

RFUW15



ROCKFIELD FARM, UNDY, MONMOUTHSHIRE

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
for Monmouthshire County Council*

July 2016

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ROCKFIELD FARM, UNDY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

A desk-based assessment was carried out to inform a planning application for a mixed residential and employment (B1) use on land at Rockfield Farm, Undy, Monmouthshire. This assessment identified that there are earthwork features within the Proposed Development Area (PDA) including former field boundaries and features that probably relate to stock control in the post-medieval period. Development of the site will damage or remove these remains but they are not considered to be of more than low importance. There is also potential for the PDA to contain below ground features relating to earlier periods of activity including medieval agricultural use and possibly earlier phases of occupation. The proposed development would damage any such remains if present within the site, but these are unlikely to be of high importance. The known and potential heritage assets within the PDA are unlikely to represent an in principal constraint to development, but may require further investigation or mitigation.

The assessment also considered the potential for the proposed development to harm the significance of designated heritage assets in the wider area through changes in their settings. A scheduled moated site immediately southeast of the PDA is currently experienced in an area of housing with views of agricultural land (including the PDA) to the north. Development of the PDA would change the character of a portion of this view from agricultural land to housing and employment uses, but the evidential value and communal value of the moated site would not be harmed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

This report has been prepared for Monmouthshire County Council to support a planning application for mixed residential and employment (B1) use on land north of Undy, Monmouthshire. The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) as advisors to the local planning authority recommended that an archaeological assessment be carried out for the site, this report sets out the findings of the desk-based assessment.

1.2 Site Description

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) comprises 11ha of land. It is currently used as pasture for cattle and sheep and is bisected north-south by a minor road known as The Elms. The approximate centre of the PDA is occupied by a group of farm buildings (Rockfield Farm) to the west of The Elms.

The PDA is allocated for mixed-use residential and employment land uses. There are areas within the PDA which will remain undeveloped – including a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) which comprises an area of woodland stretching approximately east-west across the western portion of the site. An area in the north of the PDA is designated as a safeguarding area for the M4 motorway relief road.

1.3 Consultation

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust's Acting Archaeological Planning Manager (GGAT AAPM) was consulted in June 2015 by Monmouthshire County Council and advised that an archaeological assessment would be required. This document presents the results of this assessment.

The GGAT Archaeological Planning Manager (GGAT APM) was consulted in January 2016 regarding the scope of this assessment. A 500m study area (with reference to a wider area for the historic settlement pattern) was agreed. Consideration of the historic landscape data within the LANDMAP dataset was requested. The GGAT APM also advised on the relevance of guidance on the assessment of setting.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment has been carried out according to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), and aims to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the development site;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed development on the historic environment.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study areas

Two study areas have been used for this assessment. An Inner Study Area comprising the PDA itself has been used to identify historic assets which may potentially be directly affected by the proposed development. An Outer Study Area taking in land 500m from the outer edge of the PDA has been used to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA and to identify any historic assets with the potential for impacts through changes in their setting.

3.2 Data sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2014). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from CADW obtained on 14th January 2016;
- Archaeological records held by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
- Archaeological records held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER) obtained on 7th January 2016;
- Historic maps and plans held in the Gwent archives;
- Lidar data held by Natural Resources Wales;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

This information was supplemented by a site visit on 18th January 2016 to examine the PDA for potential currently unrecorded historic assets and to consider the baseline setting of historic assets in the wider area.

Historic aerial photography has not been consulted for this assessment as the map evidence and modern aerial photography indicates that the development area has always been pasture since the 19th century. In these circumstances crop marks are unlikely to show on aerial photographs and the LiDAR data for the area is an appropriate means of prospecting for upstanding earthworks.

3.3 Identification of historic assets

Planning Policy Wales (edition 8, January 2016) defines the historic environment as “*encompassing archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes*”. Identifiable components of the historic environment (consisting of an archaeological site, an historic building, a parcel of historic landscape or a combination of any of these) are considered to be historic assets as defined in Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011).

This assessment identifies all known historic assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and estimates the potential for currently unknown assets.

Historic assets within the Inner Study Area are shown in Figure 1, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 1). Assets within the Inner Study Area have been assigned an Asset number (prefixed HA for Heritage Asset). A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Historic assets in the Outer Study Area are shown on Figure 2 and listed in Tables 4-6. Designated historic assets are labelled with the reference number given by Cadw; undesignated assets with the reference number in the GGAT HER.

The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the Inner Study Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 1, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the GGAT HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 1: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered historic assets are almost certainly present
Moderate	Undiscovered historic assets are likely to be present
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered historic assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered historic assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered historic assets existing within the study area.

3.4 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

The significance of historic assets is the sum of their heritage values and includes elements of these values deriving from their setting – “*the surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape*” (Cadw 2011: 38).

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting accepted practice. The status of Conservation Areas as local designations justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance.

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance including Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding Interest as registered by Cadw
High	Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

4 RESULTS

4.1 Overview of the historic environment

Previous investigations

Previous investigations within the study area have comprised an evaluation (Maynard & Marvell 1993) and excavation (Page & Maylan 1993) of areas adjacent to the Scheduled moated site in advance of works for Welsh Water/Dwr Cymru; excavation of a farm complex adjacent to the scheduled monument (Brown 1999); excavations in advance of housing developments at Oak Crest (GGAT 1996) and Well Garage (GGAT 2001), evaluations at Church Road (GGAT 1993a and 1993b), and an evaluation at Three Fields, Magor (Howell 2001). Several of these investigations, including those adjacent to the moated site, have revealed archaeological features – mainly of medieval date – but three found no evidence of archaeological activity.

