Airmaps	1968	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>Meridian 33/68, frame 67 + 60</i>
Meridian Airmaps	1971	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>Meridian 27/71, frame 55+ 105</i>
Ordnance Survey	1967	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>OS 67 089, frame 13 + 14</i>
Ordnance Survey	1987	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>OS 87 009, frame 06</i>
Ordnance Survey	1988	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>OS 88 120, frame 005</i>
Royal Air Force	1946	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>CPE UK 1828, frame 4120</i>
Royal Air Force	1947	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>CPE UK 1997, frame 2039</i>
Royal Air Force	1949	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>540 RAF 205, frame 5005</i>
Royal Air Force	1950	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>58 RAF 471, frame 5034</i>
Royal Air Force	1951	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>58 RAF 676, frame 4148</i>
Royal Air Force	1955	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>82 RAF 1104, frame 009 + 27</i>
Royal Air Force	1962	Vertical Aerial Photographs – <i>58 RAF 5154, frame 22:121</i>
Royal Air Force		Oblique Aerial Photographs – <i>Cwmbran</i>





Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 10005111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



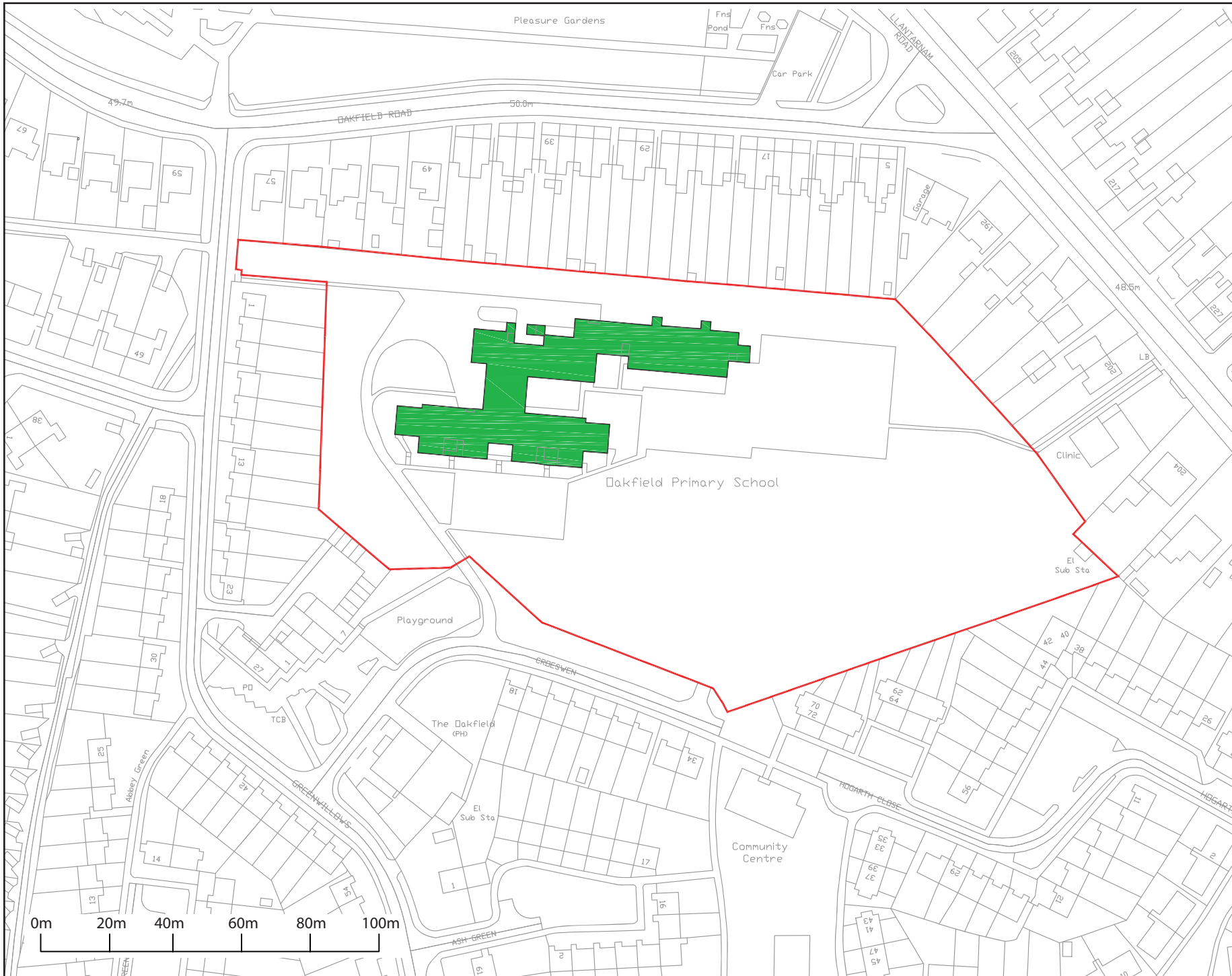
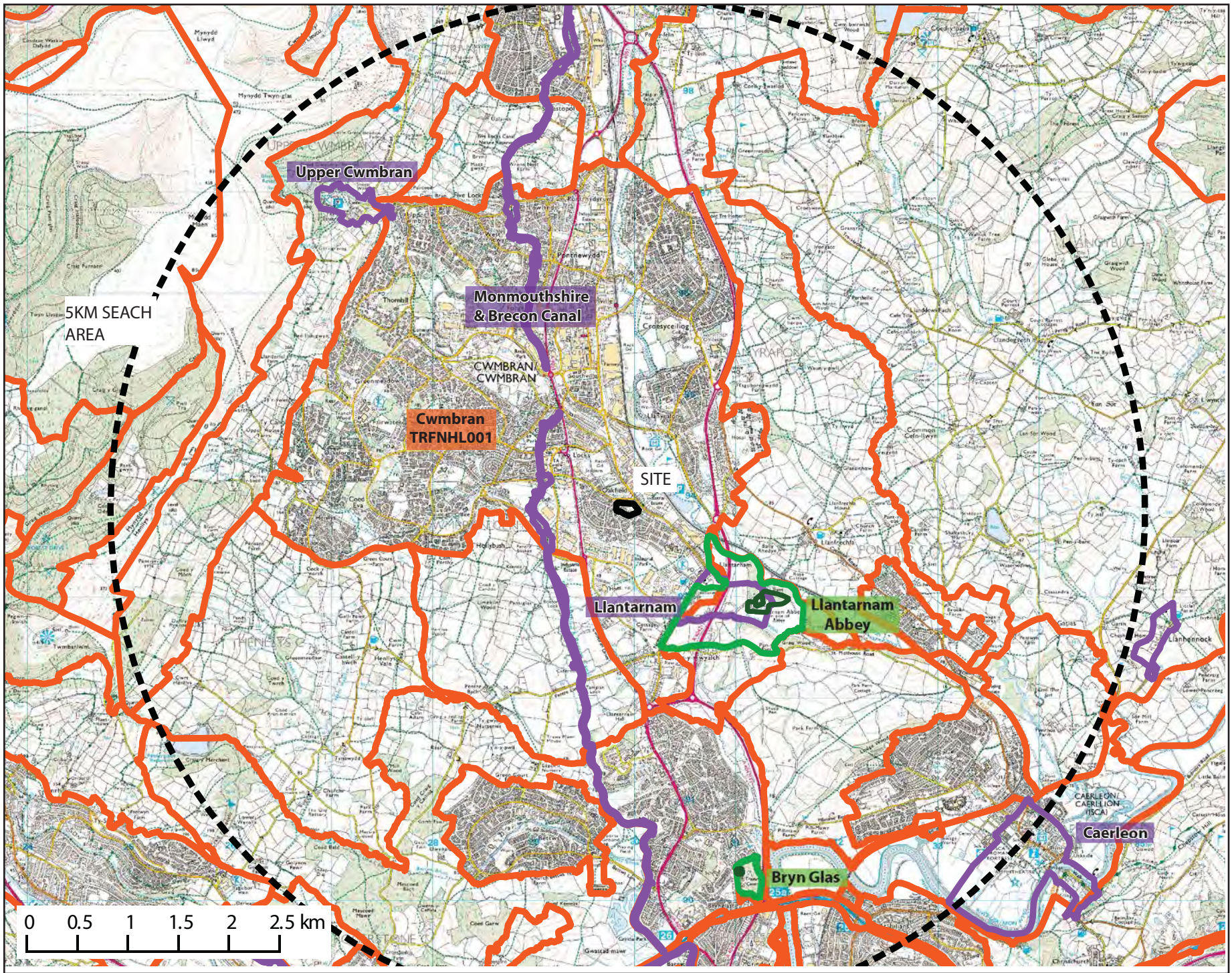


