

P24-059



Newport Docks
Heritage Impact Assessment
for Cemminerals

11/06/2024

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June 2024

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed development site at Coal Yard, Tom Lewis Way, Newport Docks, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Wales, NP20 2WF (NGR 331888, 184407). It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of Cemminerals in support of a planning application to develop the site.

The DBA Study Area includes a 3km study area beyond the proposed development area (PDA) boundary, for designated historic assets and a 1km study area for undesignated historic assets within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area is discussed. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA, and the setting of historic assets is considered.

There are no designated historic assets within the PDA and 43 designated historic assets within the Study Area, comprising 1 scheduled monument, 39 listed buildings (four Grade I and 35 Grade II) two registered historic parks and gardens both with significant views within the parklands.

There are no known historic assets recorded by the GGAT HER within the PDA, and a further 76 within the Study Area. There are three assets noted from historical mapping within the PDA comprising a depot and two transit sheds.

A review of historical mapping presented in this report demonstrates that the remains of the Central Store Depot and Transit Shed 7 and 8 are likely to be preserved within the PDA. The potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of low (Local) significance to be preserved within the site is assessed as medium.

In light of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, the local planning authority is likely to require further archaeological investigation, either as a staged field evaluation to be submitted as supporting information with a planning application, or as a condition of consent.

Such a staged programme of works is likely to comprise a watching brief.

Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Asesiad archaeolegol wrth ddesg ydy'r adroddiad hwn ar gyfer safle datblygu arfaethedig yn lard Lo, Heol Tom Lewis, Dociau Casnewydd, Pillgwenlly, Casnewydd, Cymru, NP20 2WF (Cyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol 331888, 184407). Mae wedi'i baratoi gan Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd ar ran Cemminerals i gefnogi cais cynllunio i ddatblygu'r safle.

Mae Ardal Astudio'r asesiad wrth ddesg yn cynnwys ardal 3km y tu hwnt i derfyn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig, ar gyfer asedau hanesyddol dynodedig, ac ardal astudio 1km ar gyfer asedau hanesyddol heb eu dynodi y trafodir datblygiad archaeolegol a hanesyddol y safle a'r cyffiniau oddi mewn iddi. Yn unol â pholisi a chanllawiau cynllunio cenedlaethol a lleol, ystyrir effeithiau posibl y datblygiad arfaethedig ar weddillion archaeolegol hysbys a phosibl o dan y ddaear yn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig, ac ar amgylchedd asedau hanesyddol.

Nid oes unrhyw asedau hanesyddol dynodedig o fewn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig ac mae yna 43 o asedau hanesyddol dynodedig o fewn yr Ardal Astudio, yn cynnwys 1 heneb gofrestredig, 39 o adeiladau restredig (pedwar Gradd I a 35 Gradd II), dau o barciau a gerddi hanesyddol cofrestredig, y ddau â golygfeydd arwyddocaol o fewn y parcdiroedd.

Nid oes unrhyw asedau hanesyddol hysbys y mae CAH GGAT wedi'u cofnodi o fewn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig, ac mae yna 76 pellach o fewn yr Ardal Astudio. Mae tri o asedau wedi'u nodi o fapiau hanesyddol o fewn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig, yn cynnwys depo a dwy sied dramwy.

Mae adolygu mapiau hanesyddol a gyflwynir yn yr adroddiad hwn yn dangos ei bod yn debygol y bydd gweddillion y Depo Storio Ganolog a Sied Dramwy 7 ac 8 o fewn yr Ardal Ddatblygu Arfaethedig yn destun cadwraeth. Asesir mai canolig ydy'r

potensial y bydd galw i weddillion archaeolegol o arwyddocâd isel (Lleol), sy'n anhysbys hyd yma, fod yn destun cadwraeth o fewn y safle.

O ystyried potensial archaeolegol y safle datblygu arfaethedig, mae'n debygol y bydd yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yn galw am archwilio archaeolegol pellach, sef gwerthusiad maes fesul cam naill ai i'w gyflwyno fel gwybodaeth atodol gyda chais cynllunio, neu i'w sicrhau fel un o amodau caniatâd.

Mae'n debygol y bydd rhaglen waith fesul cam yn cynnwys briff gwylio.

Dylai sefydliad archaeolegol â'r cymwysterau addas wneud unrhyw waith o'r fath, yn unol â manyleb ysgrifenedig y cytunir arni ymlaen llaw â'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol.

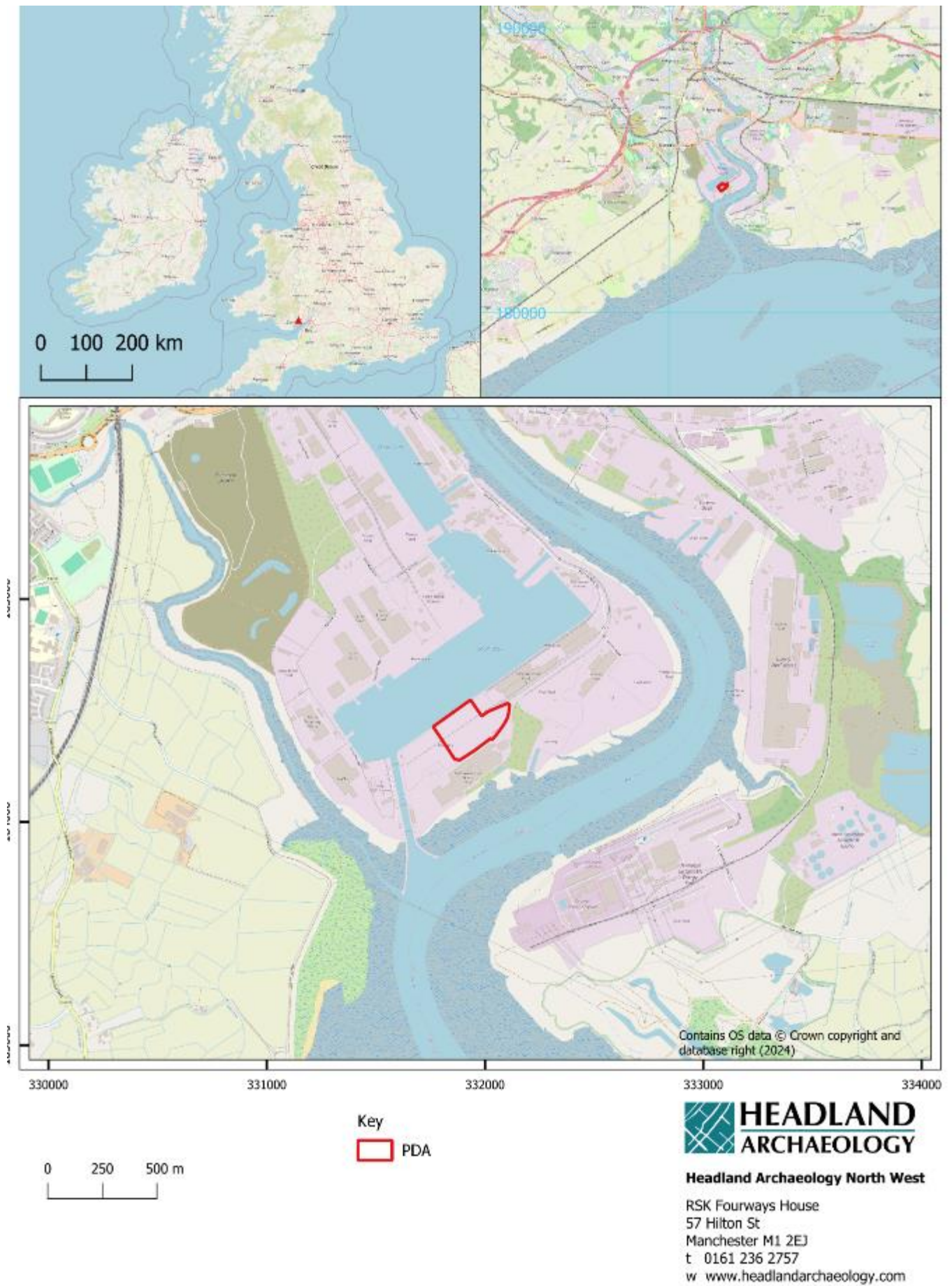
Ni ragwelir y dylai unrhyw gynigion i ddatblygu'r safle wrthdaro â deddfwriaeth neu bolisiau cynllunio cenedlaethol neu leol. Ni ystyrir bod effeithiau tebygol y datblygiad yn ddigon sylweddol i gyfiawnhau gwrthod cais cynllunio i ddatblygu'r safle.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday on behalf of Cemminerals and presents the results of a Heritage Impact assessment (HIA) to support a planning application to construct a cement works at Coal Yard, Tom Lewis Way, Newport Docks, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Wales, NP20 2WF (NGR 331888, 184407). (Illus 1). Application no. 24/0198.
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known historic assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) and provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of historic assets, and the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).



Illus 1. Site Location and Proposed Development Area (PDA)

1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The 4.7 ha PDA is located 3km to the south of Newport, South Wales, 10 km northeast of Cardiff and 28.5 km northwest of Bristol, NP20 2WF (NGR 331888, 184407) (Illus 1).
- 1.2.2. The PDA is located on the south side of Alexandra docks within Newport Dock, at the southern end of the town. The River Usk runs along the east side of the docks and then to the south where it forms the estuary. On the opposite side of the river is the Uskmouth Power station which is still operational at time of writing.
- 1.2.3. The PDA covers an area just under 5 ha and most recently has been used for storing aggregates. The area is divided by a road and train lines, which are parallel to the road, these run east-west through the PDA. Another road, the East Way Road bounds the PDA on the southern side and at the east end. Alexandra dock forms the northern boundary and to the west is an area used for storing aggregates. The PDA is within a working dock.
- 1.2.4. To the south and east of the PDA are factory warehouses, the PDA also formerly had a large warehouse which covered the area between the two roads. This was demolished between 2006 and 2009.

1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by BGS as Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone¹. Superficial deposits are recorded as Tidal Flat Deposits of Clay and Silt.

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

- 2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	This Act makes amendments to the ancient monuments and archaeological areas act 1979, primarily in relation to ancient monuments in Wales. It also makes provision for the Welsh ministers to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens.

¹ BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> viewed 15/04/2024

Legislation	Key Issues
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these historic assets, including their setting. Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.² This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall 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.</i> <i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i> Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i>
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: ○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) ○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed historic asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that historic asset (Criterion 2 & 3) ○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12) (PPW12) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and in associated best practice notes issued by Cadw. In general terms, policy is concerned with the protection of the significance of historic assets (including the contribution made by setting to that significance) and it affords greater protection to assets with statutory and non-statutory designations.
- 2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of PPW12 (paragraph numbers in bold text):
- (6.1.5) "The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved."*
- 2.2.3. PPW12 confirms that:
- (6.1.5) "the planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations".*
- (6.1.7) "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."*
- 2.2.4. PPW12 lays out specific objects for the historic environment (**6.1.6**):
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

LISTED BUILDINGS:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting 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, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses." (PPW12, 6.1.10)

CONSERVATION AREAS:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings" (PPW12, 6.1.14)

"There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level" (PPW12, 6.1.15)

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

"Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales." (PPW12, 6.1.18)

"The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications." (PPW12, 6.1.19)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPES:

"The Welsh Government seeks to protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales" (PPW12, 6.1.20)

"The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment" (PPW12, 6.1.21)

"The register should ensure that necessary change is accommodated without sacrificing the essential integrity and coherence of historic landscape areas." (TAN24, 7.6)

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS:

"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". (TAN24, 4.2)

"It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting." (PPW12, 6.1.24).2

UNDESIGNATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:

"The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not." (PPW12, 6.1.23)

"In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development." (PPW12, 6.1.25)

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.3.1. Relevant local policies set out in the Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026, Adopted Plan³ comprise:

2.3.2. CE4 Historic Landscapes, Parks, Garden and Battlefields

Sites included in the register of landscapes, parks and gardens of special historic interest and identified historic battlefields should be protected, conserved, enhanced and where appropriate, restored. Attention will also be given to their setting.