The works undertaken in 1993 describe the results of a limited excavation of water pipe trench immediately adjacent to the medieval moated site. The details of this work, and of the later excavations by Oxford Archaeology are not directly relevant to the PDA, which is over 150m from where the 1993 work took place, and outside of the area where non-agricultural features directly related to the medieval moated site would be expected.

The PDA was also included within the study area of a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Second Severn Crossing in 1988.

The Environmental Statement for the M4 relief road included archaeological investigations (Lidar, aerial photo analysis) which included the PDA, and further surveys (gradiometer survey and trial trenching) which included land adjacent to the PDA.

Geology and geomorphology

The solid geology of the PDA is divided approximately along the line of The Elms road. To the west is Limestone of the Black Rock Subgroup - Dolostone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 343 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. To the east of the road and along the north of the PDA the bedrock is Mercia Mudstone Group (marginal Facies) – Conglomerate, another sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period in shoreline environments with sediments deposited in beaches and barrier islands.

Superficial deposits have not been mapped for the PDA, but areas to the east and west have recorded river terrace deposits of sands and gravels whilst to the south are tidal mud flats of the Severn Estuary. The River Severn lies approximately 2.5km southeast of the PDA. The PDA is likely to have been dry land, although possibly marginal to the river, since the first human occupation.

Prehistoric

No sites relating to the pre-Roman period have been recorded within the study area. The Gwent Levels to the south have produced archaeological remains of prehistoric activity including boats as well as land based activity in areas now submerged or reclaimed. A standing stone is recorded just west of the outer study area and is a Scheduled Monument (Figure 2:MM068). Lidar and Near Infra-Red survey for the M4 relief road identified a feature 60m west of this standing stone (Wessex Archaeology 2016:7).

Roman period

There have been finds of Roman pottery from the study area south of the PDA and the remains of a Roman building are recorded south-west of the PDA (Figure 2:HA14).

Medieval

Undy is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, consistent with there being no manorial centre prior to the Norman conquest when the feudal system was introduced to Wales. A moated site southeast of the PDA survives as an earthwork and is a Scheduled Monument (Figure 2: MM198), indicating that a manor became established during the medieval period – possibly following the creation of the Marcher Lordships in the 11th century. Excavations in 1993 of areas adjacent to the southwest of the Scheduled Monument revealed evidence of further medieval occupation in this area. An 80m long bank runs north-west towards from the northern corner of the moated site towards Newport Road, and forms part of the scheduled area.

The tithe map of 1842 provides evidence that the PDA formed part of the open field system of the parish which was established in the medieval period. The former open fields of Wales differ to those of England in rarely containing ridge and furrow, possibly because smaller plough teams were used reducing the amount of land needed to turn the cattle (Davies 1956:95). Despite this, the Lidar survey for the M4 relief road did identify areas of ridge and furrow in the Gwent levels (Wessex Archaeology 2016:5). This study also noted that the moated site at Undy differs in form from the other moated sites in the area and was associated with parallel banks interpreted as later (post-medieval) orchard features. These may be related to the northward running bank feature forming part of the scheduled monument.

Linear features within the application site identified from the lidar analysis carried out for this assessment and identified by the M4 studies may be further such orchard features or medieval agricultural features. If of medieval date they would form part of the agricultural hinterland associated with the moated site.

Post-Medieval and Industrial

Undy remained a small settlement into the modern period, with some expansion following the creation of the railway and greater expansion in the 20th century when Undy, along with Magor to the west, developed as suburban housing areas for workers in Newport, Cardiff and Bristol.

The Tithe Map and accompanying apportionment for Undy Parish were produced in 1842. These record the PDA as being in mixed ownership with a number of tenant farmers. It was also recorded as having been part of the former open fields "Undy Great Field" and "Lower Gernfield". Much of the site was arable, but the fields numbered 434, 434a and 435 were pasture. The eastern boundary of the PDA follows the parish boundary and this hedgerow will be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations (Figure 1: HA5). The sinuous field boundary marking the northern edge of the woodland is also shown on the tithe map and is likely to represent a survival of the division between the medieval open fields, this also will be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations (Figure 1: HA3).

The Gwent Archives hold an Inclosure Map and Award for Undy Parish, this unusually post-dates the tithe map, having been produced in 1849. It has only partial coverage, but shows that the PDA was farmed by a Sarah Pride. Most of the land appears to have been in her ownership, but the field marked 15 on the map is recorded as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff and leased to Sarah Pride.

Between 1842/9 and 1881 several field boundaries were lost and others were altered; an area of woodland developed in the west of the site and a quarry and limekiln were created in the centre of the PDA (Figure 5). By 1900 the quarry had gone out of use (Figure 6) and by 1922 the limekiln was also no longer in use (Figure 7). In 1922 buildings are shown occupying the site of the former quarry and an area immediately south of the old quarry. This southern building is the current farmhouse. The other buildings are no longer extant and the farm is now comprised of several large barns.

