Environmental Statement

Chapter L

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

31 April 2012

30373/02/MH/LM
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Appendix L1  Cultural Heritage Points of Interest
Introduction

A cultural heritage assessment of Llantarnam, Torfaen (centred on NGR: ST 3020 9260; L.1) has been completed and set out within this chapter. The report addresses the below-ground archaeological resource, extant built heritage remains, and historic landscape referred to collectively as ‘heritage assets’.

Objectives

The assessment focuses upon the cultural heritage resource of the site itself, although the heritage resource of a minimum 500m ‘buffer’ around the site has also been assessed in detail, referred to as the ‘study area’ (Fig. L10.1).

The main objectives of the assessment are:

1. to identify statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage constraints (including planning constraints) within and in the immediate vicinity of the site;
2. to gather information on the cultural heritage resource, including previous published and unpublished archaeological investigations and finds;
3. to gather information from cartographic and documentary sources on the recorded historic land use within the site; and
4. to carry out a site visit in order to assess the extant cultural heritage resource within the site.

These objectives are intended to inform an assessment of baseline conditions within the site. Remaining objectives include:

1. to assess the baseline information and offer an analysis of the potential for currently unrecorded cultural heritage remains within the site;
2. to assess the baseline information and offer an analysis of the preservation and value of the recorded cultural heritage resource within the site;
3. to identify the potential impacts of the proposed development, and identify appropriate mitigation measures; and;
4. to identify the residual impacts of the proposed development, taking into account proposed mitigation, and assess the significance of the effects.

Sources

The baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information consulted comprised:

UNESCO

1. List of World Heritage Sites
Cadw
2 Listed buildings;
3 List of Scheduled Monuments;
4 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Historic Interest in Wales;
5 Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; and
6 Register of Battlefields.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
1 COFLEIN database of archaeological sites and events.

The National Assembly for Wales
1 Aerial photographs (1940s onwards).

Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGATHER)
1 Database of known archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological works; and
2 Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports).

Online sources
1 Including Local/Regional Plan information from the LPA website.

Site Inspection
L1.6 Site visits were made on 25 November 2011 and 23rd February 2012 in order to examine current land use and topography, and to assess the visible cultural heritage resource.

L1.7 All points of cultural heritage interest found in the baseline survey are located on Fig. L.2. The gazetteer (Appendix L1) correlates points of interest with their reference number on the above sources, as well as any other relevant statutory designation or status. Points of interest are marked in bold in the body of the text thus, 00.
Policy Context

International Designations

L2.1 No World Heritage Sites are situated within the proposed development site or its vicinity.

National Designations and Planning Policy

L2.2 Two Scheduled Monuments lie outside of the proposed development site, 400m to the north-east (Fig. L.2, 6, 7). Two Grade II* Listed buildings lie outside of the proposed development site to the north-east, also approximately 400m to the north-east (Fig. L.2, 8, 13). No Grade I or II* Registered Parks or Gardens, or Registered Landscapes lie within the site or the study area.

L2.3 Current planning policy has been published by the Welsh Assembly Government in Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6 of which, Conserving the Historic Environment, gives guidance on archaeology, ancient monument, conservation areas and historic parks gardens and landscapes.

L2.4 This guidance states that where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by a proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (paragraph 6.5.1).

L2.5 Where a development proposal affects a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (paragraph 6.5.9).

L2.6 Local planning authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the ‘Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales’. The effect of a proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, or on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application. (Paragraph 6.5.25).

Regional and Local Designations and Planning Policy

L2.7 The eastern area of the site extends into a Grade II Listed Registered Park (Fig. L.1). There are no Grade II Listed buildings recorded within the site, although a total of nine Grade II Listed buildings lie within the wider study area (Fig. L.2, 9-12, 14-17).
Local planning policy is contained in the Adopted Local Plan for the County Borough of Torfaen. Planning policy relating to archaeology is contained in policies H1-H7.
Assessment Methodology & Significance Criteria

Assessment Methodology

L3.1 The significance of effects of development has been assessed with reference to the value of the cultural heritage resource being impacted upon and the magnitude of the impact. This assessment has addressed the physical effects of development upon identified heritage assets. The methodology employed in the assessment of the significance of the effect of the development is based upon that outlined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, HA 208/07: Cultural Heritage: hereafter referenced as HA 208/07) produced by the Highways Agency (2007). This is recognised as the most up-to-date and rigorous methodology available for cultural heritage assessment and is the only one adopted by a government agency. The value of the cultural heritage resource is defined using the criteria in Table L.1, which is based on Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of Annexes 5, 6 and 7 respectively in HA 208/07.

L3.2 The Welsh Research Framework, a collaborative document produced by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, as well as other stakeholders, has also been used to guide the assessment of the significance of cultural heritage. This document is arranged thematically, and provides a discussion of significance themes and processes, an assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and a list of key sites.

Significance Criteria

L3.3 The criteria for assessing cultural heritage value are laid out in table L3.1 below.

Table L3.1  Cultural Heritage Resource Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very High</strong></td>
<td>World Heritage sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assets of acknowledged international importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historic landscapes of international value (designated or not) and extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
<td>Scheduled Monuments and undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Grade I and II</em> Listed buildings (Scotland category A).</em>*</td>
<td>Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or associations not adequately reflected in their Listing grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.</td>
<td>Undesignated structures of clear national importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding historic interest (including Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens); undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance of demonstrable national value; and well preserved historic landscapes exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s).</td>
<td>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade II (Scotland category B) Listed buildings.</td>
<td>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Areas containing important buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character.</td>
<td>Historic townscape or built up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (for example including street furniture or other structures).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated landscapes of special historic interest (including Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens); undesignated landscapes that would justify such a designation; averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s); landscapes of regional value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance including those compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</td>
<td>Locally Listed buildings (Scotland category C(S) Listed Buildings) and historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Historic townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (for example.
including street furniture or other structures).

