

NEWPORT CIVIC CENTRE: NEW ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM

HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

Incorporating Design & Access Statement



Newport City Council

05/11/25

Issue 01

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1.0. Introduction

1.1. Site Address:

Newport Civic Centre
Godfrey Road
Newport
Gwent
NP20 4UR

- 1.2. Context: Newport Civic Centre is a grade II* listed Art Deco Building (a copy of Cadw's Listing description is attached to this statement at Appendix 'A'). Designed by architect Thomas Cecil Howitt, construction began in 1937 but interrupted by the war and subsequent austerity, the building was not completed until 1964 with the erection of the clock tower and the completion of the central hall as per the original specification. Section 4, a proposed assembly concert hall attached to the west side of the central core, was regrettably never realised.

The building continues to function as the operational headquarters of Newport City Council (NCC), although the police – originally housed within the west wing – vacated about twenty years ago, and the law courts are now only ever used for filming. Coupled with the rise in remote-working practices, large areas of the building are now unoccupied. A feasibility study is underway to assess improvements to the building's heating system to meet this reality and help NCC fulfil their decarbonisation responsibilities.

- 1.3. This document sets out a scheme for a new energy solar system above level 4, west wing.

Please refer to the attached site plan [Appendix 'B'], which shows the location of the proposed installation and its context with the rest of the building, and their relationship with Newport Crown Court.

- 1.4. It is the applicant's intention to see the building repaired and improved within the next 10 years and brought more fully into beneficial use – a means of securing its future care and sustainability. To that end, a 10-year plan has been formulated to address essential repairs and maintenance across the building. A *Prioritised Schedule of Defects and Repairs* has been produced to inform this. This is a 'live' document that records any new issues and ascribes a risk rating –for site visitors and building fabric - to ensure that serious defects and routine maintenance are addressed appropriately and in a timely manner.
- 1.5. The building's boilers have been flagged on this schedule as nearing the end of their serviceable lives. Given the Welsh Government's target of a net zero public sector by 2030, NCC are looking to move away from a gas-fed heating system and explore green alternatives. As a first step, an opportunity has been identified to install solar/ photovoltaic panels (PV) on the flat roofs above level 4 west, which have recently been renewed.

Previous applications for the site

1.6. Previous Listed Building Consents include:

2020 – Works to the clocktower [ref. 20/0311] – **Granted**.

2023 - Intrusive investigation works to access behind stone cladding to determine detailing (application reference 22/1172) – **Granted**.

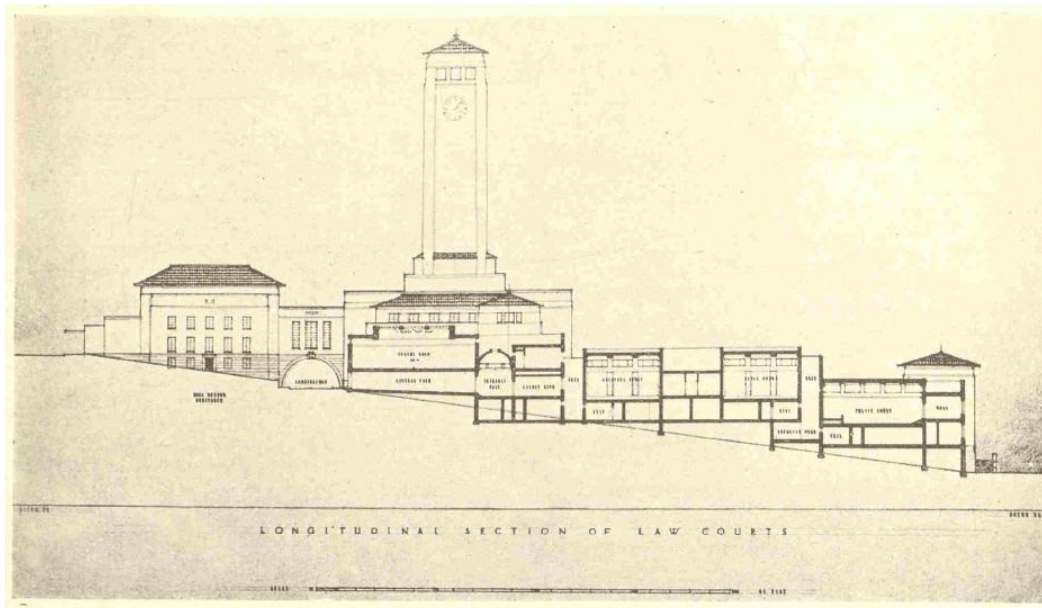
2024 – minor alterations and repairs to the pyramid rooves over entrances 1, 5 and 6 [ref. 24/0587] – **Granted**.