Analysis of the lidar data for the PDA has identified a number of linear features which correspond with known former field boundaries, it has also identified linear features of probable former field boundaries which are not known from available maps (Figure 1). A rectilinear enclosure south of the farm is visible in the Lidar and on current aerial photography. The M4 relief road study also identified these features and in addition identified a number of linear banks within the fields that form the east of the PDA; a curvilinear bank identified in the northwest of the PDA by the M4 study corresponds with a contour shown on superseded Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 5-8)

The site visit confirmed that the rectilinear enclosure south of the farm which is visible in the Lidar and on aerial photography, is composed of an earth bank containing rubble stone (Figure 9). A sinuous bank to the west of this enclosure is comprised of similar material, as is a former field boundary close to the southwest edge of the PDA. No evidence of the former limekiln was observed during the site visit, however this area was very overgrown.

4.2 Assessment of heritage significance

Known historic assets within the Inner Study Area

Historic assets identified within the Inner Study Area are listed in Table 3. None of these assets are designated, and all are of post-medieval or industrial date, they include features identified from historic mapping (a former lime kiln and historic field boundaries) as well as assets identified from aerial photography, lidar and the field visit (earthwork banks and an enclosure).

All these features have evidential value as they contain information about the former land uses and land divisions of the PDA from the medieval period onwards. The surviving medieval field boundaries are protected

by the Hedgerow Regulations and are therefore of greater importance than the later field boundaries both extant and lost.

The rectilinear enclosure is of unknown date, but is probably post medieval as this area was part of the arable fields of Undy in the medieval period and any earthwork features of earlier date are unlikely to have survived ploughing to such an extent. The field became pasture by the mid-19th century and the enclosure probably relates to stock control in the post-medieval period. Similarly the earthwork banks west and north of the enclosure may also relate to stock control in the post-medieval period.

Table 3: Heritage assets within the Inner Study Area

Asset no.	Asset name	Period	Importance
HA1	Site of limekiln	19 th century	Low
HA2	Rectilinear enclosure	Post-medieval	Low
HA3a	Surviving historic boundary	Post-medieval	Low
HA3b	Surviving historic boundary along woodland edge	Medieval	Medium
HA4	Earthwork banks	Post-medieval	Low
HA5	Surviving hedge on parish boundary	Medieval	Medium

Archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area

In addition to the known sites detailed above, the PDA is considered to have low potential for remains of Roman or prehistoric date as there are known sites within the outer study area. Such remains if present would survive only as below ground features, but will have been damaged by the 19th century quarrying within the area now occupied by the farm buildings.

The moated site at Elm Farm is located over 150m south of the PDA. Moated sites can be complex and archaeologically rich, however they also tend to comprise a relatively compact island of archaeological features within a wider agricultural landscape. The PDA is sufficiently distant from the moated site that any medieval features within it will almost certainly relate to the moated site's agricultural hinterland only; but are potentially close enough to have incorporated evidence for activity at the site as a result of manuring with domestic waste from the site. If the medieval settlement pattern was non-nucleated then the remains of dispersed settlement features could possibly occur in an unpredictable fashion within the PDA, however there is no evidence for isolated house platforms or similar earthworks in the Lidar data, and the previous excavation results by the moated site suggest that associated structures were focused close to it.

Heritage assets in the Outer Study area

Scheduled Monuments

There is only one Scheduled Monument within 500m of the PDA, this is the Elm Farm medieval moated site 400m north of Undy Church (SAM Number MM198, grid reference 343969 187357). The site comprises an earthwork measuring 60m by 45m embanked on the NE and surrounded by a ditch up to 1.2m deep and an outer bank 0.5m high. A bank and ditch projecting NW from the N corner are visible. The monument has evidential value as the archaeological remains will contain evidence of its function and period of use, there may be remains of internal structures. It has historical value because it illustrates past land-use. The earthwork remains may have some aesthetic value as open green space on the edge of the town.

Publicly accessible views of the monument are limited to views from Pembroke Court to the west (Figure 10) and from Elms Hill road to the north. Views of the monument from the north are back dropped by houses, whilst views from Pembroke Court have houses to the west and glimpsed views of the allotments adjacent to the PDA and the eastern fields of the PDA. There are likely to be similar views from the southeast across the monument but these are not publicly accessible. The glimpsed views of pasture fields beyond existing housing are considered to make a minor contribution to the historic interest of the monument which would probably originally have been surrounded by agricultural land.

Listed Buildings

The only listed building within 500m of the PDA is Great House Farmhouse (Reference Number 33/B14(5)). This farmhouse probably originated in the late 17th century and is of single depth plan with later extension. An attached range of farm buildings are included in the listing. The farmhouse has evidential value as the structure will contain evidence of the original layout and later phases of alteration and is an example of local vernacular architecture. The building also has historical value as it illustrates former settlement patterns. The farm is situated on high ground overlooking Undy to the west, the levels to the south and east and has views towards the PDA to the north. The PDA however is separated from the farmhouse by the railway line and has no

historic connection with the farmhouse. Development of the PDA will not alter the immediate surroundings of Great House Farmhouse and no harm to its significance is predicted.

Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest partially falls within 1km of the PDA. The shapefile as supplied by CADW in January 2106 (but produced in October 2011) includes an elongated spur of designated landscape which runs through Undy alongside Elms Hill road. The designated area shown on the GGAT website does not include this area which is likely to be a digitisation error in the shapefile. The registered landscape therefore lies over 480m from the PDA and only a very small section lies within 500m of the PDA. The historic landscape is defined as being an "irregular landscape" resulting from gradual enclosure and land reclamation between the 11th and 14th centuries with key features being drainage features (reens), relict seawalls and bridges. The landscape has evidential value as a largely unaltered grazing marsh landscape and for the key features within it. It also has communal value and aesthetic values as the Gwent Levels contain wildlife reserves popular with birdwatchers and others ([www. http://www.rspb.org.uk/](http://www.rspb.org.uk/)). The Proposed Development will have no impact on the Registered Historic Landscape.

