

Archaeology Wales

Land at The Lawns Club, 11 Kensington Grove, Newport, NP19 8GJ

Heritage Impact and Setting Assessment



By
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Summary

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by David Poole of STP Architects to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Settings Assessments and site visit on land at The Lawns Club, 11 Kensington Grove, Newport, NP19 8GJ, centred on NGR ST 3260 8837. This assessment is made in relation to a proposal for the restoration, conversion of the building to 2 dwellings and the erection of 2 detached dwellings on the site. The proposed development site comprises the building and grounds of 'The Lawns Club': a grade II listed building and a good example of an Italianate villa, within the Kensington Place Conservation Area. It has group value with two other nearby listed buildings, Cambrian House and the Church of St John the Evangelist. Unfortunately, the building has been severely damaged by fire and subsequently neglected. As such, it features on The Council's Register of Buildings at Risk and is subject to a Repairs Notice requiring restoration to its former state.

The guidance offered within Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw 2017) has been utilised within this assessment, which advocates examining the Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values of the historic assets. The guidance within Managing the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017) has also been used in conducting a stage 1 assessment of how the proposed development will impact on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets. Four particular heritage assets had been identified in this instance: The grade II listed buildings of The Lawns Club (LB 18273); Cambrian House (LB 3034); The Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035); and the Kensington Place Conservation Area (WAL/NEWPI Kensington Place).

The proposed development site has medium evidential and historic value at present, due to the poor state of repair, but good cartographic and documentary evidence as well as archaeological potential. A medium aesthetic value is evident due to its reasonably well-preserved setting within the Kensington Place Conservation Area. The communal value of the site is also medium, due to the western part of the site historically functioning as a communal 'Sun gardens' for the terrace on Kensington Place.

The proposed development, as currently designed, will impact upon some of these values, most notably a major impact on the setting and aesthetic value of The Lawns Club and Medium impact on evidential, historic and communal values. There will also be a medium impact on the setting and aesthetic value of Kensington Place Conservation Area with a low impact on the two neighbouring Listed Buildings of Cambrian House and The Church of St John the Evangelist. The development may also provide the opportunity to enhance the historic value of the site through archaeological and building recording, thus mitigating against and off-setting some of the impacts on evidential value.

It should be noted that many of these values will continue to erode if the site is left to deteriorate at its current rate. The proposed development, if sympathetically designed and executed, may provide the opportunity to provide a secure and sustainable long-term future for the building.

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan David Poole o Benseiri STP i gynnal Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Dreftadaeth (HIA), Asesiadau Lleoliadau ac ymweliad safle ar dir yn The Lawns, 11 Kensington Grove, Casnewydd, NP19 8GJ, yn canolbwyntio ar NGR 3260 8837. Mae'r asesiad hwn yn cael ei wneud mewn perthynas â chynnig ar gyfer adfer, trosi'r adeilad yn 2 annedd a chodi 2 annedd ar wahân ar y safle. Mae'r safle datblygu arfaethedig yn cynnwys adeilad a thiroedd 'Clwb y Lawntiau': adeilad rhestredig gradd II ac enghraifft dda o fila Eidalaidd, o fewn Ardal Gadwraeth Kensington Place. Mae iddo werth grŵp gyda dau adeilad rhestredig cyfagos arall; Cambrian House ac Eglwys Sant Ioan yr Efengylwr. Yn anffodus, mae'r adeilad wedi'i ddifrodi'n ddifrifol gan dân a'i esgeuluso wedyn. O'r herwydd, mae'n ymddangos ar Gofrestr Adeiladau mewn Perygl y Cyngor ac mae'n destun Hysbysiad Atgyweiriadau y mae angen ei adfer i'w gyflwr blaenorol.

Defnyddiwyd y canllawiau a gynigir yn Yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Dreftadaeth yng Nghymru (Cadw 2017) yn yr asesiad hwn, sy'n argymhell archwilio gwerthoedd Tystiolaethol, Hanesyddol, Esthetig a Chymunedol yr asedau hanesyddol. Defnyddiwyd y canllawiau o fewn Rheoli Gosod Asedau Hanesyddol yng Nghymru (Cadw, 2017) hefyd wrth gynnal asesiad cam 1 o sut y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio ar bennu asedau treftadaeth dynodedig cyfagos. Nodwyd pedwar asedau treftadaeth penodol yn yr achos hwn: Adeiladau rhestredig gradd II y Clwb Lawns (LB 18273); Tŷ Cambrian (LB 3034); Eglwys Sant Ioan Yr Efengylwr (LB 3035); ac Ardal Gadwraeth Kensington Place (WAL/NEWP/ Kensington Place).

Mae gan y safle datblygu arfaethedig werth tystiolaethol a hanesyddol canolig ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd y cyflwr gwael, ond tystiolaeth gartograffeg a dogfennol dda yn ogystal â photensial archeolegol. Mae gwerth esthetig canolig yn amlwg oherwydd ei leoliad sydd wedi'i gadw'n weddol dda yn Ardal Gadwraeth Kensington Place. Mae gwerth cymunedol y safle hefyd yn ganolig, oherwydd bod rhan orllewinol y safle yn gweithredu'n hanesyddol fel 'gerddi Haul' cymunedol ar gyfer y teras ar Kensington Place.

Bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig, fel y'i cynlluniwyd ar hyn o bryd, yn effeithio ar rai o'r gwerthoedd hyn, yn fwyaf nodedig effaith fawr ar leoliad a gwerth esthetig y Clwb Lawns ac effaith ganolig ar werthoedd tystiolaethol, hanesyddol a chymunedol. Bydd effaith ganolig hefyd ar leoliad a gwerth esthetig Ardal Gadwraeth Kensington Place gydag effaith isel ar ddau Adeilad Rhestredig cyfagos Tŷ Cambrian ac Eglwys Sant Ioan yr Efengylwr. Gall y datblygiad hefyd roi cyfle i wella gwerth hanesyddol y safle drwy gofnodi archeolegol ac adeiladu, gan liniaru yn erbyn ac oddi ar osod rhai o'r effeithiau ar werth tystiolaethol.

Dylid nodi y bydd llawer o'r gwerthoedd hyn yn parhau i erydu os gadewir i'r safle ddirywio ar ei gyfradd bresennol. Gall y datblygiad arfaethedig, os caiff ei gynllunio a'i weithredu'n gydymdeimladol, roi'r cyfle i ddarparu dyfodol hirdymor diogel a chynaliadwy i'r adeilad.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by David Poole of STP Architects to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Settings Assessments and site visit on land at The Lawns Club, 11 Kensington Grove, Newport, NP19 8GJ, (henceforth "the site"), centred on NGR ST 3260 8837 (Figures 1 & 2). This assessment is made in relation to a proposal for the restoration, conversion of the principal building to 2 dwellings and erection of 2 new detached dwellings on the site. The local planning authority is Newport City Council (NCC). The planning application is currently in the consultation stage. The Historic Building Conservation Officer has recommended that (Ref. JJCH/LB/18273):

The restoration of the building is very much welcomed in principle. However, the application lacks some of the detail that would be expected for such substantial work to a listed building...

... the construction of any new dwellings in the grounds is likely to be harmful to the setting of the listed building...

...Planning Policy Wales is clear that '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.'

TAN 24 states that 'It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.'

Cadw's guidance document, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales states that "Applicants for planning permission should provide the local planning authority with sufficient, but proportionate, information to allow the assessment of the likely impact of proposals for development on a historic asset and its setting" and goes on to state that "For the purpose of planning applications — especially complex cases — the definition, analysis and assessment of the setting of a historic asset should be carried out by a qualified and competent expert."

Unfortunately, the applicant has not provided any analysis of the impact of the new dwellings, and they are not even referred to within the submitted Design and Access Statement. As such, it seems that the planning application is invalid and any detailed assessment is premature. Nevertheless, it is clear that they would have a negative impact; not only would they compromise the spacious character of the listed building's original garden setting, one would seriously impinge on views to and from its principal entrance. Furthermore, the choice of watered-down versions of the principal building would result in an unfortunate and unsuccessful competition with it; this seems to be an inappropriate design solution. If development within the grounds is required, consideration could be given to buildings more appropriate to a garden setting or which read as subservient outbuildings. I note that a similar scheme was granted consent under application 01/1287, but this is not extant and was not considered in line with current national guidance.

The proposed development is for the refurbishment of *The Lawns Club*, which is in a rapidly deteriorating state following a devastating fire during the 1990's. The proposals

also include provision for the construction of two 2-storey detached houses in modern materials with attic rooms, within the grounds, either side of the grade II listed building, to the east and the west, as well as associated access, car parking, services etc (Figures 3-6).

This HIA has been undertaken to assess the impact of the proposal on the historic environment and to provide NCC with the information they are likely to need in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in a number of policies outlined in Section 3.1. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance laid out within *Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*, produced by Cadw in May 2017.

2 Site Description

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The proposed development site occupies an area of approximately 0.4 hectares (4,080m²) and comprising the grade II listed building of *The Lawns Club* (LB 18273) within the rump of its gardens which had been approximately twice the size until the construction of neighbouring properties on Kensington Grove and St John Road c1902-20. The properties at the north end of Kensington Grove now form the southern boundary of the site and the rear of properties on the south side of St Johns Road now form the northern border of the site. The site is bordered to the west by Kensington Place and to the east by Eveswell Primary and Nursery Schools. Kensington Court Clinic on Chepstow Road backs on to the SE corner of the site. The site is located within the Maindee area of Newport, and wholly within the Kensington Place Conservation Area (Figure 2). The site had been accessed from the north end of Kensington Grove, although access is currently provided from Kensington Place. It is situated 1.4km east of Newport City Centre and 700m west of Beechwood Park Conservation Area/Registered Historic Park and Garden.

2.1.2 “The Lawns Club” is a grade II listed Italianate villa of circa 1870. It is roughly square in plan with rear wings, now demolished and is similar in style to the nearby Beechwood House. It contributes to the Kensington Place Conservation Area in which it stands and has group value with two other nearby grade II listed buildings: Cambrian House (LB 3034) and the Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035). It was formerly a club, damaged by fire in 1990s and is currently derelict. As such, it features on The Council’s Register of Buildings at Risk and is subject to a Repairs Notice requiring restoration to its former state.

2.1.3 The site sits on the east side of the River Usk, just above the tidal flood plain between the 10m and 20m contours with views towards the city of Newport.

2.2 Geology

According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology comprises rocks of the St Maughans Formation - Argillaceous Rocks and Sandstone, interbedded. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period (BGS 2021).

3 Legislation & Methodology

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1. Applications for planning permission are considered in light of the Welsh Government's land use planning policy and guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Technical Advice Notes and related guidance. Chapter 6 (The Historic Environment) of *Planning Policy Wales, revised edition 10, December 2018* explains that it is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve, and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

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

3.1.3 Guidance covering archaeology and heritage across Wales is set out in *Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment* (TAN 24) (Welsh Government 2017). This provides general advice regarding the impacts of developments on the historic environment. Technical Advice Note 24 elaborates by explaining that when considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains.

3.2 Method

3.2.1 The objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment, by means of the desk-based HIA, Historic Assets Settings Assessment (stage 1) and Site Visit. This work will be undertaken using the guidance laid out within Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, and Managing the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, produced by Cadw in 2017.

3.2.2 This assessment will take full account of the merits of the existing designated heritage assets, including any associated non-designated assets, and their settings. It will gather enough information to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected and assess the impact of the proposals on those assets. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

3.2.3 The Historic Building Conservation Officer has specifically drawn attention to the impact of the proposed development on the settings of the following nearby designated assets:

Listed Buildings:

The Lawns (LB 18273) grade II

Cambrian House (LB 3034) grade II

Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035) grade II

Conservation Areas:

Kensington Grove Conservation Area

3.2.4 The report will assess the impact of the proposed development on the settings of the above designated heritage assets by means of a Stage 1 assessment following the methodology given in the Welsh Government document "Managing the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (Cadw, 2017). The assessment will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made; it will establish the historical significance of the asset, and its relationship to the wider historical environment.

3.2.5 The assessment will consider the following:

a) The significance of the site and existing assets and their setting, including views and their relationship to adjacent and non-designated heritage assets, through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). All designated sites within a 3km search radius will be considered (Figure 7). All non-designated sites within a 1km search radius of the site will be considered (Figure 8).
2. Assessment of all available reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant photographic evidence, including available historic photos.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archives as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.
5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, tithe and early estate maps (as available).
6. Place name evidence.
7. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The potential impact of any proposed development on existing historical assets and their setting.

c) A Stage 1 Assessment on the impact of the proposed development on the settings of the designated heritage assets will consider the following:

1. the details of the location, size and scale of the proposed change or development
2. the location of the identified historic assets
3. Intervisibility of the proposed development with the historic assets.

4 Understanding Significance: Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 General Background (Figures 7-10)

4.1.1 Research for this report into the history and archaeology of the area has examined all sites and previous archaeological studies that are recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, within a 1km search area around the proposed development site (GGAT HER Enquiry Reference 6548). This has been supplemented by further information held within the National Monuments Record (NMR), the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, an examination of historic maps from the 19th and 20th centuries, aerial photographs from 1940 onwards, along with readily available historic maps, documents and references held in local and regional archives and internet resources. What follows is a summary of the general background to the area drawn from these sources.

4.1.2 Prehistory

There is clear evidence for human activity within the search area during the prehistoric period. The find spots of two Neolithic stone axes have been recorded within 1km of the site: at St Julians approximately 550m north of the site (GGATHER 00216g) and at Maindee Camp, approximately 450m ENE of the site (GGATHER 00214g). It has been suggested that Maindee camp (GGATHER 00213g) may itself be the location of a prehistoric enclosure, although medieval ring motte is now the preferred interpretation of the site (Wiggins, 2006, 34). The current site of Newport Bridge is listed in the HER as potentially being the site of a prehistoric ford or crossing (GGATHER 00183g), although no evidence for it remains.

Nevertheless, slightly further afield there are two defended prehistoric enclosures recorded within the 3km search radius, both scheduled Monuments. St Julian's Wood Camp (MM021) lies approximately 1.5km to the NE of the site. It is now barely recognisable as an earthwork, although historic maps indicate that until the middle of the 20th century it comprised nearly three sides of a small playing card shaped enclosure overlooking a bend on the River Usk and would have been in clear view of the Roman Legionary Fortress at Caerleon. It is possible then that it represents the remains of a Roman Signal Station rather than a prehistoric enclosure. Lodge Wood Camp (MM023) lies approximately 2.9km to the north of the site. It is an Iron Age multivallate hillfort crowning a hill overlooking the Roman legionary settlement of Caerleon and enclosing an area of some 2.2ha. Excavation in 2000 indicated that the hillfort was established in the fifth century BC and that it continued in-use, with periods

of abandonment and modification, into the later Roman period in the fourth century AD (coflein site record; <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/93396> accessed 25/05/21).

4.1.3 *Roman*

There was significant activity within 1km of the site during the Romano-British period. The Legionary Fortress of Caerleon lay approximately 2km to the NE on the opposite bank of the River Usk and there was certainly contemporary activity in closer proximity to the site. Antiquarian accounts suggest that St Julians was the site of a Romano-British villa. William Coxe, writing in 1801 claimed that *Great quantities of Roman bricks, coins, and jasper tesserae, or the square dies which formed the mosaic pavements, have been found at St. Julian's* (Coxe, 1801; GGATHER 00225g). An altar slab bearing a dedication to Jupiter Dolichenus dating to AD161-9 is also recorded for St Julians, found in 1653 but now lost (GGATHER 02836g; RIB 320 <https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/320> accessed 25/5/21). Furthermore, a third brass (small bronze coin) of the emperor Theodosius (AD379-395) was found in a garden on Brynderwen Road, approximately 400m north of the site during the 1920's (GGATHER 00217g; Evans, 2001). Three further Roman coins are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database as being found within 1km of the site (<https://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/lat/51.587652278439/lon/-2.9631065041644/d/1/postcode/NP19+8GJ> accessed 07/06/2021).

Further afield, there are 22 Scheduled Monuments within the 3km search radius dating from the Romano-British period. These all relate to separate elements and sites associated with the Roman Legionary fortress at Caerleon approximately 2km to the north of the site on the opposite bank of the River Usk. These represent the remains of a vast and magnificent Roman legionary fortress underlying the modern town of Caerleon. The Roman name for the settlement was *ISCA*, named for the Usk or Wsyg. It was established in about 75 AD as the base for the Second Augustan Legion - *LEGIO II AUGUSTA*. The fortress lay at the centre of an extensive settlement fringed by cemeteries, covering in all, an area of approximately 100ha. It was occupied throughout the Roman period and its ruins dominated the town well into the Middle Ages. There have been extensive excavations and geophysical survey, which have revealed the plan of the fortress and its arrangement of buildings. The fortress was rectangular in form with rounded corners, its walls enclosing an area of some 9.2ha. The remains of the fortress walls and ramparts can still be seen on the south-west side, where they overlook the massive ruins of the amphitheatre (NPRN 95650) and the site of the parade ground or Campus (NPRN 275996). An extensive civil settlement (NPRN 301891) surrounded the fortress on all sides apart from the north-east, and from the fortress roads ran northwards towards Brecon (NPRN 306000) and westwards towards Cardiff (NPRN 307253). A further road (NPRN 307871) passed through the settlement at Bulmore, 2.0km to the east (NPRN 307884), before heading towards the city of VENTA at Caerwent (Coflein site record; <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/95647/> accessed 25/5/21).

4.1.4 Early Medieval/Medieval

The centuries following the end of Roman administration in the late 4th/early 5th century, and likely abandonment of villa sites, are thinly documented. Any pre-Norman settlement in Caerleon would have been located within the ruins of the Roman fortress. There is limited archaeological evidence for such occupation (Evans & Metcalf, 1991, 54). There is a group of church dedications in the area for the early Christian Martyrs saints Julian and Aaron. The site of the medieval chapel of Saint Julian (GGATHER 00211g) is thought to have lain approximately 1.5km to the north of the proposed development site, on the bank of the River Usk, that of St Aaron a little further, to the north of Caerleon (GGATHER 00653g). These names are first mentioned in the Llandaff charters, LL225 (Circa AD 862) and are considered sufficiently distinctive to associate them with St Julians in Newport (Evans, 2003).

There is a further possible early medieval site directly adjacent to the proposed development site at Ffynnon Efa or Eves Well (GGATHER08140g). Eves Well Farm is recorded bordering the site to the SE on the Christchurch Tithe Map of 1840. However, the OS 1ST Series map of 1833 suggests that the location of the well itself may have been approximately 250m further east on the north side of Chepstow Road. It is considered among a class of wells named apparently after secular people, some of whom may have been local or minor saints. Regardless of the dedication, the location of a well or spring just above the tidal flood plain of the River Usk, and on a south or south-west facing slope, is likely to have made this location a potential focus for settlement at any time in the past.

It is interesting to note that *The Maindee* (GGATHER 00215g), the original house from which the suburb gets its name, was located in a similar topographical position to Eves Well, but 500m to the ESE. The original buildings are depicted on the Christchurch tithe map of 1840 and appear to be associated with a moated enclosure, suggesting it may have been the site of a medieval moated manor.

Any pre-Norman settlement in Newport would have been centred on the area around St Woolos Church which was also close to where the first Norman Castle was constructed before 1132 AD. The castle was moved to its present site prior to 1186 when the town became the centre of the Lordship of Newport. The town gained an Augustinian Friary in 1377 and a charter in 1385. It continued to flourish into the 15th century despite being sacked by Owain Glendower in 1402 (Maylan, 1991, 8).

The economy of the wider region was largely agrarian during the medieval period, and this has left little trace in the archaeological record. Only three sites are listed in the Historic Environment Record as potentially medieval within a 1km search area of the site; An open field system at Beechwood, 400m east of the site at ST328886 (GGATHER 05079g); A medieval field called Constables Mead which formed part of the demense lands of the Lordship of Lliswery is recorded nearly 1km west of the site at ST 316886 (GGATHER 09368g); the unknown find spot of an undated iron spear head is recorded as potentially being within the search radius (GGATHER04026g).

Maindee Camp, approximately 450m ENE of the site (GGATHER 00214g) is thought to be the site of a medieval ring motte (Wiggins, 2006, 34). Its position is well suited to being a defensive site, located on a small promontory defined by small valleys at Eveswell to the west and Maendee to the east. This site overlooks the Lower Usk with good views towards Newport Castle to the west and the mouth of the River Usk to the south. The settlement pattern of the search area is likely to have been consistent with that for the Lower Usk Valley as a whole, which comprised a series of isolated settlements located on the promontories overlooking the Usk River (Maylan, 1991, 9). The site formed part of the medieval parish of Christchurch with the village centre and church located 2.25km further along the promontory to the ENE.

4.1.5 *Post Medieval/modern*

The post medieval period was one of great expansion in the region in terms of both the economy and the population. This is clearly reflected in the Historic Environment Record which lists 27 sites dating from the Post-Medieval or Modern periods within a 1km search radius of the proposed development site, out of 44 sites in total.

The Ordnance Survey 1st series map of 1833 and the Christchurch Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 9) shows that the settlement pattern of the area east of the Usk remained one of dispersed farmsteads in the early 19th century. The growth of Newport on the west side of the Usk during the 19th century was connected to the industrial revolution in the Welsh valleys and the construction of the Monmouthshire canal in 1793 which terminated in Newport. Goods were sent to Newport along the canal for transfer to ocean going vessels. This necessitated the construction of new wharves in the town and then further expansion to the south of the town following the extension of the canal in 1806. Expansion of the wharfage continued in to the mid and late 19th centuries with the construction of the first floating dock in 1842, its subsequent expansion and then the construction of the Alexandria Docks in 1865. This huge increase in commercial activity in Newport led to an associated rise in the urban population and the expansion of the settlement, first to the south around the new docks and then east across the River Usk into the East Ward, Barnardtown and Maindee (Maylan, 1991, 9).

The OS 1st series map of 1833 indicates that Industrial development on the east side of the river was initially limited to that associated with maritime activity, such as rope walks located east of Usk Bridge. Piecemeal housing development was limited to a few cottages around Fair Oak Common at that time. In fact, subsequent urban expansion east of the River in the later 19th century at Barnard Town made full use of the former Fair Oak Common. The east bank of the Usk developed further as an industrial area during the late 19th century; including wharves served by the East Usk Railway; brick works, a foundry, salt ponds, timber yards and sawmills; as well as the Rodney Parade sports ground established in 1877.

By the time of the 1883 Ordnance Survey County Series maps Maindee had become a substantial suburb and *The Lawns* (LB 18273), constructed circa 1870, marked the eastern edge of suburban expansion at that time. The 1:500 scale OS map of 1883-4

(Figure 10) shows that the house originally had a square plan with a symmetrical double bayed southern frontage and a Belvedere tower to the west front. The Georgian terrace at the southern end of Kensington Place was built in the 1850s as was the Italianate grade II listed villa of Cambrian House (LB 3034). Maindee gained its parish church, the grade II listed St John's Church (LB 3035), constructed c. 1859-66. The Eveswell name was preserved in *Eveswell House* and *Eveswell Terrace*, both on Chepstow Road. The original Maindee house was replaced c. 1850 with a new mansion but with the original kitchen being retained as the cellars of the new mansion (GGATHER 00215g). This mansion was itself replaced by terraced housing during the inter-war period. To the east of *The Lawns*, former agricultural land and its associated dispersed post-medieval farmsteads as shown on the 1840 tithe map, were being replaced by Georgian and Victorian mansions set in their own landscaped parks and gardens. Examples include the grade II listed *Beechwood House* (LB 3109), approximately 700m east of the site, built circa. 1877-8.

By the turn of the century Newport east of the river had expanded further to the northeast towards St Julians as well as southeast around the East Usk Railway and the new Usk Chemical works at the Great Western Wharf. To the east of *The Lawns*, St Johns Road had been extended with new housing constructed on either side as well as new boys' and girls' schools on the site of the current Eveswell Primary and infants School.

By the time of the OS county series maps of 1922 urban expansion had continued unabated eastwards along the main routes of Chepstow Road as far as the former hamlet of Somerton, and Christchurch Road as far as Beechwood Park. To the south of Chepstow Road, the housing comprised regularly spaced Edwardian Terraces running N-S, perpendicular to the main road, linked by Conway Road which ran parallel to the railway. This development incorporated the site of the former Maindee House and parts of Somerton Common. Development to north along Christchurch Road was less regular, included detached and semi-detached suburban villas and incorporated the former Gaer Wood and Maindee Camp.