2025 – Reroofing works to a section of the west wing [ref. 25/0126] – **Granted**.

Existing information and resources

1.7. Previous Newport Norse records of the building comprise:

- Building journals (contemporary to the time of construction);
- Photographs (contemporary to the time of construction);
- the architects' original floor and service plans;
- Detailed drawings for completion of the new central hall (dated 1962);
- 1937 Council minutes;
- 1939 contract documents for the new assembly hall (never completed); and
- Correspondence pertaining to the later construction of the clocktower.



Left: Newport Civic Centre - section from 'The Builder' 1936.

2.0. The Site: Brief Description, History and Significance

- 2.1. The site is bounded by a predominantly residential area to the immediate south, west, north and north-east, with the south-east aspect facing the city centre and Newport (South Wales) railway station further east. The site is at a higher level than the city centre, which falls away to the east and towards the river Usk.

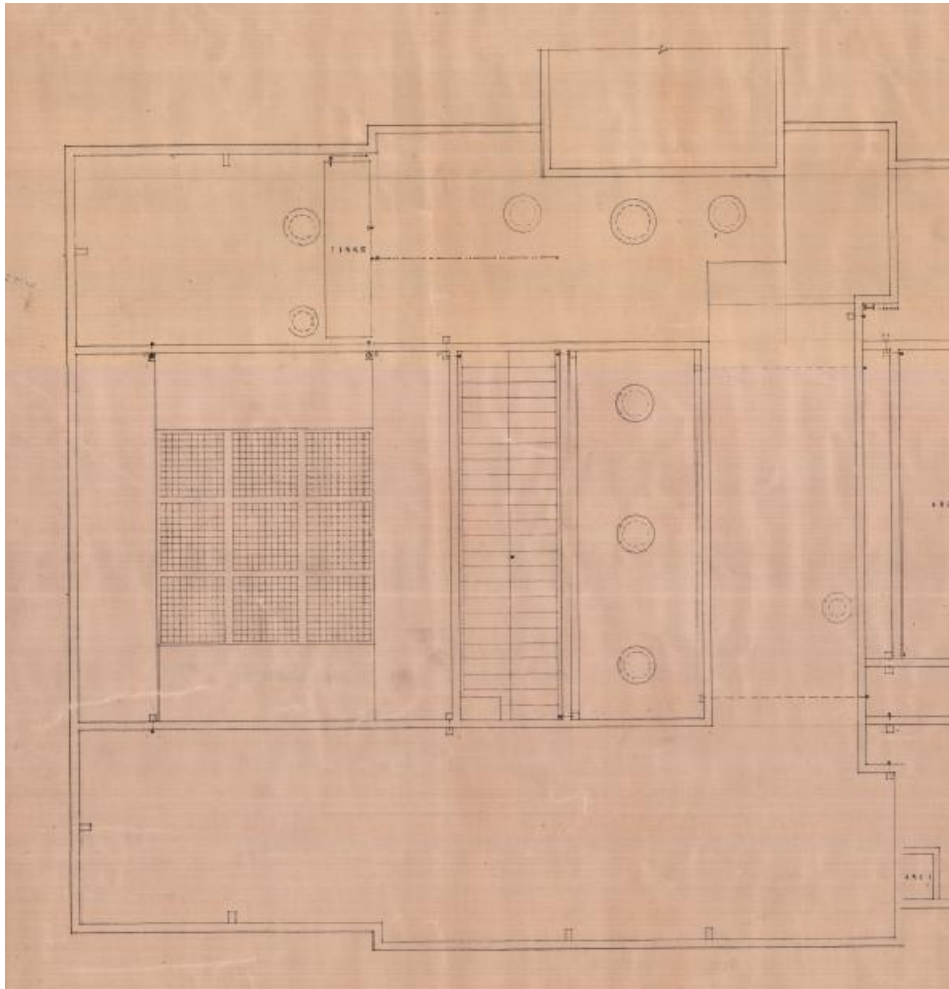


Above: Newport Civic Centre as seen on approach from the south-west (2024).