5 PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

A historic hedgerow through the western part of the site is anticipated to be retained as it forms part of an area defined as a SINC (site important for nature conservation) in the local plan. No changes to the eastern boundary hedgerow which formed the parish boundary are anticipated.

Construction of houses and employment buildings along with associated infrastructure (roads, services etc) and landscaping has the potential to damage archaeological remains within the PDA. Known assets that would be affected include remains of a 19th century limekiln, a probably post-medieval enclosure and related embankments which would be removed by any ground works. The development also has potential to impact on any currently unknown archaeological remains.

Development on the site will alter views from the Scheduled moated site to the south east. The PDA has already altered from the former open fields which would have surrounded the moated site in the medieval period. The significance of the monument largely derives from its evidential value as an example of medieval moated site, and communal value as an area of green space in an area of housing. These aspects will not be altered by the proposed development.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development will result in damage to probably post-medieval earthwork features of low importance and agricultural origin, it will also damage any currently unknown archaeological remains of medieval or earlier date that may be present within the site. Medieval remains are likely to be related to the use of the PDA as open fields and not settlement. None of these assets or potential assets are considered to represent an in principal constraint to development, but may require further investigation or mitigation.

Development of the PDA will alter views from the nearby Scheduled moated site, however the current setting of the monument is not considered to make much contribution to the evidential or communal value of the monument.

7 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology 2016 *M4CaN, Newport, South Wales: Archaeological Assessment of Aerial Survey Data*
M4 Corridor around Newport Environmental Statement **Volume 3: Appendix 8.7**

Websites

British Geological Survey Viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

Domesday Online <http://opendomesday.org>

Cartographic

Undy Tithe Map and Apportionment (1842) Gwent Archives Reference D917/5

Undy Inclosure Map and Award (1849) Gwent Archives Reference Inc. Aw. 8

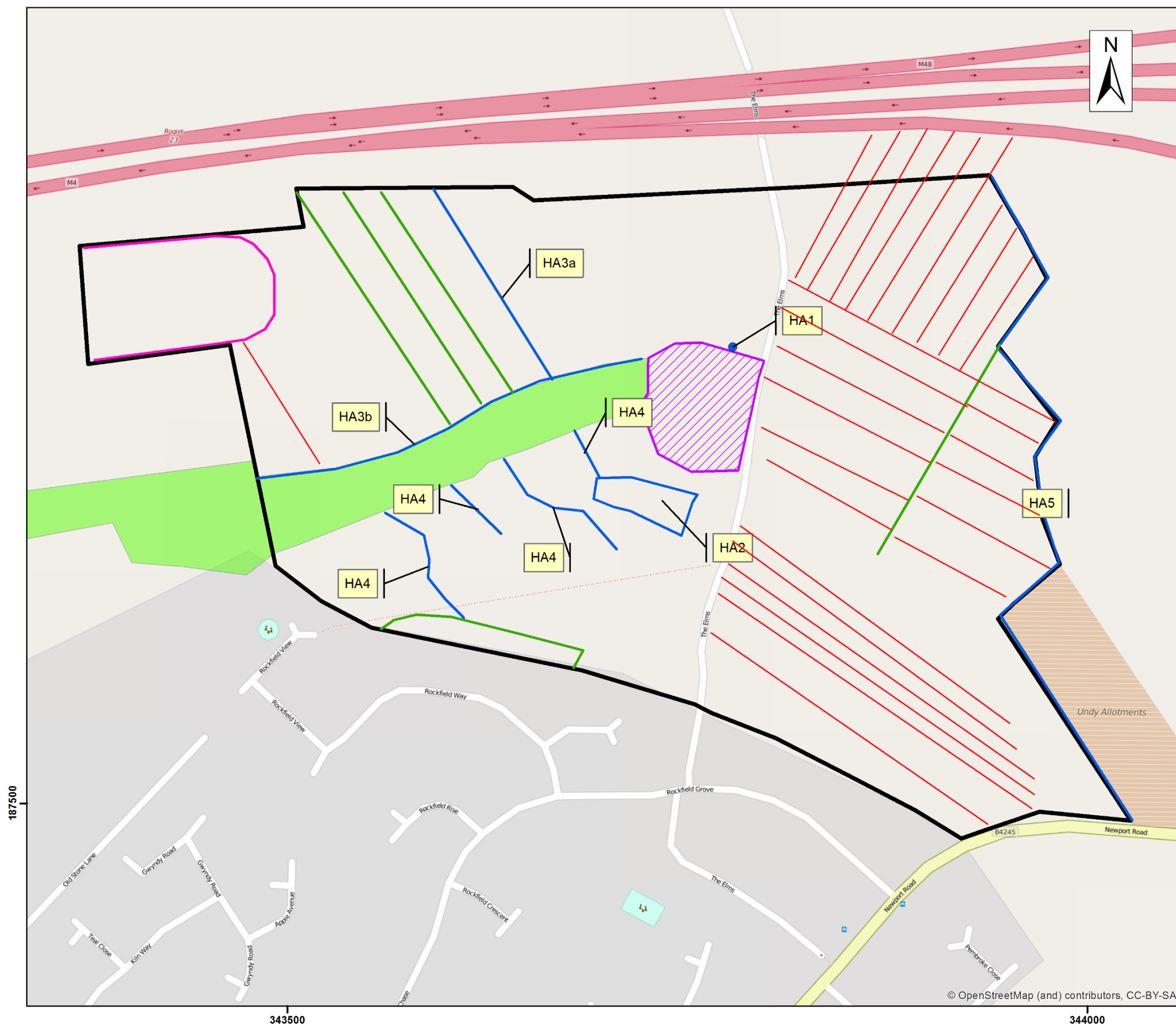
Ordnance Survey Map Sheets Monmouthshire Series 30 & 35