Robust undesignated historic landscapes; historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; and historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.

| Negligible                  | Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.                                      |
|                            | Buildings of no architectural or historical note and buildings of an intrusive character.          |
|                            | Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.                                      |

| Uncertain                  | The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.                                          |
|                            | Archaeological resources the importance of which cannot be ascertained.                          |
|                            | Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historical significance.             |

The magnitude of the impact is assessed using the criteria in Table L3.2 below. This is based on Tables 5.3, 6.3 and 7.3 of Annexes 5, 6 and 7 respectively of HA 208/07.

**Table L3.2  Cultural Heritage Magnitude of Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of Impact</th>
<th>Description of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major</strong></td>
<td>Change to most or all key archaeological materials or historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comprehensive changes to setting of archaeological or historic building assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
<td>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Considerable changes to the setting that affect the character of an archaeological asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changes to the setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Negligible** | Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.  
Slight changes to historic building’s elements or setting that hardly affect it.  
Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects;  
very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in very small change historic landscape character. |
| **Minor**   | Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.  
Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.  
Slight changes to the setting of an archaeological asset.  
Change to the setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.  
Change to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character. |
| **Change**  | Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. |
| **Negligible** | Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.  
Slight changes to historic building’s elements or setting that hardly affect it.  
Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects;  
very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in very small change historic landscape character. |
| **No Change** | No change to archaeological elements or historic building fabric and setting.  
No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from amenity or community factors. |

Following the evaluation of the value of the cultural heritage resource and the magnitude of the impact, the significance of the effect after mitigation is assessed using the matrix shown in Table L3.3 below, based on Table 5.1 of HA 208/07 and guidance provided by Redrow Homes. Where two alternatives are given in the table, professional judgement is used to decide which best reflects the significance of the effect of the impact identified.
Table L3.3  Impact Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Resource</th>
<th>Magnitude of Impact</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
<th>No Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Major/Mode rate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Major/Mode rate</td>
<td>Minor/ Moderate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate/ Major</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral/ Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minor/ Moderate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral/ Minor</td>
<td>Neutral/ Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral/ Minor</td>
<td>Neutral/ Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consultation

L3.6 Initial consultation was made with Neil Maylan on 20th October 2011, during which the scope of the desk-based assessment element of the baseline survey was discussed and agreed. Further informal consultation has been made with Mr Maylan on the content of this technical assessment.
Baseline Conditions

Site Context

The site is approximately 23ha in area, and predominately comprises arable farmland to the south of the town of Cwmbran (Fig. L.1). The proposed development site comprises four distinct areas – an area of pasture and arable fields in the western area, around Cottage Farm, a small unused central area known as the ‘Welsh Government Site’ an area of former parkland (now pasture fields) in the east (Malthouse North) and a further area of pasture fields to the south (Malthouse South).

Geology, topography and the Palaeoenvironment

The solid geology of the site comprises sandstone of the Raglan Marl group (BGS 1969). No drift deposits, or deposits of palaeoenvironment interest, are recorded within the site.

The eastern area of the site (Malthouse North) is steeply sloping, with the land generally falling off to the north-west, where the Dowlais Brook lies beyond the limits of the proposed development site. The courses of two streams or drains run through this eastern area. One of these springs from the south-western corner of the proposed development site, and runs down the western side within a well defined valley. The second runs sinuously from south-east to north-west through the proposed development site. Both of these watercourses drain into the Dowlais Brook to the north.

The central area of the proposed development site (Welsh Government Site) has been heavily landscaped for the construction of the adjacent business park, and is overgrown. As such, access to this area was extremely limited.

The topography of the western area of the site (Cottage Farm) generally falls away from Cottage Farm to form a north-west-facing slope. A third stream runs south-west from the farm.

Previous Archaeological Works

Multiple phases of archaeological works have taken place to the north-east of the site, focussed on the location of the deserted medieval village of Llantarnam (Fig. L.2, 1A). These works originated with the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, which carried out a programme of survey and fieldwalking in the late 1970s. Further survey and excavation work of the medieval village was carried out in this area in 1982, prior to the construction of flood prevention lagoons (Fig. L.2, 1B).
An archaeological assessment, geophysical survey, fieldwalking survey and trial trenching also took place to the north-east of the site between 1990 and 1992, followed by excavations in 1993 (Fig. L.2, 1C; GGAT 1990; GGAT 1992; GGAT 1993). These works were carried out in advance of the construction of the A4042, and uncovered medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.

A desk-based assessment was carried out in this area in 1994. This was followed by trial trenching and a watching brief between 1995 and 1998 which uncovered traces of medieval and post-medieval settlement in advance of construction at Abbey Farm (Fig. L.2, 1D; BUFAU 1998).

A fifth area was evaluated by trial trenching in 1998, at the Montressa Plant Nursery (CAP 1998). Evidence of post-medieval activity was uncovered, but no significant settlement deposits were found (Fig. L.2, 1E).