2.2. Newport Civic Centre is of high significance. According to Cadw, the Civic Centre's heritage significance relates to it being "*...a well-designed and well-preserved major civic building, designed by a prominent early C20 architect, with a scheme of C20 municipal decoration comparable in Wales only to the murals of Frank Brangwyn at Swansea Guildhall.*" As such, it was designated Grade II* listed in 1999. Cadw consider Grade II* listed buildings to be "*particularly important buildings of more than special interest. These make up about seven per cent of the total number of listed buildings in Wales.*"

2.3. West wing:

The west wing is the oldest section of Newport Civic Centre, having been completed at the outbreak of War in 1939. It originally housed the Assize and County Court, Police Headquarters and Magistrates Court. It is considered of higher quality design and detailing, with the later post-War works having been executed to a lesser quality.



Left: Original architect's drawing of roof above level 4 west

- 2.4. Significance: As described in 'Pevsner Architectural Guides, The Buildings of Wales – Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, J. Newman':

CIVIC CENTRE, Godfrey Road. A white presence which dominates distant views of the town from its hillside site. The impulse to build, when the town already contained a town hall and a shire hall, came from the decision in 1936 to move the County Assizes from Monmouth to Newport. The competition to design the new building held that year was won by T. Cecil Howitt of Nottingham. The sw wing, containing the courts, was built 1937-39, but Howitt's design was fully executed only in 1964, with the completion of the central entrance hall, stair and tower.

The style is ghostly classicism thought appropriate for public architecture of the period, influenced no doubt by Percy Thomas's Swansea Guildhall, but entirely lacking in the panache which infuses that building. The plan consists of a central ceremonial block of two storeys, with a recessed third storey, and a tall, tapering, axial clock tower. To l. and r., stepping down hillside, administration blocks, also two-storeyed. The principal entrance is through a high, plain, round-headed arch on the sw, uphill, side. Similar arches penetrate the downhill ends of the side blocks. All walls are faced with Portland stone. Channelling is introduced on the lower storey of the downhill side of the central block, above which rise the five tall, rectangular windows of the council chamber, their imposts are formed of curious convex fluted panels, the nearest approach to columns anywhere in the building. Elsewhere, the walls are given an equally curious quilted texture. But what goes furthest to undermine the monumentality of the building is the use of shallow pitched roofs everywhere, covered in brown pantiles. Even the pyramidal cap of the clock tower is given this treatment.

The main entrance leads into a square STAIR HALL, lit artificially from a central, square ceiling panel painted pale blue, which is raised above three stepped tiers of coffering. * The stair rises in two easy, straight flights to a broad, glazed balcony on all four sides of the hall. The walls here were painted 1961-4 with a series of eleven rectangular murals by Hans Feibusch, illustrating the history of the county from the first Celtic settlement to the building of the George Street Bridge, opened in 1964. A broadly treated figure style and semi-naturalistic colouring unite the disparate subjects. As a scheme of municipal decoration, it is perhaps unsurpassed in C20 Britain – the murals of Frank Brangwyn in the Guildhall, Swansea, being a special case. (Feibusch's preliminary studies are displayed downstairs, some of them different in composition from the paintings.) – SCULPTURE. Labour, 1929 by David Evans. Small bronze group of two straining miners.

The COUNCIL CHAMBER, at the head of the stair and looking over the town, is flooded by light from its five tall windows. Flat ceiling decorated with large, shallow coffers painted red.

The hillside below the centre block is terraced and planted in a large semicircle.

* It had been intended to use natural lighting.

Significance Values

- Evidential value: **HIGH**
There are numerous sources of information detailing the development of the building and site. Drawings and written records inform the alterations made over time and how the building was used. The earlier elements of the building, including the court rooms and core, are of a higher quality of design and detailing. However, the later post-war work, whilst part of the original design, have been executed to a lesser quality. The different uses of the building can still be read, for example the courtrooms, prison cells, police functions, council chambers and committee rooms.
- Historical value: **MEDIUM/HIGH**
Some evidence exists of the history of the site from the demolition of the houses that once existed there to the construction of the new Civic Centre and its later extensions. However, this information itself does not result in historical value of great significance. The way in which the site does increase in historical value is by association with the royal visits (including the sod cutting of the original build) and through civic events throughout the years.
- Aesthetic value: **MEDIUM/HIGH**
The Art Deco design and its overall size, positioning and orientation add to the aesthetic value of the building. The later 1950s and 1960s fitouts are unfortunate in their detailing which is seen to be of lesser quality and detailing than the original 1930s elements.
- Communal value: **MEDIUM**
Given the purpose of the building in performing civic functions and becoming the focus of major civic events it is expected that the local community will draw great communal value from the building. This can be seen in the photographs taken during such events where the people of the town (later, city) are seen around the building. These events are specific to Newport rather than of national note. There is an argument that because public access has gradually reduced over the period the communal value of 'special place' will have been reduced.