8 APPENDIX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

Table 1: Gazetteer of undesignated heritage assets within the outer study area

HA number	Description	NGR	Reference
HA5	Limestone trackway, stone structures and ditches - remains of building associated with the medieval moated site found during excavation	343900 187400	09850g; E004370
HA6	Medieval structures associated with the moated site found during evaluation	343908 187402	E003877
HA7	Evaluation and excavation revealed several features including stone walls, ditch skirting the moated enclosure with finds of pottery dating from the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods; also a palaeochannel containing finds dating from the 1st century to the 18 th century	343900 187380	E003808; E001937; E001936; E001935; E001934; E001933; E001932; E001931; E001930; E001929; E000353; 00455g; 06170g
HA8	Structure (possible latrine) of unknown date	343862 187362	09810g
HA9	Medieval pottery found during archaeological work for construction of bungalow	344040 186990	E003502
HA10	Find spot of Roman Samian pottery fragment	343800 187200	06387g
HA11	Roman inhumation found during evaluation	343500 187200	05669g, 06232g
HA12	Field shown on 1842 tithe map as strips	343500 187300	06230g
HA13	Find spot of Iron Age axle cap	343470 187350	09480g
HA14	Roman building	343480 187380	05898g
HA15	Find spot of Iron Age coin	343400 187400	04775g
HA16	Find spot of thumbnail scraper, blade fragment and arrow head	343500 187400	06308g, 06310g, 06316g

9 APPENDIX 2: ILLUSTRATIONS



Key

- Historic asset
- Former field boundary
- Area of former extraction
- Woodland to be retained
- Inner Study Area
- Ditches identified in M4 study
- Bank identified in M4 study

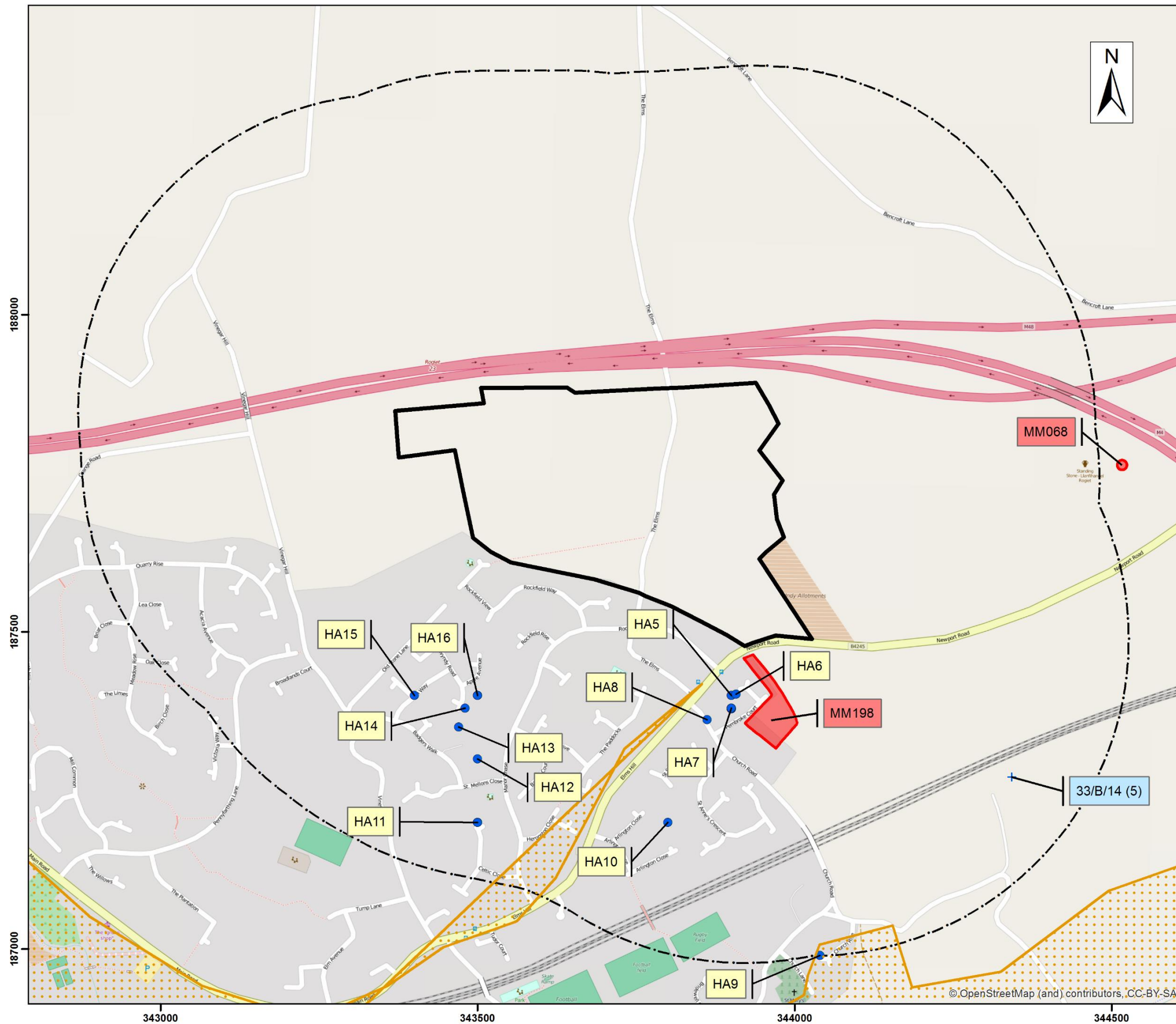


Historic Environment Record information derived from Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) data dated 07/01/16 © GGAT