Prehistoric and Romano-British

Twenty flint flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered during the excavations prior to the construction of the A4042 in 1993 (Fig. L.2, 1). Prehistoric flint assemblages are relatively rare in this area of Wales, and the twenty flakes represent a reasonably large collection. No associated features of this date were uncovered during the works.

A possible Roman tile is built into the wall of St Michael’s Church, 400m to the north of the site (Fig. L.2, 8). A shard of Roman pottery and a Roman coin were recovered to the north of the site during fieldwalking and trial trenching (Fig. L.2, 1A). No features of Roman date were uncovered during these works.

In conclusion, there is no evidence to suggest that prehistoric or Roman remains lie within the site. It should be noted that no previous programmes of archaeological works have been carried out in this area and the presence of the Dowlais Brook, a reasonably large watercourse, may suggest a low general potential for the local area as a possible settlement location. However, the topography of the eastern area of the site, on a relatively steep north-facing slope, does not represent a particularly likely location for early settlement.

Early medieval and medieval

The site of Llantarnam Cistercian Abbey lies 400m to the east of the site (Fig. L.2, 13). The Abbey was founded around 1179 by Hywel ab Iorwerth, by monks from the Strata Florida Abbey. However, the first founding of the Abbey may have been at Caerleon or Pentre-bach, only moving to Llantarnam at a slightly later date (GCH 2008). Such site changes were relatively common, being recorded in at least six of the fourteen Welsh Abbeys (Robinson 2006, 47). Analysis of the names of the monks suggests a primarily Welsh house, as opposed to the Anglicised houses found elsewhere in Gwent (GCH 2008). The cemetery of the medieval Abbey is thought to be present to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. L.2, 4).
L4.14 The Scheduled remains of a medieval Tithe Barn associated with the Abbey (lying to the north of the building itself) also lie to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. L.2, 7). Historic documents also recorded a grange associated with the Abbey. Although the Historic Environment Record records this as to the south of the site, the precise location is currently uncertain, and this record is considered to be a general point (Fig. L.2, 5).

L4.15 The local village was at Llanvihangel Llantarnam, which has medieval origins. The church of St Michael includes elements of Norman Date (Fig. L.2, 8) and the churchyard cross is a Scheduled Monument (Fig. L.2, 6).

L4.16 Llanvihangel Llantarnam itself is a shrunken medieval village, with a deserted area situated between the Church and the site of the Abbey. As mentioned above, this site was investigated by the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association in the late 1970s, when building plots were surveyed and finds recovered (Fig. L.2, 1). Further evidence of the village was uncovered in 1981, prior to the construction of the flood lagoons to the north-east of the proposed development site. Two buildings were excavated and ten more surveyed in this area. Geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation also recorded more medieval settlement activity, and an evaluation and watching brief to the west found evidence of medieval structures at the east of the area, allowing the western limits of the village to be established. A medieval drain was uncovered in the western area. The medieval village is identified as one of the medieval period ‘key sites’ in the Welsh Research Framework. However, development will not impact upon the medieval settlement. The village lay outside of the precinct of the Abbey, and the extent of the village appears to have lain to the north of the Dowlais Brook (Williams 1990, 85).

L4.17 Evidence from the excavations and assessments described above, especially those in advance of the construction of the A4042, have allowed the development of the village of Llanvihangel to be established. The village may have predated the establishment of the Abbey, as the Llanvihangel element is considered to be Celtic in origin (GGAT 1993, 41). By the mid-13th century, settlement was present in the area to the north of the Dowlais Brook, to the north of the proposed development site. The nucleus of the village later shifted to higher ground opposite the Abbey, and this site in turn was abandoned before the early-17th century, probably in the early-16th century when the Abbey was dissolved.

L4.18 The village is unusual in its location adjacent to a Cistercian Abbey, which were often more isolated from settlement. The Abbey must have sanctioned the development of the village in this location, perhaps for the tithes, rent or presence of a convenient labour force (GGAT 1993, 41).

L4.19 In addition, two medieval seals have been recorded within the study area. One seal, depicting the Virgin Mary, was recorded within the site itself (Fig. L.2, 26; Williams 2008), while the second, depicting a squirrel, was recorded to the north (Fig. L.2, 3).
L4.20 There is no evidence for medieval settlement within the site itself. The precinct of the Abbey is considered highly unlikely to have extended to the site. For comparison, the precinct at Tintern Abbey was approximately 11ha in area (Williams 2001, 119). A similar sized area focussed on Llantarnam Abbey would not extend as far as the site. In addition, the medieval village lay within the boundaries of what is now the Registered Park. The village must have lain outside of the Abbey precinct, and as such the later landscape park clearly does not conform to the boundaries of the precinct.

L4.21 Cottage Farm, in the western area of the site, has been suggested as settlement with possible medieval origins. The extant farmhouse is of 19th-century date (Fig. L.2, 26). The farmstead is relatively isolated within the landscape, a pattern of settlement which is also recorded in the medieval period. As such there may be some potential for settlement at Cottage Farm to have originated in the medieval period (Neil Maylan, pers comms). However, no record of medieval settlement in this location is known from the sources consulted during this assessment, including the HER, Record Office or from aerial photographs.

**Post-medieval and modern**

L4.22 By the end of the 16th century the Abbey buildings had been replaced by a mansion, as a consequence suppression following the Dissolution (Fig. L.2, 13). It is thought that the change in ownership resulted in the abandonment of the Llantarnam village site close to the abbey and its re-establishment further west. Some further shrinking of the village is thought to have occurred in the second half of the 18th century (GGAT 1993). 17th and 18th-century features were uncovered immediately to the south of the present village during an evaluation in 1998 (CAP 1998). These included pits and gullies but no significant settlement evidence (CAP 1998).