3.0. Schedule of Proposed Works and Justification

[Proposed works in black text, justification in blue]

Summary of Works:

- Installation of 69 number 500-Watt PV panels;
- Installation of 1 number 25kW inverter;
- Installation of 69 number optimisers; and
- Installation of accompanying electrical distribution system.

3.1. Installation of PV panels:

3.1.1. 69 number 500-Watt PV panels – Eurener MEPV 500 (NEXA Double Glass Bifacial) are to be installed on the flat roof above level 4 west following the re-roofing of this section (*application* ref. 25/0126).

This work will help improve the building's energy efficiency and reduce operational costs. It aligns with the Welsh Government's target of achieving a net zero public sector by 2030.

Currently, the building is served by old and inefficient gas-fed boilers, which are expensive to run. The proposed solar energy system is a first step in moving towards a hybrid and more environmentally friendly energy system. It will have minimal impact on the heritage values of the building and will be reversible in the future if it becomes redundant.

Originally, JA solar panels were specified but these have been discounted because of the company's links to slave labour practices. Eurener solar panels have been proposed as an ethical and robust alternative, which deliver comparative technical performance.

The roof location in question has been chosen for the following reasons:

- **Aspect** – it is relatively concealed behind high parapets and so the solar energy system will be well screened from any surrounding public vantage points. Consequently, it will have a low physical/ visual impact upon the exterior of the building. Whilst the inner side of the east-facing parapet can be observed from Fields Road (see *image overleaf*), the visual impact will be lessened by the choice of colour and finish to the panels. These will be non-reflective and dark with a black frame so as not to detract from the building.
- **Condition** – it has a brand-new roof covering on it (LBC application reference 25/0126) and the underlying deck has been structurally assessed as being able to accommodate the additional loads (see CC2952-CAM-XX-XX-T-S-0001-S2-P01 - Newport Civic Centre L4W PV Assessment).
- **Access considerations** – new safe-access equipment, including cat ladders and edge protection are due to be installed as part of the roof works mentioned above. These will provide a safe route for the installation and ongoing maintenance of the solar energy system.



Left: view of roof
above level 4 west
from Fields Road

3.2. Installation of inverter:

3.2.1. It is proposed to install 1 number Solar Edge 25kW inverter.

This work is necessary since inverters are an essential component of an energy solar system. They will convert the generated DC electricity into useable (AC) electricity and enable excess electricity to be fed back into the grid.

3.3. Installation of optimisers:

3.3.1. It is proposed to install 69 number Solar Edge Type S optimisers.

The inclusion of optimisers will help ensure that the solar system is performing as efficiently as possible, resulting in a higher energy yield and lower energy bills. Since each module operates independently, partial shading or soiling to an individual panel will not significantly affect the entire string's output.

Solar Edge Type S optimisers have been specified because they also have in-built temperature sensors for arc detection. This will assist in the early detection of a fault and, in the worst-case scenario, a fire.

3.4. Installation of accompanying electrical distribution system:

3.4.1. It is proposed to install an accompanying electrical distribution system.

Evidently, an electrical distribution system is an essential part of a solar energy system and so it will be necessary to install one. However, it will be designed to be as visually discreet as possible. Where feasible, new cabling will make use of existing routes/conduits to avoid damaging building fabric. If any new routes are required, then these will be agreed with NCC's principal heritage officer prior to commencement on site.

Where it is necessary to affix equipment to the building wall, the number of fixing points will be minimised by first attaching it to fire-resistant board or a mild steel frame system before fixing this to the wall or floor.

4.0. Consultation

- 4.1. This application has been prepared with great care and has been submitted following pre-application consultations with Laura Smith, former Principal Heritage Officer to Newport City Council (NCC), Guy Arnall (current Principal Heritage Officer) and Jonathan Green (Cadw).
- 4.2. Newport Norse discussed the works with Jonathan Green during a site visit on 5th June 2024 where he gave specific advice on the level of information that would be required in support of an application for such works.