The OS County Series 1:2,500 scale map of 1937 indicates that the flat roofed extension to the southeast corner of *The Lawns Club* was added at some time between 1922 and 1937. John's 1938 Newport Street directory indicates that the building had become the Maindee Labour Hall Club and Institute by that time suggesting that the flat roofed extension was constructed for that purpose.

During the inter war period suburban expansion continued east beyond Beechwood Park in the form of housing estates typical of the period comprising semi-detached houses arranged around a geometrically designed street plan.

4.2 Development of The Lawns and Kensington Place.

4.2.1 The Christchurch Tithe map and apportionment of 1840 indicates that the proposed development site comprised a group of fields associated with Eveswell Farm at that time. The farm buildings appear to have been located approximately where

the southern site boundary now runs. The farm buildings were arranged in a courtyard plan, open to the east with the farmhouse on the south side and barns arranged around the north and west sides. Access was along a short track running north from Chepstow Road. The west side of field 722 was defined by a small stream which ran south from Gaer Wood and emptied in to Liswerry Pill, close to its confluence with the Usk.

Table 1. Extract from the Christchurch Tithe Apportionment 1840

Field No.	Owner	Occupier	Field name	Use
721	George Jones	Henry Knight		Pasture
722	George Jones	Henry Knight		Arable
723	George Jones	Henry Knight		Orchard
724	George Jones	Henry Knight	Eves Well Farm	Homestead

4.2.2 The development of the site began in the 1850's with the development of the Georgian Terrace at the south end of Kensington Place. The linear garden which now forms the western boundary of the site, along the east side of Kensington Place was originally designed as 'sun gardens' for the 14 terraced houses opposite, a feature typical of the Regency period and popular in Bath and Bristol but rare in Wales (Newport City Council; Kensington Place CA Appraisal). The development of the grade II listed Cambrian House and The Church of St John the Evangelist were also begun during the 1850's, but *The Lawns* was not constructed until circa 1870. This might be because the site of *The Lawns* occupied an orchard and buildings associated with the former Eves Well Farm, which may have still been occupied when Kensington Place and St John's Road were built on the surrounding fields.

4.2.3 *The Lawns* is an Italianate Mansion in a broadly similar style to other buildings in Kensington Place, but on a much larger scale. Built in brick and clad with rusticated Bath stone ashlar the building had prominent bays, large sash windows and a belvedere tower. The Lawns is set back from Kensington Place and sits within its own grounds. It is likely that the former courtyard farm buildings of Eves Well Farm were demolished immediately prior to its construction. The detailed OS plan of 1883 (figure 10) indicates that the House was constructed on top of a series of terraces which seemed to mark the northern boundary of site of the former Eveswell Farm buildings. The northern most of these terraces survives in an altered state today, but the southern terrace has been subsumed into the northern part of Kensington Grove.

4.2.4 The plan of the current building is essentially the same as that recorded on the 1883 OS County Series 1:500 scale map (Figure 10), excepting that the flat roofed extension to the south and east facades was added between 1922 and 1937, and that the former north projecting service wing was removed, following the fire in the 1990's.

4.2.5 Although *The Lawns* is not specifically mentioned by name on Butchers 1876 Newport Street Directory, the order in which properties on Kensington Place are listed, when compared to the OS County Series maps of 1883, indicates that the property likely served as the residence of Thomas Benjamin Batchelor in 1876 (<http://www.newportpast.com/records/directories/butchers1876> accessed 03/06/21). Tom Benjamin Batchelor (1815-76) became a leading figure in the commercial world

of Newport, and served as Mayor of the town, in 1850 (<https://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2020/12/439-batchelor-of-combe-florey-house.html> accessed 03/06/21). In subsequent directories the property is listed as Maendee Lawn, 177 Chepstow Road, occupied by Richard Searle (John's 1897 Newport Street Directory); Maindee Lawn, 175 (sic) Chepstow Road, occupied by Charles Owen Lloyd (Johns 1914 Newport Street Directory); Maindee Labour Hall Club and Institute, 11 Kensington Grove, Clifford Wood, Steward (Johns 1938 and 1946 Newport Street Directories).

4.2.6 The grounds originally extended south to Chepstow Road, although the southern part was removed in the early 20th century for the construction of the Edwardian Terrace at Kensington Grove. Prior to this the House had been positioned to have commanding views to the south and west over the Usk towards Newport. The grounds were enclosed by a stone wall with a coach house and stable yard to the NW corner. The main entrance drive entered the ground from the south end of Kensington Place and led to a turning circle outside the west front of the house. The property could also be accessed by foot across the sun garden running along the east side of Kensington Place. The south, east and north sides of the grounds were given over to Lawns interspersed with trees and a network of formal paths. To the east was a further walled garden with glass houses built against the south facing wall.

4.2.7 At some time between 1902 and 1920 the southern part of the grounds was detached, and Kensington Grove constructed. The main entrance to the grounds was diverted from Kensington Place to the north end of Kensington Grove at this time. This entrance still led to the original turning circle outside the west front of the house. The site of the former coach house and stables in the NW corner was also sold and a short row of Edwardian Terraced houses constructed at the west end of St Johns Road (numbers 27-37). At some time between 1922 and 1937 a new outbuilding was constructed close to the north façade of the main house and the flat roof extension appended to the south east. The OS plans dated 1956-7 show that another small plot of land on the south side of St Johns Road had been detached for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses (numbers 25a and 25b). The main house is recorded as being *The Lawns Club* on these plans. Finally, between 1965 and 1970 a final detached house was constructed on St Johns Road (*Gleason*) and the former walled garden became incorporated into the property *Ffrwd Vale* fronting on to Chepstow Road (Now part of Eveswell School), resulting in the house and grounds reaching their current layout.

4.3 Designated Archaeological assets

Designated archaeological assets in the surrounding area have been examined, based upon data provided by Cadw.

4.3.1 Conservation Areas (Figure 11)

Conservation Areas, introduced by the Civic Amenities Act in 1967, are defined as "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Planning Authorities are required to give special attention to preserving and enhancing Conservation Areas. Planning consent

must also be gained for a wider range of developments, as well the demolition of buildings, and additional controls over trees, and such requirements are laid out in the legislation highlighted in Section 3.1.

There are 13 Conservation Areas within the 3km search radius and 2 within the 1km search radius: Kensington Place and Beechwood Park.

The proposed development site lies wholly within the Kensington Place conservation area, which lies within the jurisdiction of Newport City Council and was designated in 1995. It lies south of Woodland Park and approximately 1.5km east of the Town Centre conservation area and 0.5km west of Beechwood Park conservation area and comprises several distinct elements located in Kensington Place, St. John's Road and Chepstow Road with many of the buildings dating from circa 1850 - 1880. The most notable single architectural element is the long 2 – 3 storey Italianate terrace to the west side of Kensington place. Other important elements include the grade II listed buildings of The Church of St John The Evangelist, Cambrian House and The Lawns (Newport City Council Conservation Area Appraisal; <http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Planning-Housing/Planning/Conservation/Conservation-areas/Kensington-Place.aspx> accessed on 27/05/21).

4.3.2 Listed Buildings (Figures 12 & 13)

There are 284 listed buildings within 3km of the site, the majority of which lie within Newport City Centre or Caerleon (Figure 12). Of these only 8 lie within 1km of the site (Figure 13) all of which are grade II apart from the grade II* George Street Bridge (LB 25847) which spans the River Usk approximately 950m SW of the site. Of the remaining seven, three lie within 100m of the site and have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development; The Lawns Club (LB 18273); The Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035); and Cambrian House (LB 3034).

The Lawns Club (LB 18273) listed building lies within the site itself and will be subject to restoration conversion to two dwellings as part of the proposed development. The Cadw Listed Building Description is as follows:

History

Italianate villa of circa 1870. Shows on first edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed 1881 very much as at present, roughly square with rear wings. Perhaps by Habershon and Pite, architects, who designed nearby Beechwood House in similar style. Formerly a club, damaged by fire in 1990s and currently derelict.

Exterior

Italianate villa. Built of Bath-stone ashlar; shallow-pitched Welsh slate roof with deep eaves and dentilled cornice. Rusticated quoins, cornice bands between floors. Windows are mainly boarded up but sashes where visible. 2 storeys and cellar and 3-storey porch tower. Symmetrical design to 3 bay S front of central windows flanked by canted bays: the central first floor window is tripartite with cambered head; square headed ground floor window with prominent keystone; the bay windows have long lights and shouldered architraves. Left frontage (W) has panelled chimney breast over 2 storeys and 3-storey belvedere tower with

pyramidal slate roof with dentilled eaves and bracketed cornice band below; windows are cambered-headed: paired long windows to upper stage, middle stage has 2 windows to S, single window to W with tall keystone; on ground floor are 3 close-set windows with prominent keystones; to S is the tall entrance doorway with shouldered architrave and keystone. To left rear (NW) a single window range. Right (E) elevation has single-storey 3-window bay, above this, chimney breast, 2 windows, and advanced bay with window to each floor. To rear, further bay with single square headed window to each floor. C20 flat-roofed extensions to rear.

Reasons for Listing

Listed as good example of an Italianate villa, contributing to the Kensington Place Conservation Area. Group value with Cambrian House and the Church of St John the Evangelist (Cadw Listed Building Description, <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=18273> accessed 28/05/21).

The above listed building description explicitly states that *The Lawns* has group value with the neighbouring listed buildings of Cambrian House and The Church of St John. These two heritage assets have also been specifically mentioned in consultation letters from Cadw and Newport City Council as being at risk of damage to their setting.

The Listed building for **The Church of St John the Evangelist** (LB 3035) is as follows:

History

Built by Prichard and Seddon 1859-66 to serve the developing area of Maindee, a suburb of Newport comprising areas of modest terrace housing at river level and grander terraces and detached villas on the hillside. Steeple not extant was designed by J Coates Carter in 1911; photograph of that date shows building without the upper storey of the tower, the building finishing at main roof level. N aisle was added at same date. The church suffered some bomb damage and was more severely damaged by an arsonist in 1949 and subsequently restored. The capitals and chancel arch were designed to have been enriched with foliage moulding which was never carried out and the restoration repeated this unfinished quality.

Exterior

Large parish church in Geometric Gothic Revival style. Built of coursed Old Red sandstone rubble with Bath-stone dressings creating a decorative polychrome effect, particularly on window surrounds, voussoirs, quoins and with plentiful banding especially on tower; hoodmoulds with stops, some of which reputedly depict local personalities, and a continuous stepped sill-band. Steeply pitched Welsh slate roof with stone corbels and apex crosses. Wide and elaborate W front with tall and wide tower at SE adjoining S aisle with narrow S porch, nave with W porch and N aisle, the 3 main units with separate pitched roofs of almost the same height and width. Chancel not separate from nave extends to E.

Tower is 3-storeyed with crocketed pinnacles and gargoyles at each corner; originally intended to support a spire; blind arcading to parapet, tiered buttresses with offsets at corners and polygonal staircase tower at SW, spurred above a deep battered plinth. Tall paired pointed stone latticed lights to the belfry; very narrow paired lights interrupted by a platband to tower chamber on floor below; tall lower storey with W window. W gable end to nave has a very decorative long window comprising paired lights each with trefoil tracery head, separated by a cusped niche, and a large tracery roundel composed of small roundels set within a cusped star. Projecting W porch has a very steep pitched roof, with blind roundel in apex; wide pointed arched moulded entrance with short columns set on flight of steps, flanked by small gabled buttresses set at right angles; cusped doorway. Large NW window has similar cusped roundel tracery; below is a flat roofed embattled entrance porch to N aisle with door to side. S porch is similar to W. S aisle windows have two slender lights and a cusped tracery roundel; a buttress divides off the E bay. SE window similar to NW. The E window using the same motifs is the most elaborate of all: five lights with a complex tracery design of roundels and cinquefoils. Entrance to remodelled N aisle at NE. N windows are similar to S but hard against boundary.

Interior

Interior has a steeply pitched boarded roof with scissor trusses, painted side panels and grid ventilators. 4-bay N aisle arcade, 3-bay S, with hoodmoulds to the pointed arches, block corbels, bulbous capitals. The N aisle is now divided off to form an enclosed room with low ceiling, scissor truss open roof visible above; S aisle has a high plain W archway with pyramidal buttress adjacent leading to baptistry and to S entrance, timber grid to ceiling; the font by Seddon in Geometric style has a hexagonal bowl on a short stem with pyramidal panels to plinth; door at SW leads to tower. Chancel arch is wide, high and lightly moulded. Chancel has fine stained glass in E and SE windows, the E window originally 1865 by Chance Brothers and Co restored after bomb damage 1952: elaborate iconography incorporates the Ascension, major scenes from Life of Christ, figures of the Evangelists; SE window of 1873 by Samuel Evans has scenes from the life of St John the Evangelist; other windows have plain diamond quarries. Unusual mosaic floor to chancel and coloured encaustic tiles to sanctuary. Aumbry recess to N and wooden sedilia to S. Organ at N by Norman and Beard 1918. Most of the chancel and sanctuary furnishings are in light wood and date from the 1950s restoration.

Reason for designation

Listed as large and dominating mid C19 parish church by well-known S Wales architects in a strongly Geometric style. Group value with The Lawns and Cambrian House. (Cadw Listed Building Description, <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=3035> accessed 28/05/21).

The Listed building description for **Cambrian House** (LB 3034) is as follows:

History

Part of the mid-C19 development of the suburb of Maindee comprising modest terrace housing at river level and more stylish terraces and villas on the hillside. Built 1854 for Thomas Spittle who developed the Cambrian Foundry on a site known as Spittlespoint. He also owned works on the E bank of the Usk where 3 iron ships were launched. First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the plan of the house very much as at present with the rear service wing, the long W wing with verandah and long flight of steps to front; also shown but not extant is a fountain and turning circle to front garden below. When listed the building was a hotel; it is currently the headquarters of a medical foundation.

Exterior

Italianate villa, one of several in this planned mid-C19th Newport suburb development. Built of stone rendered with stucco, painted, with a plinth of coursed rock-faced stone with tooled quoins; Welsh slate roof with iron apex finials, overhanging eaves with moulded brackets and decorative bargeboards. 3 storeys with a taller slender belvedere porch tower with pyramidal roof; also basement. Raised quoins and decorative banding between floors extending over first floor windows to form semicircular hoodmoulds. Windows are mostly horned sashes with largish panes, a number are round-arched, or with round-arched surrounds, many paired, the main ones separated by capitals with Corinthian columns. Main S facing frontage comprises two bays, the right gabled and projecting, each with a single window range and with the porch tower in the angle between them. This is approached by a steep flight of 13 nosed stone steps bordered on both sides by a ramped rendered wall which sweeps upwards to frame the porch in the form of giant inverted brackets; round-arched entrance doorway has slender columns and heavily bracketed cornice, carved enrichment to brackets and spandrels. On ground floor to left (W) of porch and extending round the primary bay of the S frontage is a wide iron verandah comprising an arcade of slender columns and semi-circular arches, rosette frieze and decorative spandrels; a shallow pitched roof with boarded ceiling, swept eaves and front balustrade. Attic windows are small and paired; larger to the belvedere tower which has a small iron balustraded and bracketed balcony at main eaves level; first floor windows are paired to left and tower, tripartite to the right wing which also has a canted bay window to ground floor with heavy moulded cornice; ground floor window to left under balcony is also tripartite with Corinthian capitals and incorporating a French door. W garden frontage is also of two bays, one gabled and slightly projecting; here the recessed bay has a small canted bay window with hipped roof. Hipped roof 2-storey service wing to rear and further later small infill extensions.

Interior

Interior has an L-shaped central hallway with reception rooms to right and left and staircase rising at right angles to rear. Some moulded plasterwork, marble fireplaces and shutters are retained. Reception room front right has a heavy ceiling rose and frieze with convulvulus motif. Hall has bracketed arches, billet

moulding and a cantilevered dogleg staircase with cast iron balusters and a wreathed handrail; large window of 2 round-arched lights with Corinthian capitals, ball-flower mouldings and margin glazing. Eared architraves to the doors which are mostly 4-panelled.

Reason for designation

Listed as a fine example of a mid-C19 villa, representative of this favoured style in this Newport suburb development; group value with the church of St John the Evangelist and The Lawns (Cadw Listed Building Description, <https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=3034> accessed 28/05/21).

4.3.3 Landscapes

The site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape Area, and no registered Historic Landscape Character Area lies within 3km of the site. The nearest Registered Historic Landscape to the site is the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Area (HLW (GT) 2) which lies, at its nearest point, approximately 3.6km to the south.

The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape Character Area of Newport Urban East (NWPRTL025). This is a large aspect area notable for its urban landscape of the 19th and 20th centuries. Its archaeological interest lies in the potential for buried remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards as well as surviving buildings and structures. The overall historic value of this aspect area was categorised as Moderate: The suburbs to the E of the Newport Bridge represent a series of residential developments laid out from the mid-19th century through to the 1950s, some elements being of moderate architectural and historical interest (https://landmap-portal.naturalresources.wales/view_survey.php?survey_id=7055 accessed 28/05/21).

These Landmap areas are not designated landscapes but contain objective and subjective information designed to enable landscape quality to be taken into account in decision making.

4.3.4 Parks & Gardens (Figure 14)

Five registered historic parks and gardens lie within 3km of the site; Bellevue Park (Gt19) lies 2km to the SW of the site; Nos 15 and 17 Stow Park Circle (PGW (Gt) 58(NPT)) lies 2.8 km to the WSW; St Woolos Cemetery (Gt38) lies 2.9km to the WSW; and Bryn Glas (Gt20) lies 2.1km to the north. The final Registered Historic Park and Garden is the closest to the site: Beechwood Park (Gt18) which lies approximately 500m east of the site.

Nevertheless, despite the proximity, the two are not inter-visible due to intervening urban buildings and the gardens will not be affected either directly or indirectly by the development.

4.3.5 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 7)

Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development area. There are 27 SMs within a 3km search radius of the site and none within 1km of the site. The nearest SM is Newport Castle (MM009) located 1.4km west of the site.

There is no known link between these sites and the proposed development area and While Newport Castle may be visible from parts of the development site, the site is indistinguishable from the surrounding suburbs when viewed from the Castle.

4.4 Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Photos 1-7, Figure 9)

4.4.1 Aerial Photos

The Central Register for Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) is currently in the process of being transferred to the RCAMHW. It is not possible to access this collection at this time. 48 oblique aerial photographs of Newport and the docks are available to view through the Britain from Above Project (<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/> accessed 28/05/2021), although none of them are of sufficient detail to add any useful information to this report. No images of the site are available to view on the Coflein website (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/304381?term=the%20lawns> accessed 28/05/21). The Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos holds vertical images taken close to the site, although they are not currently available for viewing (<https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/location/zknmg171/> - accessed 07/06/2021).

Historic imagery is available on Google Earth from 2001. These images document the buildings decline following the fire during the 1990's. The earliest available detailed image dating from 1st January 2001 shows the roof still largely intact around the south and west sides of the buildings, in subsequent photos the roof has been completely removed and the building is progressively being overrun by vegetation. (https://earth.google.com/web/@51.59013674,-2.97424808,17.97507096a,215.27739034d,35y,-0h,0t,0r?utm_source=earth7&utm_campaign=vine&hl=en). Images dating from 2004 show the foundations of two detached buildings to the SW and SE of *The Lawns*, whose construction had begun and then been stopped. Images dating from 2006 show that the foundation walls had been knocked back by that time leaving just the concrete pads.

4.4.2 Lidar (Figure 15)

Lidar data at 1m DSM is available for the site area (Figure 15). The main garden terrace is clearly visible as an earthwork. It is possible that this terrace predates the construction of the house and may relate to the former Eveswell Farm. Other possible garden features may be discernible although the resolution is not sufficient to show any great detail. The foundations of the southeastern new build dating from 2004 is visible to the SE of *The Lawns*.

4.5 Site Visit (Plates 1 – 24; Figure 16)

4.5.1 Introduction

A site visit was undertaken on the 27th May 2021 by Dr Susan Stratton and Steven Cole (AW). Conditions were dry and sunny. The site is located grid ref ST 3260 8837 in the City of Newport.

The site at The Lawns Club, Kensington Grove, Newport NP19 8GJ has been proposed for the restoration conversion of the grade II listed building and the construction of two new detached dwellings either side of it to the east and west.

The site is located within and forms an essential component of the Kensington Place Conservation Area. The site address is now Kensington Grove, although access was originally designed from Kensington Place, on to which the building of The Lawns Club still fronts (plate 1). *The Lawns Club* is a grade II listed building (LB 18273) which became a Labour club and Institute during the mid-late 20th century, a large fire during the 1990's led to extensive damage to the roof and interior and the building has been allowed to fall into disrepair since then. Other significant structures within the Kensington Place Conservation Area on the site include the Church of St John (LB 3035), and Cambrian House (LB 3034; plate 3).

4.5.2 The results of the site visit.

The site is currently accessed via a path which bisects the linear 'sun gardens' running N-S along the east side of Kensington Place (Plates 4 & 5). These gardens are thought to be contemporary with the construction of the Georgian Terrace on the opposite west side of Kensington Place, although it now forms part of the application area. The garden was renovated c. 1995 by the Princes Trust as a community garden. The urn in the southern part of the garden is to commemorate the opening of the gardens by Prince Charles in 1995 (plate 5).

The Lawns Club listed building is set approximately to the centre of the north side of the grounds. It is an Italianate villa, built of Bath-stone ashlar circa 1870. Despite the fire and subsequent dereliction, enough of the roof survives to show that it comprised a shallow-pitched Welsh slate hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves and dentilled cornice. The windows are mainly boarded up or missing. The west front is of 2 storeys with a 3-storey belvedere tower asymmetrically to the centre. It also has a panelled external chimney breast over 2 storeys (plate 6). The tarmac drive in front of the west elevation is on the site of the original late 19th century turning circle, although no evidence for this is apparent on the ground. It is proposed that one of the new detached buildings will be constructed approximately 3.5m in front of the Belvedere tower, to a height of 7.5m (approximately two thirds of the way up the second storey) which will clearly have a significant impact on the setting of the Listed Building as well as that of the Kensington Place Conservation Area (see plate 1 for example).

The tarmac path sweeps around the south elevation of the building. To the SW is the remains of a bonfire containing modern materials suggestive of site clearance, and potentially associated with the clearance of the former southwestern new build from

2004 (plate 7). South of the bonfire is a low modern earthwork bank completely overgrown with brambles (plates 7 & 8). This bank runs E-W and acts as a modern counterscarp to a deep scarp or terrace running along the southern edge of the plot. This scarp or terrace potentially pre-dates the construction of *The Lawns* and may relate to the site of the former Eveswell Farm. Nevertheless, the scale of the feature might also suggest it has been subsequently modified (plates 9 & 10).

The South Front of The Lawns is in a very poor condition (plate 10). Although it was not safe to enter the interior of the building, parts of the interior were clearly visible from outside the south frontage which was largely missing or derelict. The use of steel girders and blockwork has been necessary in order to shore up the structure (plate 11).

The East Elevation has a projecting single-storey 3-window bay. Above this is a panelled external chimney breast, and advanced bay with window to each floor to the north (plate 12). The ground to the east of the East Elevation is flat and covered in brambles, although there is evidence that foundations associated with the abandoned new build from 2004 survive here. As part of the current application, it is proposed to construct a new detached dwelling in this part of the site approximately 5.4m to the east of the East Elevation to a height of 7.5m. This will impact most significantly on view from the east (Eveswell Primary School), which lies outside of the Kensington Place Conservation Area (plate 13), and views from the direction of the former Eveswell House, now Kensington Court Clinic, which is within the Kensington Place Conservation Area (plate 14).

The North facing, or rear elevation has a single window range to the west and a further bay with single square headed window to each floor to the east (plate 15). Twentieth century flat-roofed extensions to the rear have been removed, although evidence of their former existence is preserved on the northern site brick boundary wall (plate 16).

The visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets was assessed during the site visit. The grade II listed Cambrian House (LB 3034) is situated in an elevated position on St. John's Road and is clearly visible from within the southern and eastern parts of the site (plate 17). It is an Italianate villa, complete with belvedere tower, built circa 1854 and currently used as offices. The Lawns, if restored would complement Cambrian House, appearing offset and slightly lower than it when viewed from the south. However, when the site is viewed from Cambrian House, only the eastern part of the site is visible, the remainder obscured by mature trees and housing on the south side of St John's Road (plate 18). It is proposed to construct a new detached house in this eastern part of the site.