2.3.3. CE5 Locally Listed Buildings and Sites

Buildings and site of local significance for their architectural or historic interest will be included on a local list and should be protected from demolition or inappropriate development.

2.3.4. CE6 Archaeology

Development Proposals will normally be required to undertake an archaeological impact assessment before the proposal is determined:

- i) Where groundworks and/or the installation of services are proposed within the archaeologically sensitive areas of Caerleon, The Levels, Lower Machen and the City Centre, or;
- ii) Within other areas of recognised archaeological interest.

2.3.5. CE7 Conservation Areas

³ <https://www.newport.gov.uk/documents/Planning-Documents/LDP-2011-2026/LDP-Adopted-Plan-January-2015.pdf>

Development within or adjacent to conservation areas will be required to:

- i) Be designed to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, having regard to the conservation area appraisal where appropriate.
- ii) Avoid the removal of existing historic features, including traditional shopfronts and joinery.
- iii) Use material which are traditional, or appropriate to their context.
- iv) Complement or reflect the architectural qualities of nearby buildings which make a positive contribution to the character of the area.
- v) Pay special attention to the settings of buildings and avoid the loss of any existing domestic gardens and open spaces which contribute to the character of the area.
- vi) Avoid adverse impact on any significant views, within, towards and outwards from the conservation area.

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2020⁴) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2021⁵).
- 2.4.2. Guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in the *Planning Policy Wales 11 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2021) and in best practice guides produced by Cadw including *The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017) and *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011) and *Managing Historic Character in Wales*⁶
- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*⁷. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural historic assets.

2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.

⁴ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁵ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019_0.pdf

⁶ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf> [access 22nd February 2022]

⁷ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a planning application for redevelopment of the PDA in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known historic assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown historic assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for historic assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2017⁸) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
 - Determine the likely impact of the proposed development;
 - Identify historic assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
 - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the impacts of the proposed development on the historic environment.

⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Historic assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW12, and taking account of Cadw’s guidance in *Conservation Principles* (2011).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all historic assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The heritage significance of an asset is the sum of the heritage values associated with it (Cadw 2011) these heritage values are: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. Cadw’s *Conservation Principles* notes that assets will have different degrees of significance which determines the appropriate degree of statutory or policy protection the asset should have. This definition of significance is therefore similar to the importance of a historic asset, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.1.4. The significance of a historic asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a historic asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the PPW 12.
- 4.1.5. PPW12 notes, that “the most important historic assets often have statutory protection or are included in formal registers which identify them as being of special historic interest. Other assets yet to be formally identified could include buried archaeological remains⁹”. Planning policy is intended “to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations¹⁰”
- 4.1.6. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.7. The relative importance of each identified historic asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different historic assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

- 4.2.1. In policy terms, the historic environment is “*made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets*”¹¹. The assessment identifies all known historic assets potentially affected by the proposed development and estimates the potential for currently unknown historic assets.

STUDY AREA

- 4.2.2. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1km buffer surrounding the PDA for undesignated historic assets and a 3km buffer surrounding the PDA for designated historic assets, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

⁹PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.3

¹⁰PPW12 (2021) paragraph 6.1.5

¹¹Planning Policy Wales 12 (PPW12) 2021

DATA SOURCES

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data from Cadw, downloaded from the Welsh Government Geo-portal website "DataMapWales"¹² on 13/03/2024 and descriptions of designated historic assets viewed on the Cadw website "Cof Cymru"¹³
 - Archaeological and architectural records from the National Monuments Record Wales (NMRW), obtained as a digital data extract from the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) on;
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by GGAT HER on 18th March 2024;
 - LANDMAP data for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape;
 - Welsh Government Lidar data¹⁴;
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey¹⁵;
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme data;¹⁶
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.2.4. Historic assets within the Proposed Development Area are shown in Illus 2, Illus 3 & Illus 4, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 4.2.5. Designated historic assets are referenced in this report by their Cadw reference number. Undesignated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the NMRW reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Historic 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.

SITE VISIT

- 4.2.6. A site visit was undertaken on 26th March 2024, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.
- 4.2.8. Conditions on the day were mostly dry and overcast, occasional rain and sun. No new historic assets were identified within the PDA. The site visit was followed by a setting visit to a number of potentially sensitive historic assets in the study area.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.9. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.
- 4.2.10. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

¹² <https://datamap.gov.wales/>

¹³ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>

¹⁴ <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/lidarcompositedataset?lang=en>

¹⁵ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.151751353.1687926821.1660740424-32451903.1660740424

¹⁶ <https://museum.wales/portable-antiquities-scheme-in-wales/>

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

- 4.3.1. Mention any potentially relevant sources that have not been referred to, and why they have been excluded.

DATA SOURCES

- 4.3.2. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- LIDAR etc was not available for consultation for this DBA;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

SITE VISIT

- 4.3.3. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.4.1. The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).
- 4.4.2. Internationally designated assets such as World Heritage Sites are assigned to the highest level of importance. Scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* Registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens are considered to be of high importance, whilst Grade II listed buildings and Grade II Registered parks & gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the differences in statutory consultees and the different criteria for listing identified in Welsh Office Circular 61/96. The status of conservation areas as local designations justifies their classification as assets of medium importance unless their particular characteristics justify a higher level of significance, each is assessed on its own merits.
- 4.4.3. Undesignated assets are usually assigned to a low level of importance, however some undesignated assets merit a higher level of importance either because of their type, rarity or state of preservation. Professional judgement is used to assign importance to undesignated historic assets and a clear explanation is given where higher levels of importance are ascribed.
- 4.4.4. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works. Such features may include the sites of historic remains known to be completely removed or

destroyed but would not include sites where below ground remains of archaeological interest are thought to survive.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Historic Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High	Registered Historic Landscapes, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed historic assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated historic assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or historic assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Historic assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

- 4.4.5. The importance of historic assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix A).

POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS

- 4.4.6. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, 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 quarrying; 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.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.4.7. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified historic assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.4.8. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.

SETTING IMPACTS

- 4.4.9. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- 4.4.10. Where potential impacts on the settings of a historic assets are identified, the setting will be defined and analysed to understand its contribution to the significance of the historic asset and, in particular, the ways in which the asset is understood, appreciated and experienced, following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Cadw's guidance in *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales* (2017).
- 4.4.11. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 2 of *Setting of Heritage assets in Wales*.
- 4.4.12. An assessment of the sensitivity of a historic asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.4.13. This report includes a Stage 1 Setting Assessment, carried out in accordance with Setting of Heritage assets in Wales, and through the application of PPW12 and TAN 24 to determine significance. A screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the historic asset types that are likely to be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.4.14. Historic assets screened as sensitive to visual change were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The site visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the proposed development: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.
- 4.4.15. The scope of this DBA is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which historic assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessments.

MINIMISING HARM

- 4.4.16. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are recommended.
- 4.4.17. A summary is presented of the measures to remove, reduce or mitigate harm to historic assets through careful design and consideration within the development proposals.

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known historic assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus 2, Illus 3 & Illus 4.
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Assessment of Heritage Significance section below.
- 5.1.3. For designated historic assets the search area was requested by Cadw to be 3km from the red line boundary of the PDA.
- 5.1.4. There are no designated assets within the PDA. Within the wider study area there are 43 designated assets. There is one Scheduled Monument (Castell Glas Castle Mound (**MM190**)), there are 39 listed buildings, four Grade I listed buildings and 35 Grade II listed buildings, there are two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (PGW(Gt)19(NGT)547) Tredgar Park (PGW(Gt)48(NPT)) and Bellevue Park (PGW(Gt)19(NPT)). There is one significant view identified within Newport: Bellevue Park.
- 5.1.5. For the undesignated historic assets, the search area was 1km from the red line boundary of the PDA.
- 5.1.6. There are no undesignated historic assets within the PDA. There are 79 assets within the wider study area, one Neolithic, one Roman, 39 post-medieval, 37 modern, one multiperiod.

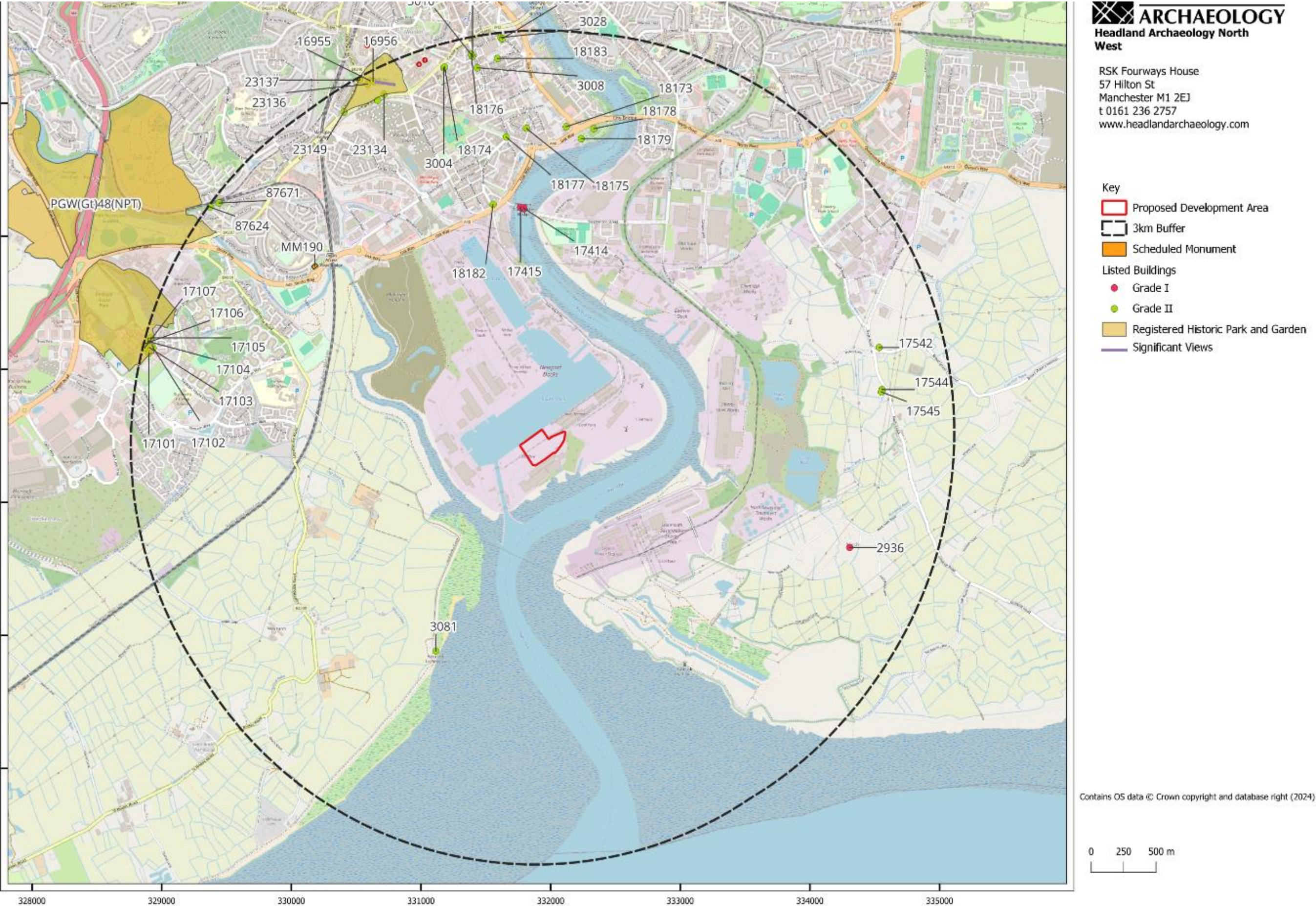
5.2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 5.2.1. LANDMAP is a complete all-Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. LANDMAP offers a mapped, contextual baseline of landscape information about landscape character, qualities and values. The data is formed of five spatially related datasets:
 - Geological Landscape
 - Landscape Habitats
 - Visual & Sensory
 - Historic Landscape
 - Cultural Landscape Services
- 5.2.2. LANDMAP aspect areas define the character within each layer.
- 5.2.3. The proposed development area (PDA) lies within the Newport Docklands aspect area for Historic Landscape and the Docks and Level of Mendalgrief aspect area for Cultural Landscape Services.