5.0. Policy

[Policy extracts in black text, *commentary / response / justification in blue*]

The proposals have been developed in accordance with Cadw's *Conservation Principles* and Cadw's *Renewable energy and your historic building (installing micro-generation systems: a guide to best practice)*. An assessment has been made of the significance of the building in terms of Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal Value (see section 2 above).

Renewable energy and your historic building

- Installing micro-generation systems: a guide to best practice

'When choosing a micro-generation system it is important to understand your energy needs; it is equally important to have a clear understanding of the architectural, historic or archaeological significance of the location of the installation... By ensuring that these factors are properly understood and taken into account the impact of installation can be kept to a minimum and any consent needed, such as planning permission or Listed Building Consent, is more likely to be forthcoming.' [P. 12]. *The proposal has been developed with input from NCC's Carbon Reduction Team who were able to provide the last two full years of half-hourly (HH) electricity data for the building. This helped to inform the final scheme. The current proposal has demonstrated a clear understanding of the architectural, historic or archaeological significance of the location of the installation.*

'Wherever possible, micro-generation equipment should be installed away from the main historic building or key feature of a site. It will rarely be acceptable to install equipment on the principal elevation of a listed building or on a dominant roof line.' [P. 14].

'If installation away from the main historic building or feature of a site is not feasible try to make use of less prominent parts of the building – such as hidden roof valleys or rear extensions – or try and screen equipment away from view by locating it behind parapet walls.' [P.15]. *The proposed solar system will be screened behind the parapet walls on the flat roof above level 4 west.*

'Some types of micro-generation equipment can be very heavy. Where equipment is to be mounted on the exterior of a building it is advisable to first obtain a structural survey from an appropriately qualified historic buildings advisor to ensure that the structure and historic fabric of the building will not be damaged.' [P. 17]. *Cambria Consulting were appointed to carry out a loading assessment of the roof structure in anticipation of the scheme. They concluded that the roof has capacity for the installation of the proposed solar system. [CC2952-CAM-XX-XX-T-S-0001-S2-P01].*

'When installing cables or pipes for solar panels, PV arrays or heat pumps choose routes that will cause the least amount of damage, even if they are less direct. It may be possible to use existing conduits or to lift floorboards that have previously been re-laid to minimise disruption. Try to locate elements as discreetly as possible and ensure that any alterations are easily reversible.' [P. 17]. *As previously mentioned, new cabling will, where feasible, make use of existing routes/conduits to avoid damaging building fabric. If any new routes are required, then these will be agreed with NCC's principal heritage officer prior to commencement on site. The panels will be self-ballasted, making them easily reversible.*

'When installing a micro-generation system, it is important to ensure that the equipment is easily accessible to allow for future maintenance without disturbing the fabric of a historic building. You must also ensure that the equipment can be removed or replaced without causing unnecessary damage.' [P. 18]. *New safe-access equipment, including cat ladders and edge protection are due to be installed as part of the roof renewal works in this location. These will provide a safe route for ease of installation and ongoing maintenance of the solar energy system. As previously mentioned, the panels will be self-ballasted, making them easily reversible without causing unnecessary damage.*

Tan 8

'Other than in circumstances where visual impact is critically damaging to a listed building, ancient monument or conservation area vista, proposals for appropriately designed solar thermal and PV systems should be supported.' [P. 11, Para 3.15]. *It has been demonstrated that the visual impact from the proposal will not critically damage Newport Civic Centre vista.*

'For best performance, PV modules need to be inclined at an angle of approximately 35 degrees and orientated to face due south. In practice the array is usually at the inclination of the roof and situated on the roof slope closest to south. This is clearly at the expense of optimum performance but the panels will perform reasonably well at an inclination of between 10 and 60 degrees and an orientation within 90 degrees of south.' [P. 47, Para 8.3].

The proposed array will be inclined at an angle of 11.3° and orientated to face south. The reduced angle of inclination is intended to minimise wind loading, optimise roof space and ensure that the panels are less visible from the ground. As stated above, '... the panels will perform reasonably well at an inclination of between 10 and 60 degrees...'

Tan 12

'Opportunities for **innovative design** will depend on the existing context of development and the degree to which the historic, architectural, social or environmental characteristics of an area may demand or inhibit a particular design solution. Thorough appraisal of context can provide design pointers, which help to inspire an innovative design response, which meets present and future needs. A contextual approach should not necessarily prohibit contemporary design.' [P. 14, Para 4.9].