The grade II listed Church of St John (LB 3035) is located to the west of Cambrian House and to the NW of *The Lawns*. Only views towards the church from Kensington Grove, which lies outside of the Conservation Area, would be impacted by the proposed development (plate 19). Views toward the site from the Church are restricted by the intervening terrace of houses on the south side of St John's Road (plate 20). Similarly, the setting of the Church within Kensington Place will not be impacted by the proposed development (plate 21). It was not possible to ascend the Church tower during the site visit, but it is expected that the proposed new houses will be visible from the upper part of the tower only. Nevertheless, the setting of the Kensington Place Conservation

Area will be impacted by the proposed development when viewed from Kensington Place itself (plate 22).

The impact of the proposed development was also assessed in terms of its potential visual impact on neighbouring non-designated heritage assets. The closest non-designated site to The Lawns is located at 4 Kensington Place (GGATHER 10674g). The building has been identified as one that was used to house Belgian Refugees during WW I (Crawford, J. 2014). Any visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of this site is currently reduced by the presence of intervening mature trees (plate 23). The site of Eveswell is also listed as a non-designated site of the Historic Environment Record (GGATHER 08140g) although its exact position is not known it is listed as being close to the current Kensington Court Clinic (Formerly Eveswell House) on Chepstow Road. Views towards the site are obscured by the intervening building (plate 24).

The site is not visible from any other heritage assets in the surrounding area.

5 Assessment of Significance

5.1 The proposed development area lies centrally within the Conservation Area of Kensington Place. The most notable single architectural element within the Conservation Area is the long 2 – 3 storey Italianate terrace to the west side of Kensington Place. The setting of this important part of the designated heritage asset is partly bound up with the current development site. The western part of the site occupies a linear garden running along the east side of Kensington Place which is thought to represent the original 'sun gardens' associated with the terrace and therefore form a part of their historic setting. The remainder of the site comprises the remains and grounds of the grade II listed Building *The Lawns Club*. The building is of a similar age (1870) to Kensington Place and a broadly similar design to the terraced houses on the opposite side of the street although the scale of the building is much larger and still retains a sense of its originally spacious setting within its own grounds. The building and grounds then also provide an important contribution to the historic fabric and the setting of the Conservation Area. It is listed as a good example of an Italianate villa, contributing to the Kensington Place Conservation Area. It also has group value with Cambrian House and the Church of St John the Evangelist. The historic setting of *The Lawns Club* has been eroded in a piecemeal fashion since the late 19th century. The grounds have been halved in size through encroachment by late Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing along Kensington Grove and St John's Road, as well as the loss of the site of the former walled garden to the grounds of Eveswell Primary School. The former gardens are overgrown with brambles and the building is in a ruinous state. Nevertheless, enough of the former grounds survive in respect to Kensington Place, that the site still forms an important component of the Conservation Area.

The significance of the proposed development site is therefore assessed on two interconnected levels; the significance of the surviving physical structure of *The Lawns Club* and associated grounds; and the significance of the setting within the Conservation Area.

5.2 Evidential Value

Whilst the basic structure of *The Lawns Club* listed building is in a ruinous state, it retains a clearly identifiable layout that dates from the original construction of the building circa 1870. The loss of the roof and the encroachment of vegetation mean that the building is continuing to deteriorate, although enough currently survives that the development proposals include plans for its re-instatement and refurbishment. The original and eponymous lawn to the south of the building was separated from the property at the end of the 19th century for the construction of terraced housing on Kensington Grove. Furthermore, a walled garden to the east and outbuildings to the north have also been lost in a similar fashion. The rump of the former grounds no longer retains any of the historic features associated with the gardens such as tree lined drives, turning circle, and a network of former garden paths. The decay that has occurred has occurred in a readable way with a series of accurate large scale maps and surveys recording the changes every 20 years or so. The subsequent use and decay of the gardens can be relatively well-charted from 19th-20th century plans, maps and historic photographs, which contributes to its evidential value.

The only major surviving original physical feature, apart from the house itself, is the steep terrace running E-W along the southern end of the site which may actually pre-date the house and relate to the pre-existing Eveswell Farm. The date of origin of this courtyard farm is not known, although it appears on both the Tithe map of 1840 and the OS map of 1833. It is possible that sub-surface archaeological remains relating to these farm buildings survive in this part of the site. It is not clear whether the landscaping of the grounds during the 19th century construction of the house and gardens, has had an adverse impact on the archaeological potential of the southern part of the site. However, the archaeological potential for the remainder of the grounds is low for remains dating from the early to mid-19th century or earlier, due to the fact that the site was used for arable cultivation and orchards at that time. Nevertheless, the general location of the site, on a south or SE facing slope above the floodable part of the Lower Usk valley and close to a natural spring, might suggest that there is the possibility that sub-surface archaeological remains dating from any period from the late Prehistoric onwards, might survive on relatively undisturbed parts of the site.

Evidence for sub-surface remains relating to the late 19th century gardens themselves may also survive in parts of the site, notably to the east where a network of tree lined garden paths is recorded on the 1883 OS map, and the west where the former tree lined driveway and turning circle were located. Nevertheless, it is important to note that potential archaeological remains are likely to have been truncated circa 2004 by the construction of footings for two new detached houses to the east and west of the principal building at that time. Subsequent site clearance may also have partially truncated the most recent archaeological layers. Overall then, the evidential value for previous archaeological activity is low-medium.

5.3 Historical value

The earliest historical reference to the site comes from the will of Thomas Perrin of Eveswell Farm dated 1829, held in the archives of the National Library of Wales (LIGC De ARCHIFAU / ARCHIVES LL1829-28). The Christchurch Tithe map and apportionment of 1840 shows Eveswell Farm as existing in the southern part of the

site and having a courtyard plan, open to the east. The Farm was owned by George Jones at that time and occupied by Henry knight. The land that became the house and grounds of *The Lawns Club* were arable and pasture fields and an orchard belonging to the farm. At that time Eveswell Farm was one of a number of dispersed farms occupying the south and SW facing slopes of the Lower Usk Valley. It is not currently known when Eveswell Farm and this dispersed settlement pattern was first established.

The 1848 Kelly's Newport Directory lists a George Jones as residing on Queen's Parade, Newport and a Jones, G. W., and Company, Ship and Insurance Brokers and Commission Agents, premises at 28, Llanarth street, with a residence at 46, Commercial Street. The same directory also lists Batchelor, T.B. Timber, Slate and Deal merchant and importer. T.B. Batchelor appears to have been the first resident listed in 1876 for the newly built *The Lawn*. Although it is not listed by name on Butchers 1876 Newport Street Directory, the position of the entry for Thomas Benjamin Batchelor indicates that he resided at The Lawns at that time (<http://www.newportpast.com/records/directories/butchers1876> accessed 03/06/21). Tom Benjamin Batchelor (1815-76) became a leading figure in the commercial world of Newport, and served as Mayor of the town, in 1850 (<https://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2020/12/439-batchelor-of-combe-florey-house.html> accessed 03/06/21).

In subsequent directories the property is listed as *Maendee Lawn*, 177 Chepstow Road, occupied by Richard Searle (John's 1897 Newport Street Directory); *Maindee Lawn*, 175 (sic) Chepstow Road, occupied by Charles Owen Lloyd (Johns 1914 Newport Street Directory); Maindee Labour Hall Club and Institute, 11 Kensington Grove, Clifford Wood, Steward (Johns 1938 and 1946 Newport Street Directories).

These documents provide a series of snapshots in to the social and political history of the Maindee suburb of Newport from before it was established right up to the present day. The Gwent Archives are currently closed and no further documents relating to the property are readily available online, nevertheless, once re-opened, the above outline can also provide a basis for further research suggesting that the Historical value of the site is also medium.

5.4 Aesthetic Value

The aesthetic value of the property lies in the fact that it is a good example of an Italianate villa, contributing to the Kensington Place Conservation Area and with group value with Cambrian House and the Church of St John the Evangelist. despite the structural decay and the piecemeal loss of large parts of the former gardens, the house has largely retained a layout similar to its original design. Furthermore, the main terrace on which the house was built remains as open ground around the house, which even when overgrown with brambles, still contributes to the open and essentially late Georgian and early Victoria character of the Conservation Area, particularly when viewed from Kensington Place. The Georgian Terrace on Kensington Place is the most notable single architectural element of the Conservation Area and this is where the most significant views towards the site are from, helping to preserve the mid-19th century aesthetic of the Conservation Area.

Nevertheless, there are some factors which have lowered the aesthetic value of the site. The loss of large parts of the grounds, including the south lawn and eastern walled

garden; the loss of original outbuildings such as the stables block to the NW and the glass houses in the former walled garden, as well as the loss of a service wing projecting north from the west side of the north façade; and the loss of garden features such as a tree lined driveway, turning circle and network of garden paths.

Perhaps the greatest loss to the aesthetic of the site is the decay and destruction of significant parts of the building's interior and substantial parts of the roof following a devastating fire during the 1990's and the subsequent degradation and dereliction of the fabric of the building.

The aesthetic value of the surviving ruins of *The Lawns*, would certainly be improved by the careful restoration of the building, but is currently assessed at medium.

5.5 Communal Value

The majority of the site is located on private land with no formal public right of way through the it, although it had functioned as a community club for approximately 60 years in the mid-late 20th century. The lack of access to, and continued decay of structures has reduced this value for this site, which will continue to reduce with time and further disuse. Nevertheless, the communal value of the site is enhanced by the fact that between the grounds and the public pavement on Kensington Place is a long narrow garden area which historically was the site of the 'sun gardens' for the 14 terraced houses opposite. This is said to be a typical Regency feature popular in places such as Bath and Bristol but rare in Wales (Kensington Place Conservation Area Appraisal). The Prince's Trust renovated this part of the site as a community garden and a decorative urn was installed to commemorate their opening by Prince Charles in 1995. Therefore, the communal value of the site is assessed as medium. The site has recently been fenced off in advance of the proposed development, reducing its communal value. However, if the former Sun Gardens were restored to public access following development, then the communal value of the site could be restored.

6 Assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of Designated Heritage Assets.

6.1 General

6.1.1 The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape (Cadw, 2017, 2). Setting may include a range of factors:

- functional and physical relationships with other structures/historic assets and how these have changed over time
- topographic features that influenced its location
- physical character of the surrounding landscape or townscape, including any formal design or land use
- the original layout of the historic asset and how this has changed
- potential buried or archaeological elements surrounding the historic asset

- views to, from and across the historic asset or place
- formal or planned vistas
- the prominence of the historic asset in views throughout the surrounding area
- views associated with the aesthetic, functional or ceremonial purpose of the asset; for example, defensive sites, beacons or designed landscapes
- historical, artistic, literary, place name, cultural or scenic associations might all contribute to the significance of a historic asset
- other sensory elements — noise or smell associated with the historic asset
- tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness' (ibid, 3).

6.1.2 It should be noted that, following consultation with Cadw and NCC, that it was decided that the use of Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis in relation to this report would not be necessary due to the proximity of the affected heritage assets and the intervening urban landscape.

6.2 *location, size and scale of the proposed development*

6.2.1 The proposed development site occupies a single plot of land measuring 0.4 ha, which amounts to approximately 17% of the Kensington Place Conservation Area. However, a significant part of the proposed development will entail the restoration of the derelict listed building of *The Lawns Club*. This will have a positive impact on the setting of the Kensington Place Conservation Area. The other significant part of the development is the construction of two detached houses, one to the east with maximum dimensions of 15m x 10.75m x 7.5m high located approximately 5.4m east of the east elevation of the listed building; and the other to the west with maximum dimensions of 13m x 10.75m x 7.5m high located approximately 3.5m west of the west elevation of the listed building. The close proximity of the proposed new houses will clearly have an impact on the setting of *The Lawns Club* and the western of the two will also impact on the setting of Kensington Place Conservation Area.

6.2.2 A third aspect of the proposed development will be the construction of two new car parking areas, one to the south with access from Kensington Grove, and one to the northwest, with access across the 'Sun Gardens' from Kensington Place. The southern car park is on the site of the former Eveswell Farm which is set below the terrace on which the current house is constructed, suggesting that the impact on the setting of the *The Lawns Club* will be minimal. There may, however, be an impact on the evidential value of the site relating to potential sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with the former Eveswell Farm. The north-western car park will be on the site of the former turning circle outside the west front of The Lawns. Its current design could be altered to better reflect and enhance the historic setting of the site. However, the new vehicular access across the former 'Sun Gardens' would detract from the setting and the aesthetic and historic value of the Kensington Place Conservation Area. There has historically been pedestrian access to The Lawns across these gardens.

6.2.3 The site visit on the other hand, confirmed that *The Lawns Club* is clearly visible from the Kensington Place Conservation area, when viewed from Kensington Place

itself. There are also partial views of the eastern part of the site from Cambrian House (LB3034). Views from the Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035) are obscured by intervening buildings, however.

6.3 location of the identified historic assets

Listed Buildings

6.3.1 The closest listed building to the proposed development is *The Lawns Club* (LB 18273), an Italianate villa of circa 1870, which lies in the centre of the north end of the site. This principal building is currently in a very poor state of repair and deteriorating rapidly. The proposed development will restore this building, preserving and enhancing it for the future. However, there will also be a considerable visual impact on the setting of the building from the construction of two new detached houses in close proximity to the east and west fronts. The Lawns also lies within the Kensington Place Conservation Area and has group value with the neighbouring listed buildings of The Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035) and Cambrian House (LB3034). There is also the potential for the development to impact on the setting of these heritage assets.

6.3.2 The grade II listed Church of St John the Evangelist (LB 3035), constructed between 1859-66 lying approximately 50m north of the north elevation of The Lawns. The proposed development is not visible from this building at ground level, although clearly visible from the top of the tower.

6.3.3 The grade II listed Cambrian House (LB 3034) is an Italianate villa, complete with belvedere tower, was built circa 1854 for the Newport industrialist Thomas Spittle who owned the Cambrian Foundry. The building is currently used as offices. This landmark building is located 75m NE of *The Lawns Club* listed building and is visible from within the eastern part of the site, although partially obscured by intervening mature trees. The restoration of *The Lawns Club* would have a positive impact on the setting of Cambrian House, although the construction of the eastern new build house may detract slightly from its setting.

6.3.4 Kensington Place Conservation Area

The site lies wholly within The Kensington Place Conservation Area. However, due to intervening urban topography, it is only clearly visible when viewed from Kensington Place itself. The most notable single architectural element of the Conservation Area is the long 2 – 3 storey Italianate terrace to the west side of Kensington Place. The proposed development is clearly visible from this terrace. The former sun gardens which form the western part of the site are also historically associated with the terrace and form part of their setting. The restoration of *The Lawns* will clearly have a positive impact on the setting of the Conservation Area, although the construction of a new detached dwelling 3.5m in front and the construction of a new vehicular access across the sun gardens and associated car parking will impact upon the setting of the Conservation Area.

7 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

7.1 General

The proposed development is for the restoration conversion of *The Lawns Club* to 2 dwellings and the erection of 2 new Detached dwellings in the grounds. There is also proposed to be two associated car parking areas, one on the site of a former car park to the NW of the principal house, and a new car park below the terrace to the south, at the north end of Kensington Grove. The principal house is a grade II listed building in a derelict and deteriorating condition, set within spacious grounds which themselves form part of the Kensington Place Conservation Area. The proposed development will require groundworks associated with the footings for the new buildings, landscaping for the southern car park and access route. This work will potentially have an impact on sub-surface archaeology; the aesthetic spacious setting of the grade II listed principal building; and the Kensington Place Conservation Area. There may also be a minor impact on the setting of the nearby grade II listed Cambrian House (LB 3034). The proposed refurbishment of the principal building may have an impact on the evidential and historic value of this Heritage Asset if surviving historic fabric is removed or altered unsympathetically and without recording.

7.2 Impact on evidential and historic value.

7.2.1 The proposed development will involve the restoration of the principal listed building and its conversion into two dwellings. Much of the internal fabric of the building has already been lost due to its conversion to a club and then due to damage caused by fire in the 1990's. Nevertheless, site visits and file photographs show that fragments of historic detail and finishes have survived, including ornate coving, joinery (including window shutters), and a decorative tiled floor in what might be assumed to have been the original stair hall. Full proposals for the conversion and restoration of the listed building have not yet been submitted with the application but would need to be based on a proper analysis of its significance as advocated in "Guide to the conservation of historic buildings" if a negative impact on the evidential and historic values of the building are to be avoided.

7.2.2 Externally, the proposals are not yet clear on whether detailing will match the existing. The schedule of work seems to suggest standard modern details and materials may be used. For example, it is proposed to use double glazing for most windows, which marks a departure from the original wooden sashes. If the external detailing of the restoration conversion is not sympathetic with the original, there is the potential for there to be a negative impact on the evidential and historic values of the site. This could be partly mitigated through a program of Archaeological Building Recording conducted to the standards set out in Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings*. However, it may be necessary to secure the structure before recording of the internal rooms can be achieved safely.

7.2.3 Groundworks within the former gardens associated with the footings for the proposed new buildings, car parks, and access roads are also likely to impact on the evidential value of the site. This impact would be on the sub-surface archaeological potential to which there are likely to be three main aspects. Firstly, there is a low

potential for surviving sub-surface archaeological remains relating to any period from the late prehistoric onwards due to the advantageous position of the site with a south or southwest facing aspect above the flood plain of the Lower Usk valley and associated with a natural spring. Secondly, there is the more specific medium potential for surviving sub-surface remains relating to the pre-existing courtyard buildings associated with Eveswell Farm. This potential is limited to the area of the southern or lower terrace which will be impacted by groundworks associated with the construction of the southern car park as access road. Thirdly there is the potential for groundworks in any part of the site impact on surviving sub-surface remains relating to the late 19th century gardens associated with *The Lawns*. Any of these potential impacts could be mitigated through suitable archaeological conditions attached to any planning consent. It should also be noted that any archaeological remains recorded during such mitigation would have the potential to improve the historical value of the site. It should be noted that groundworks associated with the construction of two new buildings in 2004, and subsequent ground clearance has already had a negative impact on the archaeological potential of parts of the site.

7.2.4 The development therefore will have an impact on the current evidential value of the site with respect to its sub-surface archaeology and surviving fabric of the principal building. Development at this stage does however offer the positive opportunity for the site to be appropriately recorded and to increase the historic value of the site before deterioration progresses to a point where the building is harder to understand and secure. The structural remains are currently at risk from further rapid deterioration and the principal building is already on the Buildings at Risk Register and is subject to a Repairs Notice requiring restoration to its former state.

7.3 Impact on aesthetic value.

7.3.1 The proposed development will result in the insertion of two prominent modern detached structures, utilising modern materials within the formerly spacious grounds that form an important part of the historic setting of the principal building. Furthermore, one of the new buildings will be located within 3.5m of the West Front, to a height of 7.5m. This is the side of the building that presents the principal façade when viewed from Kensington Place. Thus, the insertion of this new building in such a prominent position will certainly impact on the aesthetic value of the principal building itself as well as that of the Kensington Place Conservation Area.

7.3.2 The second new building will be located within 5.4m of the east façade of the existing principal building, also to a height of 7.5m. This will clearly have a significant impact on the aesthetic value of the principal listed building itself but may also have a minor impact on the aesthetic value of the nearby grade II listed Cambrian House. There are partially restricted views to this part of the site from Cambrian House.

7.3.3 The proposals also include provision for the construction of a new vehicular access from Kensington Place across the 'sun gardens' on the east side of Kensington Place. Whilst there has always been pedestrian access to The Lawns across these gardens, the insertion of a new drive suitable for vehicles would clearly impact the aesthetic value of these gardens and therefore, the Kensington Place Conservation Area.

7.3.4 It is important to note that the current proposals cite the need to justify the newbuilds on economic grounds as enabling development. Whilst this may be the case, it may be difficult to justify their position so close to the principal listed building and so prominently within the formerly spacious grounds that provide an important part to the setting of the principal building. Nevertheless, it may be possible to adjust the proposals to potentially include new buildings without creating such a damaging impact on the aesthetic setting of the *The Lawns Club* and the Conservation Area. For example, two new buildings could be built in the southern part of the site either side of the north end of Kensington Grove. These buildings would be located on the lower terrace and not have a significant impact on the immediate setting of the principal building due to their reduced finished height in relation to the principal building, and by their being located separately from the upper terrace which forms the immediate and historic setting to the listed building of *The Lawns*. Alternatively, it may be possible to add a new building in the SW corner of the upper terrace where it would be screened from Kensington Place by existing mature trees and at a more suitable distance from the principal building.

Table 2: Designated archaeological sites affected by the proposed development

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
LB 18273	The Lawns Club	Grade II listed Building	Medium	Major visual impact on setting and aesthetic value. Medium impact on evidential and communal values
LB 3034	Cambrian House	Grade II listed Building	Medium	Low visual impact on setting and aesthetic value
LB 3035	The Church of St John the evangelist	Grade II listed Building	Medium	Very low impact on setting and aesthetic value
WAL/NEWP/ Kensington Place	Kensington Place	Conservation Area	High	Medium visual impact on setting and aesthetic value. Medium to Low impact on Communal value

7.4 Impact on communal value.

7.4.1 The communal value of the proposed development site is currently medium due to the presence of the community 'sun gardens' alongside Kensington Place. These have already been fenced off in advance of development, which has impacted the communal value of the site. The proposed development includes provision for vehicular access from Kensington Place. This cuts across the communal sun gardens and would further impact on the communal value of the site.

7.5 *Impact on Setting of Designated Heritage Assets*

7.5.1 The Welsh government's document *Managing the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017) indicates a number of ways in which development or changes to an historic asset can affect its setting (Cadw, 2017, 3)

7.5.2 *Impact on functional and physical relationships with other structures/historic assets and how these have changed over time.*

There is a functional and physical relationship between the proposed development site and the Kensington Place Conservation Area in that the communal 'sun gardens' that form the western part of the site were designed as a functional part of the Kensington Place Terrace. The proposals will impact on this relationship by creating a vehicular access route diagonally across the gardens.

7.5.3 *Impact on topographic features that influenced their location*

The most significant topographic feature within the proposed development site is the earthwork scarp at the southern end of the site that forms the boundary between the upper and lower terrace. This feature may pre-date the house but may also have been enhanced as part of landscaping works associated with the original construction of *The Lawns Club*. The upper terrace forms the platform upon which the house was built and survives largely intact as a topographic feature. The proposed development would encroach upon this scarp through the creation of a new car park on the remains of the lower terrace. Whilst this would alter the appearance of the scarp itself, the upper terrace which forms the immediate topographic setting for the principal building would remain intact.

7.5.4 *Impact on physical character of the surrounding landscape or townscape, including any formal design or land use.*

As mentioned above, *The Lawns Club* listed building is set approximately within the centre of a designed upper terrace which provides a spacious setting for the Italianate villa. This in turn forms part of the wider townscape of the suburb of Maindee which, along the hillside to the east of Kensington Place, comprises Georgian and Victorian mansions originally set in their own landscaped parks and gardens, interspersed with stylish terraces and suburban villas. The proposed development will significantly impact on the designed character of *The Lawns Club* by interposing two detached houses in modern materials within the formerly spacious terrace. The proximity of the two new builds to the principal building will only serve to amplify this impact. This aspect of the proposals will also impact on the Kensington Place Conservation Area in which the views towards *The Lawns* and its spacious setting from Kensington Place, form an important element of its historic character. There may also be a lesser impact along similar lines on the listed building of Cambrian House. Views towards the site from this heritage asset are partially restricted by intervening buildings and mature trees.

7.5.5 *Impact on the original layout of the historic asset and how this has changed*

Apart from the landscape design referred to above, the proposed development will have an impact on the original layout of *The Lawns club* listed building. The proposals

are to convert the house in to two individual dwellings. The building is also in a deteriorating state of repair and elements of the original layout have already been lost, including the roof, fenestration, and internal fixtures and fittings. The proposal is to undertake a restoration conversion of the house, although full details of how this is to be achieved have not yet been submitted with the application. It is expected that modern materials will be used, at least in part. This will impact on the original layout of the building. However, in many instances there may be a structural requirement for the use of re-inforced concrete joists as lintels and supporting steelwork (S Morgan Associates, 2017). It is likely that the positive impact of securing the building for the future outweighs the negative impact of any structural changes on the original layout of the building.