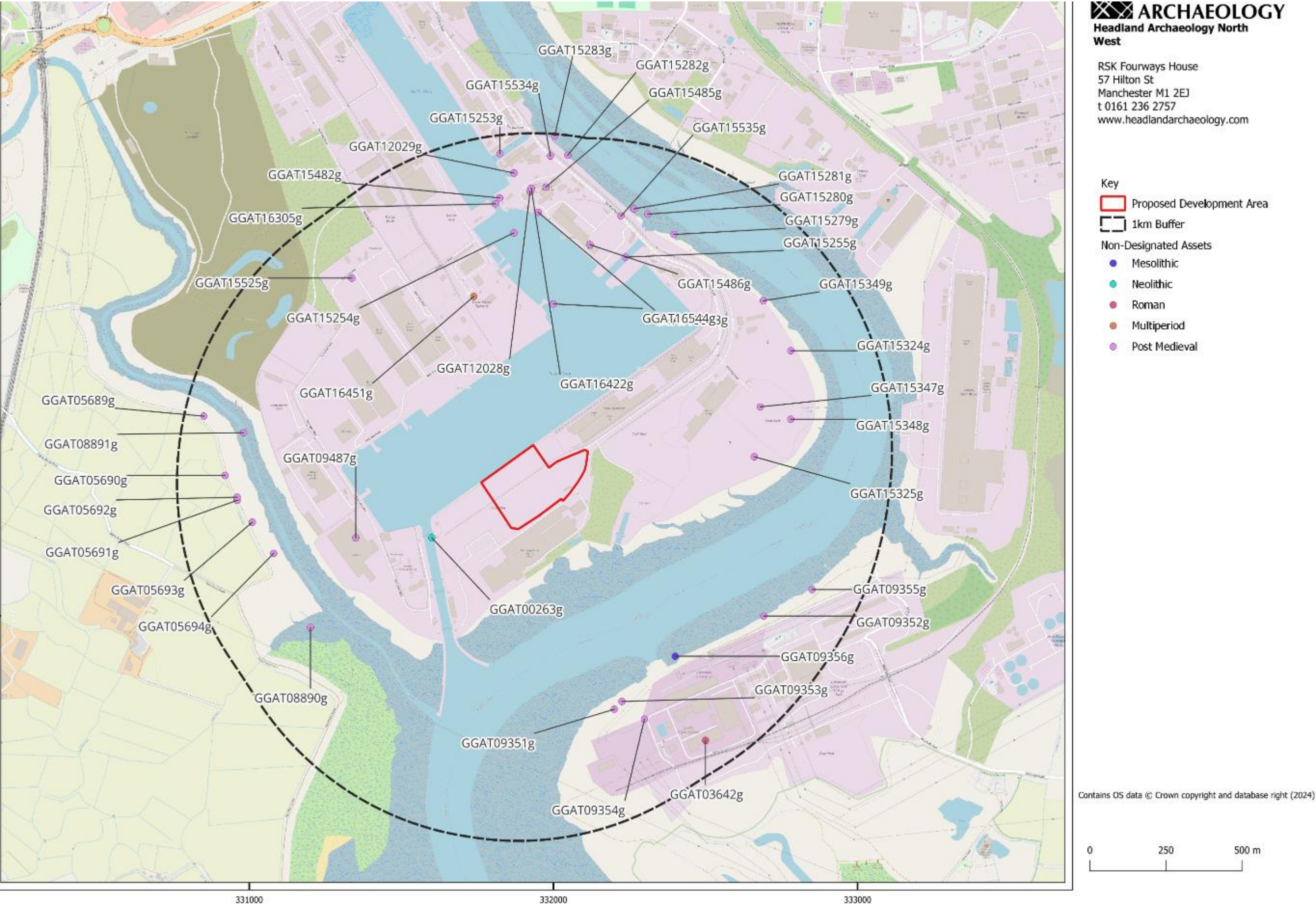
5.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

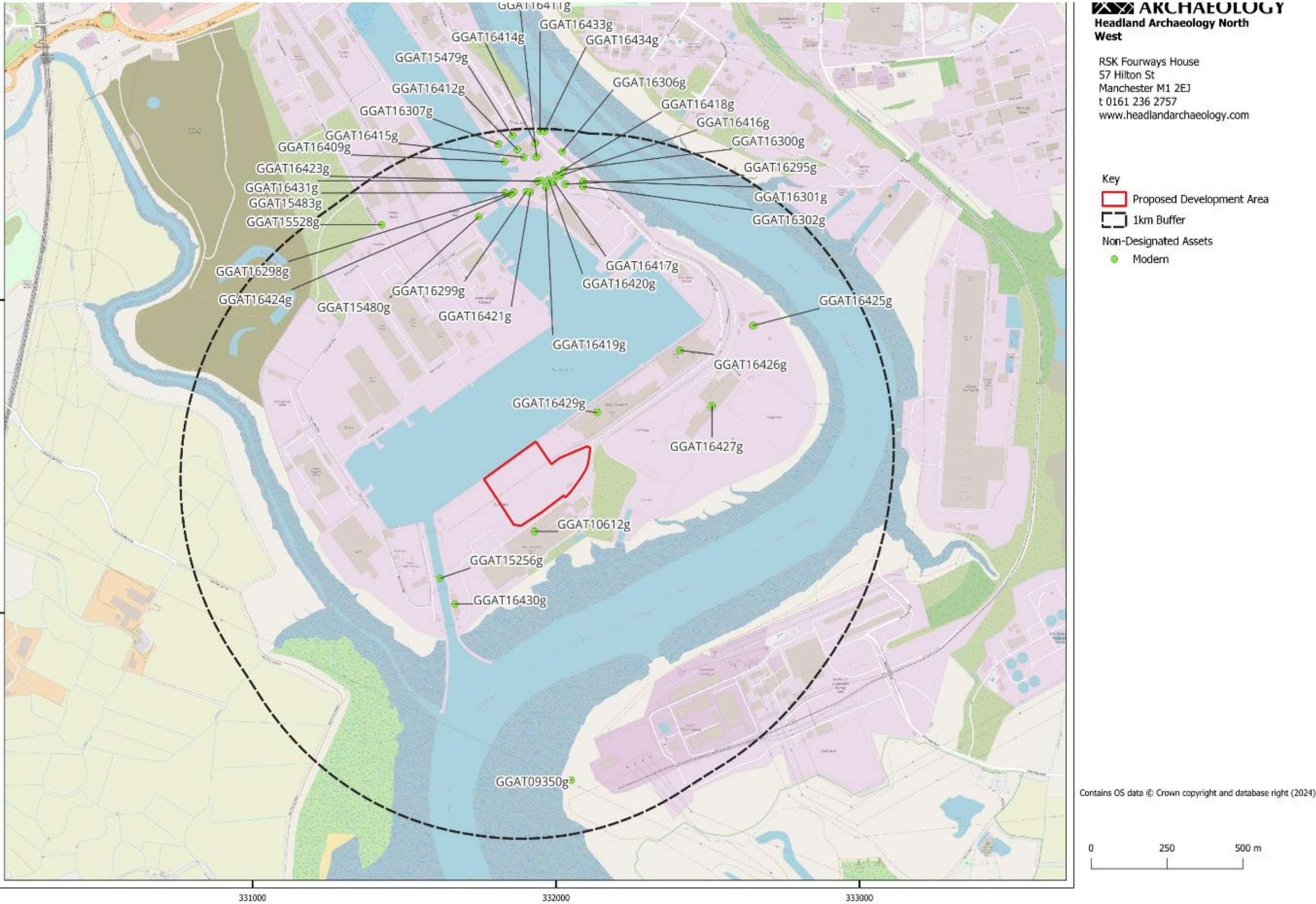
- 5.3.1. There were eight previous investigations which covered the PDA, these consist of five desk-based assessments, M4 Corridor Around Newport (**E007746**), a historic landscape characterisation was produced to consider the potential impact of the proposal on the registered historic landscape of Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.
- 5.3.2. Newport Docks, Newport (**E007743**), an assessment of the historic built environment of Newport Docks, to inform the preparation of an EIA of the route of the proposed M4 relief road. The assessment identified over 32 components of the dockyard as having some architectural or historic interest, including dock basins, locks, dry docks, warehouses, engine sheds and engineering workshops. It was determined that no elements of the surviving historic built environment could be considered of national importance. However, their role in the export of coal and goods from the West Midlands was considered to be of high regional importance if not national importance, although this significance was not embodied in the physical remains of the structures.

- 5.3.3. The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research (**E001411**), the survey area centred on the fortress and was divided into three zones.
- 5.3.4. Waterfronts in Southeast Wales: phase 1 (**E001379**) the project aimed to provide a deeper insight into the survival of archaeological remains in waterfront locations, which are increasingly under threat from a range of developments. The project studied the historic ports of Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff and Swansea, and concluded that the area around the four historic ports have a high potential for the survival of unexpected archaeological remains.
- 5.3.5. Newport Landscapes (**E002401**), the aim of the report was to provide a landscape framework, including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement.
- 5.3.6. There two projects, GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment (**E006100**), updating those carried out in the 1990s, it identified that there should be integration of the various datasets and subsequent work on the coastal zones into a single GIS based on the online HER where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves, and.
- 5.3.7. The rural settlement of Roman Britain (**E005431**) with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence of the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the overoarching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britian.
- 5.3.8. Finally, a field visit, Newport Docks, Newport (**E007744**) which is associated with the above DBA (E007743).