The proposal represents a context-led, innovative and environmentally responsible design solution. It respects the historic and architectural significance of the building, meets contemporary sustainability needs and demonstrates that sensitive modern interventions are not only permissible but, when informed by detailed contextual appraisal, actively supported by national design guidance.

Update to Future Wales – The National Plan 2040

'It is vital the region plays its role in decarbonising society and supports the realisation of renewable energy.' [P. 171].

The proposal is put forward in accordance with this objective.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

'Local authorities should facilitate all forms of renewable and low carbon energy development and should seek cross-department co-operation to achieve this. In doing so, planning authorities should seek to ensure their area's full potential for renewable and low carbon energy generation is maximised and renewable energy targets are achieved. Planning authorities should seek to maximise the potential of renewable energy by linking the development plan with other local authority strategies, including Local Well-being plans and Economic/ Regeneration strategies.' [P. 95, Para 5.9.1].

The proposal marks an important first step in helping to realise the Civic Centre's potential for renewable and low carbon energy generation. It will assist NCC to fulfil their decarbonisation responsibilities in line with the Welsh Government's target of a net zero public sector by 2030.

Cadw's Conservation Principles

39 Changes which would harm the heritage values of an historic asset will be unacceptable unless:

- a. the changes are demonstrably necessary either to make that asset sustainable, or to meet an overriding public policy objective or need; and
- b. there is no reasonably practicable alternative means of doing so without harm; and
- c. that harm has been reduced to the minimum consistent with achieving the objective; and
- d. it has been demonstrated that the predicted benefit decisively outweighs the harm to the values of the asset, considering
 - its comparative significance;
 - the impact on that significance; and
 - the benefits to the asset itself and/or the wider community or society as a whole.

All of the above requirements have been met in the current proposal.

6.0. Impact

- 6.1. The proposed works will have a minor negative impact on the heritage values of the building and its significance due to the introduction of contemporary elements onto a historic roofscape. However, this harm is limited in scale and offset by the public benefit of supporting the building's long-term energy sustainability.
- 6.2. The scheme has been prepared carefully in accordance with relevant planning, heritage policy and guidance, with an emphasis on minimising harm whilst supporting sustainability objectives.
- 6.3. The visual impact on the exterior of the building will be negligible. Panels will be installed on a flat section of roof, set back from parapets, will not be visible from ground level and be largely hidden from key public viewpoints. No historic roof features will be obscured and the reversible nature of the installation will minimise its physical impact whilst allowing for future removal without lasting harm to historic fabric or the building's overall visual integrity.
- 6.4. The physical impact of the proposal on the fabric of the building is minimised by the sensitive selection of a mounting system (self-ballast) which avoids penetrating the roof deck with fixings.
- 6.5. The impact on significance values (*Section 2.0*) is as follows:
 - Evidential value: There will be a negligible effect on evidential value since the panels will be installed on an original element of the building, i.e. the flat roofs above level 4 west. However, this will be mitigated through the installation of a solar energy system that has been carefully designed to avoid the loss or irreversible alteration of historic material. The panels will be self-ballasted to ensure reversibility and the integrity of the underlying historic fabric.
 - Historical value: The building's historic significance as a 20th-century civic centre of architectural ambition and municipal pride will be preserved. This solar installation supports the ongoing use and environmental sustainability of the building, aligning with contemporary approaches to heritage stewardship whilst safeguarding the building's role in the city's civic identity.
 - Aesthetic value: Aesthetic value will be retained. The proposed panels are located on a concealed flat roof area not visible from ground level and largely hidden from key public viewpoints. The principal elevations and prominent architectural features; including the tower, pyramid roofs and stone detailing, will remain unaffected and visually dominant.
 - Communal value: Communal value will be retained and subtly enhanced. The introduction of renewable energy supports the Council's declared climate commitments and reinforces the building's symbolic role as a centre of civic leadership and environmental responsibility, aligning its physical presence with present day community values.

7.0. Structural Report

- 7.1 Cambria Consulting were appointed by Newport Norse to provide consultation on the capacity of the existing roof structure to accommodate the additional loading of the proposed solar system. An initial non-intrusive inspection of the building and load assessment were carried out in August 2025.
- 7.2 The resulting structural appraisal report [CC2952-CAM-XX-XX-T-S-0001-S2-P01] accompanies this listed building consent application. It concluded that the proposed PV is suitable for installation across the area of roof highlighted.