7.5.6 Impact on potential buried or archaeological elements surrounding the historic asset

The proposed development may entail intrusive groundworks associated with all or any of the following: the excavation of footings for the two new build detached houses and the installation of associated services; the installation of site access and compound; the construction of new car parking and access drive to the south and west of the site; and landscaping works. The archaeological potential of the site is assessed at low to medium. Any of these potential impacts could be mitigated through suitable archaeological conditions attached to any planning consent.

7.5.7 Impact on views to, from and across the historic asset or place

As indicated above the most significant impact of the proposed development will be on views towards the site from the Kensington Place Conservation Area at Kensington Place itself. The proposed western new build will be located 3.5m in front of the western façade of *The Lawns Club* to a height of 7.5m above ground level. The only way to mitigate this impact would be to re-locate the new buildings to a more suitable location, such as on the lower terrace at the southern side of the site at the north end of Kensington Grove, or in the SW corner of the upper terrace at a more suitable distance from the principal building. There may also be minor visual impacts on views from the grade II listed building of Cambrian House. There are partial views to the eastern part of the site from this heritage asset that may be impacted by the construction of the eastern new build house 5.4m in front of the east façade of *The Lawns Club*. Again, this impact might be mitigated by the relocation of this new building to a more suitable location such as the lower terrace at the north end of Kensington Grove.

7.5.8 Impact on formal or planned vistas

The principal formal or planned vista associated with The Lawns Club is to the south across the Lower Usk valley towards Newport. This vista has changed over the 150 years of the building's existence through the construction of buildings on Kensington Grove and the south end of Kensington Place on the site of the former southern lawn which formed part of the original grounds of the building. The urban expansion of Newport and the Docks has also changed the long view of the vista. The current proposals would not significantly impact further on this vista. Furthermore, if the

location of the new buildings were to be moved to the southern end of the site as suggested above, the impact on this vista would still be low because the southern terrace is approximately 3m lower than the upper terrace and approximately 10m distant from the southern front of the principal building. Any impact in this scenario could be further mitigated by ensuring the design of the new builds were in keeping with the character of the terraced houses on Kensington Grove.

It could be considered that a further planned vista would be that from the Belvedere tower on the west front of the principal building towards the Kensington Place Conservation Area. The proposed restoration of the Belvedere tower to its former height and condition would have a positive impact on this vista.

7.5.9 Impact on the prominence of the historic asset in views throughout the surrounding area.

The proposed restoration of the principal building will have a positive impact on views towards the site from the surrounding area. The building is located on a slight rise above the Lower Usk Valley to the south and west and is a prominent building against the backdrop of the suburb of Maindee when viewed from this direction. Again, the prominence of the building will be reduced when viewed from Kensington Place if the proposed western new build house is constructed 3.5m in front of the western façade of the principal building.

7.5.10 Impact on views associated with the aesthetic, functional or ceremonial purpose of the asset; for example, defensive sites, beacons or designed landscapes

The functional purpose of The Lawns as originally constructed was of a single large dwelling. This function changed during the 1930's when it became a Labour Club and a new flat roofed extension added. The proposed development is to return the building to a domestic function, albeit subdivided in to two semi-detached dwellings rather than a single large mansion. This subdivision is potentially more in keeping with the current status of the neighbourhood and the demographic of the Conservation Area. Overall, the proposals are likely to have a positive impact on the functional purpose of the asset. However, in terms of views associated with this functional aspect: the original house was designed to sit within spacious grounds and views associated with its domestic function will be restricted by the proposed imposition of two new houses close against the east and west facades. This impact might be mitigated by the repositioning and redesign of the new build to a more suitable location as outlined above.

7.5.11 Impact on historical, artistic, literary, place name, cultural or scenic associations might all contribute to the significance of a historic asset

There are no known historical, artistic, literary, place name, cultural or scenic associations with any of the designated heritage assets that will be impacted by the proposed development.

7.5.12 Impact on other sensory elements — noise or smell associated with the historic asset

There are no known permanent sensory elements associated such as noise or smell associated with the site, other than any that might theoretically be associated with the communal sun gardens, that will be impacted by the proposed development. Any

impact could be mitigated by the restoration of the sun gardens following development.

7.5.13 *Impact on tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness'.*

The Lawns Club was designed to be set within spacious grounds which would have led to a certain sense of detachment from the surrounding terraced houses. The proposed development as it stands will have an impact on that sense of detachment through the construction of two new houses close to the east and west facades. Nevertheless, the character of the surrounding area is one of suburban housing suggesting that the impact will be minor.

7.6 ***Other risks/benefits.***

The most significant benefit from the proposed development will be the restoration of *The Lawns Club* listed building, an important heritage asset that is currently on the Heritage at Risk Register, and the provision of a secure and sustainable long-term future for the building. Left in its current state, the building will continue to rapidly deteriorate to a point where it may become increasingly financially problematic to secure its future. Furthermore, the restoration of the building will have a positive impact on the aesthetic value of the site as well as that of the Kensington Place Conservation Area and Cambrian House going some way towards mitigating the negative impacts of the proposed new buildings.

8 **Conclusions**

8.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has examined the impact of the proposed restoration conversion of *The Lawns Club* building to two dwellings and the erection of two new detached dwellings in the grounds, together with provision for associated vehicular access, car parking and landscaping. It has also considered the impact of the development on designated heritage assets within the wider historic environment. The guidance offered within *Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017) has been used, which advocates examining the Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values of the historic assets.

8.2 The site lies wholly within the Kensington Place Conservation Area but does not lie within any designated historic landscape nor do any designated historic landscapes lie within 3km of it. Twelve further conservation areas lie within 3km of the site. The site contains a single grade II listed building known as *The Lawns Club* (LB 18273). This building suffered a devastating fire during the 1990's and has been unoccupied since. It is in a rapidly deteriorating condition. As such, it features on The Council's Register of Buildings at Risk and is subject to a Repairs Notice requiring restoration to its former state. Cadw have identified two further listed buildings within 100m of the site that may potentially be impacted by the development. Of these, only *Cambrian House* (LB 3034) has clear views to the eastern part of the proposed development site at ground level, albeit partially restricted by intervening buildings and mature trees. The other: *The Church of St John the Evangelist* (LB3035) has no views towards the site at ground level. There are clear views towards the site from the

Kensington Place Conservation Area, most notably towards the western façade of The Lawns Club from Kensington Place. These views make a positive contribution to the aesthetic setting of the Conservation Area.

8.3 The proposed restoration conversion of The Lawns Club and the erection of two new detached dwellings in the grounds will impact upon the evidential value of the site, by removing archaeological potential. This however may be mitigated by an appropriate level of archaeological recording to add in a positive way to the existing historical value. The site does not contain known archaeological features of sufficient significance to preclude development.

8.4 Development will also have an impact on the aesthetic value of the site, and most notably the setting of *The Lawns Club* itself. The current proposals for two new detached dwellings constructed in modern materials, within 3.5m and 5.4m of the west and east facades of the principal building respectively, is considered to potentially have a major impact on the aesthetic value of the building. There will also be a medium impact on the aesthetic setting of the Kensington Place Conservation Area and a minor impact of the aesthetic setting of Cambrian House. These negative impacts could potentially be partially offset by relocating the proposed new builds to a more sensitive position, perhaps on the lower terrace at the north end of Kensington Grove. It is also important to consider that the restoration of the principal building, if achieved to an acceptable standard, will have a positive impact on the aesthetic value of the site, which is currently in a ruinous and overgrown condition.

8.5 The communal value of the site is medium due to the westernmost part comprising the historic sun gardens associated with Kensington Place. This value would be impacted by the proposed construction of vehicular access across the gardens.

8.6 The above risks should be weighed up against the most significant benefit from the proposed development which will be the restoration of an important heritage asset, currently on the Heritage at Risk Register and the provision of a secure and sustainable long-term future for the building. Left in its current state, the building is continuing to rapidly deteriorate to a point where it may become increasingly financially problematic to secure its future. If the restoration can be achieved to a suitable standard, retaining as many original features as possible and using suitable materials where not, and achieved in a timely and financially viable manner to avoid further significant deterioration, then this will undoubtedly benefit the affected heritage assets. Furthermore, if suitable alternative locations for the planned new buildings can be found; and suitable archaeological recording and mitigation put in place during groundworks; then the balance of benefits of the proposed development could outweigh any negative impacts arising.

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CUCAP no. ZknMG171; Photo date: 2001-08-14; Type: Vertical; Eastings: 332304; Northings: 188322 (<https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/location/zknmg171/>)

National Library of Wales

LIGC De ARCHIFAU / ARCHIVES LL1829-28

Title: Thomas Perrin (of Eveswell Farm): will, 1829.

Identifier: vtls003708738

<http://hdl.handle.net/10107/781596>

LIGC Gogledd ITV 6143 ME. Title Prince News Material, 11 January 1995.

Author: HTV Wales (Firm), production company.

Description: General view Prince Charles arriving at Kensington Place in Newport (8") -- general view young volunteers working on garden (4") -- general view Prince Charles meeting 86 year old Dorothy Benson and other residents (19") -- general view recipients receiving award from Prince Charles

Recorded: 11 January 1995. Broadcast: 11 January 1995.

Gwent Archives

Gwent Archives currently remain closed, and the online catalogue is currently under development

Newportpast.com (<http://www.newportpast.com/records/index.php>)

Kelly's Newport Directory 1848

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Mayors of Newport

Glossary of Terms used in the text

AD AnnoDomini

AoD Above Ordnance Datum

AW Archaeology Wales

AP Aerial Photograph/ Aerial photography

BCE Before the Common Era. Equivalent to BC (Before Christ)

BGS British Geological Survey

BP Before Present

c. Circa

CA Conservation Area

Cadw the historic environment service of the Welsh Government

CCC Carmarthenshire County Council

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

DTM Digital Terrain Model

GGAT Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Ha Hectare

HER Historic Environment Record

HIA Heritage Impact Assessment

HLCA Historic Landscape Character Area
 Km Kilometre
 LB Listed Building
 LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging
 LPA Local Planning Authority
 Mesolithic Middle stone age (approx. 11,000-5,500 BP in Britain)
 NGR National Grid Reference
 OS Ordnance Survey
 PRN Primary Record Number (Historic Environment Record)
 SM Scheduled Monument

Other acronyms including MLS, SLS, ELS, LIGC De CON3, LHCLA NCL5, RAF CPEUK, form part of unique identifying numbers and have no specific meaning relevant to this text.

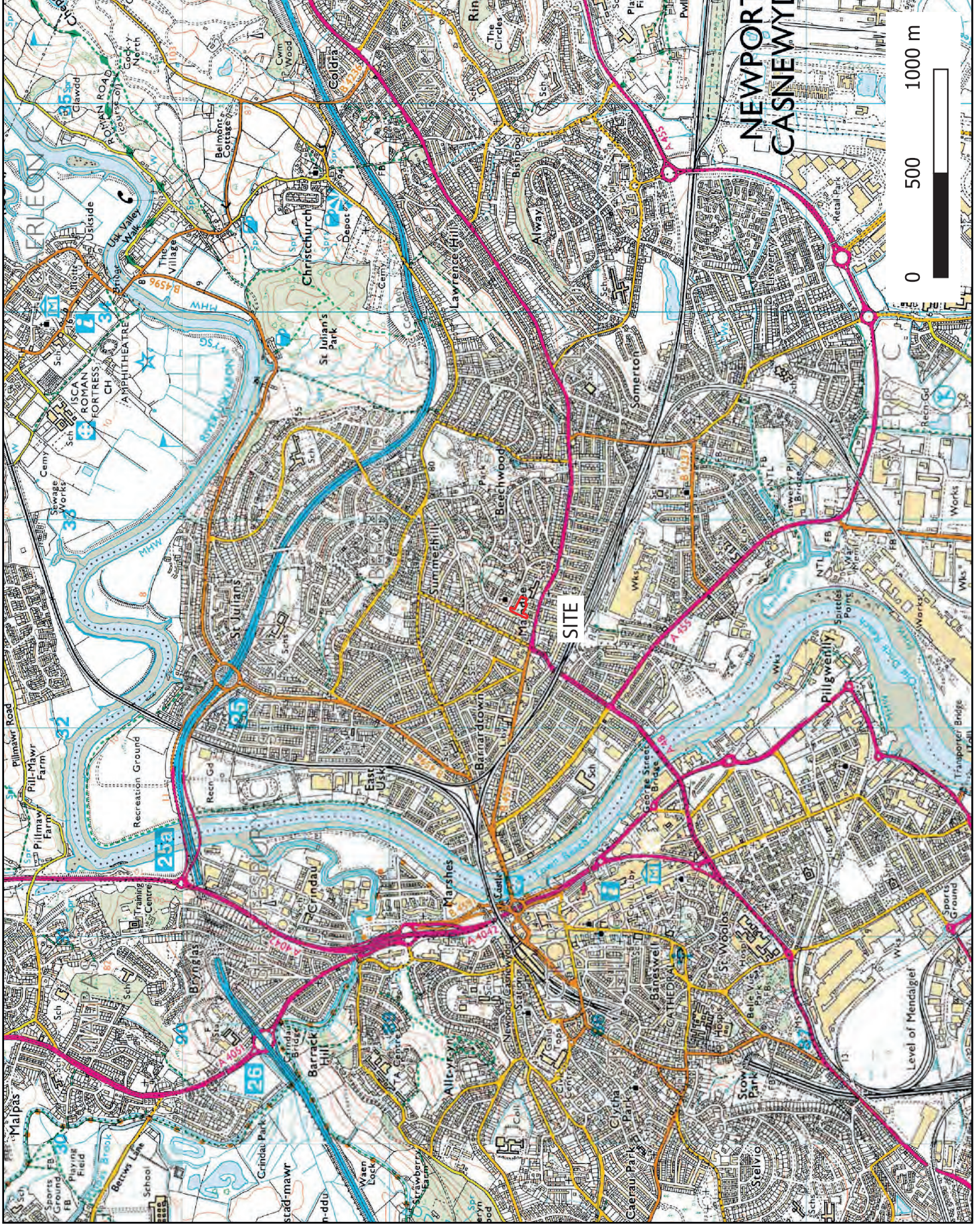
Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric	Before AD43
Romano-British	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post medieval	AD1540-1900
Modern	AD1900-Present



Figure 1: Location plan

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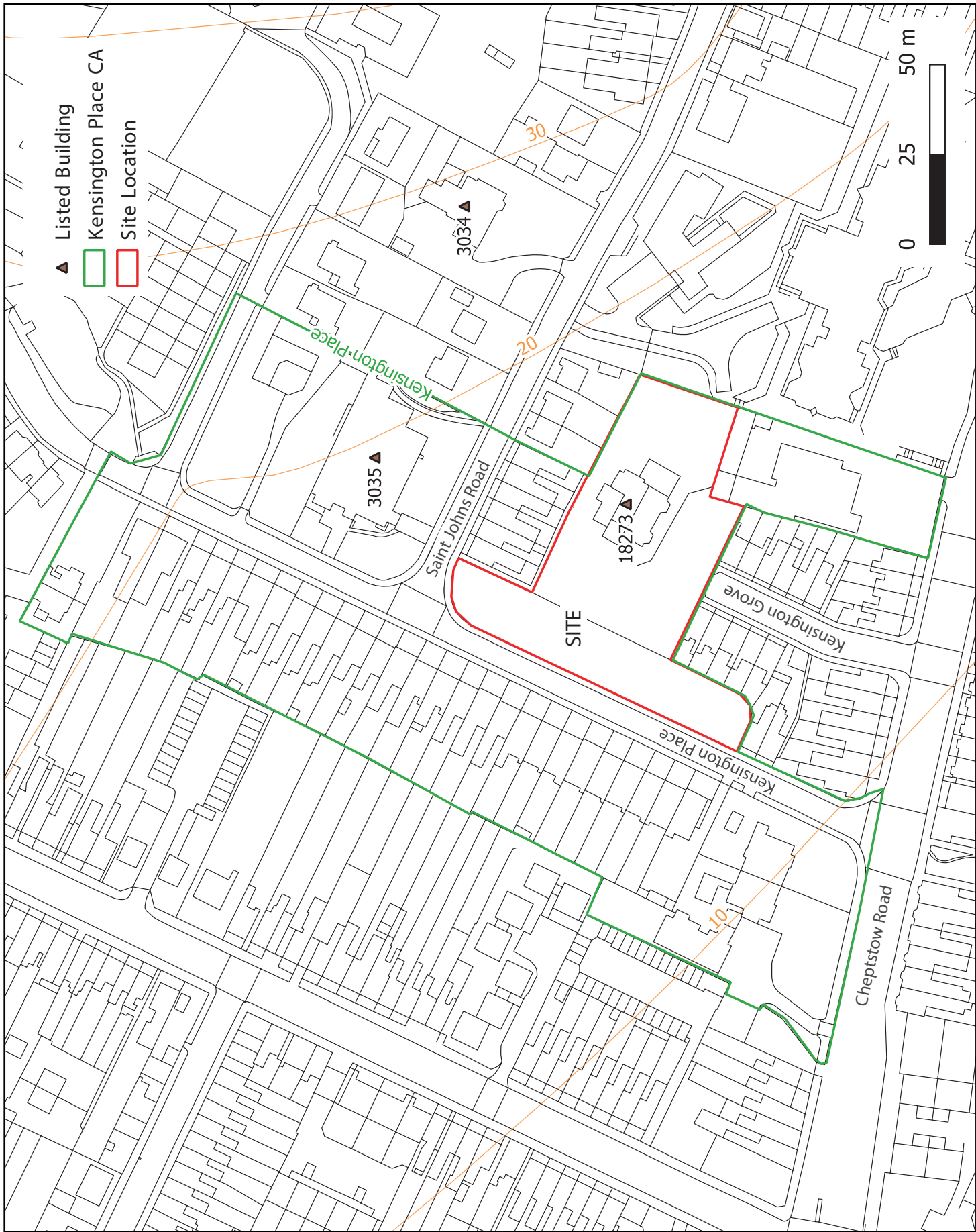


Figure 2: Detailed Location plan with Key Heritage Assets


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	Job Title	Rev	Date	Description	By
	Drawing			STP ARCHITECTS Architectural Consultants Old School House - Hingwood Road, Hingwood, Canterbury CT12 2B Tel: 01226 812000 Email: info@stp-architects.co.uk www.stp-architects.co.uk	
		Sheet 11/17	of	1020	Rev

Notes:
All dimensions to be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing.
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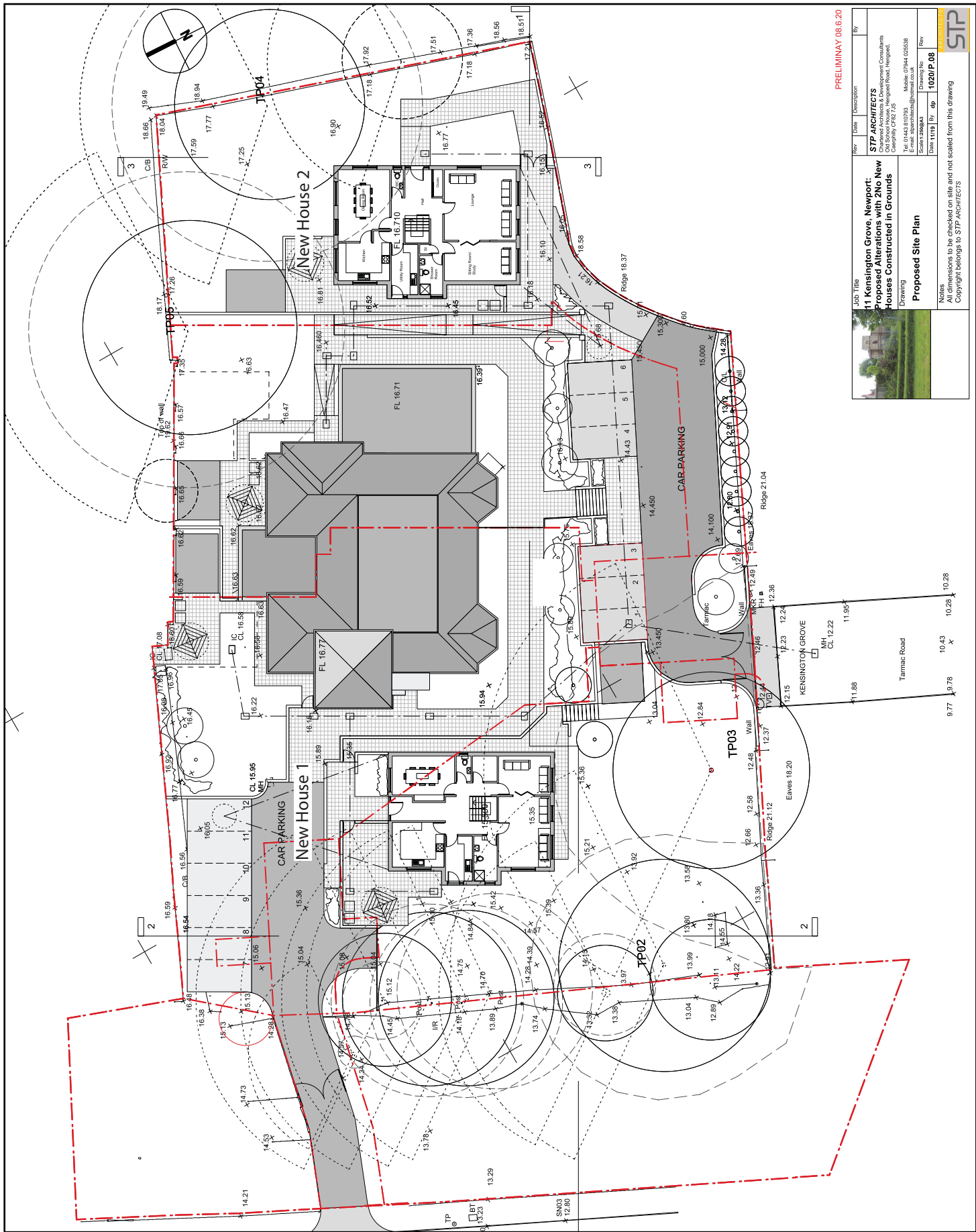


Figure 4: Proposed Development Plan

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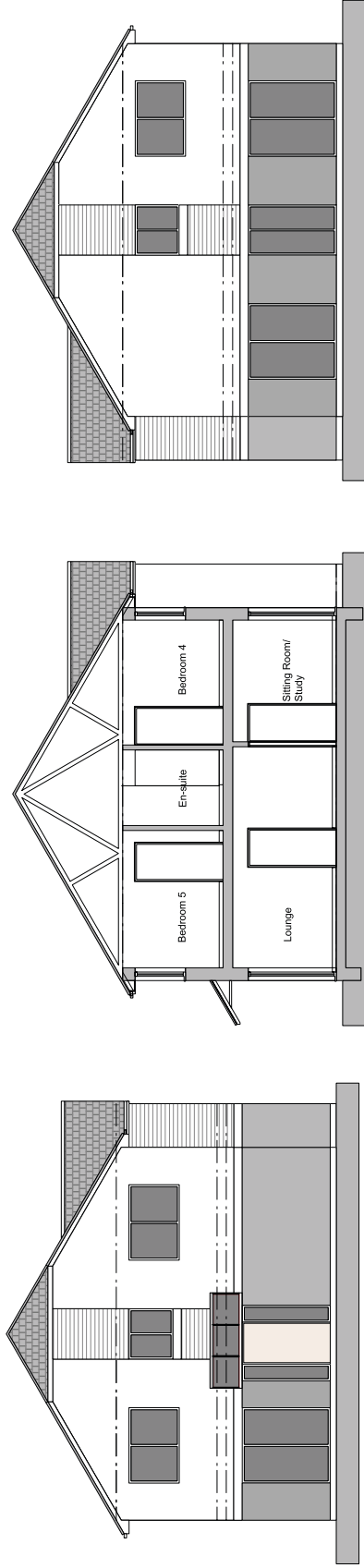


JOB Title		Rev	Date	Description	By
11 Kensington Grove, Newport: Proposed Alterations with 2No New Houses Constructed in Grounds				STP ARCHITECTS Chartered Architects & Development Consultants 100, South Wales Industrial Estate, Newport, NP23 7JG Tel: 01463 810700 Fax: 01463 810701 E-mail: stparchitects@btinternet.com	
Drawing					
Proposed Site Plan					
Notes					
All dimensions to be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing					
Copyright belongs to STP ARCHITECTS					
Scale 1:100		By	dp	Drawing No	Rev
1020/P.08					
PRELIMINARY 08.6.20					