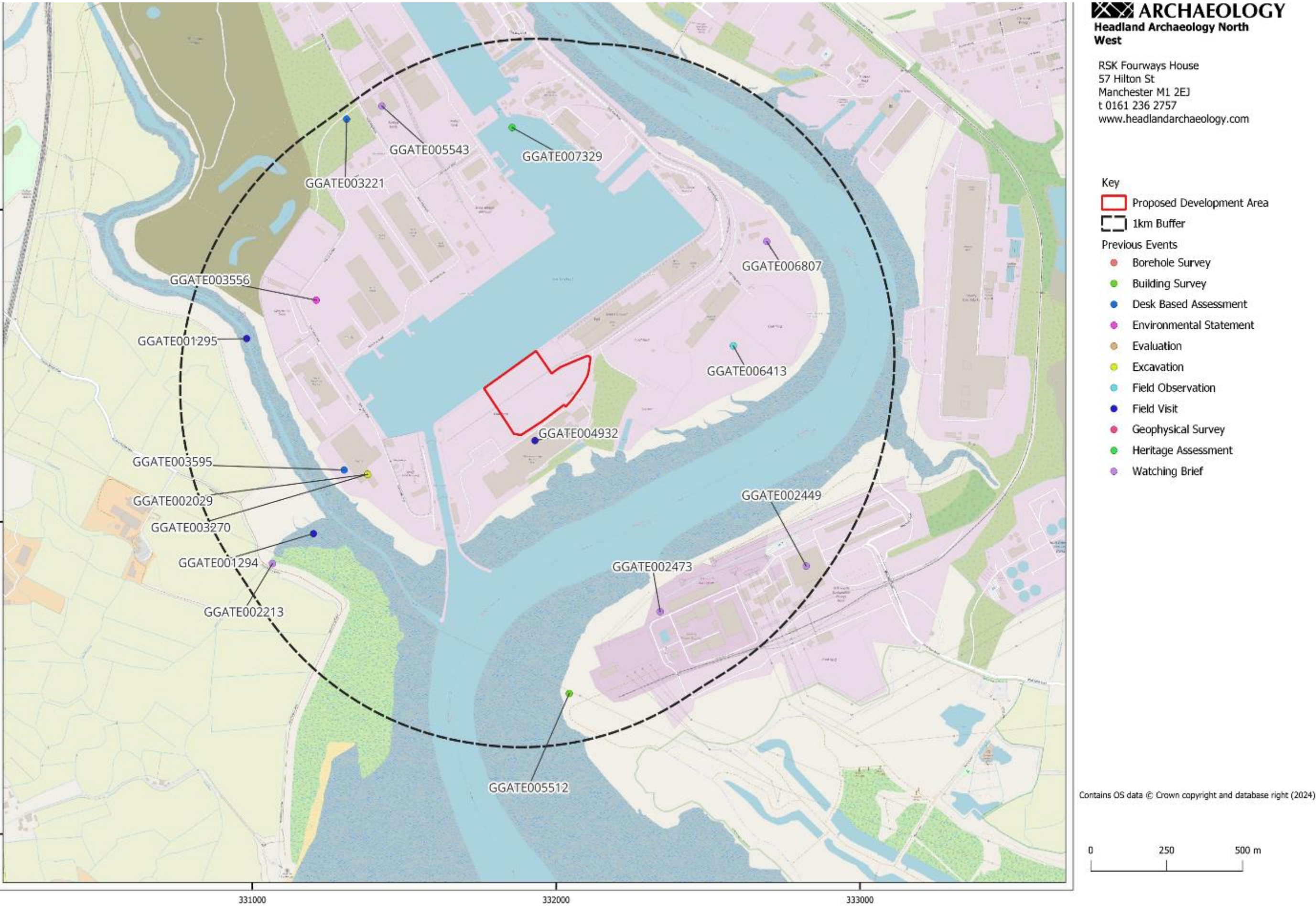


Illus 2. Map showing Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within 3km of the PDA.





Illus 4. Undesignated assets within 1km of the PDA.



Illus 5. Previous events.

5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC (800,000-4000 BCE)

- 5.4.1. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.2. In Wales these periods include the first record of early Neanderthals at Pontnewydd Cave and the first appearance of Anatomically Modern Humans, concluding with the almost complete demise of hunter-gatherer-fisher communities in the early Holocene. Throughout this period the human presence was influenced by the glacial-interglacial cycle and the accompanying climatic and environmental changes.¹⁷
- 5.4.3. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or study area.
- 5.4.4. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. However, whilst remains are likely to have been removed or truncated there is some potential for some remains to survive in the buried river deposits.

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.5. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture. The introduction of farming around 4000 BC had a dramatic impact on the landscape of Wales and fundamentally changed the way in which people lived and interacted. Wales has a rich legacy of field monuments dating to this period which are generally associated with funerary and ritual activities.¹⁸
- 5.4.6. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.7. Within the study area there is one known asset which dates to this period. To the west of the PDA a human cranium and animal remains (**00263g**) were found in the construction of the entrance to the New Dock at Newport in 1910-1911. These were found in a gravel bed at a depth of 42ft (12.8m) below ground level which was 30ft (9.1m) below sea level. The fauna included Bos, Wild Boar, Red Deer, Sheep, Wolf, Horse and Whale. There were no verified worked implements found to help with the dating, however since its discovery it has been sampled for AMS dating which resulted in a late Neolithic period date (3995 ±45 BP).
- 5.4.8. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. However, whilst remains are likely to have been removed or truncated there is some potential for some remains survive such as the human and animal remains found during construction of the New Dock mentioned above.

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.4.9. During this period people had started to establish permanent settlements.
- 5.4.10. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or study area.
- 5.4.11. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. However, whilst remains are likely to have been removed or truncated there is some potential for some remains survive.

¹⁷

<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/paleolithic/VERSION%2001%20THE%20PALAEOLITHIC%20AND%20MESOLITHIC%20PERIODS.pdf>

¹⁸

<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/VERSION%2001%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLIER%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf>

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.4.12. In general evidence of the early Iron Age in Wales is sparse, with many of the known enclosed farmsteads dating to the middle Iron Age; in all the regions of Wales the vast majority of these date to the late Iron Age, with much of the existing agricultural land having evidence of being occupied. There are regional differences in construction techniques, hillforts for example can vary in the scale of the external earthworks. Investigations into these sites show that they are not all contemporary and that they had different roles, although there is a lack of extensive investigation which would help to understand their purpose; this is true also for the farmsteads of this period. The roundhouse is the dominant structure of the period, these were typically timber structures although in some regions stone footing or rubble walls have been identified. At Goldcliff (c. 2.6km to the south of the PDA) a number of small rectangular stone structures were found.
- 5.4.13. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or study area.
- 5.4.14. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. However, whilst remains are likely to have been removed or truncated there is some potential for some remains survive.

HISTORIC PERIODS

ROMAN/ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.4.1. Southeast Wales was an important area during the Roman period, this was the Roman capital of Wales, particularly Caerleon, c.6.5km to the northeast of the PDA, there is the Roman fortress and baths and the most complete Roman amphitheatre in Britain, close to this is the Roman town of Caerwent (Venta Silurum) c.12km to the east of Newport and the PDA.
- 5.4.2. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.3. To the southeast of the PDA on the southern side of the River Usk, a small number of Roman artefacts were found within the estuary clay at the site of Uskmouth Power Station (**03642g**) in the late 1950s. These finds comprise vessels, pottery and bone, including Samian Ware dating from the late 2nd to early 4th century AD.
- 5.4.4. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. However, whilst remains are likely to have been removed or truncated there is some potential for some remains survive from this period within the infilled former river deposits.

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 CE)

- 5.4.5. South-east Wales was a rural area characterised by small settlements. The coastal area was originally wetland but reclamation of this has been ongoing since the Roman period. This was carried out by the building of sea walls and reens (the local name for drainage ditches), these can be seen on later mapping.
- 5.4.6. Once the Romans had abandoned the area at the beginning of the period, the inhabitants of the area were subject to Anglo-Saxon invaders which were held off but eventually the area fell under their control until the Welsh established the kingdom of Gwent, which was also conquered by Harold II in 1065 and within a year had come under the control of the conquering Normans.¹⁹
- 5.4.7. St Woolos Cathedral, to the north of the PDA on Stow Hill, also known as Newport Cathedral, has been a site of worship since the early 6th century.
- 5.4.8. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or study area.

¹⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Monmouthshire>

- 5.4.9. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the development of the site as Docklands. Any remains from this period may have been removed or truncated although there is some potential for remains to survive the construction of the depot.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.4.10. Located at the mouth of the River Usk where it enters the River Severn estuary Newport would have been an important sea port during this period as it has continued to be. Newport Castle which sits on the western side of the river dates to around 1126 AD. Newport Cathedral, which is located c.850m to the southwest of the Castle, although its origins lie in the Early medieval period the current church dates back to the Norman period and was constructed between 1140-1160 AD, the arched entrance and nave are still visible, with other parts enclosed within a later medieval structure.
- 5.4.11. There is no evidence known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.12. Within the wider 3km study area there is one scheduled monument, Castell Glas Castle Mound (**MM190**) to the northwest of the PDA. Constructed on the western bank of the River Ebbw overlooking the lowest crossing point this Castle was a motte and bailey what remains of this is described as 'mutilated'.
- 5.4.13. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the modern development of the area, these remains may have been removed or truncated although there is some potential for remains to survive the construction of the depot.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900CE)

- 5.4.14. The town's geographical position at the mouth of the River Usk has lent it a strategic importance over its history. Before the 19th century however, it was a relatively small settlement, with a population of just over 1000 in 1800. The 19th century saw a rapid expansion in population levels and the docks were subsequently developed as a response to intensifying industrialisation in the south Gwent region.²⁰
- 5.4.15. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was opened in 1796 which allowed access for coal for shipment of the coast and providing incentive for increasing industrial production. Jetties and wharves began to develop along the banks of the River Usk, however, by 1930 their capacity was exhausted and, the Newport Dock Company was formed to deal with this.²¹
- 5.4.16. The Town Dock was built between 1835 and 1842, it lay c.1.6km north up the River Usk from the later Alexandra Docks where the PDA is located. By the mid-19th century, the volume of trade increased which could not be accommodated by the Town Dock, the size of the trading ships increased and the continued development of the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfields led to greater volumes of coal coming through the port. The Town Dock was extended in 1868, but rapidly became inadequate again.²²
- 5.4.17. Railways in the region also contributed to the expansion of Newport and in 1850 a railway bridge was constructed but the South Wales Railway over the River Usk, close to Newport Castle and by 1880 the town had expanded across to the east bank of the river.²³
- 5.4.18. There are 33 designated historic assets within the 3km search area which date from the post-medieval period, there is one Grade I listed building, the Church of St Mary (**2936**), while there have been many modifications from this period it is Grade I listed for its medieval tower and spire. The remaining designated assets are 32 Grade II listed buildings, most are concentrated in and around the central area of Newport to the north of the PDA, as well as within the Tredegar Estate to the west, there is a single building to the south of the PDA and three to the east. Tredegar Park (**PGW(Gt)48(NPT)**) is a Registered Historic Park and Garden, this has important group value with the listed buildings which are contained within.
- 5.4.19. There are 33 known undesignated assets within the 1km search area that date to this period.
- 5.4.20. There are six assets which are interpreted as Sea Defences or Wentlooge Sea Defences identified during a GGAT assessment.

²⁰ Welsh Government M4 Corridor around Newport Environmental Statement Volume 3: Appendix 8.5.

²¹ *ibid*

²² *ibid*

²³ *ibid*

- 5.4.21. There were five Pills and Magazines identified through late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, in addition to a Landing Stage, Windbound Cottage and Mooring posts.
- 5.4.22. A post-medieval Weir (**GGATo8891g**) is noted to the west of the PDA in the Ebbw River, a Sea Wall (**GGATo9487g**) is also noted to the west on the west side of Tom Lewis Way where a modern structure now stands.
- 5.4.23. Many buildings associated with the Docks date to this period and are concentrated to the north of the PDA around the channel between North and South Dock. Within the north Dock on the eastern side was the Old Graving Dock (**GGAT12029g**), there was also the Engine House (**GGAT12028g**) which was associated with the operating of the old dock gates next to the graving dock. To the north of this is North Lock and Dock Gate (**GGAT15253g**), a lock within the dock. The Boiler House (**GGAT16422g**) first shown on the 1883 map is likely to have served the steam engine or pump house. Within the northern part of the South Dock a Norwegian Seamen's Church once stood (**GGAT16544g**) it was relocated to Swansea in 1909. To the east of the PDA a lighthouse once stood, Powder House Light at Powder House Point (**GGAT15347g**) with an associated Jetty (**GGAT15348g**).
- 5.4.24. The PDA is situated on the southern side of the Alexandra South Dock (**GGAT15254g**) which was opened between 1893 and 1919. Within the Dock is the Old South or East Lock (**GGAT15255g**) which was opened in 1893 to enable vessels to reach the South Dock directly from the River Usk. It was renamed the East Lock following the opening of the new South Lock in 1914, which allowed ships to enter from the Bristol Channel for the first time. There were five Timber Structures which probably relate to the construction and use of the Alexandra Dock in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 5.4.25. There are 10 buildings listed in the HER which date to this period and are associated with the docks, although their specific purpose is not known.



Illus 6. Tithe map dating from 1841 and 1844.

- 5.4.26. The first available mapping for the PDA is the tithe map(s), the PDA is located on the boundary between two Parish's, the northern part of the site was shown on the 'Plan of the Parish of Bassalleg in the County of Monmouth' and dates to 1844, while the southern part of the site was depicted on the 'Working plan of the Parish of Saint Woolos in the County of Monmouth' dating to 1841.