Listed Building, Scheduled Monument and Historic Landscape information derived from Cadw data dated January 2016 © Cadw

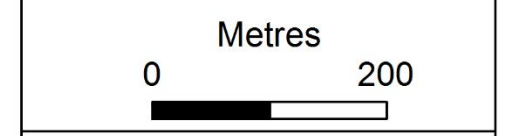
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Figure 1: Historic assets within inner study area



Key

- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Historic Landscape
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Non-designated historic asset
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area



Historic Environment Record information derived from Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) data dated 07/01/16 © GGAT

Listed Building, Scheduled Monument and Historic Landscape information derived from Cadw data dated January 2016 © Cadw

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Figure 2: Historic assets within outer study area

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Figure 3: Undy Tithe Map 1842

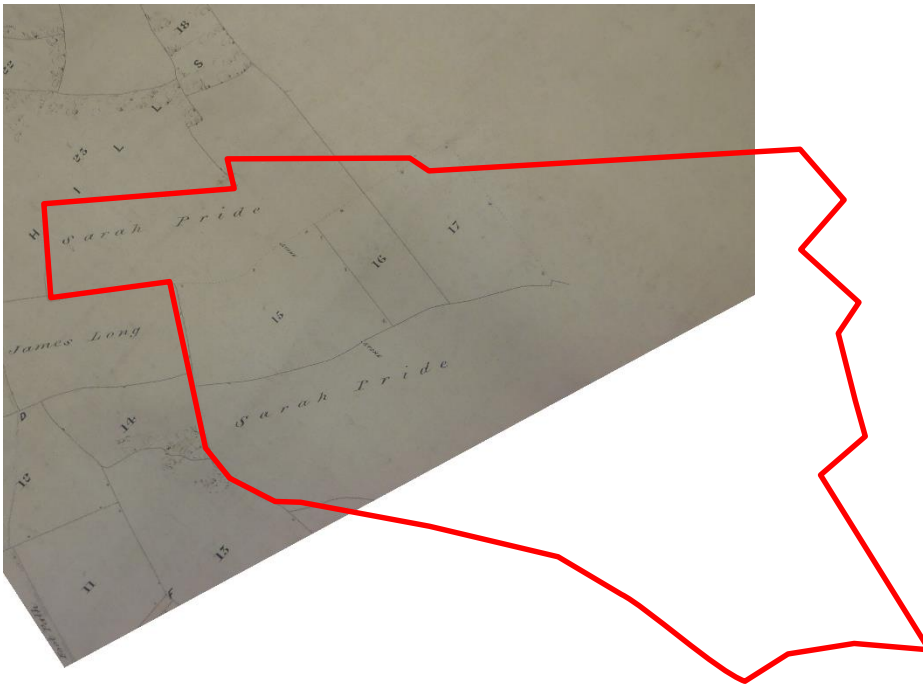


Figure 4: Undy Enclosure Map 1849

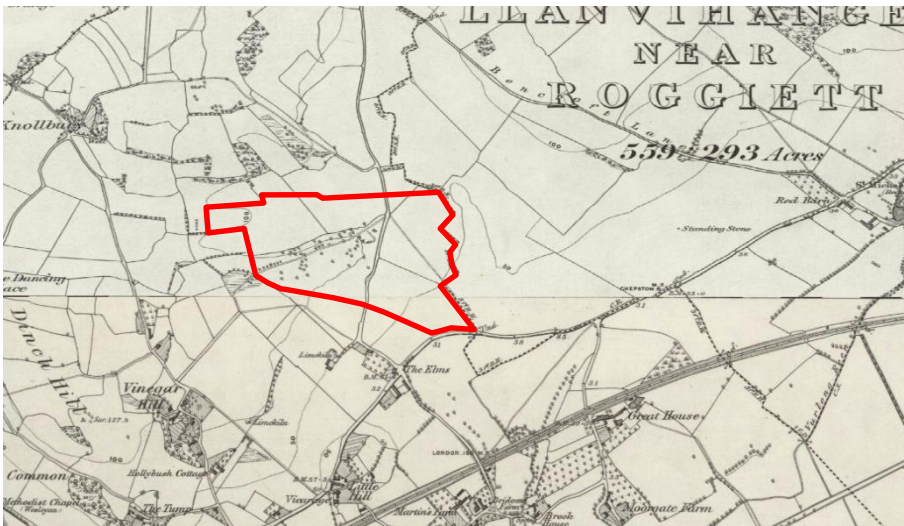


Figure 5: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1881)