6

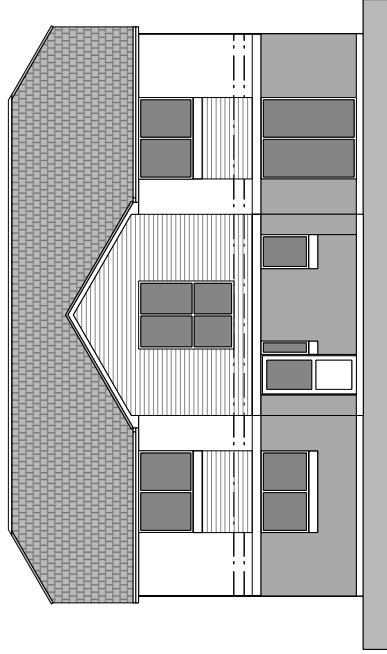


REAR ELEVATION

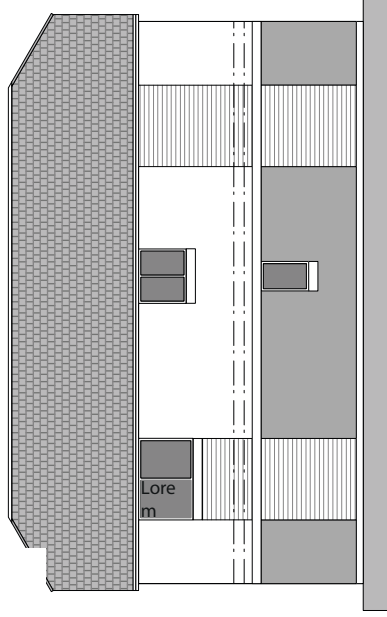
SECTION

FRONT ELEVATION

EXTERNAL FINISHES	
	Painted stone rubble walling, rendered finish
	European larch cladding
	Fine down render with masonry joint finish
	Natural slate roofing, fibrous cement ridge tiles
	Strong concrete in re-constituted stone
	Grey aluminium, thermally broken double glazed, coloured upvc
	Windows & Doors
	Fascias & Soffits
	Rainwater goods
	Coloured plastic



SIDE ELEVATION



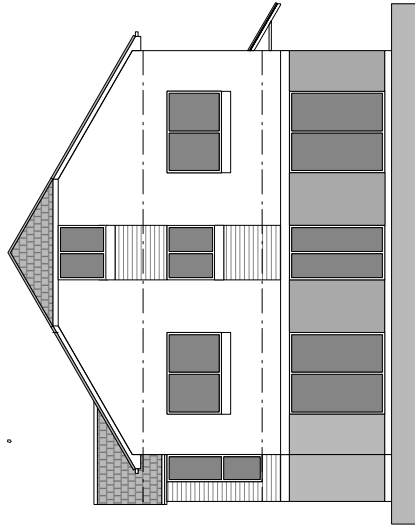
SIDE ELEVATION

Job Title	Rev	Date	Description	By
STP ARCHITECTS				
11 Kensington Grove, Newport: Proposed Alterations with 2No New Houses Constructed in Grounds				
Drawing				
NEW HOUSE 1 : ELEVATIONS & SECTION				
Drawing No				
Scale: 1:100				
Date: 01/10/20				
Drawing No				
1020/P-19				
Notes				
All dimensions to be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing				
Copyright belongs to STP ARCHITECTS				

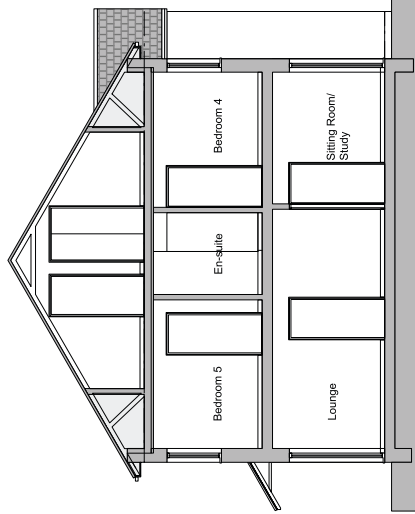
Figure 5: Proposed New House 1 Sections and elevations

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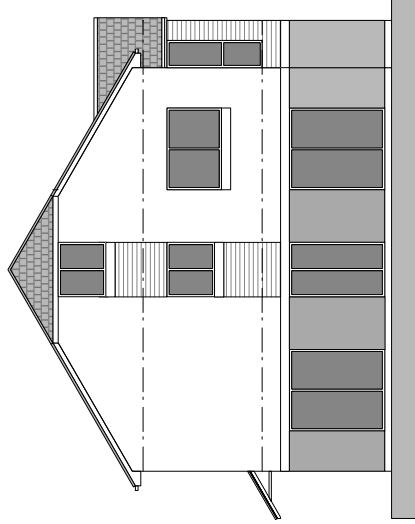




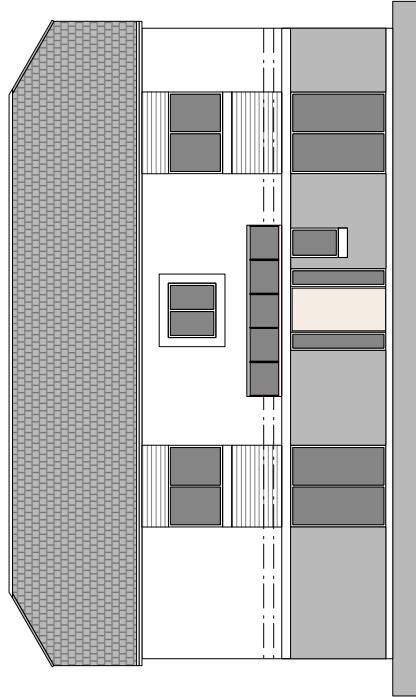
FRONT ELEVATION



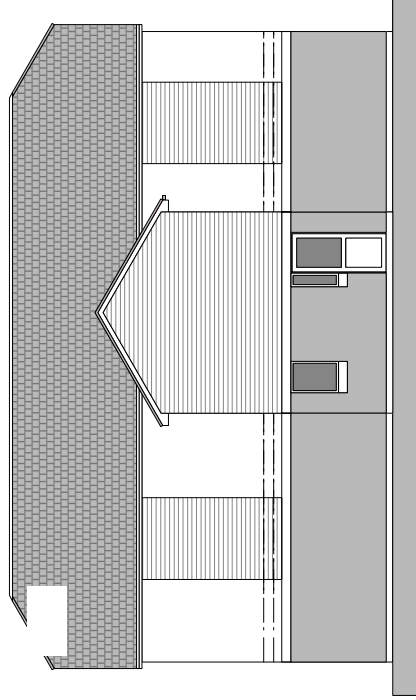
SECTION



REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION




SIDE ELEVATION

Figure 6: Proposed New House 2 Sections and elevations

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	Job Title		Rev	Date	Description	By
	11 Kensington Grove, Newport: Proposed Alterations with 2No New Houses Constructed in Grounds					
Drawing		STP ARCHITECTS Old Street House, Newport Consultants 100, Old Street House, Newport, Newport, NP23 5DP Tel: 01493 671111 Mobile: 07944 402008 Email: info@stparchitects.co.uk				
NEW HOUSE 2 ELEVATIONS		Scale: 1:1000		Drawing No		
Notes		10/20/20		10/20/20		
All dimensions to be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing		Copyright belongs to STP ARCHITECTS				

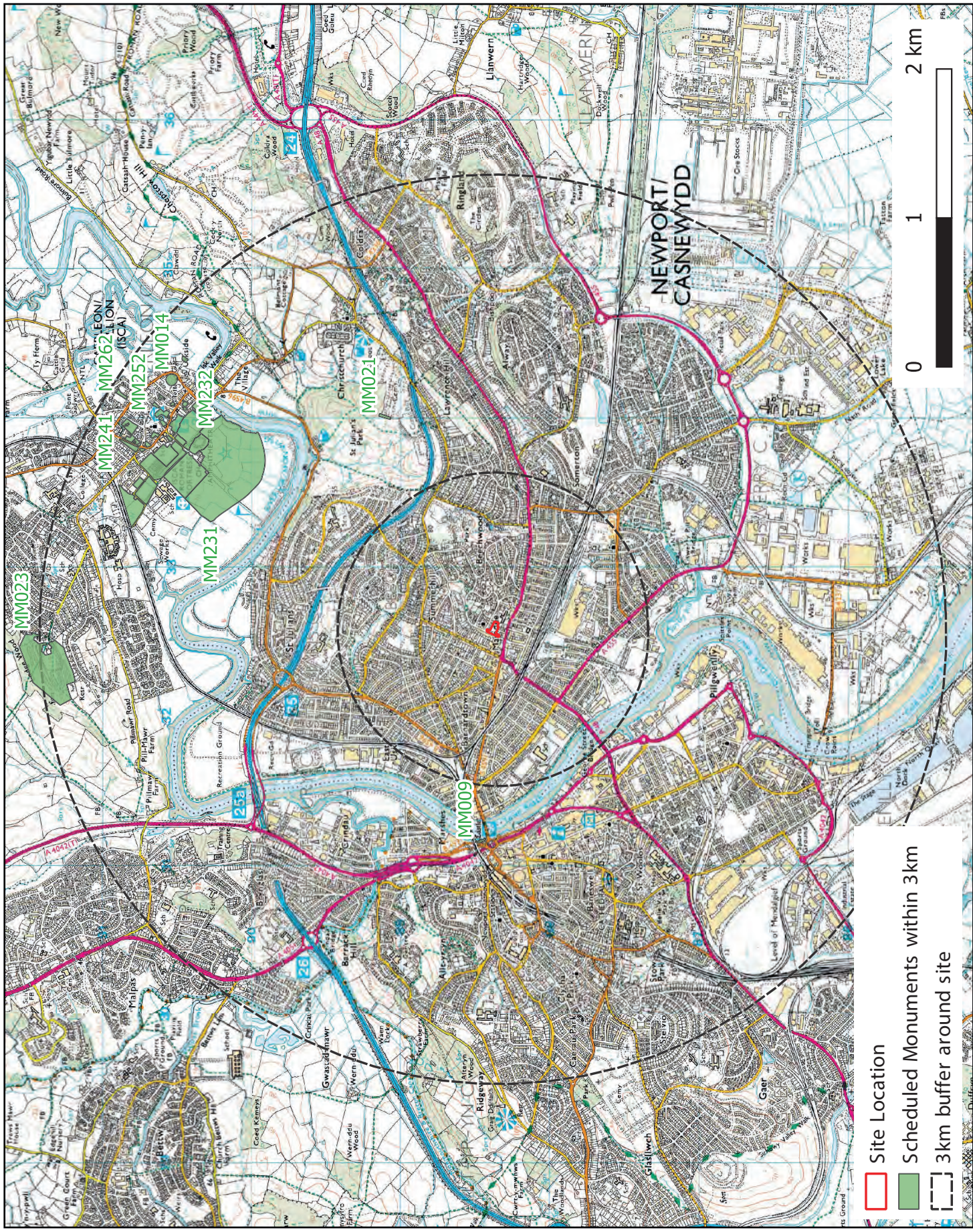


Figure 7: Scheduled Monuments within 3km of the site

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Figure 8: Archaeological Sites and Events listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within, or partially within, a 1km search radius

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Figure 9: Extract from the Christchurch Tithe Map, 1840.

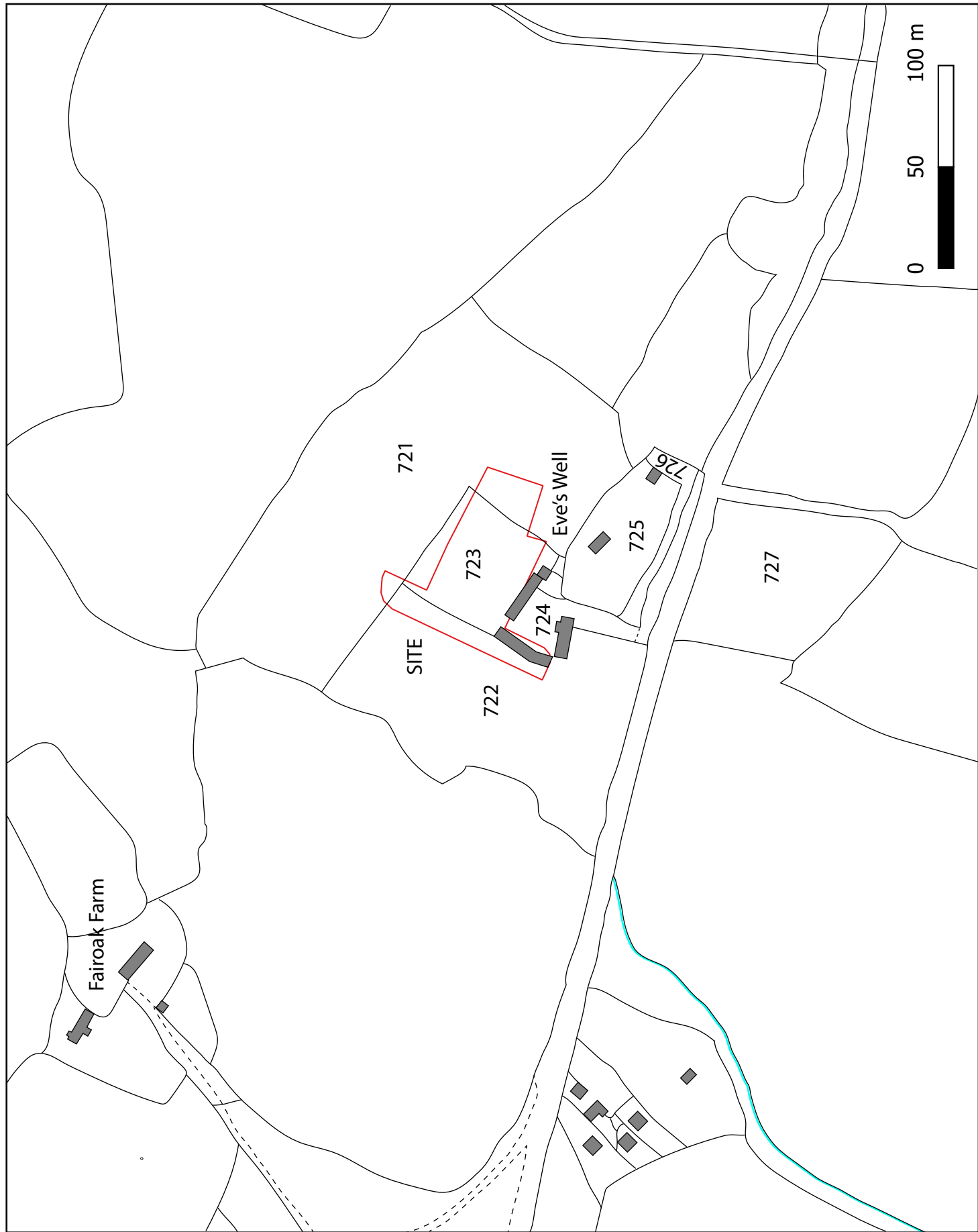
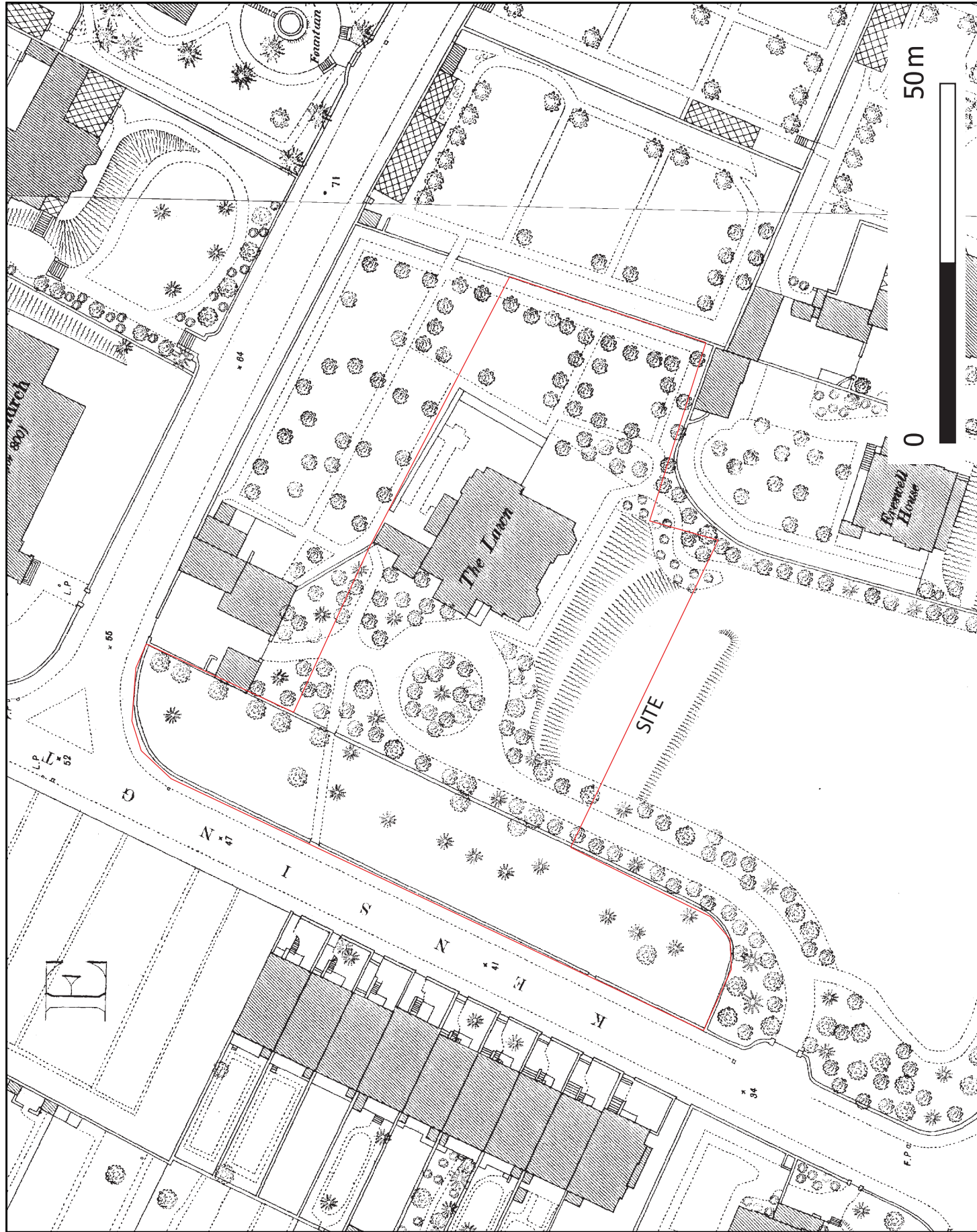




Figure 10: Extract from
the Ordnance Survey
County Series Map, 1883
Originally Printed at
1:500



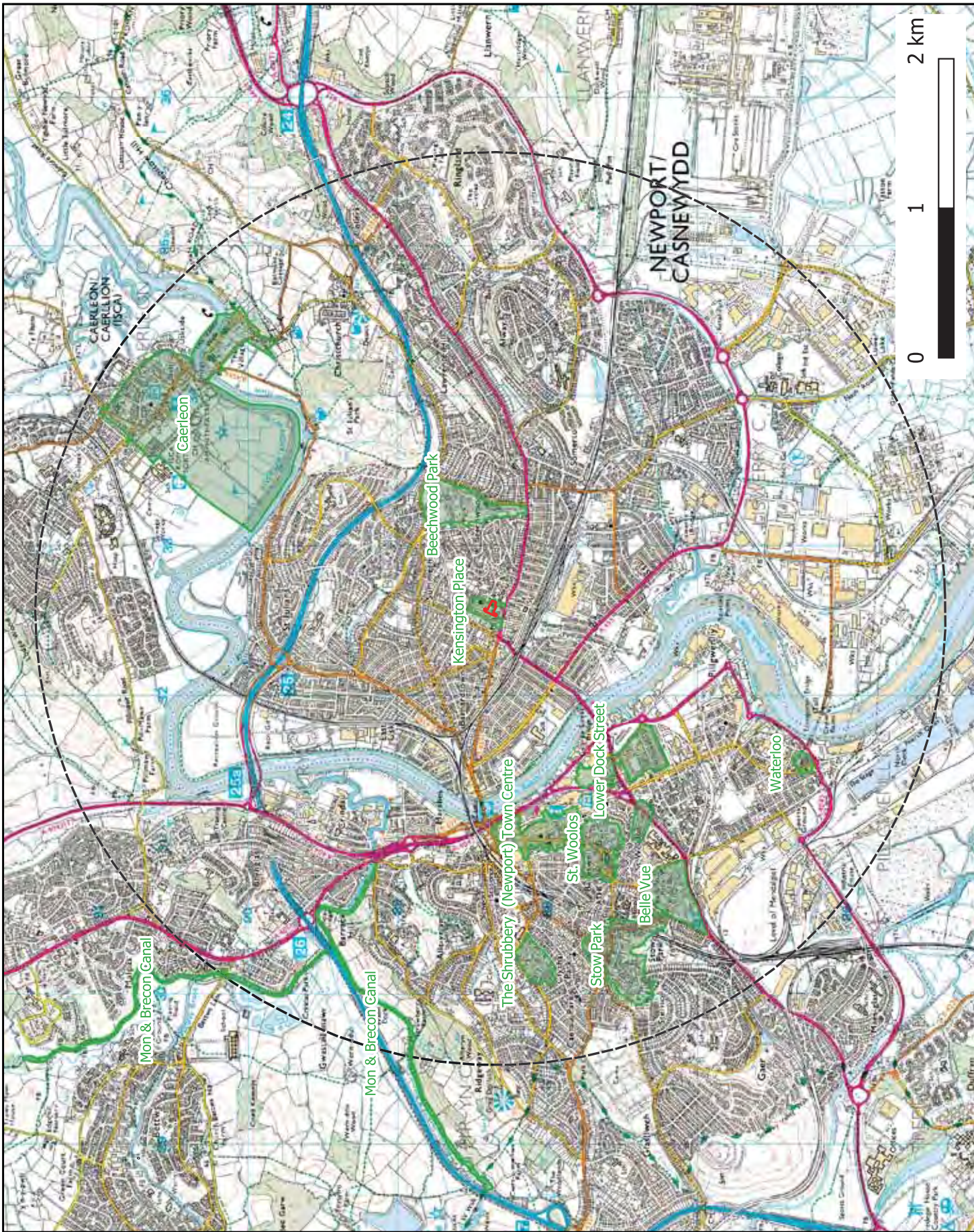


Figure 11: Conservation Areas within 3km of the site

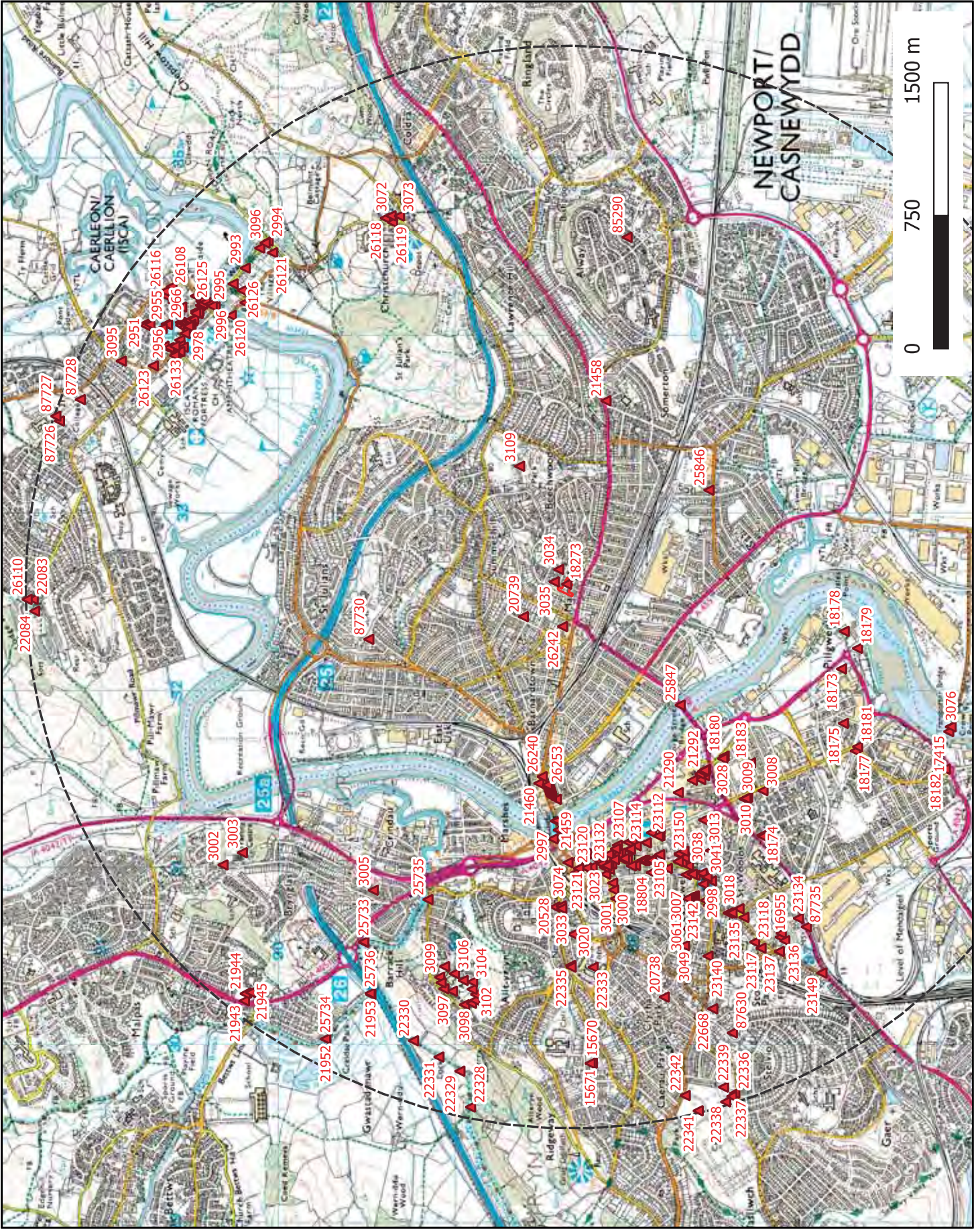
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Figure 12: Listed Buildings within 3km of the site