L4.23 The present manor house is also known as Llantarnam Abbey and is a Grade II* Listed building (Fig. L.2, 13). The building retains some of the fabric of an earlier, 16th-century manor house which was constructed on the site of the Cistercian Abbey. There may have been a hunting park surrounding the original manor house in the 16th and 17th centuries. This building was unoccupied in the 18th century and rebuilt in its present form in 1836-7. Additional Grade II Listed structures at Llantarnam Abbey include the forecourt walls and gates and the garden walls and gates. A bridge within the park is also Grade II Listed (Fig. L.2, 12). The Abbey was acquired in 1946 by the Sisters of St Joseph and is now a nunnery.
L4.24 Llantarnam Park, in which the present development site is located, was laid out at the same time as the house was rebuilt (1836-7). Given the large size of the park in comparison compared with the much smaller size of monastic precincts, it is considered highly unlikely that the park layout is derived from the former precinct. However, there is a 1539 record of a park associated with the Abbey, and the landscape to the south-east of the Abbey, outside the study area, includes both Park Farm and Park Farm Cottage. These buildings lie approximately 1.5km to the east of the site (not illustrated), suggesting the focus of the park lay in this area, as opposed to the site. As such, a large area of the surrounding countryside, potentially including the site, may have formed part of a post-medieval hunting park, prior to the laying out of the landscape park in the 1830s.

L4.25 The park is Grade II Registered (Fig. L.1). The Newport Road, running north/south through the site, was moved to its present location in the 1830s and the stone wall constructed around the perimeter. This stone wall is present along the western edge and most of the southern edge of the site (Fig. L.2, 27; L.5; L.6). The Magna Porta entrance lodge to the Abbey and the drive, which are located immediately to the north of the present development site, were also constructed at this time (Fig. L.2, 14; Cadw). The lodge is a Grade II Listed structure.

L4.26 Although the site lies partially within the area designated as part of a Grade II Registered Park, the physical link between the site and the Abbey has been entirely severed by the construction of the intervening A4042 (Fig. L.7). Views towards the Abbey are restricted by both the undulating topography of the landscape and the A4042 and its associated furniture. The essential setting of the Abbey itself is considered to comprise those elements of the park immediately visible from it, as well as the cultural heritage value derived from the relationship between the Abbey and the Scheduled Tithe Barn. The kitchen garden and pleasure grounds, immediately adjacent to the Abbey, are also considered to be key elements of its setting. However, the area of the park which comprises the proposed development site is considered to make only a minor contribution to the Abbey, due to the lack of visual lines of sight and intervening major dual carriageway. The historic routeways through the park, including that to the north of the site to the Magna Porta, are also considered to contribute to the value of the Abbey, but lie entirely outside of the site.

L4.27 A large, possibly 17th-century statue, known as ‘Robin Hood’, is originally thought to have been located in the area of the park in which the present development is located. This statue has now been moved to Glen Usk. The present development site retains a few mature trees from the park landscaping (Fig. L.5).
The proposed development site is first (partially) recorded on a map dating from 1808 (Fig. L.3). This records the eastern and central areas of the site. The eastern area of the site comprised several fields, along with a stream or drain which extended into the northern area, the course of which is still extant. This drain rises from the higher ground in the south-western area of the site, and curves across the central area of the site. A second, straighter drain is also extant within the site, but this is not recorded on the 1808 map (first being depicted on a map of 1882 and so of probable modern date). It has been suggested that these drains may have originated as part of a water management system associated with the medieval Abbey (Standing 2011). A stone-built culvert, linking to the Dowlais Brook, has been recorded to the north of the site. This lies near to the Magna Porta gatehouse, and has also been proposed as forming a part of this medieval system. However, the location of the drain depicted on the 1808 map (discounting that not depicted until 1882) within the site would simply see it draining water down the slope into the Dowlais Brook. The purpose, beyond drainage, of a potential water management system emptying straight into a brook is unclear. The topography of the site precludes water meadow and no earthworks or other features indicative of other water management were recorded within the site during the site visit. Given the distance to the medieval centres at the Abbey and village of Llantarnam, the drain is considered unlikely to be associated with the medieval Abbey. As such, there is no currently no evidence to suggest the features predate the post-medieval period (depiction on the map of 1808 suggest they may well have been present in the 17th century). The stone lined culvert to the north ensures that the drain flows beneath the drive that gives access to Llantarnam Abbey. As the drive itself is of 19th-century date, the drain/culvert beneath (to the north of the site) it is similarly considered to be of the same date.

Small groups of trees, potentially indicative of parkland, are also recorded on the 1808 map; however the boundaries suggest that the park may have been utilised for farming rather than as pleasure grounds.