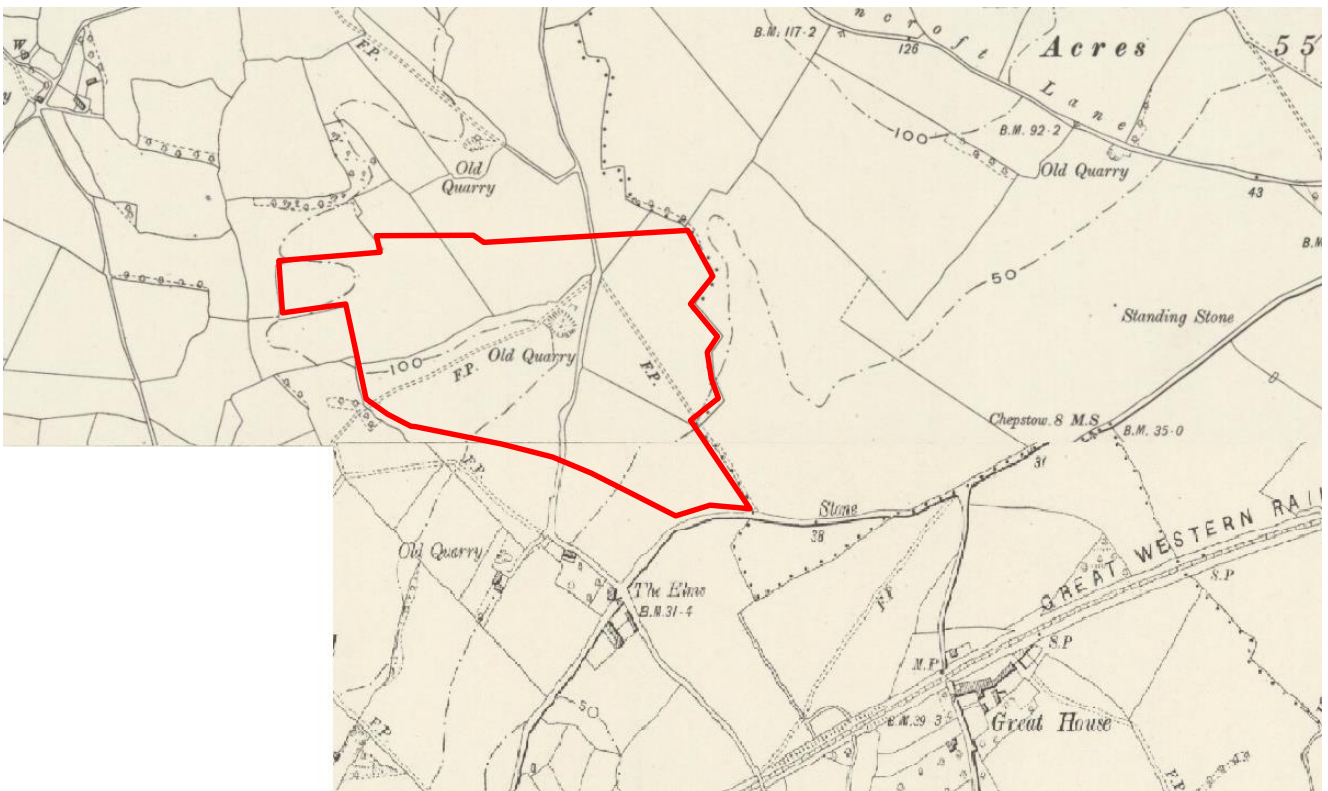


Figure 6: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1900)