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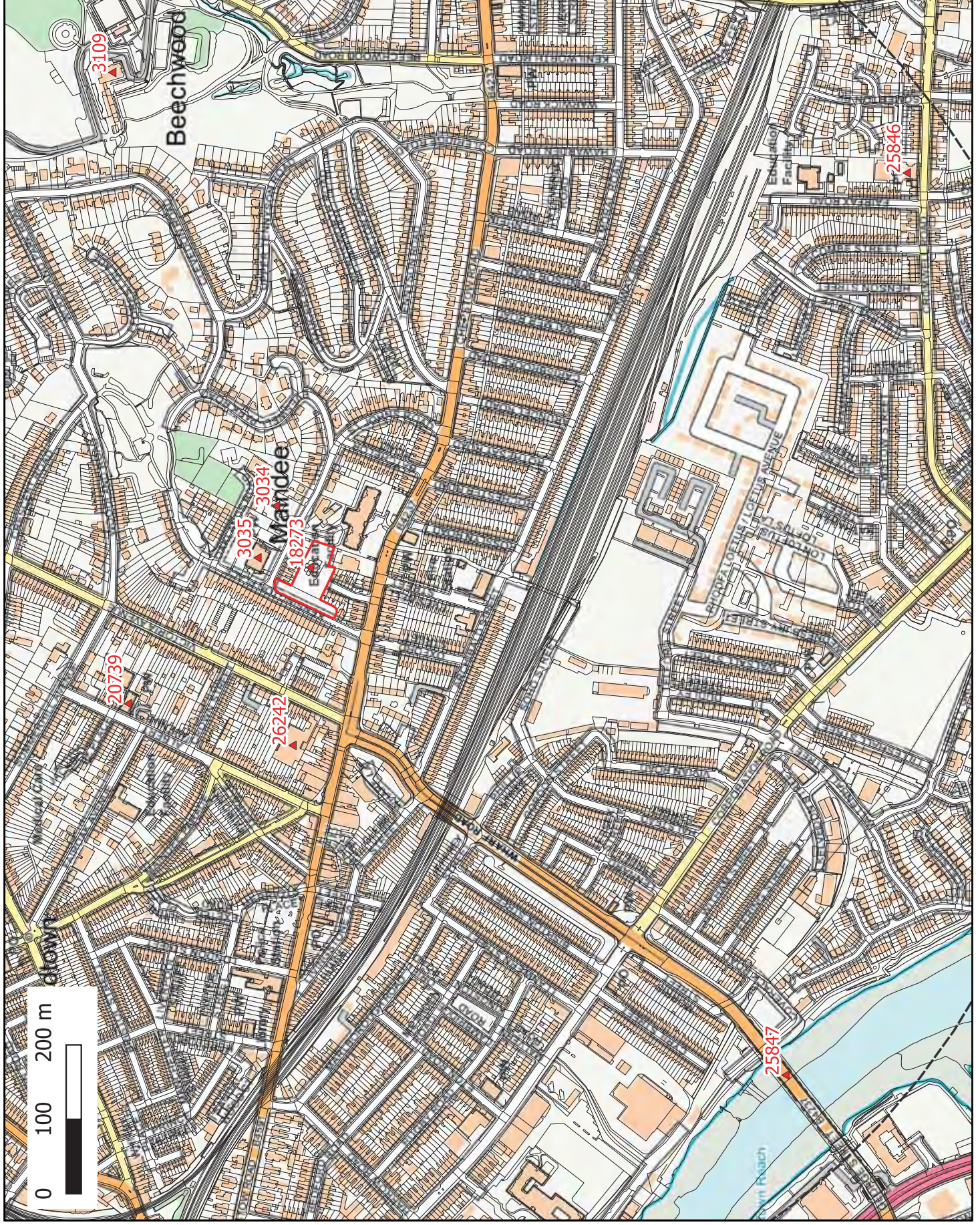


Figure 13: Listed Buildings within 1 km of the site

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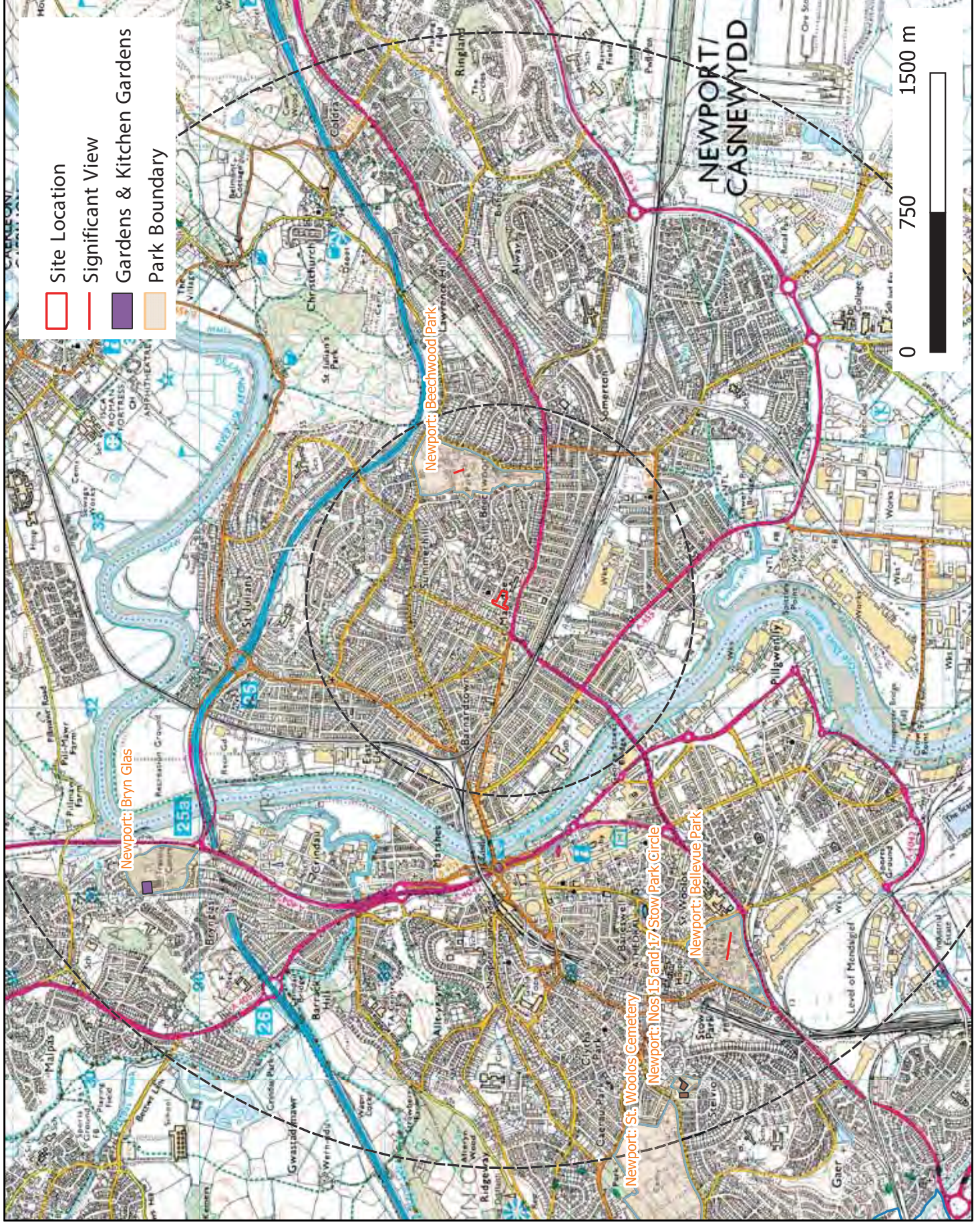


Figure 14: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 3km of the site

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Figure 15: LiDAR data
1m DSM

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Figure 16: Photo
Location Plan

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Plate 1: *The Lawns* (LB 18273) from Kensington Place, view to ESE.



Plate 2: *The Lawns* (LB 18273) from Kensington Grove, view to NNE.



Plate 3: *Cambrian House* (LB 3024) from St John's Road, view to N.



Plate 4: Kensington Park Summer Gardens, View to the NNE. 1m scale.



Plate 5: Kensington Park Summer Gardens, View to the SSW. 1m scale.



Plate 6: *The Lawns* (LB 18273) West Facing Elevation, view to ESE. 1m scale



Plate 7: SW part of the Site, view to SSW. 1m scale.



Plate 8: SW part of the Site, view to SW. 1m scale.



Plate 9: Southern terrace and South Facing Elevation of *The Lawns*. View to NNE.



Plate 10: Southern terrace. View to E.



Plate 11: Interior of *The Lawns* (LB 18273), view to NNE.



Plate 12: The Lawns (LB 18273) East Facing Elevation, view to WNW. 1m scale.



Plate 13: The Eastern part of the site, view to ESE.



Plate 14: The South Eastern part of the site, view to SE.



Plate 15: The Lawns (LB 18273) North Facing Elevation, view to W.

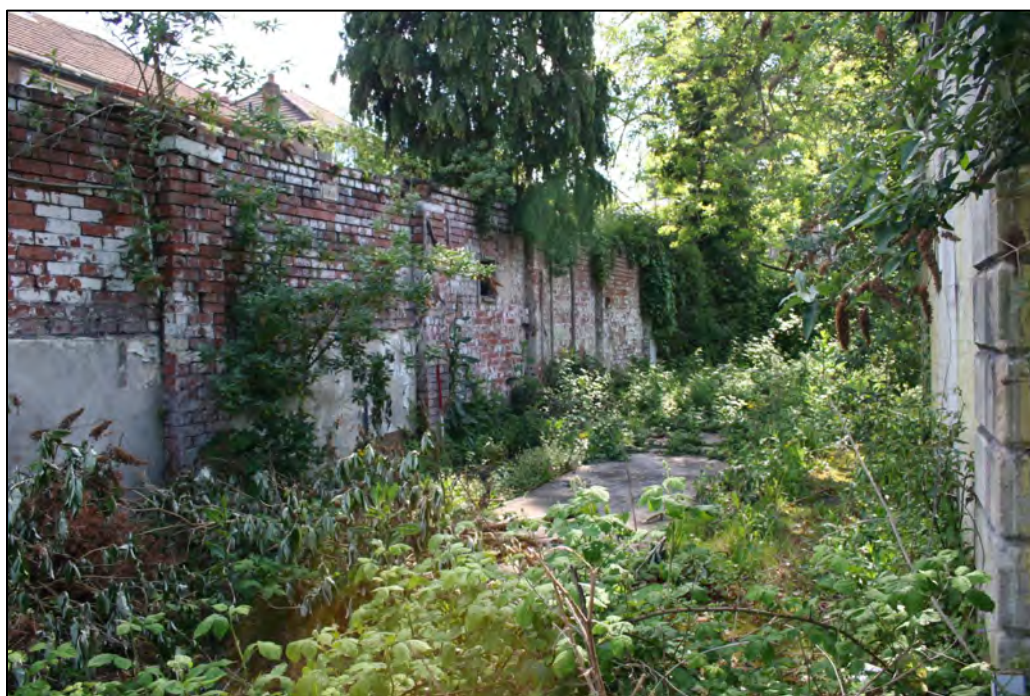


Plate 16: The northern site boundary, View to E.



Plate 17: View towards Cambrian House from the eastern part of the site, view to NE.



Plate 18: View towards the Eastern part of the site from St John's Road outside Cambrian House, view to SW.



Plate 19: View towards *The Church of St John* and *The Lawns* from Kensington Grove, view to N.



Plate 20: Restricted view from *The Church of St John* towards the site, view to S.



Plate 21: View from *The Church of St John* along Kensington Park, view to SSW.



Plate 22: View towards *The Lawns* (LB 18273) from Kensington Place, view to SE.



Plate 23: View towards the site from 4 Kensington Place, view to NE.



Plate 24: Restricted view towards the site Kensington Court Clinic, Chepstow Road, view to N.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of Sites recorded on the Regional HER

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 6548

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: John Davey, Archaeology Wales

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-

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Search criteria

1km radius centred on ST32608837

PRN 00179g NAME DUCKPOOL FARM NGR ST32078926 COMMUNITY St Julians

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Farm, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *One of the chief farms on the estate, now surrounded by houses. The only distinctive thing left is a shield on the front. No date is given for this farm.*

DESCRIPTION *One of the chief farms on the estate, now surrounded by houses. The only distinctive thing left is a shield on the front. No date is given for this farm.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 20722*

SOURCES

02/PH Desc Text//Bradney JA/1826/Hist of Monm/V4 p302

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 24/ ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00179g>

PRN 00212g NAME LAN-LLECHAU NGR ST32668938 COMMUNITY St Julians

TYPE Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Another of the farms on the estate of St Julian's. It is called after the brook Llechau...The estate of St Julians was extant in the 15th, 16th & 17th Cnts.*

DESCRIPTION *Another of the farms on the estate of St Julian's. It is called after the brook Llechau...The estate of St Julians was extant in the 15th, 16th & 17th Cnts.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 62/
02/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1929-32/Hist of Monm./V4 p302 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00212g>

PRN 00213g **NAME** Maindee Camp **NGR** ST33058859 **COMMUNITY** Beechwood
TYPE Iron Age, Enclosure, RANK: 0
SUMMARY Built over & mutilated; may be a small hill top camp, but more probably a ring-motte with bailey to E. An unclassified or doubtful site.

DESCRIPTION Built over & mutilated; may be a small hill top camp, but more probably a ring-motte with bailey to E. An unclassified or doubtful site. Maindee Camp has been now been near destroyed as a result of development over much of the site. Records from 1909 (Arch Camb 6th Ser 9 1909 p372) describe the earthwork as nearly circular in shape with a diameter of 250ft and is univallate with no sign of a ditch. Excavations produced two stone axes. In 1953 a site visit, as recorded on the OS card states that the feature 'has been extensively mutilated by the erection of modern houses...It is impossible to differentiated between ancient, natural and modern artificial slopes. At no point was there any trace of a ditch or complete rampart. The earthwork is unusually small for any type of defensive camp and Dr Savory's classification [as a ring-motte with bailey to the east] is possibly correct; however no substantiating classifiable material has been recorded. (Wiggins 2006)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 307858 GGATE001550

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H 2006 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent 2682
Article Savory H.N. 1950 List of Hill-Forts and Other Earthworks in Wales: II Monmouthshire
02/PM Desc Text//Savory HN/1950/BBCS/V13 p237
04/PM Desc Text//Morris AH/1909/Arch Camb/6th ser. V9 p372
06/MM Record Card/OS//1979/ST 38 NW 65/
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 65/
07/PM Desc Text//Morris AH/1909/Arch Camb/V9 p312
03/PH Desc Text//Coxe W/1801/Hist Tour thro Monm/pp100-1
05/PM Desc Text//Nash-Williams VE/1933/Arch Camb/V88 p343 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00213g>

PRN 00214g **NAME** Axe, Beechwood **NGR** ST33058859 **COMMUNITY** Beechwood
TYPE Neolithic, Axe, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Square butt with slightly expanded cutting edge of Scandinavian type. This find is included in a series consistant with a date in the Scandinavian cist period.

DESCRIPTION Square butt with slightly expanded cutting edge of Scandinavian type. This find is included in a series consistant with a date in the Scandinavian cist period. Undated. One tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

03/PM Desc Text//Savory HN/1946-7/Arch Camb/Vol99 p290
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 66
02/PM Desc Text//Morris AH/1909/Arch Camb/6th ser Vol9 p372
04/PM Desc Text//Piggott S/1938/P.P.S/Vol4 p101
05/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1929-32/Hist of Monm/Vol4 p294 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00214g>

PRN 00215g **NAME** THE MAINDEE **NGR** ST33088804 **COMMUNITY** Alway
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Country house, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Ca.1850 The old house was rebuilt leaving the former kitchens as the cellars of the new house. The mansion has now disappeared.*

DESCRIPTION *Ca.1850 The old house was rebuilt leaving the former kitchens as the cellars of the new house. The mansion has now disappeared.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

02/PM Desc Text/Bradney JA/1929-32/Hist of Monm/V4 pp302-3
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 67/ **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00215g>

PRN 00216g **NAME** *Axe, St Julians* **NGR** ST32558899 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *Neolithic, Axe, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Flint axe found together with 3 other axes. In form it approximates to the thin butted type with oval section & pronounced flattening of the sides. Partly polished.*

DESCRIPTION *Flint axe found together with 3 other axes. In form it approximates to the thin butted type with oval section & pronounced flattening of the sides. Partly polished. Undated. One tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Article Savory H.N. 1947 Two Polished Flint Axes of Unusual Type from the Usk Valley
04/PM Desc Text/1950-2/BBCS/vol14 p250
02/PM Desc Text/Savory HN/1946-7/Arch Camb/vol99 pp288-90
03/PM Desc Text/1951/Arch Camb/Vol101 p167
05/PM Desc Text/DOE/1973/Newport Imp Rept/4.4.D
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 63 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00216g>

PRN 00217g **NAME** *BRYNDERWEN ROAD, NEWPORT* **NGR** ST32508881 **COMMUNITY** *Victoria*

TYPE *Roman, Coin, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A third brass of Theodosius has been dug up in a garden in Brynderwen Rd.*

DESCRIPTION *A third brass of Theodosius has been dug up in a garden in Brynderwen Rd.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
Article Wheeler R.E.M. 1926 Other Discoveries
02/PM Desc Text/Wheeler REM/1926/BBCS/V3 Pt1 pp76-7
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW/ **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00217g>

PRN 00218g **NAME** *ST JULIANS PARK* **NGR** ST33588932 **COMMUNITY** *Caerleon*

TYPE *Medieval, Deer park, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Documented reference to a medieval deer park named 'The Park and St Julians Park' from at least 1583. It possibly fell out of use by c1752, as it was not referred to on a map commissioned for land belonging to the Earl of Powis of that date.*

DESCRIPTION Documented reference to a medieval deer park named The Park and St Julians Park from at least 1583, possibly disused by c1752 as it is no longer referred to on a map of that date which was commissioned for 'Land belonging to the Earl of Powis in the manors of Liswerny and Leberith in the Parishes of Christchurch, Caerleon and Llanvrecha . surveyed by Thomas Thorp 1752'.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 69/
04/PH Desc Text//1823/Gents Mag/Pt2 p16
03/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1929-32/Hist of Monm/V4 pp289-300
05/PH Desc Text//Speed J/1612/Theatre of GB/V1
02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00218g>

PRN 00225g NAME ST JULIANS, NEWPORT NGR ST3389 COMMUNITY Beechwood
TYPE Roman, Coin hoard, RANK: 1

ROMAN, BUILDING, RANK: -

SUMMARY Possible bath building, associated with a villa, suggested by the large quantities of coins and building debris including, bricks and jasper tesserae, collected.

DESCRIPTION Great quantities of Roman coins and building debris collected, including bricks and jasper tesserae, which seem to indicate a high-status Roman building(s). The bricks were about 1 inch thick. It is recorded in 1654 as the site of hot baths. If this is a bath building, it is most likely to connected with a villa in this location.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
03/PH Desc Text//Coxe W/1801/Hist Tour in Monm/p86
02/PH Desc Text//1880/Hist Trads & Facts, N'pt & C'leon/Pt1 p82
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 75/ **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00225g>

PRN 02836g NAME DEDICATION TO JUPITER DOLICHENUS NGR ST3289 COMMUNITY St Julians
TYPE Roman, Inscribed stone, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Dedication to Jupiter Dolichenus (RIB 320)

DESCRIPTION Dedication to Jupiter Dolichenus (RIB 320)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/pm desc text//1965/RIB/320 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02836g>

PRN 03051g NAME St John's Parish Church NGR ST32628844 COMMUNITY Beechwood
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Church, RANK: 1

SUMMARY St John's Parish Church was constructed by Prichard and Seddon from 1859-66. The steeple no longer exists but was designed by J Coates Carter (1911). The church was bombed during the war and was also subject to an arson attack in 1949. Subsequent restoration occurred not long after. Key features include a

Geometric Gothic Revival style and capitals and chancel arch designed to have been enriched with foliage moulding which was never carried out (Cadw Listed Building Description).

DESCRIPTION *St John's Parish Church was constructed by Prichard and Seddon from 1859-66. The steeple no longer exists but was designed by J Coates Carter (1911). The church was bombed during the war and was also subject to an arson attack in 1949. Subsequent restoration occurred not long after. Key features include a Geometric Gothic Revival style and capitals and chancel arch designed to have been enriched with foliage moulding which was never carried out (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *listed building 3035 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 13208, Same as 4736*

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03051g>

PRN 03161g **NAME** *Stow Hill No 1* **NGR** ST33148807 **COMMUNITY** *Alway*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The noted location of Stow Hill No 1; no further information currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *The noted location of Stow Hill No 1; no further information currently available.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *listed building LB ?*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03161g>

PRN 03708g **NAME** *River wharves at Newport, Gwent* **NGR** ST318877 **COMMUNITY** *Stow Hill*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Wharf, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Projecting wooden wharves lining the western bank of the River Usk at Newport and in various stages of decay.*

DESCRIPTION *Projecting wooden wharves lining the western bank of the River Usk at Newport and in various stages of decay. It is noted that some were primarily coal staithes with tipping gear, particularly those south of George St. Bridge (OS Record Card). The wharves are variously present on OS Eds. 1 to 3 The record card refers to "Indust Mons Survey (Prov Sched List) Gwent March 1976".*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 34299, Associated with 11540g GGATE005741*

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03708g>

PRN 04026g **NAME** *LEICESTER ROAD NO 21* **NGR** ST323888 **COMMUNITY** *Victoria*

TYPE *Unknown, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *0 Undated iron spearhead,*

DESCRIPTION *0 Undated iron spearhead,*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04026g>

PRN 04690g **NAME** *Beechwood House* **NGR** ST3326388669 **COMMUNITY** *Beechwood*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Country house, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Please note that some of the sources contain information that, as yet, has not been included in this description field. This will be updated in due course. Built in 1880 by Habershon and Pite, architects of Cardiff and Newport, for George Fothergill.*

DESCRIPTION *Please note that some of the sources contain information that, as yet, has not been included in this description field. This will be updated in due course. Built in 1880 by Habershon and Pite, architects of Cardiff and Newport, for George Fothergill. Bought in 1900 by Newport BC who opened the grounds as a public park. Damaged by fire in 1992. Simple Italianate Classicism, 2-storeys with channel rusticated and partly rendered Bath stone main elevation. Slate roof, now extensively fire-damaged, and stone and cement rendered chimneys with dentilled cornices and panelled sides. Symmetrical design to 3-bay front (S side) with 2 windows over central entrance flanked by splayed bays; deep band courses between floors together with 1st floor sill band and plinth etc. Interior retains wide and deep central hall with dentil cornices, elaborate patterned tiled floor and openwell stone staircase; ironwork balusters rising to triple arcades linking to 1st floor corridors. Ground floor chimneys removed before 1991.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS *listed building 3109 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 03/PM Desc Text/Mawson TH/1927/The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect 04/ Information from Mr T Lloyd 02/PM Mention/Jones D/1990/Newport (Gwent) in Old Postcards p126 01/PM List/Cadw/1993/Listed Building List 05/ Desc Text/Cadw/28/08/2001/Listed Buildings Citation/ Copy in further information file. 06/ Plan/Development Planning Partnership/05/11/2004/Copy in further information file. 07/Photo/Development Planning Partnership/November 2004/Copies in further information file.