8.0. Summary

- 8.1. We believe that the proposed works are proportional to help NCC fulfil their decarbonisation responsibilities. These have been carefully thought through with due regard for national, and local, planning and heritage policy and guidance.
- 8.2. The proposed works will make a positive contribution by improving sustainability whilst safeguarding the heritage values and significance of Newport Civic Centre. Whilst there will be a noticeable visual impact from installing solar panels on the roof above level 4 west, this is offset by the positive contribution it will make in improving energy efficiency and lowering bills, facilitating the continued use of the building.

9.0. Design and Access Statement

9.1. Layout

The overall layout of the property is not affected by the proposals. The extent and impact of the proposed works have been addressed in the preceding parts of the Heritage Impact Statement.

The array is arranged in rows parallel to the roof edge but set back from the parapet edges, with appropriate module spacing to allow for maintenance access and drainage.

9.2. Character & Appearance

The proposed works have a limited impact upon the character and appearance of Newport Civic Centre.

The modules will be framed in matt-black finish (or dark anodised frames) to reduce glare and visual contrast with the roof.

The visible elements from any vantage point are limited to low slung arrays behind parapets, thereby preserving the key architectural form and skyline of the building.

9.3. Scale

No alterations to the scale of Newport Civic Centre are proposed.

The array is sized to suit the available flat roof area, without exceeding structural loading capacities or dominating the roofscape. It is modest relative to the building's overall size and volume.

9.4. Environmental Sustainability

The proposal constitutes an environmentally sustainable design solution. It supports the long-term viability of the building by reducing its energy costs and carbon footprint, thereby helping to secure its continued use and maintenance.

9.5. Community Safety

The proposed works have no impact on community safety.

9.6. Community Involvement

The proposed works will have no impact on community involvement.

9.7. Access

The proposed solar system will be accessed via the new (previously mentioned) safe-access route for maintenance; no new public access is proposed, so inclusive access for the public is not affected.

No new external ladders or other access equipment is proposed for this scheme.

All works will comply with health and safety requirements for working at height, including safe access/egress for future maintenance of the panels and roof.

No change is proposed to the primary entrances, circulation routes or disabled access into the building. Therefore, the inclusive access to the building remains unchanged.

Alternative means of access were considered (for example, ground-mounted solar within the grounds) but were rejected because they would have required installation in more visible locations, detracted from the setting, and offered lower performance. The proposed rooftop location offers the best balance between discreet installation and energy generation.