The proposed development site is subsequently recorded on the Llanvihangel Llantarnam Tithe Map of 1846 (Fig. L.4). Elements of the eastern area are recorded as wooded, and labelled Lodge and Plantation on the accompanying Tithe Apportionment Register, although the lodge referred to is the lodge of Llantarnam Abbey, located outside of the proposed development site to the north (Fig. L.2, 14). The remainder of the eastern part of the site is recorded on the Apportionment as Part of Park, this area of park having been laid out during the reconstruction of the Abbey mansion in 1836-7. This area was recorded as being pasture.
This map is also the first to record the western area of the site. This map records a building in this area labelled ‘The Cottage’. This building is still extant and known as Cottage Farmhouse. Cottage Farmhouse is a two storey rendered farm building, rectangular in plan, with a pitched, machine-cut tile roof and modern windows (Fig. L.8). Stylistically, the building appears to be of 19th-century date. No extensions to the building itself are recorded, although a small, square outbuilding, in local stone, lies immediately to the north (Fig. L.9). A second building is recorded to the east of the cottage on this map (Fig. L.4, B). This structure comprises stables, in square blocks, with a corrugated asbestos roof (Fig. L.10). This stable block is considered likely to have originated as the building marked on the Tithe Map. It is not considered to be of cultural heritage value.

A large modern farm shed is lies to the north of this stable block. It is not considered to be of cultural heritage value.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 depicts no major changes to the layout of the site (Fig. L.5). This more detailed source depict a line of trees across the eastern area of the site, which may represent the line of a former boundary (Fig. L.5). In addition, this map is the first to record the drain in the eastern area of the site. This feature runs approximately north-east/south-west and appears to have been artificially cut. This and an earlier drain depicted on the map of 1808 appear to come together at the northern edge of the site (although access to this area was restricted by dense undergrowth), before passing through a stone lined culvert (discussed above) beneath the Magna Porta driveway. A well is depicted in the south-western corner of the eastern area of the proposed development site and the wall around this feature is still extant. An additional well is recorded to the south-east of the western area of the site. This is considered likely to be associated with the Three Blackbirds Public House, to the south, although it may be indicative of earlier settlement in this area (Neil Maylan, pers comms). Around Cottage Farm, a small linear building is recorded to the south of the stable block (Fig. L.5, C). This is narrow structure in plan, probably a storage building associated with the farm, and is first recorded on this 1882 map. A small element of a stone building is extant in this area, although it is in extremely poor condition, with only a small element of surviving walls (Fig. L.11). The material and construction of this structure suggests it originated with the farm, and may have simply been too small to have been recorded on the earlier Tithe Map.

Several small buildings are visible within the site on an aerial photograph of 1946 (Fig. L.2, 29; Fig. L.5), mostly in the eastern central area of the proposed development site, but also on a spur of ground towards the western side of this part of the site. These buildings are also visible on aerial photographs of 1947 and 1950, but had mostly been removed by 1962. The clear form of the features, as well as the date and size of these buildings suggest that they were part of a World War Two camp, probably associated with the American troops which were stationed in this area at the time. No such buildings or features are visible elsewhere in the site on any of the photographs.
The central area of the site is recorded on aerial photographs as being heavily landscaped for the construction of the adjacent business park.

A total of six additional Grade II Listed buildings lie within the study area (Fig. L.2, 9-11, 15-17). An additional unlisted post-medieval building is also recorded by GGAT (Fig. L.2, 20). The Blaenavon-Newport Railway (Fig. L.2, 18) and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (Fig. L.2, 19) lie to the west of the site. A barn (Fig. L.2, 22) and milestone (Fig. L.2, 23) are also recorded. A single post-medieval findspot lies to the north of the site, although no further information is available from the sources consulted during this assessment (Fig. L.2, 24).

Undated

One undated site is present in the vicinity. This is the site of a fish weir comprising a timber and wattle structure found in a river bed (Fig. L.2, 25; GGATHER). Pig and deer bones were found associated with this structure, but no dateable material.

Existing Planning Permissions

Planning permission for the employment development of the eastern area of the site, within the Grade II Registered Park, has been granted, and is valid until 23rd November 2015. This consented development comprises the construction of light industrial and office units, and associated parking, with the office development located on the Newport Road frontage, and the light industrial located behind. The units would be 2 and 3 storeys in height. Several conditions were attached to the permission, including those requiring the LPA approval of a phasing plan (Condition 9) and details on landscaping, including of historic features (Condition 11). It is anticipated that these conditions are compatible with the currently proposed development.

The existing planning permission also allows a change of road alignment, which would largely remove most of the boundary wall in the eastern area of the site.
Potential Effects

Value of Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

L5.1 Given the location of site in the landscape, particularly the proximity to Dowlais Brook, there may be some limited potential for settlement of prehistoric or Roman date to lie within the site. However, there is no direct evidence for such settlement recorded from the sources consulted during this assessment; no crop or soil marks indicative of such settlement was recorded from aerial photographs; and no earthworks or other features were recorded during the site visit. The eastern area of the site is situated on a relatively steep north-facing slope, and is not considered to be a particularly suitable location for settlement. As such, the potential for such remains is considered to be low.

L5.2 Cottage Farm, an isolated farmstead adjacent to the western area of the site (although outside of the red line area), may reflect a settlement pattern originating in the medieval period. As such, the location may have been occupied from the medieval period, and there may be some potential for currently unrecorded medieval remains to lie within the site. Any such remains are considered to be of potentially medium value.

L5.3 Two streams or drains lie in the eastern parcel of the site, within the area designated as part of the Grade II Registered Park. These have been suggested as being potentially of medieval origin, forming part of a water management system associated with the Cistercian Llantarnam Abbey. One of these features appears to be of probable modern date, not being depicted on sources predating 1882. Given the distance to the Cistercian Abbey and the likelihood that the site lay outside its outer precinct; the likely drainage nature of the feature emptying directly into the Dowlais Brook; the probable 19th-century date of the culvert under the 19th-century track to the north; and the lack of evidence to suggest an early date for the drain, the other feature is considered to be a probable drain of post-medieval date. As post-medieval and modern drains, they are considered to be of negligible cultural heritage value.