Figure 2: Site location plan with the development area marked in red.





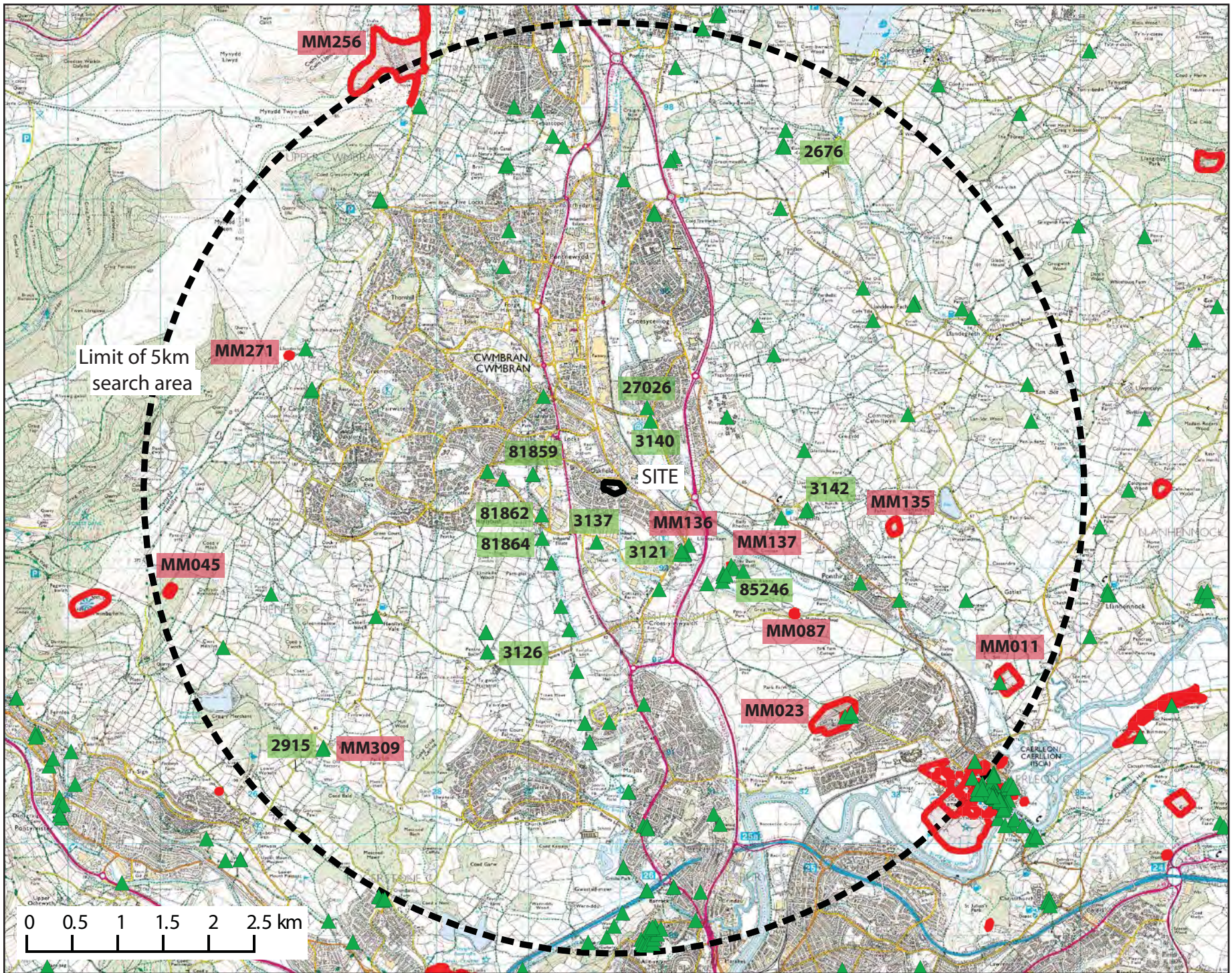
- Landmap historic landscape area
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Historic Garden & Park

Figure 4: Designated archaeological areas and historic landscapes within a 5km search area around the proposed development site.

