

Newport City Council

By email

Eich cyfeirnod
Your reference

CONNIN/25/0345

Ein cyfeirnod
Our reference

LC

Dyddiad
Date

26 June 2025

Llinell uniongyrchol
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Ebost
Email:

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Dear Sir/Madam

Planning Application – Replacement of wooden windows, fascia / soffit boards and French doors on side and rear elevations of property with similar white UPVC with internal/external astragal bars (for windows and doors) and replace existing black plastic guttering and down pipes with like for like, Ivy Cottage, Isca Road, Caerleon, NP18 1QG

Thank you for your letter of 19 June inviting our comments on the information submitted for the above planning application.

Advice

This response is based on the advice provided by Cadw's Historic Environment Planning Officer.

Having carefully considered the information provided, we have no objection to the proposed development in regards to the scheduled monuments listed in our assessment of the application below.

The national policy and Cadw's role in planning are set out in Annex A.

Assessment

Scheduled Monuments

MM014 Caerleon Castle Mound
MM037 Medieval Tower at Hanbury Arms
MM230 Caerleon Legionary Fortress
MM231 Caerleon Civil Settlement
MM236 Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area between Priory Hotel and Priory Lodge
MM240 Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area behind Caerleon House
MM242 Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area of Myrtle Cottage Barracks
MM243 Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area off White Hart Lane
MM244 Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street



MM248 Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Former Garden of The Firs

This planning application is for replacement windows and doors at Ivy Cottage, Isca Road, Caerleon, NP18 1QG.

The above scheduled monuments are located inside 500m of the proposed development, but intervening topography, buildings and vegetation block all views between them except for MM014 Caerleon Castle Mound and MM244 Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street. Consequently, the proposed development will have no impact on the settings of these scheduled monuments other than MM014 and MM244.

The proposed development is located some 345m southeast of scheduled monument MM014 Caerleon Castle Mound and some 140m south of scheduled monument MM244 Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street.

Scheduled monument MM014 Caerleon Castle Mound comprises the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle in existence before AD1086, when it was referred to in the Domesday Survey. It is a motte and bailey of typical Norman construction, occupying the area between the river crossing and the SE defences of the Roman fortress. The motte, known locally as 'The Mynde', partly overlies the SE wall of the fortress (identified during the excavation of a tunnel into the motte in 1878), with the bailey extending southwest towards the Roman porta praetorian (southeast gate). The entrance to the bailey was on the south side, at the point where the medieval bridge crossing the river Usk met the bailey defences, and it marked by the remains of one of the 13th century angle towers located immediately adjacent to the Hanbury Arms. The motte was surmounted by a massive stone structure, probably a shell keep, which was recorded by several early antiquaries. This collapsed in the 18th century, and all the stone was removed from the site. The keep was accessed by a flight of stairs up the side of the motte, which was guarded at the base by a twin towered gatehouse, part of which is still visible.

The castle was built to control the Usk Valley and the strategically important crossing of the river. When built it had all round views all of which were significant but the most important was the view to the east to the crossing of the river which was between modern day Hanbury Close and Isca Road.

Scheduled monument MM244 Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street consists of part of the remains of a civil settlement, dating to the Roman period (1st to 4th century AD). The area comprises a rectangular building platform about 0.5m high, within the extra-mural settlement of the Roman Legionary fortress. Excavation proved the presence of a substantial masonry building, probably a bath house, with walls 0.9m thick. Fragments of hypocaust tiles, opus signinum, wall plaster and tufa suggest a heated building with cement floors and a vaulted and plastered interior.

When constructed the building would have been part of the urban settlement surrounding the fortress and therefore long views from it would not have been



important. It is now seen as a low platform in a field and local views to it are important.

The proposed development is for replacement windows, doors, fascia, soffits, gutters and downpipes to a dwelling.

The proposed development will be in the significant view from MM014 Caerleon Castle Mound and visible from MM244 Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street. However, it will be screened by existing vegetation and represents a visually like for like replacement. As such any slight visual change in the view from the monuments there may be will not have any effect on the way that it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Consequently, the proposed development will have no impact on the settings of scheduled monuments MM014 and MM244.

Yours sincerely,

Laura Cooper
Historic Environment Branch

Annex A

Our role

Our statutory role in the planning process is to provide the local planning authority with an assessment concerned with the likely impact that the proposal will have on scheduled monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, registered historic landscapes where an Environmental Impact Assessment is required and development likely to have an impact on the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage Site. We do not provide an assessment of the likely impact of the development on listed buildings or conservation areas, as these are matters for the local authority.

It is for the local planning authority to weigh our assessment against all the other material considerations in determining whether to approve planning permission.

National Policy

Applications for planning permission are considered in light of the Welsh Government's land use planning policy and guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Technical Advice Notes and related guidance.

PPW [Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales-edition-12) explains that it is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance)

[Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment](#) elaborates by explaining that when considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains.

Historic Parks and Gardens

PPW also explains that local authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interests of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales and that the effect of a proposed development on a



registered park or garden or its setting should be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.