L5.4 The site may have formed part of parkland pre-dating the 19th-century Registered Park. However, there are no extant features or earthworks indicative of such early emparkment.

L5.5 The eastern area of the proposed development site lies within a Grade II Registered Park, a designation considered to be of medium value, in line with the criteria in Table L.1 above. The park is designated on the basis of its historic association with the 19th-century Llantarnam Abbey, which lies to the north-east, on the opposite side of the A4042.

L5.6 A high stone wall, of modern date, borders the southern and eastern boundaries of the eastern part of the site. This feature is considered to be an element of the Grade II Registered Park, of medium value.
L5.7 Cottage Farmhouse lies in the south-western area of the site, and is probably of 19th-century date. It is considered to be of low cultural heritage value. A stables and section of ruined wall, associated with the Farmhouse are considered to be of negligible cultural heritage value. A modern storage barn is considered to be of no cultural heritage value.

L5.8 Several potential wartime features have been recorded in the eastern area of the site on aerial photographs. However, these features were removed in the later 20th-century, and no extant trace remains. There may be some potential for evidence to survive below ground. Given the lack of antiquity of such remains, they are considered unlikely to be of greater than negligible value.

L5.9 The site lies a considerable distance from the Cistercian Llantarnam Abbey, and is considered highly unlikely to have lain within its precinct.

L5.10 The Shrunken Medieval Village of Llantarnam lies to the north-east of the site, beyond the Dowlais Brook. However, there is no evidence that features associated with the village extended into the proposed development site.

L5.11 The centre of Llantarnam, to the north of the site, is designated as a Conservation Area, but will not be directly impacted by development.

**Construction Impacts**

L5.12 Outline planning permission is being sought for the development of the site for a combination of residential and employment, as well as access changes, and infrastructure and landscaping works. Construction operations associated with this development will require extensive below ground disturbance. This will involve the excavation of trenches for building foundations, service runs and other elements, as well as landscaping. These operations would damage or remove any surviving buried archaeological remains. In addition, two small stretches of the stone wall around the Malthouse North area of the site would be removed for access. The extant outbuildings at Cottage Farm would be removed, although the Cottage itself will be retained as it is outside of the red line area.
Significance of Effect (Prior to Mitigation) of Construction Impacts

Llantarnam Abbey Registered Park

L5.13 The completion of the works will result in an area of the Grade II Registered Llantarnam Park being redeveloped as a residential area. Whilst certainly an impact upon the parkland, the area of proposed development is not considered to represent a key element of the park. It contains few parkland features, and is considered to lie outside of the essential setting of the Abbey itself. The link between the Abbey and the area of parkland within the site has been severed by the construction of the large cutting for the A4042 Dual Carriageway. Although limited visual links to the eastern side of the A4042 and from the drive to the north are still possible, the continuity of the Registered Park has been severed. There are no visual links with Llantarnam Abbey itself (Fig. I.4), and the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment concluded that no views of the site were apparent from the Abbey (I.4.146).

L5.14 If considered in isolation, the proposed development would have a Moderate Adverse impact upon the Grade II Registered Park, resulting in a Moderate significance of effect. However, the current baseline conditions include an existing consent for commercial development in the area of former parkland. It should be noted that residential development offers the opportunity for a much more sympathetic design at reserved matters stage than that offered by the existing commercial planning permission, which has been granted until November 2015. The residential development is likely to have a finer grain and development will be limited to two storeys. It is anticipated that the conditions attached to the extant permission area compatible with the proposed development. As such, when assessed against the baseline conditions of existing consent it is considered that development will represent No Change at worst to the medium value park, resulting in a Neutral significance of effect.

Other Heritage Features

L5.15 There is potential for medieval or post-medieval remains to be present at and around Cottage Farm, predating the current complex. Development is likely to result in the disturbance or removal of these features. This is considered to constitute at worst a Major Adverse impact upon a medium value resource, the resulting significance of effect would be Moderate.

L5.16 The drains in the eastern area of the site will be partially removed as part of these works. This is considered to comprise a Moderate Adverse impact upon negligible value resources, resulting in a Minor effect.
Two sections of the high stone wall around the site will be removed as part of the development and a third length will removed and then rebuilt in the same location. A length of 101m, adjacent to the A4042 along the eastern edge of the Malthouse North parcel will be removed. Approximately 120m of the remainder of the wall along the eastern edge of Malthouse North will be removed to allow highway works, but will be restored following the completion of these works. A second section of wall, 33m long on the south side of Malthouse North adjacent to Malthouse Lane, will also be removed. Although this will clearly impact upon the significance of the wall, the majority will still be extant and intelligible as a boundary wall. As such, this impact does not represent a comprehensive change to the structure, and so, in line with the criteria in Table L.2, this is considered to comprise a Moderate Adverse impact upon a medium value feature, resulting in a Moderate effect.

Cottage Farmhouse is considered to be of low cultural heritage value, and will be retained. Therefore, there will be no impact upon the farmhouse.

The other extant buildings at Cottage Farm are considered to be of negligible cultural heritage value. Their removal, a Major Adverse impact, is considered likely to result in a Minor significance of effect.

Any below-ground remains of the wartime structures in the eastern area of the site are likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development. At worst, this would be a Major Adverse impact of Minor significance.