1:50,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey







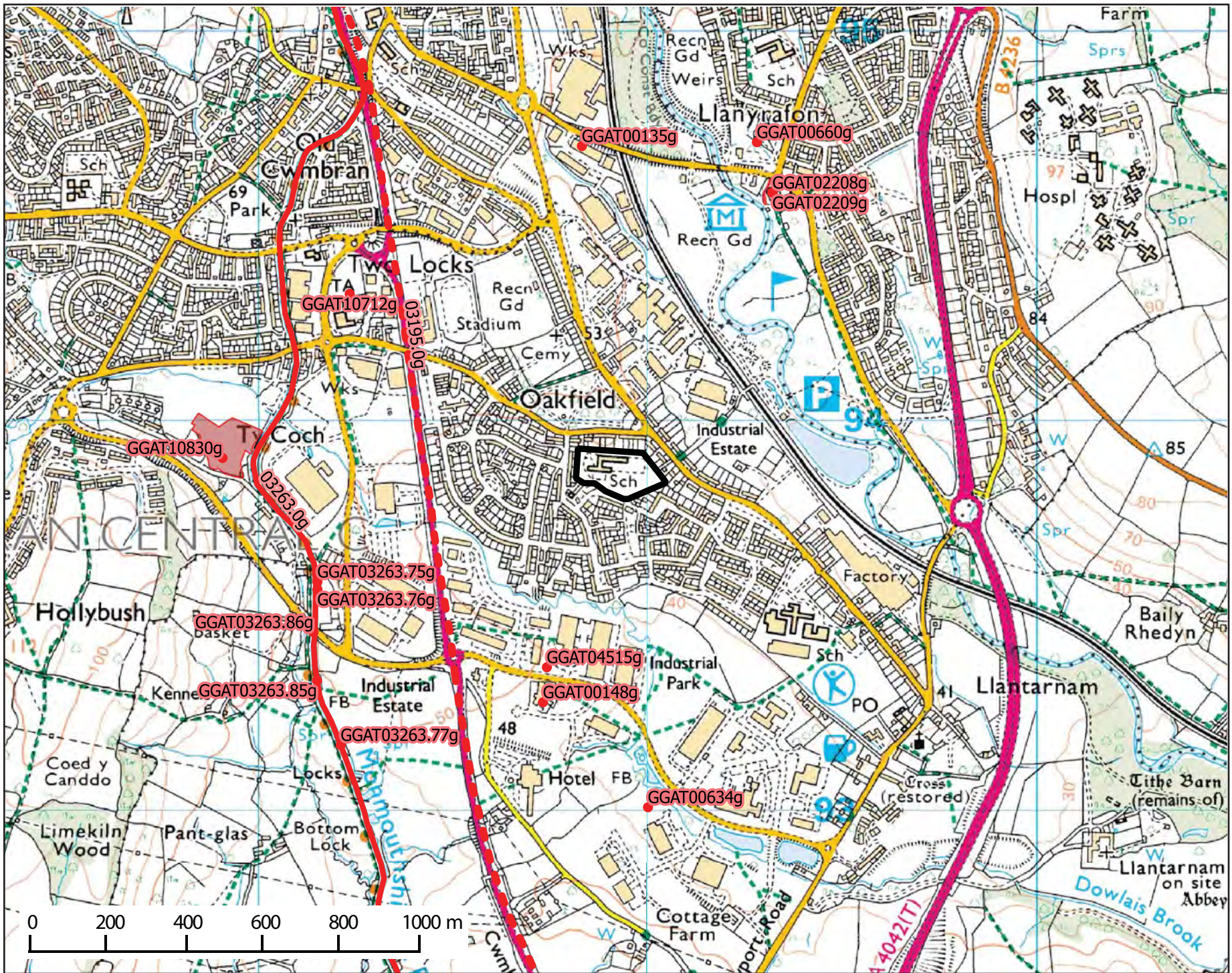
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building


Figure 5: Designated archaeological sites within a 5km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.

1:55,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey







- Site recorded on the HER
- Site extent (where recorded)
- Canal
- Railway Line

Figure 6: Non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER within a 1km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:13,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



ARCHAEOLOGY WALES  
Revealing the past, informing the future

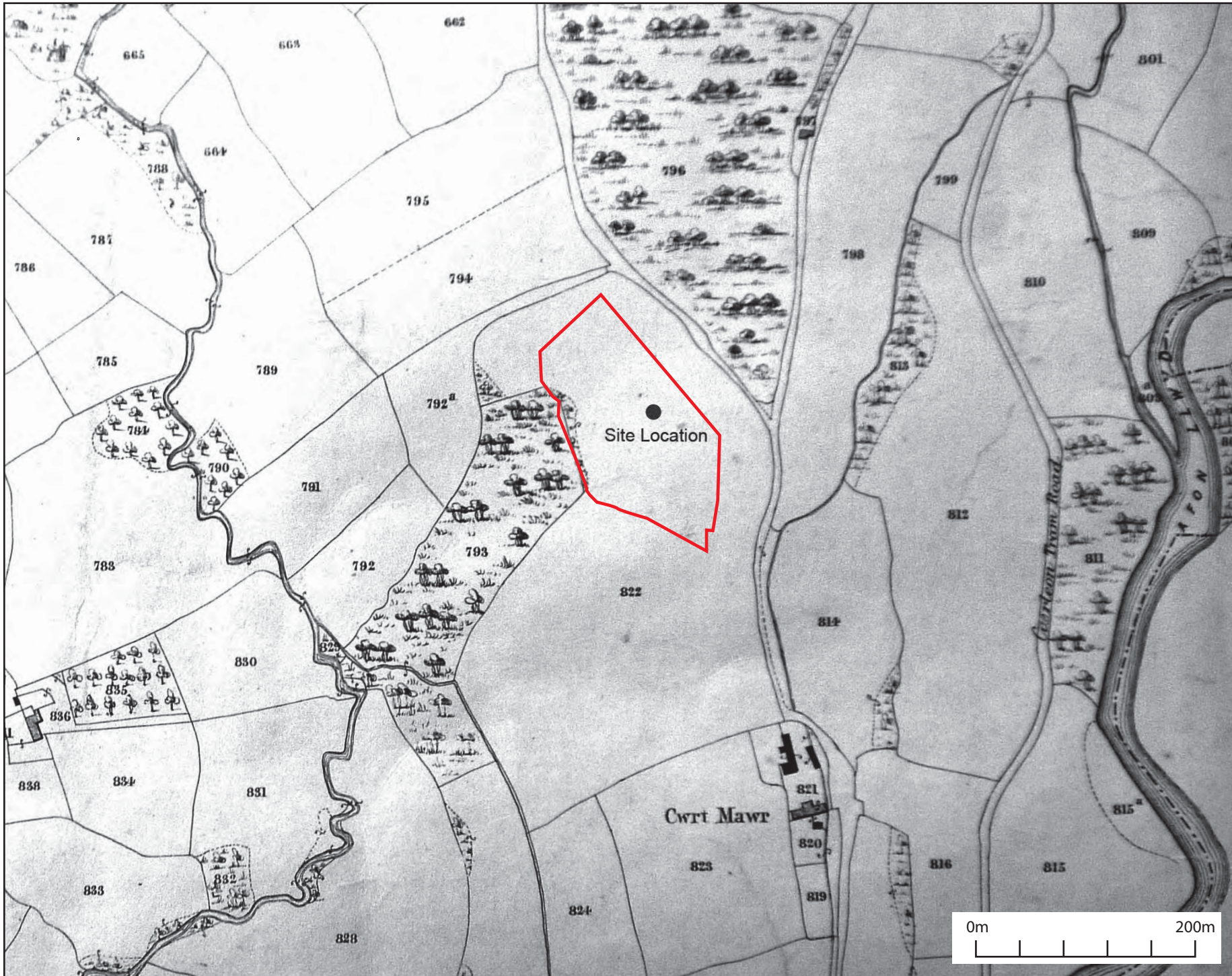


Figure 7: Extract from the Llanfihangel Llantarnam parish tithe map of 1843. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.