- 5.4.27. The tithe maps show that prior to the Docks being constructed the River Ebbw flowed through this part before its re-alignment to the west during construction of the South Dock extension in the early part of the 20th century. Ty Coch (**GGAT155339**) a house which was depicted on the Tithe Map of St Woolos of 1845, which was presumably demolished during the construction of the Dock. To the north of what is now called the No.10 Shed was the Mendalgyf Port Sanitary Hospital (**GGAT155259**) which was seen on the 1901 map but is likely to be earlier.
- 5.4.28. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.29. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because during this period the area of the PDA was still mainly contained within the River Ebbw, once the South Dock was extended to cover this area in the later modern period. Although any remains are likely to have been removed or truncated by later activity, there is still some potential for deposits from this period.

MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

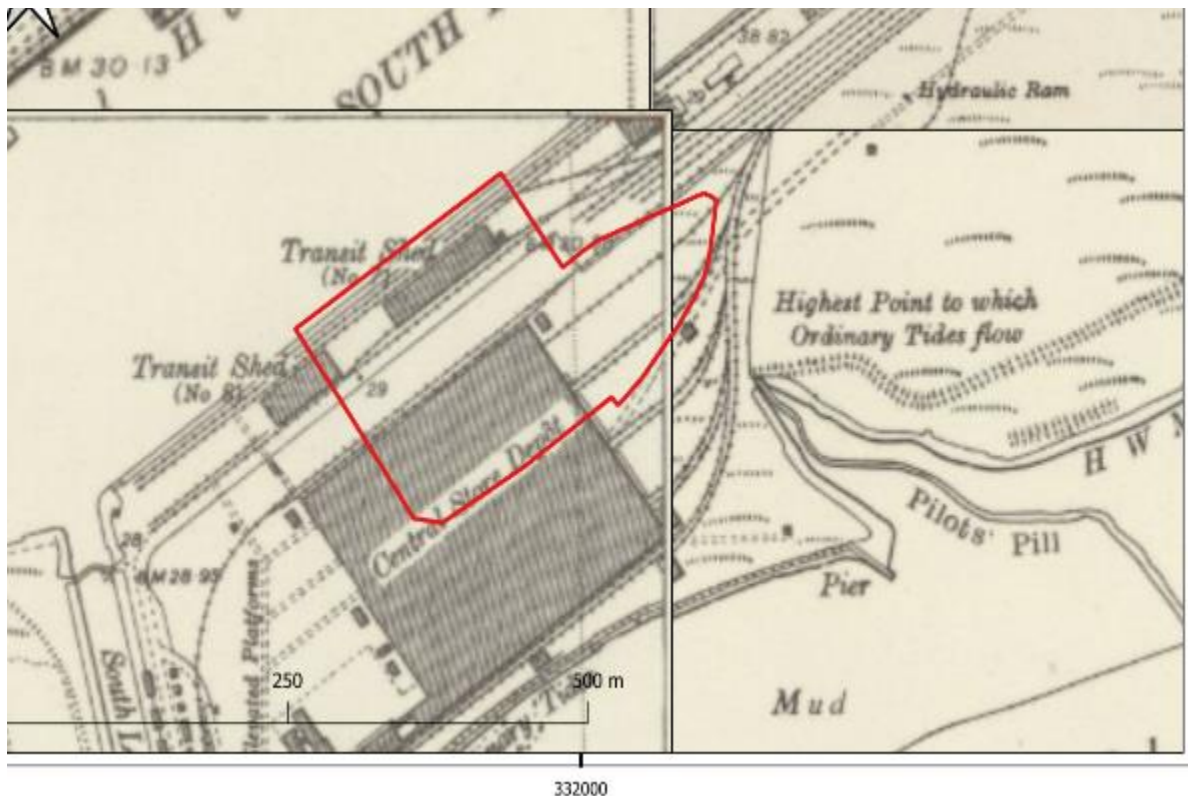
- 5.4.30. At the turn of the 20th century the export industry continued to expand, again increasing pressure on the docks. This resulted in the proposal to extend them southwards, as discussed above construction at the South Dock began in 1882. It was constructed in three phases with the northern section the first to open in 1893 and was connected to the North Dock basin by a narrow channel called Junction Cut (**GGAT163059**). This resulted in a swing bridge being constructed for the railway lines to be able to reach the engine sheds and engineering workshops. A new entrance was opened, a lock from the River Usk, originally called the South Lock, it was later renamed the East Lock (**GGAT152559**).
- 5.4.31. The South Dock extension carried on in 1905, in 1908 the construction of the Central Power Station began.
- 5.4.32. The third extension, rather than extending further south, was set perpendicular to the existing basins, its construction required the River Ebbw to be re-aligned to the west, which straightened out the wide meanderings of its lower course, which is visible on the earlier mapping (Illus 6).



Illus 7. 1922 OS map. Scale 1:10,560.

- 5.4.33. The first mapping available which depicts change to the PDA is the 1922 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Illus 7). The map shows that within the PDA is a section of a large square building, identified as 'Central Store

Depot' (HA1) and two Transit Shed (Nos 7 and 8) (HA 2 & HA 3), there are also a number of train lines which enter into the Depot and sheds, on the southern side of South Dock.



Illus 8. 1954 OS mapping. Scale 1:10560.

- 5.4.34. The next available mapping is the 1954 OS map (Illus 8), this shows that there has been little to no change within the PDA during the intervening years.
- 5.4.35. There is no evidence of known historic assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.36. There are 39 assets dating to this period within the study area. There are six listed buildings consisting of three Grade I and three Grade II.
- 5.4.37. Located to the north of the PDA the three Grade I listed buildings relate to the Transporter Bridge, including the east and west anchor chamber (3076, 17414, 17415), the bridge connects the east and west sides of Newport and is one of only two functioning major transport bridges in the UK which opened on the 12th September 1906. On the western side of Newport close to the bridge is the Grade II Listed building the Waterloo Hotel PH (18182) a substantial Edwardian public house, which replaced an earlier one on the same site and was opened in 1904.
- 5.4.38. At the northern edge of the study area there are two further Grade II Listed buildings which are contained within Bellevue Park, itself a Registered Park and Garden and a Significant View (PGW(Gt) 19 (NPT)), the Pavilion and attached conservatories (16955) and Terracing below the Pavilion and Conservatories (16956), these were built in 1910 by Thomas Mawson a landscape architect who also designed the park, they were built from stone which was quarried in the construction of the park.
- 5.4.39. There are a further 28 assets which relate to the Docks but are listed as 'building', 'shed', 'workshop' or 'offices'. To the southwest of the PDA a large purpose-built pump house identified as Electric Power Station (GGAT16430g) faces out towards the South Lock. To the south of the PDA, to the west of the Severn Power Station, was Uskmouth Power Station and WWII Coastal Defence Structures (GGAT09350g), this consisted of five structures.
- 5.4.40. There are three structures which relate to World War II, to the immediate south of the PDA is the National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory (GGAT10612g), a purpose-built factory dating to 1917 to recycled used artillery cartridge cases and ammunition boxes. To the north of the PDA close to the North Lock is a

possible ammunition store or air raid shelter (GGAT15480g) a second one can be found on the opposite side of the Lock (GGAT15483g)

- 5.4.41. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site, it is likely that there will be remnants of the Depot and train lines below the surface.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE PDA

- 6.1.1. There are three sites of historic assets located within the PDA, (HA 1) the Central Store Depot, and Transit Sheds 7 & 8 (HA2 and HA3), these buildings are no longer extant.
- 6.1.2. There is a low potential for below-ground remains dating to all prehistoric periods, as well as Roman, Early medieval, medieval and post-medieval. As demonstrated through historic map regression the area of the PDA was until the late 19th century largely contained within the River Ebbw, until it was redirected in order to construct the South Dock. Potential pre-19th century remains are likely to have been truncated by the construction of the depot and railway but possibly not completely removed - but the potential within the former line of the river is confined to deeply buried waterlogged deposits of palaeo-environmental interest or stray artefacts such as boats and riverside activity rather than settlement evidence.
- 6.1.3. There is assessed to be a medium potential for below-ground remains dating to the modern period to be present within the PDA, as there are known structures relating to the Docklands previously on the site. These are likely to take the form of below-ground remains of the Depot and Transit Sheds as well as potential remains of the railway.

6.2. SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

- 6.2.1. Waterloo Hotel Grade II Listed (18182) within Waterloo Conservation area is located within an urban streetscape close to the industrial port area. It has views of the port but no specific views of the PDA. The setting does not contribute to the significance of this asset which is derived from its architectural and historical value. However, the proximity to the port would have been an advantage for arriving and departing travellers in the past, a physical and historical association which survives today and contributes to its significance of the hotel.
- 6.2.2. The Transporter Bridge including east and west anchor chambers is a Grade I Listed (17415, 17414, 3076) industrial structure used for transporting goods. It is the largest and finest in Britain and is a prominent landmark in the surrounding area. It forms part of the historical dockyard and the development of the port and the town in the 20th century. The industrial setting contributes to the significance of this structure.
- 6.2.3. Baltic Oil Works Grade II Listed (18173), Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock Grade II Listed (18179) and the Malt House Grade II Listed (18178) are located 2km to the north of the PDA in an urban setting close to a dual carriageway of the A48. They derive significance from the historical and construction values. There is no visibility of the PDA and as industrial structures they derive some significance from surviving industrial aspects of the area although the old docks have gone and the area is more derelict and urban than when this was part of a thriving riverfront of wharfs.
- 6.2.4. Bellevue Park Registered Park and Garden (PGW(Gt)19(NPT)) Grade II is an urban park located 2.7km to the north of the PDA within a suburb and is also a conservation area. It is a late 19th century public park, with historical associations with garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson. The park includes a listed pavilion and conservatories, rustic tea house, terracing, park lodges, entrance and boundary walls. It was created on land donated by Lord Tredegar to alleviate unemployment and is laid out in an informal style with sweeping walks. There are no significant views out from the park, the main focus is on the planting and structures within the park. The suburban setting of the surrounding area which is relatively contemporary with the park does contribute to its significance as an example of a late 19th century urban park developed to provide recreational space for the local residents. Views towards the port and the PDA are possible through the planting (these were visible during the site visit in March when leaf cover was reduced) as the park is in an elevated location above the port. Some noise was experienced on the day of the site visit but this may have originated from a closer source than the docks. As a recreational space in an

urban area some level of background noise is to be expected and does not detract from the significance of the historic asset.

- 6.2.5. Tredegar Park (PGW(Gt)48(NPT)) is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and is made up of the surviving components of a late 17th century park and has group value with Grade I Listed Tredegar House and other listed buildings. It is 2.8km from the PDA, the majority of the park lies beyond the study area. The park has been divided by the M4 and A roads disconnecting the park around the house with the landscaped areas to the north and west. Tredegar Park is also a conservation area.
- 6.2.6. The listed buildings within Tredegar Park are located on low lying ground in the Ebbw Valley, with a significant view from the house to the north-west along an avenue of trees which partially survives and towards the associated landscape park. There are no views towards the docks in the main area of the park, the views to the south-east are at the back of the buildings and screened by planting, beyond this is a housing development and school. The landscaped park and the listed buildings within it have group value and the park provides a setting which adds to the significance of the features within the park. Most of the experience of the park is inwards any views from higher ground to the north and west may include vistas over the town in the distance glimpsed through planting.
- 6.2.7. The former West Usk lighthouse, Grade II Listed (3081) is located 1.5km to the west of the PDA next to the Usk estuary. It was built in the early 19th century (tower) and residential parts added in the mid-19th century. It closed in 1922 when the lantern was removed and is now a private residence. The lighthouse was listed for its special interest with its unusual plan form. It has architectural and historical value. It has views over the estuary which incorporates the power station and the docks in the distance, the PDA can be identified by the presence of distinctive cranes which were present during the site visit. The setting of the estuary adds to its significance by providing context for its original function, the docks and power station are visible but are part of the wider landscape beyond the rural and estuary setting.
- 6.2.8. Castell Glas Castle Mound Scheduled Monument (MM190) is located just over 2km north-west of the PDA. It is the remains of a medieval motte which has been reduced to 1.5m high and lies close to the Ebbw River which once fed a moat. The motte is now within a housing estate in a small area of green open space. The significance of this asset is in its archaeological remains. The setting of the monument detracts from its significance. Even links to the river and views along it have been severed as a dual carriageway passes between the motte and the river.
- 6.2.9. The Church of St Mary in Nash village (Grade I Listed 2936) is 2.3km to the south-east of the PDA. The building has a medieval tower with spire, much of the remaining building is later alterations in the 18th and 19th century. It derives significance from its architectural and historical value. The setting of the rural village add to the significance of the church as it retains the original context, function and community role which the church served and continues to serve. Part of the grounds around the church are planted with the exception to the north where the Waterloo Tavern is located. The power station is visible to the north-west from behind the back of the tavern. The port is mainly hidden by planting and other structures although the wind turbines near the port are visible.