Operational Impacts

No additional operational impacts are anticipated. The impacts of development upon cultural heritage resources will take place in the construction phase.

Cumulative Impacts

No cumulative impacts are anticipated.
Mitigation Measures

L6.1 Cultural heritage constraints, particularly the Grade II Registered Park, have been considered in the design of the scheme, resulting in aspects of mitigation being embedded within the proposals. The design proposals have been formed around desire lines, and will retain the existing hedgerow field pattern and some of the trees, ensuring a degree of legibility of the historic landscape will be retained. Development in Malthouse North will be primarily focussed in the southern area, separated from the 19th-century access road to Llantarnam Abbey by public open space. The height of development in this area will be limited to two stories, reducing the visibility of the development from its surroundings. Specifically, direct views of the development will be screened from Llantarnam Abbey by a planted buffer along the eastern edge of the site.

L6.2 Following consultation with the Neil Maylan, Archaeological Planning Manager at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and Archaeological Advisor to Torfaen Council, an appropriate and proportional programme of mitigation will be agreed and implemented. The mitigation measures will record any archaeological or built heritage remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development, preserving them by record. These may include the following measures:

- Building recording of the stretches of the park boundary wall that are to be rebuilt, and possibly photographic survey of the buildings at Cottage Farm that will be removed (Cottage farmhouse will be retained).
- Archaeological recording of any remains present at Cottage Farm.
- Watching brief during the removal of the drains in the eastern area of the site and works in the area of the wartime structures.
Residual Effects

L7.1 The programme of mitigation discussed above will be implemented to preserve any remains present by record. However, as archaeology is a finite resource and cannot be directly replaced, a residual Minor Adverse impact will remain. For the potential medieval remains in the vicinity of Cottage Farm, the significance of this residual Minor Adverse impact would be of Minor significance. For the drains and any evidence of wartime features in the eastern area of the site, the residual impact would be of Neutral significance.

L7.2 It is anticipated that programmes of building recording would record the stretches of the park wall that would be removed, and the buildings associated with Cottage Farm. The residual Minor Adverse impacts following the recording would be of Minor significance for the park walls and Neutral significance for Cottage Farmhouse, its stables and associated ruined building.

L7.3 The residual impact of the proposed development upon Llantarnam Grade II Registered Park remains as Moderate Adverse, of Moderate significance, if considered in isolation, and No Change of Neutral significance if considered against the extant planning permission in place for a commercial development in this area. Indeed, the proposed residential scheme is considered to offer more opportunities for sympathetic design within the former parkland at the reserved matters stage of the application.

Table L7.1 Summary Table of Residual Effects - Archaeology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Topic</th>
<th>Description of Impact</th>
<th>Description of Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Description of Residual Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage:</td>
<td>Development within the</td>
<td>Moderate if viewed in isolation,</td>
<td>Although development will still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Grade II Registered</td>
<td>Change when considered against</td>
<td>impact upon an element of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Llantarnam Abbey Park</td>
<td>the extant permission for</td>
<td>park, the remainder of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commercial development in this</td>
<td>Llantarnam Abbey Park will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>area of the site.</td>
<td>remain as a coherent landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage:</td>
<td>Removal of two sections</td>
<td>Moderate Adverse</td>
<td>Minor adverse residual impact,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Building recording</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage: Construction Impacts</td>
<td>Construction Impacts</td>
<td>of modern wall around Llantarnam Park</td>
<td>as archaeology cannot be directly replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial removal of two drains in Llantarnam Abbey Park</td>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
<td>Archaeological recording</td>
<td>Minor adverse residual impact, as archaeology cannot be directly replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance to an area around Cottage Farm with the potential for medieval remains to be present</td>
<td>Major Adverse</td>
<td>Archaeological Recording</td>
<td>Minor adverse residual impact, as archaeology cannot be directly replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of Cottage Farmhouse outbuildings</td>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
<td>Building recording</td>
<td>Minor adverse residual impact, as archaeology cannot be directly replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential removal of below ground remains of WWII structures in the eastern area of the site</td>
<td>Major Adverse</td>
<td>Archaeological recording</td>
<td>Minor adverse residual impact, as archaeology cannot be directly replaced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary & Conclusions

The site extends into the south-western corner of the Grade II Listed Llantarnam Abbey Park, which was laid out in 1836-7 in the probable location of an earlier post-medieval park. A stone-built park wall is present along the western and part of the southern boundaries of this area and the site retains a parkland landscape appearance, being used as pasture with a few mature trees present. This stone wall adjoins the Grade II Listed Magna Porta lodge at its northern end. This area of the site has, however, been severed from Llantarnam Abbey and the majority of the surrounding parkland by the construction of the A4042, a major dual carriageway. As such, development within the site is considered unlikely to impact upon the coherence, integrity, and significance of the remaining elements of the park, which lie to the east of the A4042 and will not be impacted by development. In addition, the proposed residential development offers greater scope for sympathetic design in a future detailed planning application than the existing commercial planning permission. It is anticipated that the proposed development is compatible with the conditions attached to the existing commercial permission. When considered in isolation, the proposed development would have an effect of Moderate significance on the Registered Park, although when considered against the baseline of the existing permission, the significance of effect will be Neutral.

Two stretches of the park wall will be removed in the proposed development. The residual impact of this impact, following building recording, is anticipated to be of minor significance.

Two drains within the site have been suggested as water management features associated with the Cistercian Llantarnam Abbey. However, these features are considered to most likely be drainage features of post-medieval and modern date and, as such, are considered to be of negligible cultural heritage value.