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04690g>

PRN 05079g **NAME** *MEDIEVAL OPEN FIELDS* **NGR** ST328886, ST3297388546 **COMMUNITY** *Beechwood*

TYPE *Medieval, Field system, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Medieval open fields system to the north of the proposed development site, part of the Lliswey Lordship.*

DESCRIPTION *Medieval open fields system to the north of the proposed development site, part of the Lliswey Lordship.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01 01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05079g>

PRN 05080g NAME JETTY NGR ST320880 COMMUNITY Victoria
TYPE *Unknown, Jetty, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Possibly early jetty constructed in the area of Spytty Pill*

DESCRIPTION *Possibly early jetty constructed in the area of Spytty Pill.*

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743, GGATE005138

SOURCES
Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05080g>

PRN 05082g NAME JETTY NGR ST320876 COMMUNITY Victoria
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Jetty, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *One of three jetties constructed to allow ballast to be unloaded in the area of Spytty Pill.*

DESCRIPTION *One of three jetties constructed to allow ballast to be unloaded in the area of Spytty Pill.*

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES
Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05082g>

PRN 05084g NAME PILL NGR ST320876 COMMUNITY Victoria
TYPE *Not Applicable, Creek, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Stream outfall in a small pill.*

DESCRIPTION *Stream outfall in a small pill.*

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES
Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05084g>

PRN 05106g NAME JETTY NGR ST318880 COMMUNITY Victoria
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Jetty, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Jetty depicted on Trigonometrical plan of 1851. Was used to offload ballast onto the substantial ballast banks lining the eastern bank of the Usk.*

DESCRIPTION *Jetty depicted on Trigonometrical plan of 1851. Was used to offload ballast onto the substantial ballast banks lining the eastern bank of the Usk.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01

PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL

ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05106g>

PRN 05107g NAME CAMBRIAN ENGINEERING WORKS **NGR** ST316881 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Engineering works, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *Opened in 1864 by Thomas Spittle as an additional engineering plant to his foundry beside the Town Dock (N.B.010). The firm built some iron ships (including the S.S.Iron Queen whose Captain's Log Book is in Newport Museum) in the ship yard.*

DESCRIPTION *Opened in 1864 by Thomas Spittle as an additional engineering plant to his foundry beside the Town Dock (N.B.010). The firm built some iron ships (including the S.S.Iron Queen whose Captain's Log Book is in Newport Museum) in the ship yard.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01

01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05107g>

PRN 05109g NAME SALT POND **NGR** ST318880 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Pond, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *A large salt pond is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Plan of 1881. This site became the cricket ground of the Newport Athletic Club but has recently become the site of a new school.*

DESCRIPTION *A large salt pond is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Plan of 1881. This site became the cricket ground of the Newport Athletic Club but has recently become the site of a new school.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01

01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05109g>

PRN 05113g NAME COAL STRAITH **NGR** ST319878 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Coal jetty, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *The substantial remains of a timber coal wharf consisting of a number of interlocking timbers buried in the river mud exist to the north of George Street Bridge.*

DESCRIPTION *The substantial remains of a timber coal wharf consisting of a number of interlocking timbers buried in the river mud exist to the north of George Street Bridge.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743**SOURCES**

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05113g>

PRN 05122g **NAME** POTTERY **NGR** ST316886 **COMMUNITY** St Julians

TYPE Medieval, Meadow, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Founded by James Banwell in 1884 this pottery was situated in Albany Street. In the early 1890s its name was changed to the Newport Pottery Company. The firm was acquired by G.F.Lovell & Co. Ltd in 1915 and closed in 1922.

DESCRIPTION Founded by James Banwell in 1884 this pottery was situated in Albany Street. In the early 1890s its name was changed to the Newport Pottery Company. The firm was acquired by G.F.Lovell & Co. Ltd in 1915 and closed in 1922.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743**SOURCES**

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05122g>

PRN 05128g **NAME** ST JULIANS CHAPEL **NGR** ST324890 **COMMUNITY** St Julians

TYPE Roman, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The chapel of St Julians, according to legend, was built in the fourth century AD and it was mentioned in a charter in the Libre Llandevenis. It was given to the Priory of Goldcliffe in the twelfth century.

DESCRIPTION Davies (1979, 121) accepts the charter in the Book of Llandaff as authentic: 'There are some standard interpolations in this otherwise unquestionable account.' The chapel of St Julians, according to legend, was built in the fourth century AD and it was mentioned in a probably forged charter in the Libre Llandevenis. It was given to the Priory of Goldcliffe in the twelfth century, but appears to have declined after the closure of that institution in the fifteenth century. In 1801 Coxe described the building as:-; "Near the house (St Julians) is an old barn of small dimensions, which was once part of the chapel of St Julius....on the south wall are the remains of an arched entrance which is now half filled up; the east and west windows may be traced and a small gothic doorway to the west still remains in its original state." (Coxe 1801, 95 & 98).; Any surviving remains of the chapel were destroyed in 1976 when a housing estate was built over the site.;

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743**SOURCES**

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01
Book Davies, W 1979 The Llandaff charters
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05128g>

PRN 06119g **NAME** BEECHWOOD PARK **NGR** ST333887 **COMMUNITY** Beechwood

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Garden, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Beechwood Park gardens

DESCRIPTION Beechwood Park gardens Late nineteenth-century urban landscape park

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *registered parks and gardens PGW(Gt) 18 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06119g>

PRN 07901g **NAME** *George Street Bridge* **NGR** ST31908770 **COMMUNITY** *Victoria*

TYPE *Modern, Bridge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *George Street Bridge spanning the river Usk at Newport between Corporation Road and Dock Street, begun in 1962 and opened 9 April 1964. It was the first cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain.*

DESCRIPTION *George Street Bridge spanning the river Usk at Newport between Corporation Road and Dock Street, begun in 1962 and opened 9 April 1964. It was the first cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain, and was built by Mott, Hay & Anderson and the Borough Engineer D P Cartwright. The designers were also responsible for the Wye Viaduct (the approach to the Severn Bridge, Chepstow), on the same principle, which has since been altered for strengthening reasons. The principle was also used for the Second Severn Crossing in 1992-6. Unlike a suspension bridge where the deck is supported by secondary cables (or chains) hanging from principal cables (or chains), slung from piers or masts, in a cable-stayed bridge the deck is supported directly by cable stays running over the masts, anchored on the landward side.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *listed building 25847 II*, registered parks and gardens PGW II**

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 611*

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07901g>

PRN 08140g **NAME** *FFYNNON EFA; EVE'S WELL* **NGR** ST326883 **COMMUNITY** *Beechwood*

TYPE *Unknown, Well, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Ffynon Efa/Eve's Well at Newport (Jones 1954, 196) one of Jones Class D 'wells named apparently after secular people and personages...some of these names may have been of local or minor saints'.*

DESCRIPTION *Ffynon Efa/Eve's Well at Newport (Jones 1954, 196) one of Jones Class D 'wells named apparently after secular people and personages...some of these names may have been of local or minor saints'. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Book Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08140g>

PRN 09154g **NAME** *Newport Athletics Club* **NGR** ST3157188030 **COMMUNITY** *Victoria*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, sports ground, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Founded in 1875, Newport Athletic Club also incorporated the football club (founded 1874, which later became the rugby club). The ground was further developed in the 1870s and was indicative of a swelling in civic pride in Newport at the time, a number of sports flourished, most notably rugby and cricket.*

DESCRIPTION *Founded in 1875, Newport Athletic Club also incorporated the football club (founded 1874, which later became the rugby club). The ground was further developed in the 1870s and was indicative of a swelling in civic pride in Newport at the time, a number of sports flourished, most notably rugby and cricket. The northern part of the site is occupied by a clubhouse and club shops of varying dates. One shop bears the club coat*

of arms and the date 1875. The site is also the location of the War Memorial Gates (LB26240).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E000073 RECORDED: 2008

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000073

SOURCES

Report Waterman CPM Ltd 2008 Newport Rodney Parade Regeneration: Newport Rugby Club 2546 208_11

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT09154g>

PRN 09536g **NAME** *Signal Box, St. Julians* **NGR** ST3172588772 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, signal box, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A signal box on the Great Western Railways Newport, Abergaveny and Hereford branch line, marked on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available (Sherman 2009).*

DESCRIPTION *A signal box on the Great Western Railways Newport, Abergaveny and Hereford branch line, marked on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available. Formerly identified as ID CS015 (Sherman 2009).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2011

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003307

SOURCES

Report Sherman, A. 2009 Sainsburys, Crindau, Newport: Environmental Impact Assessment 2920 2011_04

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT09536g>

PRN 09537g **NAME** *Coal Yard, St. Julians* **NGR** ST3178388782 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, coal yard, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A coal yard recorded on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available (Sherman 2009).*

DESCRIPTION *A coal yard recorded on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available. Formerly identified as ID CS016 (Sherman 2009).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2011

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003307

SOURCES

Report Sherman, A. 2009 Sainsburys, Crindau, Newport: Environmental Impact Assessment 2920 2011_04

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT09537g>

PRN 09541g **NAME** *Milestone, St. Julians* **NGR** ST3214389162 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, milestone, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A milestone marked on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. The distances are recorded as 1 mile to Newport and 2 miles to Caerleon (Sherman 2009).*

DESCRIPTION *A milestone marked on the first edition (1883) Ordnance Survey map. The distances are recorded as 1 mile to Newport and 2 miles to Caerleon. Formerly identified as ID CS020 (Sherman 2009).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2011

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003307

SOURCES

Report Sherman, A. 2009 Sainsburys, Crindau, Newport: Environmental Impact Assessment 2920 2011_04

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09541g>

PRN 09542g **NAME** East Usk Sawmill, St. Julians **NGR** ST3167288774 **COMMUNITY** St Julians

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, saw mill, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A sawmill marked on the second edition (1901/1902) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available (Sherman 2009).

DESCRIPTION A sawmill marked on the second edition (1901/1902) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available. Formerly identified as ID CS023 (Sherman 2009).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2011

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003307

SOURCES

Report Sherman, A. 2009 Sainsburys, Crindau, Newport: Environmental Impact Assessment 2920 2011_04

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09542g>

PRN 09638g **NAME** CONSTABLES MEAD **NGR** ST316886 **COMMUNITY** St Julians

TYPE Medieval, manor, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A medieval field called Constables Mead which formed part of the demense lands of the Lordship of Lliswery.

DESCRIPTION A medieval field called Constables Mead which formed part of the demense lands of the Lordship of Lliswery. Depicted on a map of the Lands of the Earl of Powis drawn in 1750 by Thomas Thorpe. The land is mentioned in seventeenth century surveys when it was leased to local farmers.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2012

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09638g>

PRN 10674g **NAME** Stow Park Presbyterian Church, 4 Kensington Place, Newport **NGR** ST3253588394 **COMMUNITY** Beechwood

TYPE Modern, House, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A property used to house Belgian refugees

DESCRIPTION A property used to house Belgian refugees

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E004823 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10674g>

PRN 10675g **NAME** Maindee Hall, Maindee, Newport **NGR** ST3295588324 **COMMUNITY** Beechwood

TYPE Modern, House, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A large private house used to accommodate Belgian refugees. No further details are available and

the house has been destroyed. The site is now covered by modern housing.

DESCRIPTION *A large private house used to accommodate Belgian refugees. No further details are available and the house has been destroyed. The site is now covered by modern housing.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10675g>

PRN 10682g **NAME** *Imperial Mills (Wireworks), Coverack Road, Newport* **NGR** ST3207887668 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE MODERN, WIRE MILL, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *A GKN owned wireworks appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915.*

DESCRIPTION *A GKN owned wireworks appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. GKN said the government could build a shell factory adjacent to it but this may not have taken place as the Newport National Shell Factory is known to have been established in the GWR Workshops in Maesglas. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. It is not possible to identify which of the buildings seen on the third Edition O.S. map is the shell factory but it is possible that it is the most easterly of the two large ones seen on the mapping. The site is now covered by a modern housing estate (Crawford 2015).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2015

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004931

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2015 The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10682g>

PRN 10682w **NAME** *Imperial Wire Mill, Coverack Road, Newport* **NGR** ST3207887668 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10682w>

PRN 10697g **NAME** *93 Corporation Road, Newport* **NGR** ST3170888233 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE *Modern, House,* **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *A property used to house Belgian refugees. Corporation Road consisted of a large number of terraced houses. The modern Street numbering system does not correspond to one of these properties, but it is likely that the original Number 93 was in this vicinity.*

DESCRIPTION *A property used to house Belgian refugees. Corporation Road consisted of a large number of terraced houses. The modern Street numbering system does not correspond to one of these properties, but it is likely*

that the original Number 93 was in this vicinity.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10697g>

PRN 10715g **NAME** Usk Chemical Works, Newport **NGR** ST3237387443 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE MODERN, CHEMICAL WORKS, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Chemical works located on the eastern bank of the Usk river in Newport. It was requisitioned

DESCRIPTION East Usk Chemical Works (later known as Uskside Chemical Works), Corporation Road was requisitioned by the government in 1916 and new plant installed to increase production of sulphuric acid used in fertilizers and probably high explosives (Davis 1998). Bones and fat were processed to make glycerine for making glue used in the manufacture and repair of aircraft. Many women were employed. A complaint about the smell emanating from a 32 foot high stack at the works was discussed at a council meeting on 19th September 1916. They agreed to continue monitoring. (A110/M/23). The works produced paint and solvents later in its life and were demolished in the late 20th century (Crawford 2014 & 2015).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The works have been destroyed and replaced by a housing estate. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

Book Davis, H. 1998 History of the Borough of Newport

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

Report Crawford, J. 2015 The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10715g>

PRN 10744g **NAME** St. Julians Park Lodge, Newport **NGR** ST3289 **COMMUNITY** St Julians

TYPE Modern, House, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A property used to house Belgian refugees. It has not been possible to identify the site of the Park Lodge from cartographic sources.

DESCRIPTION A property used to house Belgian refugees. It has not been possible to identify the site of the Park Lodge from cartographic sources.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10744g>

PRN 11202g **NAME** Terraced houses numbers 54 & 56 Rodney Road,

Newport **NGR** ST3157688147 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE MODERN, TERRACED HOUSE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY The properties are part of a terraced row of eleven houses of a similar design and character, and are located at the south end of the row. The properties are mainly red brick below and pebble dashed above with some additional modifications.

DESCRIPTION *The properties are part of a terraced row of eleven houses of a similar design and character, and are located at the south end of the row. The properties are mainly red brick below and pebble dashed above with some additional modifications. They originally had slate roofs with ceramic ridge tiles. 56 Rodney Road is an end of terrace, pebble-dashed all over with the addition of a flat roof porch above the main door with a semi-circular landing window and a flat roofed single storey extension at the rear. No 54 remains largely unchanged, although the original Front bay window has in more recent time been replaced by UPVC. To the back of no 54 is a hipped-roofed single storey extension (Huckfield, 2005).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Site shown as destroyed on Google Mapping (Google Earth 2016).

RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2016

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Buildings extant in 2005 (Huckfield, 2005). RELATED EVENT: E005054 RECORDED: 2005

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE005054

SOURCES

Report Huckfield, Paul 2005 Structures between Rodney Road and the River Usk, Newport: Building recording 1926 206_01

Online Resource Google Earth 2016

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11202g>

PRN 11885g **NAME** *St Julian's Methodist, Newport* **NGR** ST3215089290 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *MODERN, WAR MEMORIAL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *St Julian's Methodist Chapel was brick built in 1902 the Gothic style of the gable entry type. This chapel was modernised in 1992.RCAHWW, September 2011 (Crawford 2019).*

DESCRIPTION *Built 1902. No further information recorded. The chapel is meant to contain a memorial to members of the congregation killed during the First World War (Crawford 2019).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: As reported in GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War memorialisation in South East Wales. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2019

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report Crawford 2019 GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War Memorialisation in South East Wales.

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11885g>

PRN 12510g **NAME** *Gas street lamp, Leicester Road* **NGR** ST3234188925 **COMMUNITY** *St Julians*

TYPE *MODERN, GAS LAMP, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Early 20th century gas street lamp.*

DESCRIPTION *Gas street lamp, probably installed in the early part of the 20th century when the adjacent houses were constructed. Potentially the last surviving gas lamp in the local area.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Gas lamp visible on Google imagery (Google). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12510g>

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Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208, fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk, website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Gazetteer of events recorded on the Regional HER

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 6548

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: John Davey, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km radius centred on ST32608837

PRN E000018 **NAME** *Watching Brief, Newport University* **NGR** ST3155487870 **COMMUNITY** *Stow Hill*
TYPE *Watching Brief* **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust*
(GGAT) PERSON -

SUMMARY *An archaeological watching brief was carried out on intrusive groundworks on the site of the new City Centre Campus for University of Wales, Newport. Structures and walls of 19th century date were discovered.*

DESCRIPTION *An archaeological watching brief was carried out on intrusive groundworks on the site of the new City Centre Campus for University of Wales, Newport. The proximity of the development to the River Usk and former presence of an inlet through the development area meant there was potential for encountering preserved organic materials within the alluvial clays. Structures and walls representing buildings and/or property boundaries of 19th century date were discovered in the northern part of the site. In addition the remains of what is likely to have been Ebbw Vale Wharf were removed.*

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: *None recorded* **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT09020g, GGAT09021g, GGAT09022g

SOURCES

Report Sell, S. 2008 City Centre Campus, Newport: archaeological watching brief 2523 208_10

PRN E000073 **NAME** *Rodney Parade Regeneration, Newport*

DBA **NGR** ST3157188230 **COMMUNITY** *Victoria*

TYPE *Desk Based Assessment* **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** *Waterman CPM* **PERSON** -

SUMMARY *A desk-based archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was prepared by Waterman CPM Ltd to in advance of redevelopment of land at Rodney Parade, Newport. A programme of photographic recording has been proposed prior to development at the site.*

DESCRIPTION *A desk-based archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was prepared by Waterman CPM Ltd to in advance of redevelopment of land at Rodney Parade, Newport. The proposed development is for an upgrade of the existing rugby ground to a 15,000 seat stadium. The site was first developed as Newport Athletics Club (including football and rugby) c. 1875. The present clubhouse and shop complex retains some elements of 19th century date, although it has now been extensively modified. A programme of photographic recording has been*

proposed prior to development at the site. This should include the clubhouse, grounds, stands, score box and turnstile.

COMMENTS *None***ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT09154g**SOURCES**

Report Waterman CPM Ltd 2008 Newport Rodney Parade Regeneration: Newport Rugby Club 2546 208_11

PRN E000127 **NAME** *Land off Corporation Road Newport watching brief* **NGR** ST3265387219 **COMMUNITY** *Liswerry*

TYPE *Watching brief* **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** *Cotswold Archaeology* **PERSON** -

SUMMARY *Cotswold Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at land off Corporation Road, Newport. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were discovered during groundworks and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.*

DESCRIPTION *Cotswold Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief for Persimmon Homes Ltd at land off Corporation Road, Newport. The majority of the site had been covered by recent deposits of made ground between 1 & 3 metres deep (which date to the late 20th century) following the demolition of the pre-existing cement works. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were discovered during groundworks and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period were discovered. (Cudlip 2008)*

COMMENTS *Planning ref:04/1161*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -**SOURCES**

Report Cudlip, D 2008 Land off Corporation Road Newport 2569 208_12

PRN E001379 **NAME** *Waterfronts in Southeast Wales:phase*

1 **NGR** ST5362493805 **COMMUNITY** *Chepstow*

TYPE *Desk Based Assessment* **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)* **PERSON**

SUMMARY *GGAT 76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales. This project aimed to provide a deeper insight in the survival of archaeological remains in waterfront locations, which are increasingly under threat from a range of developments*

DESCRIPTION *GGAT 76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales. This project aimed to provide a deeper insight in the survival of archaeological remains in waterfront locations, which are increasingly under threat from a range of developments. The project has been concerned with trying to enhance understanding of the potential of maritime archaeological remains so that informed decisions regarding the future conservation can be made. Phase 1 (Year 1) of the project studied the historic ports of Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff and Swansea. The report concluded that the areas around the four historic ports and have a high potential for the survival of unexpected archaeological remains. These areas include the west bank of the River Wye within the historic town in Chepstow, the west bank of the River Usk around Town Pill in Newport, the east bank of the River Taff adjacent to the historic core of Cardiff and the west bank of the River Tawe along the line of the Strand in Swansea. In addition, areas around known pills have been classed as high potential as they would have provided safe havens from the prehistoric period onwards. Most of the remaining areas are considered to have a medium potential, except where the archaeological resource is well understood (classified as known or established potential) or modern developments will have removed any surviving archaeological deposits, these area are described as having low potential. Phase 2 (Year 2) considered all other small harbours and ports along the coastal fringe and estuaries. Site visits were undertaken to assess the condition of these known archaeological interests and to identify and record any previously unrecorded sites, and an assessment of the potential for survival of maritime archaeological remains was made.*

COMMENTS**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES *E001378, E001377 GGAT05480g, GGAT05478g, GGAT04083g, GGAT02732g, GGAT05087g, GGAT04648w, GGAT04643w, GGAT04634w, GGAT04641w, GGAT04647w, GGAT05088g, GGAT05090g, GGAT05066g, GGAT05067g, GGAT00113s, GGAT01171g, GGAT00198g, GGAT02339g, GGAT00864s, GGAT02562w*

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R and Howell, K Urban waterfronts in south-east Wales:phase 1 1630

PRN E001411 **NAME** *The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research* **NGR** ST33909060 **COMMUNITY** Caerleon

TYPE *Desk based assessment* **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY *The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a research frame for the Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs.*

DESCRIPTION *The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a research frame for the Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs. The survey area was centred on the fortress and was divided into three zones. Zone A- comprises the fortress as defined by the ditch system Zone B - comprises the area immediately outside the fortress, containing the amphitheatre, parade ground and waterfront but occupied in the main by the civil settlement and the cemeteries, and the area of settlement on the southern bank of the Usk around the bridgehead and the associated cemetery on the lower slopes of Chepstow Hill. Zone C- comprises a more extensive area, located to the south of Caerleon and extends along the Severn Levels from Rumney at the west to Goldcliff at the east.*

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: *None recorded* **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00738g, GGAT00514g, GGAT02210g, GGAT03078g, GGAT03600g, GGAT00550g

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2004 The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research 2679
ReportPDF/2679_GGAT79_RomanFortressCaerleon.pdf

PRN E002268 **NAME** *Newport Sewerage Scheme, DBA* **NGR** ST311887 **COMMUNITY** Shaftesbury

TYPE *Desk Based Assessment* **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY *In 1996 an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Newport Sewerage Scheme was commissioned by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water and Acer Environmental and this was undertaken by the GGAT (Marvell 1996). The recommendations of the Assessment are that the greater part of the scheme is unlikely to have a significant impact on cultural heritage. The extent and need for mitigation is noted as depending on the varying option selections noted in the brief. Tunnel construction rather than open cut would reduce the need for mitigation; for example Option 5 (noted in further details within the report) would have more likely required archaeological responses than Option 1 (Marvell 1996).*

DESCRIPTION *In 1996 an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Newport Sewerage Scheme was commissioned by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water and Acer Environmental and this was undertaken by the GGAT (Marvell 1996). The recommendations of the Assessment are that the greater part of the scheme is unlikely to have a significant impact on cultural heritage. The extent and need for mitigation is noted as depending on the varying option selections noted in the brief. Tunnel construction rather than open cut would reduce the need for mitigation; for example Option 5 (noted in further details within the report) would have more likely required archaeological responses than Option 1 (Marvell 1996). Pre-determination Measures: The resence of potential remains at Ultra Pontem (and possibly the location of the proposed Christchurch STW) needed to be determined by Geophysical survey or testpitting coupled with engineer's works. Open cut excavation works was preferred for discharge proposals linking the pumping stations, particularly close to the SAM at Maes Glas, and a geophysical survey may be the first option depending on conditions and restrictions such as power lines (Marvell 1996). Post-determination Measures: On much of the route, particularly Option 1 (and variants 2-4) archaeological responses are likely to be limited. Option 5 will require a watchign brief and possibly avoidance or recording measures implemented around Maes Glas and on either of the pumping station discharge routes. Mitigation measures may be required at Ultra Pontem (Marvell 1996).*

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: *None recorded* **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00195g, GGAT00194g, GGAT00187g, GGAT00186g, GGAT00184g, GGAT00185g, GGAT00197g, GGAT00192g, GGAT03715g

SOURCES

Report Marvell, A 1996 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Proposed Newport Sewerage Scheme 3223
2013_06

PRN E002401 **NAME** Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy

DBA/SUR NGR ST3122287958 **COMMUNITY** Stow Hill

TYPE Management Plan Landscape **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** TACP, Environmental Consultants **PERSON** -

SUMMARY TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998).

DESCRIPTION TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998). The historic landscape aspect appraisal identified sixteen aspect areas on the basis of establishing geographic areas with distinct or thematic archaeological interests relevant to the study. Issues identified include: the importance of Iron Age Hillforts, the effect of the Roman occupation at Caerleon, the impact of the arrival of the Normans, the emparkments of the 13th to 16th centuries, the importance of the Gwent Levels, and the impact of the rapid development of Newport from the late 18th century as a commercial and industrial centre with a major port destroying/blanketing much of the historic landscape resource. The culture aspect appraisal identified nine aspect areas on the basis of identifying those cultural associations resulted in the visible impressions on the physical landscape. Emphasis has been placed on artistic associations and folklore. It was identified that the majority of the study area can be classified as countryside, with settlements in Newport, Caerleon, Bettws, Bassaleg and Rogerstone. Settlement patterns, public perception studies, agriculture are also discussed. In total, eleven Combined Aspect Areas were identified: Wentlooge Levels, Caldicot Levels, Bishton - Llanwern, Usk Valley, Christchurch - Kemeys Graig Ridge, Llanvaches, Llandeudaud - Penhow, Allt-yr-yn - Coed Mawr, Western Rural Newport, Northern Rural Newport and Tredegar Park.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report TACP, Environmental Consultants 1998 Landscapes working for Newport. Volume 1 - Landscape Strategy 1223 HER Search Room

PRN E004785 **NAME** Former Pirelli Cables Factory Newport County Borough: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment **NGR** ST32658780 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Gail Stoten

SUMMARY In April 2003 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by WynThomasGordonLewis to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at the former Pirelli Cables Factory site, Newport County Borough. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within the site and immediate environs. Preliminary analysis found the presence of Wentlooge deposits, as well as potential for Roman drainage systems which led to the conclusion that further geotechnical works be archaeologically monitored. Suggested field evaluation to be undertaken to further assess the site.

DESCRIPTION In April 2003 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by WynThomasGordonLewis to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at the former Pirelli Cables Factory site, Newport County Borough. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within the site and immediate environs. The location of the site on the Gwent Levels and information from boreholes suggested Wentlooge deposits exist within the site which have potential to contain prehistoric material. There was also potential for ditches employed in the drainage of the land in Roman and medieval times to be present within the site. Information from boreholes excavated within the site suggested that the Wentlooge deposits have survived there, despite modern building works. Preliminary analysis found the presence of Wentlooge deposits, as well as potential for Roman drainage systems which led to the conclusion that further geotechnical works be archaeologically monitored. Suggested field evaluation to be undertaken to further assess the site. (Stoten 2003)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004786, E004785

SOURCES

Report Stoten, Gail 2003 Former Pirelli Cables Factory, Newport County Borough: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 1463 203_08 ReportPDF/1463_NewportPirelliCablesFactoryDBA.pdf

PRN E004786 **NAME** Former Pirelli Cables Factory, Newport: Archaeological Watching

Brief **NGR** ST32658780 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Michael Rowe

SUMMARY In November 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology during geotechnical tests, at the request of WynThomasGordonLewis at the former Pirelli Cables Factory site, Newport, South Wales. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief.

DESCRIPTION Following a desk-based assessment, in November 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology during geotechnical tests, at the request of WynThomasGordonLewis at the former Pirelli Cables Factory site, Newport, South Wales. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief. Modern surfacing and make up material lay directly on top of a deposit of clay over 3m thick. The clay sealed a layer of peat which was exposed only at the very limit of excavation at the north site. No material which could be interpreted as a former surface or soil horizon could be identified. No artefactual material predating the modern period was recovered. (Rowe 2003)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004785

SOURCES

Report Rowe, Michael 2003 Former Pirelli Cables Factory, Newport: Archaeological Watching Brief 1532 203_01 <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/content/uploads/2014/07/1652-Pirelli-cab-fac-wb-report-03169-complete.pdf>

PRN E005080 **NAME** Former Pirelli Cables Site, Newport **NGR** ST32708780 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Kate Howell and Steve Sell

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Contracts Division was commissioned by Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd to undertake an archaeological appraisal of a plot of land at the former Pirelli Cables Site, Newport. A site visit was undertaken and no evidence for archaeological significance was found. For future work a watching brief will likely be required because significant features may be preserved within the peat and clay.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Contracts Division was commissioned by Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd to undertake an archaeological appraisal of a plot of land at the former Pirelli Cables Site, Newport. The work was undertaken to identify all known sites in the area recorded on the regional Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record. Within the assessment, there were 13 sites identified including one Grade II Listed Building. A site visit was undertaken and no evidence for archaeological significance was found. The desk-based assessment (E004785) and watching brief (E004786) were undertaken on a similar but not identical site. For future work a watching brief will likely be required because significant features may be preserved within the peat and clay (Howell 2005).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004785, E004786

SOURCES

Report Howell, JK 2005 Former Pirelli Cables Site, Newport: archaeological appraisal 1858 205_06 ReportPDF/1858_A980 PirelliCables_DBA.pdf

PRN E005124 **NAME** Coverack Road Newport **NGR** ST3207087671 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** WSP Environmental Ltd **PERSON** Thomas A.

SUMMARY A DBA by WSP Environmental in 2004 of Coverack Rd Newport made recommendations for further works.

DESCRIPTION WSP Environmental carried out a desk-based assessment(Archaeological Appraisal) of a development site bounded by Coverack Rd in Newport in 2004 for Bellway Homes. Although no further evaluation prior to development was thought necessary, it was recommended that consultation be maintained with the planning department at GGAT in view of remains of medieval ships found elsewhere in that locale. A walkover survey by a professional archaeologist was also recommended prior to the commencement of works, to identify the presence of any riverside wharves or jetties (Thomas, A 2004)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Thomas, A 2004 Coverack Road Newport Archaeological Appraisal 1519 204_01

PRN E005138 **NAME** Gaskell St Newport **NGR** ST3235987423 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Dunning R.
SUMMARY A Desk Based Assessment was conducted in 2004 into possible effects of development at Gaskell St Newport, identifying severe and major impacts on two known sites. A watching brief and building recording were recommended.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Contracts undertook a Desk Based Assessment of the effects of a proposed development at Gaskell St Newport. The Sites and Monuments Record, National Monuments Record and other cartographic and documentary sources were consulted. A site visit was made as part of the assessment (E005139). A total of 27 sites were identified within the study area, 14 of which comprised previously unrecorded heritage assets. A severe effect on Great Western Wharf (05085g) and major effect on a jetty (05080g) were predicted and a series of mitigation measures were recommended, including a programme of building recording and watching brief (Dunning, R. 2004).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E005139, E005943 GGAT05085g, GGAT05080g

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R. 2004 Gaskell Street, Newport: archaeological desk-based assessment 1755 204_11
ReportPDF/1680_A950_Gaskell St_DBA Located at 1680.pdf

PRN E005139 **NAME** Gaskell St Newport 2004 **NGR** ST3235987423 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Dunning, R
SUMMARY A field visit to Gaskell St Newport related to desk-based assessment E005138.

DESCRIPTION A field visit was undertaken by GGAT to Gaskell St Newport on 22/10/2004 in relation to a desk-based assessment E005138

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E005138

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R. 2004 Gaskell Street, Newport: archaeological desk-based assessment 1755 204_11
ReportPDF/1680_A950_Gaskell St_DBA Located at 1680.pdf

PRN E005348 **NAME** Old Town Dock, Pillgwenlly, Newport **NGR** ST32208700 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Cambria Archaeology, were commissioned by Integral Geotechnique, in September 2005, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief. The work was undertaken around a site at the Old Town Dock in Pillgwenlly,

Newport, in order to complete the pre-requisites for planning consent. Nothing of any archaeological significance was discovered at the site.

DESCRIPTION Cambria Archaeology, were commissioned by Integral Geotechnique, in September 2005, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief. The work was undertaken around a site at the Old Town Dock in Pillgwenlly, Newport, in order to complete the pre-requisites for planning consent, following on from a previous desk based assessment (E004884). Nothing of any archaeological significance was discovered at the site. Under the constraints of the reclamation project, it was not possible to undertake any archaeological recording, during the brief. It was believed that most, if not all, of the structures and deposits which were removed or re-buried, were from the 19th and 20th centuries. Given the circumstances, it was impossible to know if any of the features observed, belonged to a previous phase of development of the surrounding area or not. It was assumed that any deposits likely to contain remains of older remains, such as medieval boats, would remain undisturbed below the level of the current reclamation project (Schlee 2005).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004884

SOURCES

Report Schlee, D 2005 Old Town Dock, Pillgwenlly, Newport Watching Brief 1827 205_04
ReportPDF/1827_NewportOldTownDock_WB.pdf

PRN E005431 **NAME** The Rural Settlement of Roman

Britain **NGR** SS5858587907 **COMMUNITY** Bishopston

TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al

SUMMARY The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.

DESCRIPTION The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990. With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to complement that from England, the project includes some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture and environmental data. The project has not included all investigations, such as watching briefs and small-scale evaluations producing Roman evidence, but has limited its scope to those that have yielded plan, chronology and quantified finds data susceptible of characterisation and synthesis. The cut-off for inclusion here is publication before 31st December 2014 for sites in England and March 2015 for sites in Wales (Allen et al 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Online Resource Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J.D, Smith, A. 2015 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>

PRN E005544 **NAME** Cycle /pedestrian bridge, Newport. **NGR** ST3156188055 **COMMUNITY** Victoria

TYPE BUILDING SURVEY **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** Lewis, R and Jones, L.

SUMMARY GGAT was commissioned by Alfred McAlpine Ltd (Application number: 04/1677) to undertake a watching brief (E005545) and building survey on sites for a potential cycle/pedestrian bridge spanning the river Usk between Rodney Road and Usk Way.

DESCRIPTION GGAT was commissioned by Alfred McAlpine Ltd (Application number: 04/1677) to undertake a watching brief (E005545) and building survey on sites of groundwork for a potential cycle/pedestrian bridge

spanning the river Usk between Rodney Road and Usk Way. The report undertook a survey of a post medieval wharf (ST31560 88060) located on the eastern bank of the Usk river opposite Moderator Wharf south of the Newport bridge. The survey identified 12 timber uprights and 3 horizontal timber braces (located in the northern part of the wharf), while the southern part of the wharf maintained eleven rows of of braced timber uprights arranged perpendicular to the riverbank. Substantial quantity of demolition debris was deposited along the riverbank including rail and tramline debris indicating the use of the wharf and its adjoining areas during the early 20th century period. (Lewis 2005).

COMMENTS Newport Council planning permission. Application NO. 04/1677.

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Lewis, R. 2005 Pedestrian /Cycle Bridge Newport. Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Survey 1982 208_05 ReportPDF/1982_P1022_PedestrianCycleBridgeNewport_WB_BDGSURV.pdf

PRN E005545 **NAME** Cycle/Pedestrian Bridge, Newport **NGR** ST3156088060 **COMMUNITY** Victoria
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
 (GGAT) **PERSON** Lewis, Richard.

SUMMARY A watching brief conducted at the site of a cycle / pedestrian bridge Newport. The construction of 4 test pits revealed a number of timber post uprights belonging to the southern section of the wharf, rope fragments and brick and stone deposits.

DESCRIPTION A watching brief conducted by GGAT on behalf of McAlpine Ltd was undertaken on the eastern and western bank of the River Usk. 4 test pits were excavated on the east bank of the bridge and an excavation behind cofferdam and excavations undertaken on the west bank. Test pit 1: (1.5 long X 1 m wide) located on east bank of river Usk, centre of wharf. Thin concrete shelf overlain by sandy clay top soil was encountered at base of test pit, (0.38m in depth). Test pit 2: (2m long X 1m wide) located behind the northern section of the bank of the river. Base layer was of a sand matrix with timber and rope fragments and sandy-clay topsoil. A timber horizontal (0.3m X 0.28m) belonging to the wharf was aligned parallel to the bank. Test pit 3: (2m long X 1m wide) aligned parallel to test pit 1 and 2. 5 cm to the south. Revealed a concrete platform at surface level abutting timber horizontal attached to southern part of the wharf. Test pit 4: (2m long X 1m wide) consisted of made ground and appeared to show construction layers possibly linked to the southern part of the wharf. Lowest deposits consisted of compacted redbrick matrix and overlain by compacted red brick and stone deposits with timber fragments and large fragments concrete in a sandy matrix. Upper layer consisted of a sandy-clay topsoil. Excavations behind cofferdam: deep excavation revealed continuation of the rear rank of timber uprights belonging to the southern section of the wharf. 5 timber uprights extending to a depth of over 4 m were recorded in line with the rear rank of posts. These timber post were set within compacted red brick and stone deposits, extending from 1m to 4m in depth. Western Bank Excavation : single stump identified in a redeposited matrix of modern made ground. Stratigraphy indicated that within all excavated areas had a quantity of demolition debris was deposited on the riverbank to create a stable platform into which timber uprights have been constructed with the horizontal and diagonal timbers secured to the revetment. the revetment survives beneath alluvial deposits but exposed areas of the wharf are now in varying stages of decay. (Lewis, R, 2006).

COMMENTS Newport Council planning permission. Application NO. 04/1677.

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT11371g

SOURCES

Report Lewis, R. 2005 Pedestrian /Cycle Bridge Newport. Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Survey 1982 208_05 ReportPDF/1982_P1022_PedestrianCycleBridgeNewport_WB_BDGSURV.pdf

PRN E005741 **NAME** Newport Riverside Park **NGR** ST31898748 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
 (GGAT) **PERSON** Dunning, R.

SUMMARY GGAT were commissioned by Arup to conduct a watching brief on groundworks for Newport Riverside Park, planning application no 06/1147. Archaeologically significant features and deposits were revealed.

DESCRIPTION Newport City Council were planning to develop a Riverside Park in an area running from George St Bridge to SDR Bridge. A recent archaeological assessment (E004884) had noted the possibility of features around Jack's Pill (05063g), and recommended a watching brief before development. Significant features and deposits were found across the site, including wooden features, one possibly of medieval date, relating to either vessels or waterfront structures such as the Victoria Wharf (shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition maps of 1884,

1902 and 1921) (11540g) or Gloucester Wharf (shown on the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps) (03708g). Walls were revealed, possibly those the Mary Dry Dock, depicted on the 2nd and third edition OS maps (05066g). Construction works may reveal further sections of the Mary Dry Dock and also the Alice Dry Dock and Edith Dry Dock. Intrusive groundworks could disturb or destroy archaeologically significant deposits or structures. Works will require mitigation tailored to the final construction programme approved by the archaeological advisor (Dunning R, 2006).

COMMENTS Newport Council planning application: 06/1147

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E004884 GGAT03708g, GGAT11540g, GGAT05066g, GGAT05063g

SOURCES

Report Dunning R. 2006 2006 Newport Riverside Park, Newport: archaeological watching brief 207_03 2079
ReportPDF/2079_P1108_NewportRiversidePark_WB.pdf

PRN E005839 **NAME** Land to the south-east of Castle Leisure Club, Usk Way,

Newport **NGR** ST3182087594 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological

Consultants **PERSON** Robic, J-Y.

SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out an archaeological watching brief in 2007 for Opal Property Group on land to the south-east of Castle Leisure Club, Usk Way, Newport. during groundwork for the foundations of a student accommodation block. The work was carried out through multiple layers of recent man-made ground. No archaeological features were uncovered.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out an archaeological watching brief in 2007 for Opal Property Group at land to the south-east of the Castle Leisure Club, Usk Way, Newport during groundwork for foundations of a student accommodation block. It was rapidly determined that the ground had been extensively disturbed, and that it was formed of at least 4.0m of modern backfill deposits. Eight test pits were excavated , and the results showed that most of the site had been subject to much recent disturbance, and that there was no clear evidence for any activity prior to the 20th century.. The site agents informed the archaeological consultants that the site had been disturbed to a depth of up to 6m with recycled debris. The depth of excavations in the present test pits was never greater than 1.4m. Only artefacts of very modern date were encountered during the monitoring of the site. They consisted of brick, glass, plastic and other typical categories of modern 20th and 21st century materials (Bond and Robic 2008).

COMMENTS Newport City Council Planning Application no: 06/1516/FULL.

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E005500

SOURCES

Report Bond J and Robic J-Y 2008 An Archaeological watching Brief at Land to south-east of Castle Leisure Club, Usk Way, Newport. 2454 208_06 ReportPDF/2454_CastleLeisureClubNewport_WBR.pdf

PRN E005943 **NAME** Gaskell Street, Newport **NGR** ST 32330 87380 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** Sell SH

SUMMARY GGAT was commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd to conduct a Watching Brief on intrusive groundworks for the construction of housing on land between Corporation Rd and the river Usk in Newport. The WB ensured that the groundworks had no impact on any surviving archaeological interests.(sell SH, 2007)

DESCRIPTION GGAT was commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd to conduct a Watching Brief on intrusive groundworks for the construction of housing on land between Corporation Rd and the river Usk in Newport. No artefacts were retained. No evidence of occupation prior to industrial development in mid C19 was found. The WB ensured that the groundworks had no impact on any surviving archaeological interests.(sell SH, 2007)

COMMENTS condition No 44 of planning consent

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E005138

SOURCES

Report (digital) Sell, SH 2007 Land off Gaskell St Newport: archaeological watching brief 2340 208_01

PRN E006100 NAME GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone

Assessment NGR SS5711599529 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE PROJECT YEAR 2016-17 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) PERSON -

SUMMARY A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

DESCRIPTION A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing. GGAT undertook a scoping exercise carried out in 2016—2017 defined a coastal zone area in relation to currently mapped risks associated with climate change and determined what work should be done to bring the quality and scope of data on the coast of Glamorgan and Gwent up to present standards. It identified as a priority the necessity to integrate the various datasets provided by the previous Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment and the subsequent work on the coastal zone into a single GIS based on the online Historic Environment Record, where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information. Management recommendations will be drawn up where possible for sites in areas of high risk of coastal erosion. Contingencies for more detailed fieldwork will also be identified. In 2018—2019 the project concentrated on the western half of the Glamorgan-Gwent area, comprising the local authorities of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00022w, GGAT00030w, GGAT00038w, GGAT00082m, GGAT00110w, GGAT00130w, GGAT00140w, GGAT00141w, GGAT00192w, GGAT00204w, GGAT00205w, GGAT00211m, GGAT00234m, GGAT00273m, GGAT00278w, GGAT00285w, GGAT00329m, GGAT00330m, GGAT00336m, GGAT00337m, GGAT00339m, GGAT00408s, GGAT00448s, GGAT00523s, GGAT00585w, GGAT00642s, GGAT00644w, GGAT00690s, GGAT00695s, GGAT00820w, GGAT00826w, GGAT00900m, GGAT00907s, GGAT00908s, GGAT00941s, GGAT01027.0w, GGAT01070.09w, GGAT01167m, GGAT01431w, GGAT01481m, GGAT01485s, GGAT01549w, GGAT01557w, GGAT01584s, GGAT01634s, GGAT02024s, GGAT02152s, GGAT02201s, GGAT02243w, GGAT02244w, GGAT02274w, GGAT02283w, GGAT02346m, GGAT02483s, GGAT02529m, GGAT02530m, GGAT02533m, GGAT02537m, GGAT02538m, GGAT02544m, GGAT02545m, GGAT02546m, GGAT02547m, GGAT02549m, GGAT02551m, GGAT02554m, GGAT02555m, GGAT02561m, GGAT02565m, GGAT02566m, GGAT02609w, GGAT02656s, GGAT02657s, GGAT02658s, GGAT02660s, GGAT02663s, GGAT02664s, GGAT02665s, GGAT02669s, GGAT02671s, GGAT02672s, GGAT02673s, GGAT02687s, GGAT02688s, GGAT02691s, GGAT02694s, GGAT02698s, GGAT02705s, GGAT02707s, GGAT02709s, GGAT02711s, GGAT02733s, GGAT02734s, GGAT02735s, GGAT02738s, GGAT02740s, GGAT02763s, GGAT02857w, GGAT02915w, GGAT03024w, GGAT03025w, GGAT03030w, GGAT03032w, GGAT03035w, GGAT03036w, GGAT03038w, GGAT03040w, GGAT03043w, GGAT03053w, GGAT03054w, GGAT03055w, GGAT03060w, GGAT03061w, GGAT03062w, GGAT03063w, GGAT03064w, GGAT03065w, GGAT03066w, GGAT03067w, GGAT03069w, GGAT03071w, GGAT03072w, GGAT03077w, GGAT03078w, GGAT03079w, GGAT03080w, GGAT03081w, GGAT03082w, GGAT03083w, GGAT03084w, GGAT03085w, GGAT03086w, GGAT03087w, GGAT03088w, GGAT03090w, GGAT03091w, GGAT03093w, GGAT03094w, GGAT03095w, GGAT03096w, GGAT03097w, GGAT03098w, GGAT03099w, GGAT03101w, GGAT03102w, GGAT03104w, GGAT03107w, GGAT03110w, GGAT03111w, GGAT03112w, GGAT03113w, GGAT03114w, GGAT03116w, GGAT03117w, GGAT03118w, GGAT03119w, GGAT03120w, GGAT03123w, GGAT03124w, GGAT03126w, GGAT03140w, GGAT03157w, GGAT03950s, GGAT03983s, GGAT03984s, GGAT03985s, GGAT03986s, GGAT03987s, GGAT03988s, GGAT04028s, GGAT04171s, GGAT04425s, GGAT05068m, GGAT05103s, GGAT05154w, GGAT05593s, GGAT05787w, GGAT05788w, GGAT05789w, GGAT05790w, GGAT05791w, GGAT05794w, GGAT05795w, GGAT05798w, GGAT05799w, GGAT05800w, GGAT05801w, GGAT05817w, GGAT05818w, GGAT05952.0w, GGAT06718w, GGAT06719w, GGAT06720w, GGAT06947w, GGAT07202w, GGAT07256w, GGAT07389m, GGAT07418w, GGAT07532w, GGAT07533w, GGAT08173w, GGAT08175w, GGAT08188m, GGAT08192m, GGAT08195w, GGAT08196w, GGAT08682w, GGAT08687w, GGAT08860w, GGAT08615w, GGAT08608w, GGAT08639w, GGAT08630w, GGAT08640w, GGAT08706w, GGAT08729w, GGAT08728w, GGAT08736w, GGAT08679w, GGAT08659w, GGAT08609w, GGAT08650w, GGAT08648w, GGAT08641w, GGAT08665w, GGAT08680w, GGAT05598s, GGAT08607w, GGAT08707w, GGAT08676w, GGAT08723w, GGAT08717w, GGAT08842w, GGAT08733w, GGAT08745w, GGAT08748w,

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SOURCES

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

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