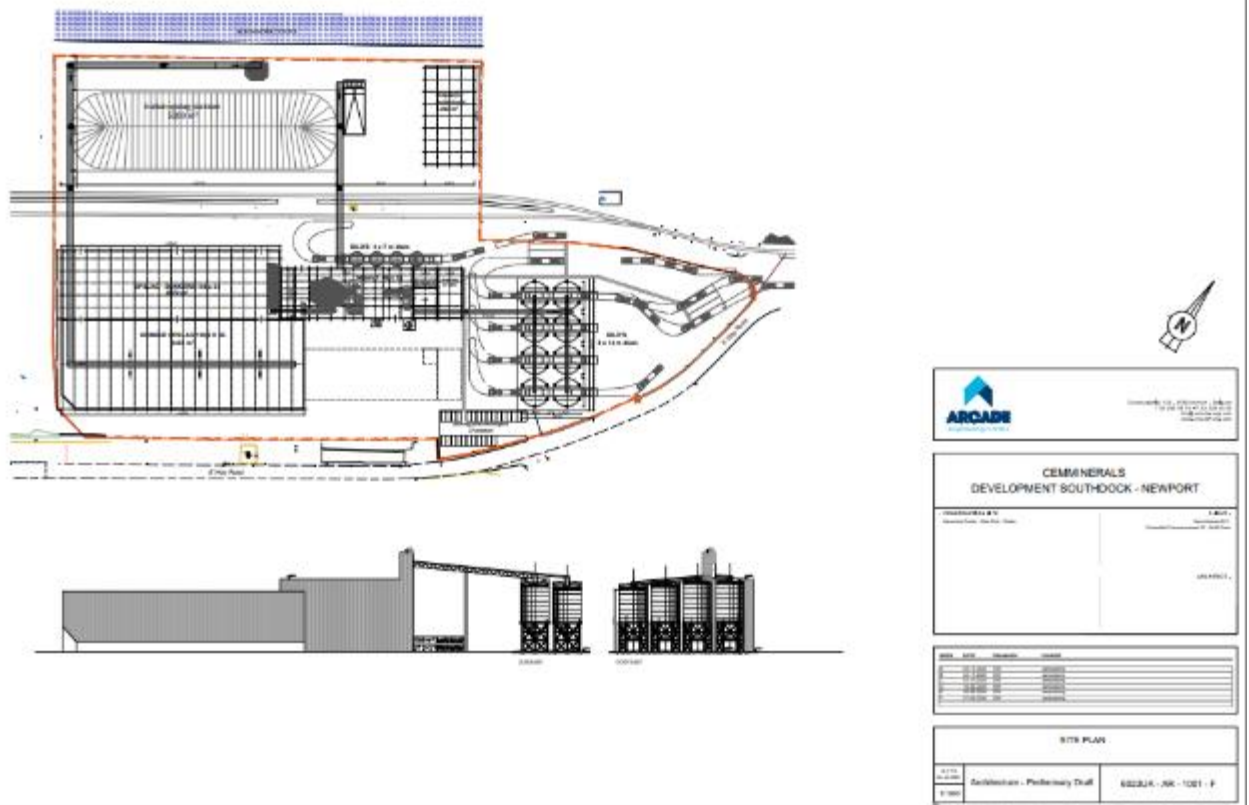
7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1. The proposed development will be split into three phases which are:

- Site preparation, connection to services, security fencing, provision of foundations.
- Importation, storage and onward distribution of estimated approx. 100, 000 tonnes per annum of cement and or cement substitutes.
- Importation of an estimated 500,000 tonnes per annum of raw material such as cement clinker and slag, construction and operation of mill for processing, manufacture of cement and cement substitutes and onward distribution.

7.1.2. The site layout would contain, outside stock area, stock bunker, clinker hall, 2no. mills, one being up to 50m in height, a series of storage silos, up to 45m in height and an office/welfare building. The site is immediately adjacent to the dock, with raw materials proposed to be shipped in and the final product transported out from the silos via road vehicle.

7.1.3. Application no. 24/0198.



Illus 9. Proposed development layout.

8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

8.1. DIRECT IMPACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the application site in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of a residential development.
- 8.1.2. Direct impacts upon buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks. The development proposals comprise the construction of an outside stock area, stock bunker, clinker hall, 2no. mills, a series of storage silos and an office/welfare building, which will remove or damage any previously unknown buried archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 8.1.3. Development activities within the site as described above have the potential to truncate or remove buried archaeological remains, resulting in a direct impact on these assets.
- 8.1.4. There are three known historic assets within the PDA that would be affected by the proposed development, these are potential below ground remains of the Central Store Depot (HA1) and Transit Sheds 7 & 8 (HA2 & HA 3).
- 8.1.5. This assessment identifies that there is a moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA associated with the modern period industrial docklands activities. These are likely to be present but of low importance.
- 8.1.6. There is a low potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA from all other periods. Any pre-19th century remains are likely to have been removed or truncated by the construction of the depot. Any remaining potential will be confined to deeply buried waterlogged deposits of palaeo-environmental interest or the remains of waterside activity along the former riverbanks. Deeply buried deposits are unlikely to be impacted depending on the depth of construction levels. Whilst there is potential for impacts on other remains, these are likely to already be damaged or removed.
- 8.1.7. Based on the likelihood of buried archaeological remains being present within the site, the depth of those deposits and their importance, the potential and significance of direct impacts upon known historic assets arising from the proposed development are not considered to be high.

8.2. SETTING IMPACTS

- 8.2.1. Setting impacts upon historic assets in the area surrounding the site may occur as a result of the proposed, construction and operation of the development causing visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light, movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset as adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 8.2.2. No historic assets that have been identified in the study area will experience negative impacts to their settings through the proposed development. Any changes to setting introduced by the proposed development in the receiving environment, are either unlikely to be significant or will not be experienced at all, as the proposed development fits within the current use of the Docklands.

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 8.2.3. No adverse impacts are anticipated upon designated historic assets in the study area.

UNDESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 8.2.4. No adverse impacts are anticipated upon undesignated historic assets in the study area.

8.3. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- 8.3.1. The development proposal is for commercial land use, located alongside existing current and historical commercial land-use. The proposed development fits into the landscape grain, located in between existing urban character areas.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT

9.1. POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

- 9.1.1. There is a medium potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA from the modern period. The proposed development is therefore likely to have a direct adverse impact on any below-ground archaeological remains of this period that may be preserved within the PDA.
- 9.1.2. There is a low potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA from all other periods. Any pre-19th century remains are likely to have been truncated by the construction of the depot and railway but possibly not completely removed. The potential within the former line of the river is confined to deeply buried waterlogged deposits of palaeo-environmental interest or artefacts such as boats and waterside activity. These are likely to have been damaged previously or are at a depth they are unlikely to be impacted unless particularly deep foundations are required.
- 9.1.3. Based on the likelihood of buried archaeological remains being present within the site and their importance, or the depth of deposits, the potential direct impacts upon known historic assets arising from the proposed development are not considered to be sufficiently significant to represent a likely constraint on development consent.

9.2. POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

- 9.2.1. No likely significant setting impacts upon designated or undesignated historic assets have been identified as a result of the proposed development, and it is anticipated that no further detailed setting assessment is considered necessary in support of the planning application.

10. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1. The assessment provided here is based on the available historical information. Information regarding the predicted effect of the proposed development is as reliable as can be ascertained without any intrusive archaeological works.

10.2. DISCUSSION

- 10.2.1. Based on the information in this report there is a low potential of any unknown archaeological remains being present within the PDA relating to all periods with the exception of the modern period where there is a medium potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present, these are likely to relate to the Central Store Depot (HA1) and the Transit Sheds 7 & 8 (HA2 and HA3). The potential for older remains that predate the 19th century to be present is low, these are likely to have been truncated by later development or deeply buried when the river was infilled. There could be potential remains within the area of the former riverbanks or in the riverbed such as buried waterlogged deposits of palaeo-environmental interest. The latter are unlikely to be disturbed by construction unless these are particularly deep. The former could include remains such as stray artefacts, boats and other river activity and are likely to be of low importance.

10.3. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.3.1. This desk-based assessment has considered the likely impact that future development would have on potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA, and the setting of historic assets within the Study Area, in accordance with planning policy and guidance.
- 10.3.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding whether further investigation and mitigation is required at the proposed development site, in consultation with the local planning authority archaeological advisors.

POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

- 10.3.3. It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. [The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

POTENTIAL SETTING IMPACTS

- 10.3.4. Assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting and significance of historic assets in the surrounding landscape has identified no adverse impacts, and no further detailed setting assessment is considered likely to be necessary in support of an application to develop the PDA.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Designated Historic asset	Assets registered on the National Historic Assets of Wales, Cadw. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)

Term	Definition
Historic asset Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building, or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated." Some historic assets are designated as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded. Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated historic assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as historic assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Undesignated Historic asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Historic assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance	The value of a historic asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a historic asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Significance: cultural heritage values	Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations. Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a historic asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point; Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the historic asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types; Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Historic assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Historic assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

Term	Definition
Setting: Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)	"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape." Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral

TERMS

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
ASIDOHL ²	"Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development On Historic Landscape" – a formal methodology for assessing the impact of development on historic landscapes included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Early Medieval	The period of human activity between 410 AD and 1066 AD
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.

Term	Definition
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Historic asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BC and 43 AD
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BC and 4,500 BC.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BC and 2,500 BC
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.

Term	Definition
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BC
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Registered Historic Landscape	A landscape area included in either the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales or the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales)
Registered Park and/or Garden	A park or garden included in Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AD	Anno Domini
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BC	Before Christ
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area

CBM	Ceramic building material
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Cadw (2011) *Conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*

Maps of Wales (2021) National Library of Wales <https://places.library.wales/home> [accessed 27th September 2021]

Welsh Government (2008) M4 Corridor around Newport. Environmental Statement Volume 3: Appendix 8.5. Newport Docks Historic Built Environment Assessment.