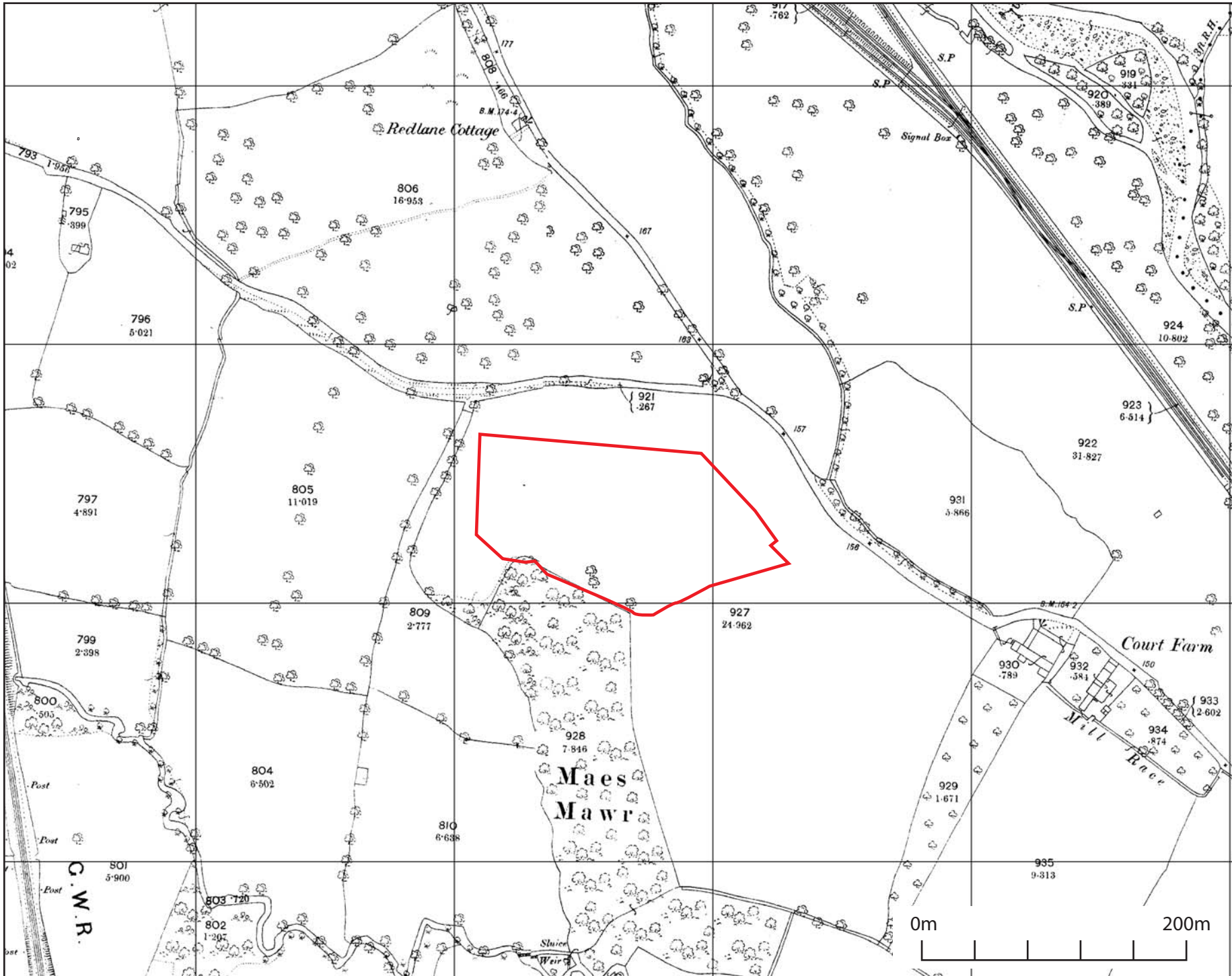


Figure 8: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1882. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.



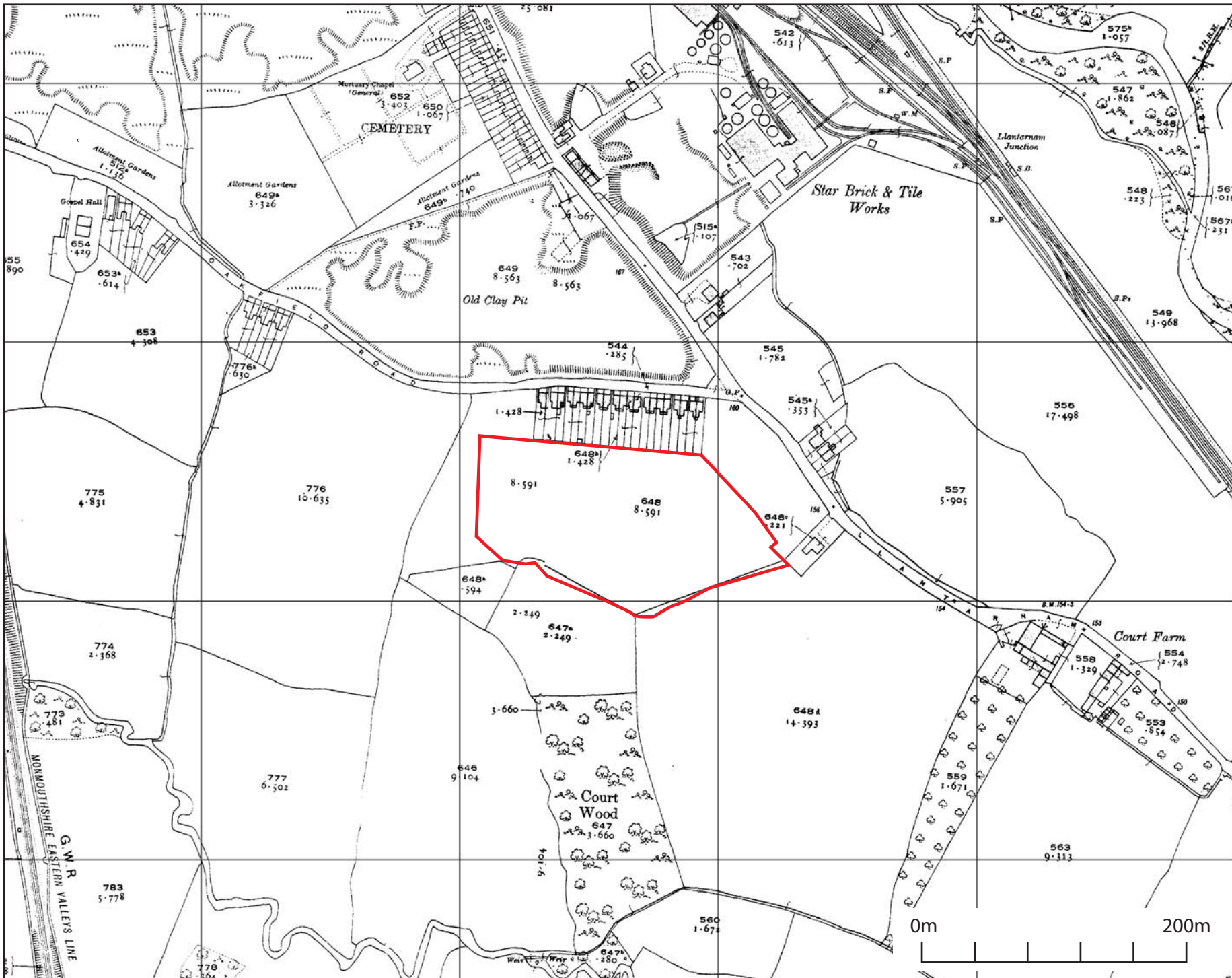


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1920. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.



Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1963-4. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.



Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved



Figure 11: Lidar 0.5m DTM.  
Approximate outline of proposed development highlighted in black.

Contains Natural Resources Wales information  
© Natural Resources Wales and Database Right.  
All rights Reserved.





Photo 1: Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946. Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff. CPE UK 1828



Photo 2: Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1947. Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff. CPE UK 1997



Photo 3: Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1950. Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff. 58 RAF 471



Photo 4: Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1955. Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff. 82 RAF 1104



Photo 5: Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1962. Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff. 58 RAF 5154



Photo 6: View at the north western edge of site looking west.



Photo 7: View from west side of buildings looking west



Photo 8: View from north east corner looking west



Photo 9: View from south of building looking south west



Photo 10: View from north east corner looking south west





Photo 11: View from east side of building looking south west



Photo 12: View from south looking south west



Photo 13: View from north east corner looking south



Photo 14: View from south side of building looking along southern edge



Photo 15: View from east side of building looking east



Photo 16: View from south looking east



Photo 17: View from south looking north



Photo 18: View from north west looking along north boundary of site



Photo 19: View from preaching cross (MM137, LB 3121 & 3122) to north west



Photo 20: View looking north along road bordering western edge of road opposite church (LB 3121)



Photo 21: View from barn (MM137/LB 3128) looking west



Photo 22: View from abbey grounds (Gt25) to north west

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX I:  
HER Gazetteer**

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

**Enquiry reference number: 5419**  
**Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust**  
**Produced for: Phil Poucher, Archaeology Wales**

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-  
**Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust copyright.**

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

## Search criteria

1km radius of ST 29888 93890

**PRN 00135g NAME TY'N Y PWLL NGR ST29839470 COMMUNITY Cwmbran Central**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY House has stone rubble walls with cement facing & the SE side is strengthened by a large buttress. The roof is slate & the windows & doorways are modern.**

**DESCRIPTION House has stone rubble walls with cement facing & the SE side is strengthened by a large buttress. The roof is slate & the windows & doorways are modern.**

### CONDITION

**CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988**

**STATUS None recorded**

**CROSS REFERENCES Same as 21020**

### SOURCES

*02/PM Desc Text//Fox & Raglan/1954/Monm.Houses/Pt3 p169*  
*01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 29 SE 4/*

---

**PRN 00148g NAME TY COCH FARMHOUSE NGR ST2973093270 COMMUNITY Llantarnam**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY Ty Coch is now a farmhouse, but was once a manor known as Redcastle. The manor house in 1622 is referred to as Tyr Castell Coch & in the occupation of Roger Jones**

**DESCRIPTION Ty Coch is now a farmhouse, but was once a manor known as Redcastle. The manor house in 1622 is referred to as Tyr Castell Coch & in the occupation of Roger Jones**

### CONDITION

**CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988**

**STATUS listed building 28181 II**

**CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20984 GGATE002570**

### SOURCES



01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 29 SE 14/  
02/PM Desc Text//Fox & Raglan/1954/Monm.Houses/Pt3 p82  
04/PM Desc Text//1908/Calender of Inquis Post Mortem/V5 ed2 p336  
08/MM Note/RCAHM//1982//  
06/PM Desc Text//Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/  
03/PM Desc Text//Bradney J/1923/Hist of Monm./V3 pt2 pp193&242  
05/PM List//Welsh Office/1980/Blds of Sp Arch or Hist Int/  
07/MM Desc Text/RCAHM/AJP/1982//

---

**PRN 00634g NAME** Gwern y Defaid **NGR** ST3093 **COMMUNITY** Llantarnam

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, House, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Gwern-y-defaid was extant in 1707; a deed of allotment was drafted to partition the estates of Sir Edward Morgan. The property was listed under Llanvihangel and held by Edward Wm Philip which included lands, house and a barn (OS Record Card).

**DESCRIPTION** Gwern-y-defaid was extant in 1707; a deed of allotment was drafted to partition the estates of Sir Edward Morgan. The property was listed under Llanvihangel and held by Edward Wm Philip which included lands, house and a barn (OS Record Card).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

Document OS Record Card

---

**PRN 00660g NAME** Llan-yr Afon **NGR** ST30289471 **COMMUNITY** Llanyrafon

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Water mill, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Llan-yr Afon is situated between Llan-yr-avon Way and Llanfrechfa Way. The mill dates to the late 18th to early 19th century and was burnt in 1971 to be partially restored soon after. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'A mill is possibly recorded in C14, recorded on present site in 1632, part of the Llanyrafon estate of the Griffiths family. Sold with estate in 1892 to Richard Leybourne, and given to his daughter, married to A. Pilliner of Llantarnam Grange. Sold in 1921 to the tenant family, the Waits who operated the mill until bought by the Cwmbran Development Corporation in 1951. Since 1995 under restoration by the Friends of Llanyrafon Mill. The wooden parts of the machinery were mostly lost in the fire, the iron work that survives is C19. There were three sets of stones' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

**DESCRIPTION** Llan-yr Afon is situated between Llan-yr-avon Way and Llanfrechfa Way. The mill dates to the late 18th to early 19th century and was burnt in 1971 to be partially restored soon after. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows: 'A mill is possibly recorded in C14, recorded on present site in 1632, part of the Llanyrafon estate of the Griffiths family. Sold with estate in 1892 to Richard Leybourne, and given to his daughter, married to A. Pilliner of Llantarnam Grange. Sold in 1921 to the tenant family, the Waits who operated the mill until bought by the Cwmbran Development Corporation in 1951. Since 1995 under restoration by the Friends of Llanyrafon Mill. The wooden parts of the machinery were mostly lost in the fire, the iron work that survives is C19. There were three sets of stones' (Cadw Listed Building Description).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Restored **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

**STATUS** listed building 27026 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 40069

**SOURCES**

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

---

**PRN 02208g NAME** LLANYRAFON FARM **NGR** ST30329458 **COMMUNITY** Llanyrafon

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Farm, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Restored post-medieval farm, open to the public. See also PRN 2209g.