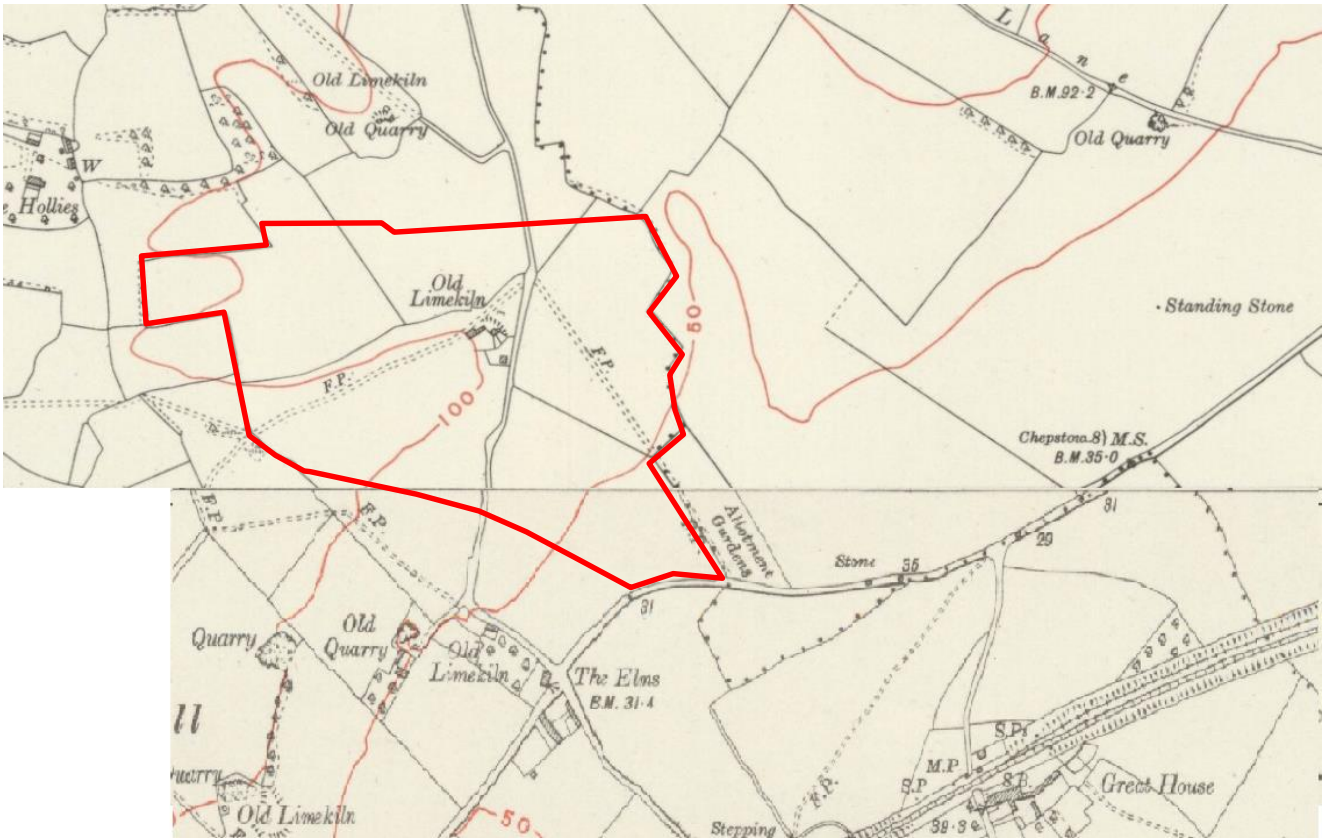


Figure 7: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (1918)

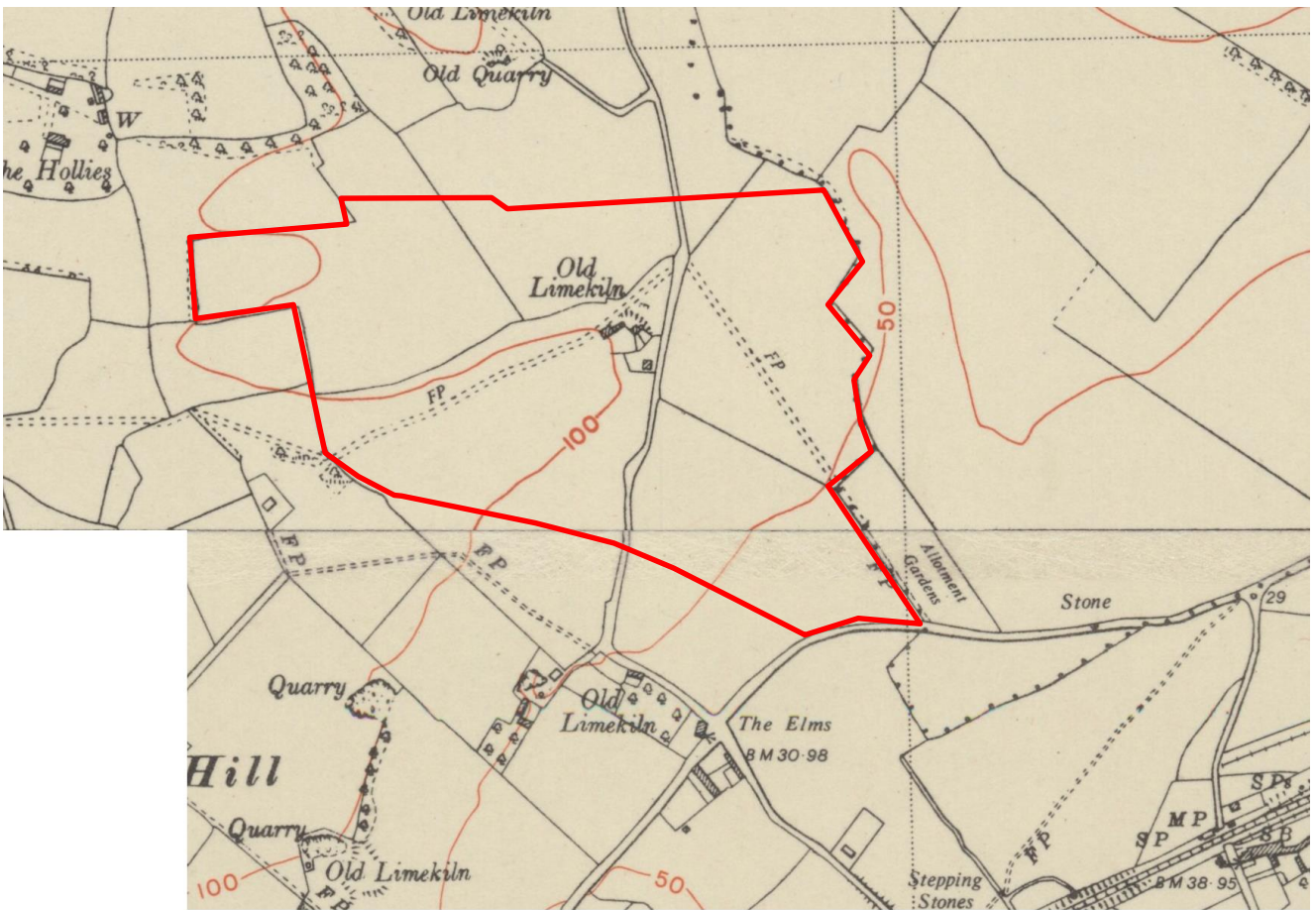


Figure 8: 4th Edition Ordnance Survey (1949)



Figure 9: South west corner of enclosure HA2



Figure 10: View north towards PDA from southwest edge of moated site MM198