Welsh Government (2017) *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*

HISTORIC MAPS

TITHE MAPS

1841 *Working Plan of the Parish of Saint Woollos in the County of Monmouth*

1844 *Plan of the Parish of Bassalleg in the County of Monmouth*

ORDNANCE SURVEY

1922 Glamorgan Sheet XXXVIII Scale 1:10560

1954 Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV NW

1954 Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV SW

1954 Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV NE

1954 Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV SE

APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
MM190	Castell Glas Castle Mound	The monument comprises the mutilated remains of a medieval motte on almost level ground on the western bank of the Ebbw, overlooking its lowest crossing point which suggests that it was established soon after. The mound has been reduced to around 1.5m high and 35m by 25m in size and any ditch has been backfilled	330180	185776	Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	High
2936	Church of St Mary	C19 boarded tunnel roof to nave. Late C18/early C19 gallery (panelled front) to W end. Box pews, C18 decked pulpit, early C20 choir stalls. Graded I primarily for medieval tower with fine spire	334306	183661	Post-medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
3076	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	One of only 2 functioning major transporter bridges in the UK. Opened 12 September 1906.	331794	186207	Modern	Grade I Listed Building	High
17414	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	Listed in Nash Community see Record No 3076.	331794	186211	Modern	Grade I Listed Building	High
17415	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	Listed in Nash Community see Record No 3076.	331767	186220	Modern	Grade I Listed Building	High
3004	13 Cardiff Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport, GWENT	Early/mid C19 villa in the Gothick style. Listed for group value with No. 11 Cardiff Road.	331176	187267	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
3008	174 Commercial Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport, GWENT	Small, mid C19, two storey house. Lined-out stuccoed elevations beneath a hipped, slated roof. Raised doorway on right hand side retaining original doorcase with reeded architrave and paterae. Recessed three-panelled door beneath plain semi-circular fanlight. Two four-pane sash windows with margin panes to first floor, matching sash to ground floor. Lower gabled range to rear on Alma Street frontage with gable brick stack and modern fenestration.	331434	187267	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
3009	181 Commercial Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport, GWENT	Semi-detached, mid C19 two storey house. Rendered elevations, slated roof, hipped on right hand side. Central door with rectangular fanlight, flanked by twelve-paned sashes with horns. Three matching windows to first floor. Part, mid C19 railings and dwarf wall to street frontage.	331397	187353	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
3010	182 Commercial Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport, GWENT	Has replacement, horned sashes without glazing bars. Has later, two storey, square, projecting bay on extreme left hand side and central ground floor window has dropped cill to form a glazed casement door. Original cast railings in Greek Revival style survive to frontage.	331390	187363	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
3028	109 Lower Dock Street, Pillgwenlly, Newport, GWENT,	Mid C19 Masonic Hall	331615	187494	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
3081	Former West Usk Lighthouse	A light was first exhibited here in 1821, and the lighthouse was designed by James Walker, the first he designed as consultant engineer to Trinity House. It was built by Ben Batchelor and John Williams of Newport. The present form of the building, in which accommodation is wrapped around the central tower, is probably the result of later modification: a publication of 1871 dates the lighthouse to 1867, and it seems likely that the central tower (the lighthouse proper) was all that was built in 1821, and that the dwellings surrounding it were added later (in 1867). The lighthouse had been taken out of use by 1922 and is now a private residence and guest house.	331115	182882	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
16955	Pavilion and attached Conservatories	Built 1910, by Thomas Mawson, landscape architect, also responsible for design of the park. Built from stone quarried in the construction of the park; the work was commissioned as unemployment relief.	330608	187169	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
16956	Terracing below Pavilion and Conservatories	Built 1910, by Thomas Mawson, landscape architect, also responsible for design of the park. Built from stone quarried in the construction of the park; the work was commissioned as unemployment relief.	330630	187164	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17101	Home Farm	The Home farm is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones. Included for group value with other listed items at Tredegar House.	328902	185124	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
17102	The Mill including attached Stable to the South	The Mill is shown on the Estate Map of 1827 by William Jones and the stable range probably dates from late C19. The Mill has original roof structure with oak principals and pegged and trenced purlins remain. C19 drive shafts, drive wheel and fly wheels remain within ground, first and second floors.	328934	185162	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17103	Lesser Barn	he Lesser Barn is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones, as being a continuous barn with what is now known as the Great Barn, measuring 255 feet in length.	328905	185164	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17104	Great Barn	Large, C17 estate barn, truncated at S end by fire in C19. As originally built, unusual by virtue of its extreme length.	328893	185211	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17105	Former Laundry and Dairy to NE of Great Barn	Modernised, early C19 former laundry and dairy. Laundry and Dairy is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones.	328916	185237	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17106	Brewhouse	Former brewhouse, C17 or earlier origins with substantial, later alterations. 'L' shaped plan. Included for group value, notwithstanding conversion, as an early ancillary building at the heart of the Tredegar estate complex.	328868	185192	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17107	Bryans Building and attached boundary walls to S and N	Listed grade II as a surviving example of a stewards house of C17 origins and together with its adjoining walls for its important group value with the Tredegar estate complex.	328868	185161	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17542	Pye Corner Farm	Probable origins as C17 house, rebuilt late C18/early C19, and modernised later C19. Listed as well-preserved farmhouse typical of Gwent levels.	334534	185164	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17544	Fair Orchard	Early C19 house. Group value with adjacent barn.	334557	184848	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
17545	Fair Orchard Barn and attached agricultural buildings	C18 barn with C19 additions to rear. Group Value with Fair Orchard. Listed as part of a good group of regional farm buildings.	334551	184830	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
18173	Baltic Oil Works	Mid C19 warehouse, three storeys, random rubble elevations with ashlar quoining and flat-topped window arches with keystones. Low pitched, slated roof with coped gables. Long elevation is five windows wide, some barred, others with shutters. Ground floor openings with double doors offset to right hand end. Gable end, facing road is three windows wide. Painted advertisement on black painted ground set between second/third floors reads "BALTIC OIL WORKS HENRY MORRIS. LTD BALTIC OIL & GREASE WORKS". Later, two storey range to SE corner of random rubble elevations with brick dressings to windows and quoins, some blocked openings, gabled slated roof.	332120	186824	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18174	11 Cardiff Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Early-mid C19 villa in Greek Revival style. Listed grade II as a good, well-preserved example of a villa in the Greek Revival style and having group value with adjoining No 13 Cardiff Road.	331182	187273	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18175	Catholic Church of St Michael	The Institute of Charity (Rosminian Order) was given charge of the Newport Mission of the Catholic church in 1847. In 1862 the Rev John Bailey and his brother the Rev Michael Bailey moved to the area, acquiring 3 cottages in High Street (now St Michael Street) to use as a chapel and school and later some land nearby, from the Tredegar Estate for the construction of a permanent church. The church was designed by William Gardner of Newport	331813	186813	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18176	183 Commercial Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Has two, twelve-paned sashes with horns. Listed grade II as a locally rare example of a semi-detached pair of early/mid C19 houses, exhibiting Greek Revival influence.	331387	187372	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18177	Public Conveniences	An Edwardian, single storey public convenience. Roughly triangular shaped with flanking entrances, both marked "GENTLEMEN". Constructed of red brick with terracotta detailing and rendered panels	331658	186746	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18178	Malt House	Constructed on the former Penner and Tilley wharves c1898. Formerly the premises of Phillip and Sons, Malsters, who operated a brewery in nearby Lower Dock Street. Now in use as auction house and warehouse.	332332	186809	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
18179	Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock	The Old Town Dock officially opened on the 15th October 1842, and closed in 1929, being infilled in 1932. Constructed to designs by John Rennie the younger (1794-1874), the nationally important engineer, by Dike and Meyrick of Bristol, for the Monmouthshire Canal Company. The dock entrance lock was only the third of its type to have been built in S Wales and is the earliest dock entrance lock to survive.	332236	186734	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18180	108 Lower Dock Street, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Third quarter C19 office building in French style. Understood to have been built in 1882 as the premises of the Board of Trade.	331628	187486	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18182	Waterloo Hotel PH	Substantial Edwardian public house. Present Waterloo Hotel replaced earlier public house on the same site. Opened in 1904.	331555	186240	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
18183	Cattle Market (S range)	Single storey cattle byre, dated 1844. Constructed in 1844 as part of the Tredegar Cattle Market built by Sir Charles Morgan, (1760-1846) who established the Tredegar Wharf Company in Pillgwenlly and who developed Commercial Road and Commercial Street nearby. The important cast-iron work surviving within was manufactured by Homfray at his Tredegar Ironworks. The well-known C H Spurgeon preached here in 1865 to crowds of over 10,000.	331590	187337	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
23134	Cardiff Road Lodge at Belle Vue Park, including attached Gates & Wall	This lodge was for the use of the Park Superintendent; porch altered 1914. Gates from Messrs T Brawn & Co of Birmingham. Two storey lodge. Ground floor in rock-faced stone, upper floor half-timbered; modern tiled roof.	330714	187067	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
23136	Rustic Tea House	Wooden structure with hipped tiled roof supported on wooden pillars. Five bays by two of segmental arches with rails above rising to eaves. End bays, and 2 to NW, have diagonal lattice screens.	330588	187144	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
23137	Waterloo Road Gatepiers & Gates to Belle Vue Park	Rock-faced stone gate piers with cap stones support elaborate iron gates with Newport Borough arms.	330527	187175	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
23149	Gates and Gatepiers at SW Corner of Belle Vue Park	The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gate piers. The Borough council purchased gates from Messrs T Brawn & Co of Birmingham.	330406	186935	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
87624	Park Junction Signal Box	Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar House, allowed construction in 1805 of the tramroad through Tredegar Park and pillars were erected at the points where it entered, at Park Junction and Pye Corner (Bassaleg). Morgan was entitled to levy tolls on the traffic that passed through the Park and because of the high volume of traffic the length became known as the 'Park Mile' or 'Golden Mile'.	329375	186219	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
87671	Park Junction Signal Box	Built in 1885 by McKenzie and Holland for the Great Western Railway and first shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901. Extended in 1889. The box formerly serviced lines to the south.	329442	186250	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
87735	Milestone at Belle Vue Park	The Newport District Turnpike Trust was established by an Act of Parliament in 1811 for the construction and operation of several Turnpike Roads within the district of Newport. This milestone was erected on the road from Newport to Cardiff and dates from the early C19 development of the Turnpike Road.	330666	187023	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
PGW(Gt)19(NP T) 547	Newport: Bellevue Park				Post-medieval	Significant View	Medium
PGW(Gt)19(NP T)	Bellevue Park	Bellevue Park is registered for its historic interest as a good example of a late nineteenth-century public park remaining more or less intact and having historical associations with the influential garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson (1861-1933). It also has group value with the listed pavilion and conservatories, rustic tea house, terracing, park lodges, entrance gates and boundary walls.	330668	187160	Post-medieval	RHPG Registered Areas	Medium

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
PGW(Gt)48(NP T)	Tredegar Park	Tredegar Park lies to the west of Newport, Gwent. It is registered for the survival of parts of grand late seventeenth-century layout, including garden walls, gatescreen, inorganic parterres and avenue. Recent fragmentation of, and encroachment on, much of the site has precluded Grade I status. There is important group value with Grade I Listed Tredegar House (LB 2902) and with numerous Listed outbuildings together with a range of Listed features related to the park and gardens. To the north-east is the Scheduled Iron Age hillfort (Tredegar Fort) which formed an element of landscape design (MMo84)	328605	186107	Post-medieval	RHPG Registered Areas	Medium
GGAT15482g	Possible Mess Hall, Alexandra Dock	Small rectangular building constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond with a slate pitched gable roof.	331823	185340	Unknown		Unknown
GGAT15483g	Possible air raid shelter, Alexandra Dock	Possible air raid shelter, 2nd world war, shown on map of 1950, constructed of cast concrete with a low, flat roof.	331832	185342	Modern		Unknown
GGAT15486g	No.3 Transit Shed, Alexandra Dock	Large rectangular warehouse facility constructed of red brick laid in English bond with a pitched roof.	332120	185190	Unknown		Unknown
GGAT15525g	Mendalgylf Port Sanitary Hospital, St Woolos	'Medalgylf Port Santiary hospital' depicted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1901).	331337	185083	Post-medieval		Unknown
GGAT15533g	Ty Coch, St Woolos	House depicted on the Tithe Map of St Woolos (1845).	331950	185294	Post-medieval		Unknown
GGAT15534g	Buildings, Alexandra Docks	A series of buildings in Alexandra Dock depicted on the 1st and 2nd Ed OS Maps (1884 & 1901).	331990	185475	Post-medieval		Unknown
GGAT15535g	Building, Alexandra Docks	Small building depicted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1901). No longer extant (Wessex 2014).	332222	185282	Post-medieval		Unknown
GGAT16299g	Shed 'accumulator', Newport Docks	A building/shed built between 1921 and 1950s, labelled 'accumulator 10' on the 1931 map.	331902	185346	Modern		Unknown
GGAT03642g	Findspot, Uskmouth Power Station, Newport	A small number of Roman artefacts found within the estuary clay at the site of Uskmouth Power Station, when under construction. Finds range from the late 2nd to early 4th century AD. It might be noted that within the collection there is nothing which nee	332500	183600	Roman	Findspot	Negligible