The extant buildings at Cottage Farm, in the western area of the site, appear to be of post-medieval origin, and are of low and negligible value. Following their recording, the significance of effect of their demolition (Cottage Farmhouse will be retained) is considered to be Neutral. Given the situation of the farm complex within the landscape, its site may have been previously occupied during the medieval period. If such remains are present, they would be subject to a programme of archaeological recording prior to development in this area. The residual impact of this would be of Minor significance.

A number of wartime features have been recorded on aerial photographs of the site, situated in the eastern area of the site. However, there is no extant evidence of these features, and any remains are considered to be of negligible cultural heritage value. The residual effect of disturbance in this area is considered to be neutral.
Abbreviations

1. UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
2. RCAHMW – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
3. GGATHER – Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record
4. LPA – Local Planning Authority
5. WHS – World Heritage Sites
6. Pers Comms – Personal Comments
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14. 1846 - Llanvihangel Llantarnam Tithe Map and Apportionment Register (GRO D917, 6)
15. 1885 Sales particulars for the Llantarnam Abbey Estate (GRO D163.002)
16. 1882 - 1st Edition OS 25” series, map sheet 28.4
17. 1882 - 1st Edition OS 25” series, map sheet 28.8
18. 1886 - 1st Edition OS 6” series, map sheet 28
19. 1901 - 2nd Edition OS 25” series, map sheet 28.4
20  1901 - 2nd Edition OS 25” series, map sheet 28.8
21  1920 - 3rd Edition OS 25” series, map sheet 28.8
22  1922 - 3rd Edition OS 6” series, map sheet 28
23  1969 - BGS (British Geological Survey) 1:50,000 map sheet 249: Newport
Appendix L1  Cultural Heritage Points of Interest
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>NGR (all ST)</th>
<th>GGAT Ref. Cadw Ref.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Previous works comprising multiple phases of work around Llantarnam Abbey and DMV.</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>00632 00633 07574 07575 07576 07577 07578 07579 07580 07581 07582 Page 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Surface find of Roman pottery, including Mortaria</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3090 9310</td>
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<td>Findspot of a Medieval seal depicting a squirrel</td>
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<td>Llantarnam Abbey Cemetery</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3117 9290</td>
<td>08371</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Possible location of Ysgubor Grange, but more probably a general HER point</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3000 9200</td>
<td>00635</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Churchyard Cross</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Scheduled Monument Grade II Listed</td>
<td>3069 9314 MM136 00623</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Llantarnam Abbey Tithe Barn</td>
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<td>3119 9301 MM137 00627</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Church of St Michael and All Angels and Churchyard</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Grade II Listed</td>
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<td>Grade</td>
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<td>OS Code</td>
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<td>Memorial to T Leadbetter in St Michael’s Churchyard</td>
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<td>Grade II Listed</td>
<td>3066 9317</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Brook House and Railings</td>
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<td>Grade II Listed</td>
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<td>The Greenhouse Public House</td>
<td>Post-medieval/Modern</td>
<td>Grade II Listed</td>
<td>3064 9313</td>
<td>3123</td>
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<td>Bridge on Drive at Llantarnam Abbey</td>
<td>Post-medieval/Modern</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Llantarnam Abbey and gardens</td>
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<td>3115 9291</td>
<td>85246 06105</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Porth Mawr (Magna Porta) Lodge and gateway</td>
<td>Post-medieval/Modern</td>
<td>Grade II Listed</td>
<td>3042 9275</td>
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<td>Grade II Listed</td>
<td>3111 9292</td>
<td>81867 81868 81874</td>
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<td>Canal Bridge at Drapers Lock</td>
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<td>81861 03263</td>
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<td>Canal Bridge at Tredegar Lock</td>
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<td>Linear</td>
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<td>Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal</td>
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<td>Linear</td>
<td>03263.0g</td>
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<td>Gwern Y Defaid – Post-medieval House</td>
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<td>Post-medieval Barn at Lodge Farm</td>
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<td>Undated</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>BVM (Blessed Virgin Mary) Monastic seal originating with Llantarnam Abbey</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
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<td>Williams 2001</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Features</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Park Walls to south and west of site</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Linear</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Cottage Farm</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Possible World War II features recorded from aerial photographs</td>
<td>Modern</td>
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</table>
Chapter L: Archaeology

Figures
Site location plan

- Registered Park
- Kitchen garden

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Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109

Llantarnam, Torfaen

0 1km

0 1km

PROJECT TITLE
Site location plan

FIGURE TITLE
Llantarnam, Torfaen

PROJECT NO. 3540
DRAWN BY PJM
APPROVED BY PJM
SCALE 1:25,000

DATE 11-11-2011
REVISION 00
FIGURE NO. L1
L3 Extract from map of 1808

L4 Extract from map of 1846

Historic mapping
L5  Extract from map of 1882

- Red: approximate site boundary
- Blue: buildings and tracks first recorded on aerial photographs of 1946
- Yellow: park wall

FIGURE NO. DATE 00 11-11-2011 3540

PROJECT TITLE
Llantarnam, Torfaen

FIGURE TITLE
Historic mapping

SCALE 1:20,000 1:20000
L6  Stone park wall, looking south from eastern area of site

L7  Looking north-east towards Llantarnam Abbey from eastern area of site
L8  Cottage Farm, looking north

L9  Outbuilding to north of Cottage Farm
L10 Structure B, looking north-east

L11 Structure C, looking east