**DESCRIPTION** Restored post-medieval farm, open to the public.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

**STATUS** *listed building 3140 II*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2209g*

#### SOURCES

---

**PRN** 02209g **NAME** LLANYRAVON FARM BARN **NGR** ST30329458 **COMMUNITY** *Llanyrafon*  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Barn, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Restored post-medieval barn at Llanyrafon Farm. See also PRN 02208g.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Restored post-medieval barn at Llanyrafon Farm.*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988*

**STATUS** *listed building LB ?*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 43281, Associated with 02208g*

#### SOURCES

---

**PRN** 03195.0g **NAME** BLAENAVON-NEWPORT RAILWAY **NGR** SO25270850,  
SO28780028 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenavon*  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Railway, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *FORMER D15: Dismantled railway (part mineral) running from Blaenavon to Pontypool (SO27900125), and from Cwmbran (ST29279485) to Newport. Blaenavon to Llantarnam was closed as a passenger line in 1962, Pontypool to Cwmbran shown as Mineral railway on OS*

**DESCRIPTION** *FORMER D15: Dismantled railway (part mineral) running from Blaenavon to Pontypool (SO27900125), and from Cwmbran (ST29279485) to Newport. Blaenavon to Llantarnam was closed as a passenger line in 1962, Pontypool to Cwmbran shown as Mineral railway on OS*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 03195.1g GGATE003720, GGATE003721*

#### SOURCES

*Report Locock M 1992 Archaeological Desk Top Study Pontypool Gas Pipeline Rationalisation (HP 4 ) 197 92/02*  
*Report Wilson N 1993 Archaeological Watching Brief Pontypool Gas Pipeline Rationalisation (HP 4) 247 93/02*  
*/PM DESC TEXT////1966-7/SEWIAS JOURNAL VOL 1 No2/p40\**  
*map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN** 03263.0g **NAME** MONMOUTHSHIRE TO BRECON CANAL **NGR** ST3104088570,  
SO0464628401 **COMMUNITY** *Shaftesbury*  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Canal, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Originally two canals, the Monmouthshire Canal was completed in 1799 by Thomas Dadford with the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal added to this in 1812.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The Monmouthshire & Brecon Canals were originally two canals. The Act for the Monmouthshire Canal was passed in June 1792, the main promoters being Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar, William Esdaile the London banker, Josiah Wedgewood, the 1st Duke of Beaufort and Thomas Hill the ironmaster. The engineer was Thomas Dadford Junior and it was completed in 1799 and first opened in 1801, creating 11 miles from Pontnewynydd to Newport and an 11 mile Crumlin Arm from Malpas to Crumlin. Though the projected cost was £108, 000 the final cost rose to £220, 000. The Monmouth Canal involved a combined rise of 793 feet and, the associated construction of 74 locks, 2 tunnels and 3 aqueducts. The Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal was completed in 1812 when it joined the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontymoile. In comparison to the Monmouth Canal the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal only needed 6 locks, 1 aqueduct and a 375 yard tunnel. In the 1860s the canal was eclipsed by the Brecon and Merthyr Railway though 33 miles still remains navigable.*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** *- - GGATE003720, GGATE002337, GGATE005408*

## SOURCES

---

**PRN 03263.75g** NAME *TOP LOCK, TY COCH LOCKS*, NGR *ST29159358* COMMUNITY *Llantarnam*  
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal lock*, RANK: 1  
SUMMARY *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

DESCRIPTION *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 85167*

## SOURCES

*01/map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN 03263.76g** NAME *TOP LOCK BRIDGE, TY COCH* NGR *ST29159356* COMMUNITY *Llantarnam*  
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal bridge*, RANK: 1  
SUMMARY *Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal at the locks at Ty Coch.*

DESCRIPTION *Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal at the locks at Ty Coch.*

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *listed building 81864 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 85166*

## SOURCES

*01/map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN 03263.77g** NAME *TOP LOCK, TY COCH LOCKS*, NGR *ST29219316* COMMUNITY *Llantarnam*  
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal lock*, RANK: 1  
SUMMARY *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal*

DESCRIPTION *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal*

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 85168*

## SOURCES

*01/map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN 03263.85g** NAME *BRAKE LOCK* NGR *ST2914993326* COMMUNITY *Llantarnam*  
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal lock*, RANK: 1  
SUMMARY *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

DESCRIPTION *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

### CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

## SOURCES

*01/map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN 03263.86g** NAME *RACHELS LOCK* NGR *ST29149345* COMMUNITY *Llantarnam*

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Canal lock, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

**DESCRIPTION** *lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon canal*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/map/OS/1882*

---

**PRN** *04515g* **NAME** *RED CASTLE* **NGR** *ST29749336* **COMMUNITY** *Llantarnam*

**TYPE** *Medieval, Castle, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Castle or manor house possibly on the site occupied by the 17th c house Ty Coch*

**DESCRIPTION** *Castle or manor house possibly on the site occupied by the 17th c house Ty Coch*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1992*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 148G*

**SOURCES**

*01/pm record card/OS//1957/ST 29 SE 14/*

---

**PRN** *10712g* **NAME** *J C Hill and Company wire works, Oakfield,*

*Cwmbran* **NGR** *ST2923394320* **COMMUNITY** *Cwmbran Central*

**TYPE** *MODERN, METAL PRODUCT SITE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *A wire works that formed a prominent part of the Eastern Group of firms contributing to the war effort of the First World War.*

**DESCRIPTION** *JC Hill and Company Limited was a firm specialising in the production of wire products. It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort of the First World War. The products were largely the same as pre-war ones, i.e. sheet steel, bars, rails, wire etc. The firm would almost certainly have produced barbed wire used during the war. The works has been destroyed and a modern industrial park is located on the site (Crawford 2014 & 2015).*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE004823, GGATE004931*

**SOURCES**

*Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*

*Report Crawford, J. 2015 The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War*

*Book Nicholson, I and Lloyd Williams, T. 1919 Wales: It's part in the War*

---

**PRN** *10830g* **NAME** *Henllis Fire Brick and Retort Works, Cwmbran*

**NGR** *ST2890693898* **COMMUNITY** *Llantarnam*

**TYPE** *MODERN, BRICKWORKS, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *A brick works in Cwmbran owned and operated as part of the Guest Keen and Nettlefold industrial concern.*

**DESCRIPTION** *This brick works was acquired by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds in the early 1900s and subsequently appeared on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915 following the virtual nationalisation of GKN by the government during the First World War. It was also known as the Henllis Coal and Firebrick Works. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The works produced refractory bricks (bricks used in high temperature applications such as iron and steel manufacture), with the clay being supplied by GKNs Cwmbran Colliery. The brickworks are shown on the First through Third edition OS maps and underwent expansion between*

these editions. The works was open until 1964 but has been demolished and replaced by a housing estate (Crawford 2014 & 2015).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The site has been destroyed and replaced with a housing estate. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004823, GGATE004931

**SOURCES**

*Book Jones, E, 1987 A History of GKN: Innovation and Enterprise 1759-1918*

*Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"*

*Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"*

*Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"*

*Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*

*Report Crawford, J. 2015 The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War*

---

*AM - 01.09.17 (10:01) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1427.  
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.  
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:**  
**Designated Archaeological Sites**

### Conservation Areas within 5km

Name	Reference	LPA	Designated
Caerleon	WAL/NEWP/	Newport	1970/06/05
Mon & Brecon Canal	WAL/NEWP/ WAL/TORF/6	Newport Torfaen	
Upper Cwmbran	WAL/TORF/2	Torfaen	1984/10/23
Llantarnam	WAL/TORF/4	Torfaen	1984/10/23

### Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within 5km

Ref. No.	Name	Grid Ref.	Grade	Site Type	Main Phases
Gt20	Newport: Bryn Glas	ST3116390190	II	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century formal and informal garden, 'pleasure grounds' and remains of walled kitchen.	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century (pre-1885).
Gt25	Llantarnam Abbey	ST3096293014	II	Landscape park, formal garden, informal garden, walled kitchen garden.	1836-7; c. 1905

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km

SAM No.	Name	Grid Ref.	Site Type	Period
MM011	Penrhos Camp (civil war earthworks)	ST342917	Fort	Post-Medieval/Modern
MM023	Lodge Wood Camp	ST323913	Hillfort	Prehistoric
MM045	Cairns West of Craig y Dyffryn	ST251927	Round cairn	Prehistoric
MM087	Castle Mound E of Graig Wood	ST318924	Motte	Medieval
MM135	Candwr Camp	ST329934	Hillfort	Prehistoric
MM136	Churchyard Cross	ST306931	Cross	Medieval
MM137	Llantarnam Abbey Tithe Barn	ST312930	Tithe barn	Medieval
MM230	Caerleon Legionary Fortress	ST336906	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM231	Caerleon Civil Settlement	ST334907	Civil settlement	Roman
MM233	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Goldcroft Common	ST338908	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM234	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: School Fields	ST338905	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM235	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of St Cadoc's Home	ST339908	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM241	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Town Hall Park, High Street	ST338906	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM245	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Health Clinic	ST338907	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM246	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of the Croft Nursing Home	ST338908	Legionary fortress	Roman
MM254	Caerleon Civil Settlement: Area under Broadway Playing Fields	ST336904	Civil settlement	Roman

MM256	Iron Ore Scours at Upper Race, Pontypool	ST276986	Industrial monument	Post-Medieval/Modern
MM271	Llanderfel Church	ST263953	Church	Medieval
MM309	St. Peter's Churchyard Cross, Henllys	ST267910	Cross	Medieval

#### Listed Buildings within 5km

LB No.	Name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
2660	Celynfen	332640	196034	II
2661	Cefn Tila Bach	332747	195685	II
2665	Court Perrot Farmhouse	333717	195806	II
2666	Croeswen Farmhouse	331742	196899	II
2670	Former Church of St David	333203	195881	II
2671	Tombstone of Margret Morgan at Church of St David	333187	195850	II
2672	Tombstone of John Phillip to south west of the Church of St David	333183	195850	II
2674	Little Creiggydd	333128	194657	II
2676	Llanddewi Court	331776	197595	II*
2677	Oxhouse at Llanddewi Court	331761	197575	II
2678	Barn at Llanddewi Court	331782	197567	II
2679	Lansor	334429	194985	II
2683	Pentwyn Farmhouse	331799	197748	II
2685	Church of St Tegfedd	333815	195714	II
2915	Church of Saint Peter	326771	191038	II*
3002	Brynglas Gardens	331015	190310	II
3003	Brynglas House	331084	190201	II
3005	Crindau, comprising Crindau House and Crindau Sports and Social Club	330872	189463	II
3088	Penrhos Farmhouse	334128	191741	II
3095	Telephone Call-box near The Goldcroft PH	333856	190884	II
3097	Main Barrack Block (including Regimental HQ), Raglan Barracks	330303	189017	II
3098	Range to SW of Main Barrack Block (including Cadet Training Centre), Raglan Barracks	330227	188949	II
3099	Range to NE of Main Barrack Block, Raglan Barracks	330382	189089	II
3100	Usk House, Raglan Barracks	330235	188909	II
3101	Raglan House, Raglan Barracks	330252	188890	II
3102	Monmouth House, Raglan Barracks	330285	188886	II
3103	Sergeants' Mess, Raglan Barracks	330314	188906	II
3104	Officers' Mess, Raglan Barracks	330356	188904	II
3105	Armoury (including building and yard to right), Raglan Barracks	330364	188956	II
3106	Territorial Army Former Veterinary Hospital, Raglan Barracks	330402	189006	II
3107	Gymnasium, Raglan Barracks	330442	189061	II
3108	Boundary Wall to Raglan Barracks	330317	189065	II
3110	Guard Room beside main entrance, Raglan Barracks	330351	189081	II
3121	Church of St Michael and All Angels	330697	193155	II*
3122	Churchyard cross at the Church of Saint Michael and All Angels	330694	193140	II
3123	The Greenhouse Public House	330646	193137	II
3125	Pontrhydyrun Baptist Church	330363	196844	II
3126	Pentre-Bach and attached outbuildings	328554	192075	II*
3128	Ruins of barn at Llantarnam Abbey	331206	193015	II
3134	Capel-llwyd	327826	198005	II
3137	Ty-coch Farmhouse	329743	193270	II
3138	Cwm Aaron and attached barn	331493	195629	II



3139	Waun-y-pwll	331669	195307	II
3140	Llanyrafon	330328	194587	II*
3141	Glansirhowy Farm	332000	194267	II
3142	Church of All Saints	332037	193628	II*
3143	Zion Baptist Chapel	332607	192827	II
3144	Ponthir House Inn	333036	192639	II
3147	Pontrhydyrun House	330035	197212	II
3148	Llanderfel Farmhouse	326579	195374	II
3149	Glyn Bran Farmhouse	327391	196980	II
18285	Malpas Court	329879	191310	II
18740	Race Farmhouse	330590	197466	II
18741	Barn at Race Farm	330545	197420	II
18750	Barn at Ty-coch Farm	330603	198433	II
20183	Zoar Baptist Chapel	327343	192461	II
20525	Woodlands House	330256	191506	II
20740	Elim United Reformed Church and attached Schoolroom	329164	194856	II
21942	Parish Church of St. Mary	330293	190177	II
21943	Lychgate at Malpas Church	330249	190189	II
21944	Allfrey Tomb, Malpas Church	330289	190185	II
21945	Malpas Vicarage	330296	190153	II
21946	Hollybush Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Bettws Community)	330092	190553	II
21947	Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal SE of Pentwyn (partly in Bettws community)	329615	191301	II
21948	Ty-ffynnon Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal & attached revetments and Lock	329669	191092	II
21949	Hollybush Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Malpas community)	330088	190553	II
21950	Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal SE of Pentwyn (partly in Malpas community)	329613	191300	II
21951	Ty-ffynnon Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Malpas community)	329667	191091	II
21952	Gwastad Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	330033	189731	II
21953	Aqueduct over Malpas Brook, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	330285	189477	II
22083	Lodge Farmhouse with attached granary and cartshed	332513	191380	II
22084	Derelict Cottage at Lodge Farm	332446	191371	II
22328	Allt-yr-yn Lock and Little Lock, with intermediate bridge and basin, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329650	188915	II
22329	Dock Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329852	188975	II
22330	Bottom Lock and Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	330024	189236	II
22331	Waen Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329932	189093	II
22332	Crindau Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	330578	189516	II
23533	Church of the Holy Trinity	328727	196269	II
23957	Canal Tunnel between Sebastopol and Cwmbran, including attached revetment walls	328749	197361	II
25494	Llanfrechfa Grange	331159	194630	II
25733	Crindau Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Allt yr yn community)	330581	189517	II
25734	Gwastad Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Bettws community)	330034	189732	II
25735	Barrack Hill Canal Tunnel Portal	330820	189155	II