Appendix A – Cadw's Listing Description

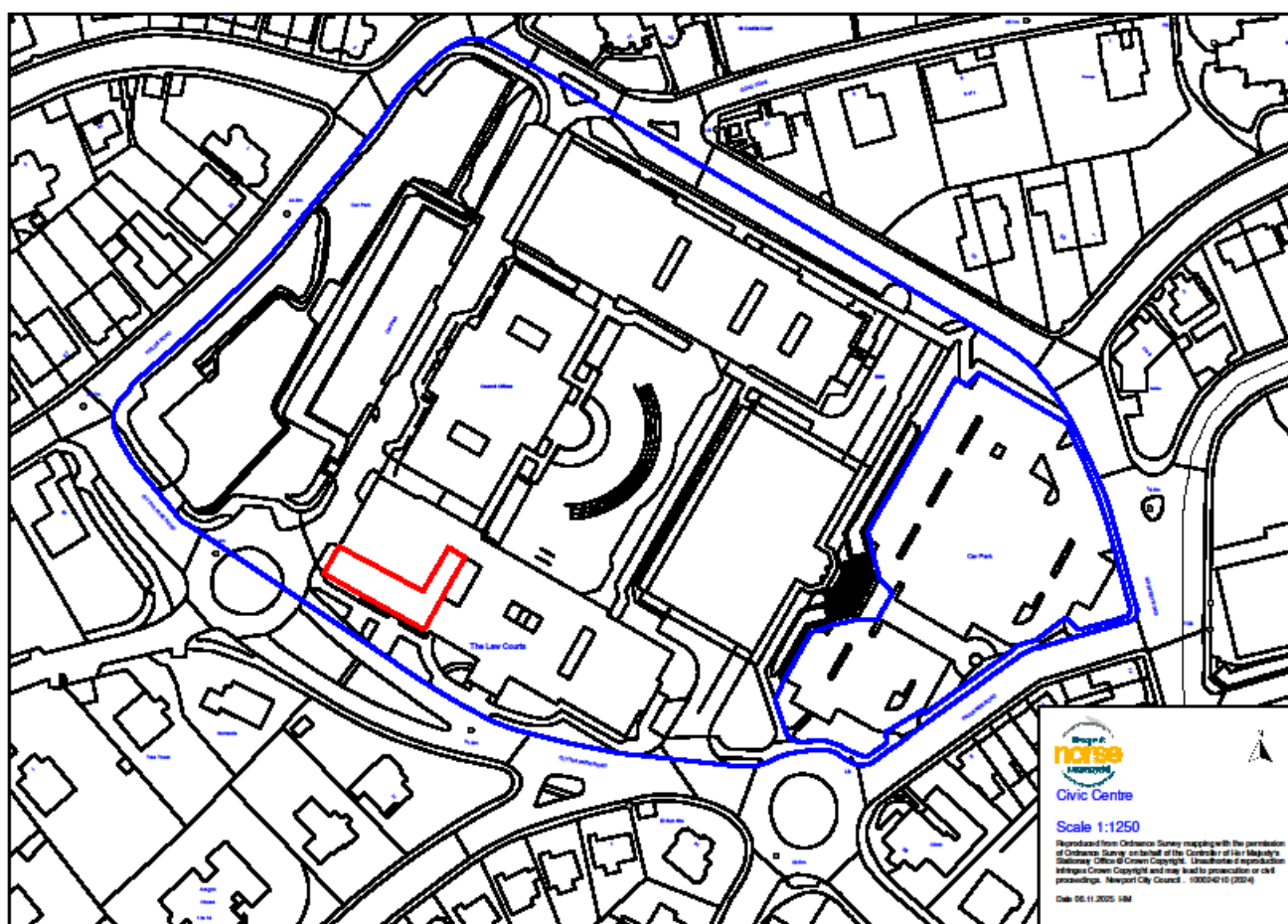
Description

Commissioned by Newport Corporation in 1936. A u-plan complex, facing SE, set on a sloping site. Elevations of unbonded Portland stone in panels. Basement level of brown rock-faced Derbyshire sandstone. Roofs of brown pantiles, with deep coffered eaves. Steel casement windows. SE front of three storeys, with taller advanced two-storey centre block containing council chamber: five bays. Centre block has tall upper windows with balcony to centre three bays; rusticated ground floor. Tall tapering clock tower set above central block on low square base; pyramidal roof. Tower has panel-like raised sides, simple clock. Three small square openings below eaves to each side. Flanks of centre block of seven bays, the outer bays slightly advanced, with hipped roofs. Lower two floors have parapet roofs and project in front of end bays. Long wings, stepped down the slope in three stages, 1+11+6 bays. Flat roofs behind parapets; rock-faced plinths. Lowest blocks have SE entrance facades each of two storeys and five bays, the centre entrance bay higher and advanced, with pyramidal roof. Entrances set within giant round-arched openings with glazing above, similar to those at Cambridge University Library (by Giles Gilbert Scott). Openings have cable-mouldings. Projecting door surrounds of polished black granite within Portland stone frames. Carved and painted shields above. NE elevation stepped up slope in three two storey blocks, each slightly advanced of one another. Six bay lower block. Middle block of eleven bays with entrance within giant central opening; door surround as above. Upper block of five bays, with similar door; three bays slightly recessed to the right. SW elevation has similar upper block, its entrance with shield and date of 1939 above. Nine bay middle section, the taller pyramid-roofed centre bay containing entrance within giant cable-moulded arch, as SE elevation. Six bay lower block. NW elevation contains current entrance. Central entrance range of fifteen bays, two storeys. Upper storey set behind parapet roof as to SE. Wide centre bay with tower above, containing entrance, set within giant arch: later glazing and balcony. Five bay returns to centre block to single bays which have round-arched service entries to SE court. Range to left of nine bays; right range of eight bays with delivery doors to centre.

(Source: Cadw Listings database) S Garfi 3/10/06

Designed by Thomas Cecil Howitt in Art Deco style, the Newport Civic Centre was finally opened to the public in 1940. This centre of local government houses the city council, courts (NPRN: 304460) and mayor's office.

Appendix B – Site Plan



Red L-shape indicates roofs within scope of works.