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT05689g	Wentlooge Sea Defences, II	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 Linear Reen cut, peat filled, 1.00m deep x 1.40m wide, 0.10m below ground surface. N-S	330850	184640	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT05690g	Wentlooge Sea Defences, III	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 Linear Reen cut, back filled prior to works, 1.00m wide x 1.90m deep, cut from surface. N-S	330920	184450	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT05691g	Wentlooge Sea Defences, IV	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 *Linear Reen cut, peat filled, 0.67m wide x 0.20m deep, 1.80m below ground surface. N-S (T, 004). finds Oak: Quarter-sawn, regular pencil point with flat facets, possible stake for bracing of reen or sluice g	330960	184370	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT05692g	Wentlooge Sea Defences, V	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 Linear Reen cut, modern peat fill, 2.00m wide x 1.0m deep, cut from surface. N-S	330960	184380	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT05693g	SITE: 112	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 Linear Reen cut, modern peat fill, 6.00m wide x 2.00m deep, cut from surface. N-S	331010	184300	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT05694g	SITE: 114	GGAT assessment Wentlooge Sea Defences a416 *Linear Reen cut, modern rubble fill, 2.00m wide x 2.00m deep, 0.60m below ground surface. N-S	331080	184200	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT08890g	New Gout Pill	New Gout Pill, depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1883).	331201	183962	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT08891g	Weir, Wentlooge	A post-medieval weir.	330981	184587	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT09351g	Magazine Thieves Pill	Magazine Thieves Pill visible on the 1887 Ordnance survey map	332200	183700	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT09352g	Magazine between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout	Magazine at Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout visible on 1887 Ordnance Survey Map.	332691	183999	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT09353g	Landing stage, Thieves Pill	Landing stage at Thieves Pill visible on 1887 Ordnance Survey Map.	332225	183725	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT09354g	Windbound Cottage	Windbound Cottage shown at Thieves Pill on the 1887 Ordnance survey mapping	332299	183668	Post Medieval		Low

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT09355g	Mooring Posts, Newport	Mooring posts located on the coast between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout on the 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping	332850	184084	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT09487g	Sea Wall, Gwent Levels	Sea wall depicted on map (1831) following northern bank of former course of the River Ebbw (RSK 2008).	331350	184250	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT12028g	Engine House, Alexandra Dock, Newport	Engine House shown and named as such on 1st ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1884. Engine House associated with the operating of the old dock gates build next to the graving dock. It was a rectangular structure with northwest-southeast alignment with two tanks and b	331923	185360	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT12029g	Graving Dock, Alexandra Dock, Newport	Graving Dock shown and named as such on 1st ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1884 and later ed. OS maps. The dock has been partially infilled but appears to retain its gate.	331870	185420	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15253g	North Lock & Dock Gate, Alexandra Dock	North Lock at North Dock, Alexandra Docks.	331824	185482	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15254g	South Dock, Alexandra Dock	Alexandra South Dock constructed between 1893 and 1919.	331870	185228	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15255g	Old South/East Lock, Alexandra Dock	The South Lock (labelled as 'Old South Lock' on 2nd ed OS Map, 1901) opened in 1893 enabling vessels to reach the South Dock directly from the River Usk. It was renamed the East Lock following the opening of the new South Lock from the Bristol Channel in	332236	185150	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15279g	Timber Structure 5, Cold Harbour Reach	Timber structure, probably part of the original South Lock to Alexandra Dock and dates from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	332396	185223	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15280g	Timber Structure 6, Cold Harbour Reach	Timber structure, probably part of the original South Lock to Alexandra Dock and dates from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	332310	185288	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15281g	Timber Structure 7, Cold Harbour Reach	Timber structure, probably relates to the construction and use of the Alexandra Dock in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	332265	185305	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15282g	Timber Structure 8, Cold Harbour Reach	Timber structure, probably relates to the construction and use of the Alexandra Dock in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	332047	185477	Post Medieval		Low

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT15283g	Timber Structure 9, Cold Harbour Reach	Timber structure, probably part of the original North Lock to Alexandra Dock and dates from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	332004	185539	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15324g	Magazine, Powder House Point	Magazine, visible on the 1921 3rd Ed. OS Map.	332780	184850	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15325g	Mooring Posts, River Usk	Mooring posts depicted on 1st-3rd Ed. OS Maps (1883-1921).	332660	184510	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15347g	Powder House Light, Powder House Point	Lighthouse visible on 2nd and 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1901-1921) named 'Powder House Light'.	332680	184670	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15348g	Jetty, Powder House Point	Jetty visible on the 2nd and 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1901-1921).	332780	184630	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15349g	Landing stage, Powder House Point	Landing stage depicted on 2nd Ed. OS Map (1901).	332690	185010	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT15485g	Group of Workshops, Alexandra Dock	Group of late 19th century locomotive running sheds and engineering workshops.	331975	185375	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT16305g	Junction Cut, Newport docks	A junction cut, 152ft long spanning the 60 ft wide channel between the North Dock and the South Dock.	331809	185321	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT16422g	Boiler House, Alexandra Dock, Newport	This building, first shown as one rectangular building in 1883 (now divided), was probably the boiler house to serve the steam engine/pump house.	331927	185371	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT16544g	Norwegian Seamen's Church (Sjømanns Kirken), Newport	The Norwegian Seaman's mission rented an old church in Newport from the early 1870s and built its own building in 1890. In 1909 the church was relocated to Swansea where it now resides.	332000	185000	Post Medieval		Low
GGAT00263g	Human Cranium and Animal Remains, Alexandra Docks	Alexandra Docks Finds, human skull and animal bones discovered during the construction of Alexandra Dock at Newport in 1910.	331600	184250	Neolithic	Findspot	Negligible
GGAT16451g	Newport Docks Landscape	An Historic Landscape Area characterised by a 19th century North Dock and associated historic dockyard buildings.	331738	185024	Multiperiod	Landscape	Low
GGAT09350g	Uskmouth Power Station WWII Coastal Defence Structures, Uskmouth, Newport	Five structures, located at Fifoots point constructed from brick and concrete. The structures are associated with Second World War coastal defence.	332050	183465	Modern		Low

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT10612g	National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory, Newport	A purpose built facility constructed in 1917 to recycle used artillery cartridge cases and ammunition boxes. The site consisted of a large warehouse sited to the south of the South Dock of Alexandra Docks, Newport. The facility was served by rail lines a	331930	184260	Modern		Low
GGAT15256g	New South Lock, Newport Docks	Opened in 1914 and replaced the Old South Lock (15255g) as the main entrance into the South Dock.	331617	184110	Modern		Low
GGAT15479g	North Lock Structures, Alexandra Dock	Group of offices and workshops, early to mid 20th century in date.	331856	185526	Modern		Low
GGAT15480g	Possible ammunition store or air raid shelter, Alexandra Dock	Possible ammunition store or air raid shelter constructed during the early years of World War II.	331745	185266	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT15528g	Building, Newport Docks	Small building depicted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map of 1901.	331425	185240	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16295g	Engine Shed, Newport Docks	An engine shed, possibly built between 1912 and 1921 when a building is shown in this approximate position.	332030	185370	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16298g	Building, Newport docks	An early 20th century building of uncertain function.	331860	185345	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16300g	Workshop, Alexandra Dock	A single storey rectangular building in pale orange brick with pitched slate roof of slate and red clay ridge tiles. A structure is first shown in this position on the 1901 OS plan and the construction methodology corroborates a date in the early 20th century	332025	185415	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16301g	Building, Alexandra Dock	An Early 20th century building of unknown significance.	332090	185380	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16302g	Welfare Building, Alexandra Dock	A building originally thought to have been constructed as an air raid shelter in WW2, but possibly an outside lavatory instead.	332090	185362	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16306g	Shore end of Jetty 15 & 16, Newport Docks	Shore end of Jetty 15 and 16, Newport Docks.	332020	185474	Modern		Low
GGAT16307g	Offices, Newport Dock	Cartographic evidence suggests this building was built between 1921 and 1950, under the label 'PO and Telephone Call Offices'.	331810	185498	Modern	Building	Low

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT16409g	Building, Newport Dock	This building first appears in the cartographic record in 1950. Two very small structures are shown on the site of its northern end in 1921, but it is not clear if the present building incorporates any of the fabric of these earlier structures.	331830	185442	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16411g	Building II, Newport Dock	One of a pair of squat, rectangular buildings, which are shown at this location on the 1950 map. Building II appears to be an engineering shop.	331936	185457	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16412g	Building, Newport Dock	A small rectangular building, aligned north-south, was present on the site of the east end of this building in 1921.	331872	185481	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16414g	Building, Newport Dock	A small rectangular building, aligned north-south, was present on the site of the east end of this building in 1921.	331931	185501	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16415g	Building, Newport Dock	A small rectangular building, constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond with a pitched roof covered in corrugated asbestos sheeting	331894	185456	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16416g	Workshop, Newport Dock	Built between 1887 and 1901, this building is shown on the map of 1901, and labelled 'workshops' in 1912.	332015	185397	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16417g	Locomotive Shed, Newport Dock	This building, considered to be the one of the original locomotive running sheds, is thought to have been constructed in 1883.	331993	185378	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16418g	Workshop, Newport Dock	A building that is now known as the Plant Workshop, but was originally a train shed / workshop, and the metal rails are still to be seen in the floor, built between 1887 and 1901.	332000	185401	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16419g	Workshop, Newport Dock	An extension to the locomotive shed, visible on map of 1883 and enlarged before 1901.	331967	185360	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16420g	Workshop, Newport Dock	Building now used as a forge, which was built between 1887 and 1901. The 1901 plan also shows a building to the north, still present in 1950, but since lost.	331976	185384	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16421g	Shed, Newport Dock	Cartographic evidence indicates that this building was constructed between 1887 and 1901. It consists of a long, rectangular wooden framed shed clad in corrugated iron sheeting with a pitched roof also covered in corrugated iron	331915	185344	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16423g	Building, Newport	This area is shown on 1883 map as enclosed compound on east side of boiler house and the building appears by 1901.	331939	185379	Modern	Building	Low

HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importan
GGAT16424g	Building, Newport Docks	A building is shown in this position by 1921, but it is thought that the present building has been built on the site of the earlier structure.	331850	185337	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16425g	Building, Newport Dock	Area used as coal reclamation yard in modern times, and it is thought that this building was used to load lorries after coal had been sorted.	332650	184918	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16426g	Transit shed No. 5, Newport Dock	Labelled as 'Warehouses' in 1907 and 'Transit Shed No. 5' by 1921.	332409	184839	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16427g	Boat Construction Shed, Newport Docks	Post 1950, large steel framed boat construction shed	332514	184662	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16429g	Shed, Newport Docks	This building replaces the original sheds that once stood here. Built after 1950 and opened by H. M. Queen Elizabeth in modern design in an area known as the Steel Terminal.	332135	184640	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16430g	Electric Power Station, Newport Docks	A large purpose-built pump house for large lock to north, labelled as a 'Pumping and electric power site' in 1912.	331667	184028	Modern	Building	Low
GGAT16431g	Building, Newport Dock	A building first appears in cartographic record at this location in 1901, but the present building appears to represent a later recladding, or replacement.	331952	185381	Modern	Building	Low
HA1	Central Store Depot	Large square building partially within the PDA first seen on the 1922 OS map.			Modern	Monument	Negligible
HA2	Transit Shed 7	Narrow rectangular building within the PDA first seen on the 1922 OS map.			Modern	Monument	Negligible
HA3	Transit Shed 8	Narrow rectangular building within the PDA first seen on the 1922 OS map.			Modern	Monument	Negligible



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