25736	Aqueduct over Malpas Brook, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Bettws Community)	330291	189481	II
26082	Brook House and railings	330744	193236	II
26110	Lodge Farm Evangelical Church	332512	191414	II
26129	Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	333761	192637	II
26986	Glan-y-nant Farm	328554	194039	II
27026	Llanyrafon Mill	330291	194734	II
27059	Ty'r Ywen Farmhouse	326634	194914	II
27060	Barn at Ty'r Ywen Farm	326646	194936	II
80693	Ty William Ambrose Farm (aka Hanbury Farm)	328843	198004	II
80858	Barn at Capel-Ilwyd	327824	198025	II
80859	Barn at Glyn Bran Farm	327375	196989	II
80860	Outside kitchen at Glyn Bran Farm	327390	197000	II
80861	Barn on S side of Bevan's Lane	329379	197574	II
80862	Culvert taking Blaen Bran under Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	328787	196658	II
80863	Milepost on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	328773	197387	II
80864	Tir-brychiad	329267	197685	II
81033	Cwrt Henllys	325680	192124	II
81034	Pandy-mawr and attached barn	326201	192706	II
81035	Remains of churchyard cross, Church of Saint Peter	326768	191018	II
81178	Canal Bridge No 47 on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329103	197963	II
81180	Milepost on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329339	198672	II
81749	Enclosure railings, walls, gatepiers and Memorials at the Conway Burial Yard	330369	196862	II
81750	War Memorial in front of Pontrhydyrun Baptist Church	330376	196836	II
81859	Aqueduct over Dowlais Brook on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, partly in Cwmbran Central Community	329051	194006	II
81860	Bridge on drive at Llantarnam Abbey	330944	192818	II
81861	Canal bridge at Drapers Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329445	192318	II
81862	Canal bridge at Rachels Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329150	193311	II
81863	Canal bridge at Shop Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329249	193043	II
81864	Canal bridge at Top Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329144	193566	II
81865	Canal bridge at Tredegar Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329355	192574	II
81866	Canal bridge S of Tamplin Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	329526	191864	II
81867	Forecourt walls and gates at Llantarnam Abbey	331119	192927	II
81868	Garden walls and gates at Llantarnam Abbey	331117	192896	II
81869	Lime kiln to N of Pentre-Bach (partly in Cwmbran Central)	328542	192286	II
81870	Memorial to T. Leadbetter in churchyard of Church of St Michael and All Angels	330666	193174	II
81871	Porth Mawr gateway, lodge, walls and railings at Llantarnam Abbey	330421	192755	II
81872	The Cottage and attached walls of walled garden at Llantarnam Abbey	331237	192982	II
81873	The Monks Cell at Llantarnam Abbey	331336	192952	II
81874	Two statues in garden to E of Llantarnam Abbey	331113	192845	II
81935	Churchyard cross at Church of All Saints	332019	193610	II
81936	The Vicarage	331752	193534	II
82034	Lime kiln on S side of Garth Road	328721	193956	II
82035	Aqueduct over Dowlais Brook on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in the Llantarnam community)	329048	194008	II

82036	Lime kiln N of Pentre-Bach (partly in the Llantarnam community)	328538	192291	II
85246	Llantarnam Abbey	331151	192913	II*
87127	Llansor Mill Cottage	334470	194586	II

# *Archaeology*

## *Wales*

### **APPENDIX III: Specification**

**Archaeology Wales Ltd**

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN

T: 01686 440371

E: [info@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:info@arch-wales.co.uk)

[www.arch-wales.co.uk](http://www.arch-wales.co.uk)

## Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit:

Former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen,  
Oakfield, Cwmbran

Prepared for:  
Lovell Partnership Ltd

Project No: 2488

January 2017

Archaeology Wales Limited  
The Reading Room, Town Hall,  
Great Oak St., Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319  
Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)



## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed construction of residential units at the former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Lovell Partnership Ltd as part of an application for planning permission.*

### 1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of approximately 78 new dwellings on the site of the former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran (henceforth – the site), centred on NGR ST 29888 93890 (Figure 1 and 2). The local planning authority is the Torfaen County Borough Council (henceforth –TCBC).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Asbri Planning, on behalf of their clients, Lovell Partnership Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide the TCBC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8 (Ed.8 January 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development. During the statutory pre-application consultation Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth – GGAT), who act as archaeological advisers to TCBC, responded to state that:

*“due to the sites proximity to Llantarnum Abbey and St Michaels Church an archaeological desk-based assessment should be conducted to determine any potential effects on the archaeological resource, both directly and in-directly.”*

This specification is to be approved by the GGAT prior to the work being undertaken.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

### 2 Development Details & Site description

It is understood that planning permission will be sought to develop the site for approximately 78 new housing units, along with associated infrastructure, to replace the existing use of the site as a school. The existing school has been closed, and these buildings will be demolished.

The site is currently occupied by a school constructed in the 1960s, comprising a two-storey framed building clad in aluminium with a mixture of pitched and flat roofs. These buildings are generally described as in poor condition. The school buildings are surrounded by areas of hardstanding, including car parking and tarmac play areas, along with large areas laid to grass for use as school playing fields. The site as a whole measures 2.2 hectares. The existing ground surface generally slopes from north to south at approximately 50mOD.

The site is currently accessed off Croeswen Road to the south, and lies in a largely mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban residential area within the centre of Oakfield village, in Llantarnam, which itself lies 1.72km to the south of the centre of Cwmbran. Residential development along Croeswen and Clos Hogarth form the southern boundary to the site, with further residential development along Greenwillows to the west and Llantarnam Road to the east. Residential development also forms the northern boundary along the southern edge of Heol Oakfield, beyond which lies an area of parkland.

The landscape falls gradually southward towards the Dowlais Brook, and eastward towards the Afon Lwyd.

Geologically the proposed development area sits upon interbedded sandstone and mudstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation (BGS 2016).

### 3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

### 4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the

archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk top study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

## 5 Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
  1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within 1km from the centre of the proposed development area.
  2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the centre of the aforementioned area.
  3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  4. Assessment of all readily available aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
  5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
  6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
  7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
  8. Place name evidence.
  9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
  10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
  11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.



## 6 Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such **deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.**

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

## 7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to Asbri Planning for dissemination with the client, and to GGAT and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

#### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (Historic England 2015). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## 8 Resources and timetable

#### Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

#### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher.

#### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

#### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

#### Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred **for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators'** Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

#### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX IV:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

### Former Llantarnam Community Primary School, Croeswen, Oakfield, Cwmbran

Site Name: School	Former Llantarnam Community Primary
Site Code:	LPS/16/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR ST 29888 93890
Site Type: site	Residential development of former school
Project Type:	Desk-based assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	January 2017
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# *Archaeology Wales*

**Archaeology Wales Limited**

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston  
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).  
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY