

Archaeology Wales

Stephenson Street, Newport

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By

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Report No. 1872

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Non-technical summary

In January 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, including a site visit, to determine the archaeological potential of the east bank of the River Usk at Stephenson Street, Newport between NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410, and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33150 85439. This was an update to a DBA undertaken for the project in 2015, revised in 2019 and again in 2020, with the addition of a new access road and access points, an offline ramp, sheet pile wall, RC stem wall and flood gates.

No Registered Historic Landscape areas or Historic Parks & Gardens lie within the bounds of the proposed existing embankment site or within 1km radius from the site.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in close proximity to the existing embankment or within 1km radius from the site.

Works are likely to be required within the road carriageway at the base of the Grade I Transporter Bridge (17414, 17415, 3076) that is located adjacent to the northernmost site boundary. Fourteen Listed Buildings lie within a 1km radius of the existing embankment, including the immediately to the north and west of the northern boundary of the site.

The regional Historic Environment Record lists 24 sites within a 1km search area. The records emphasize that the area was a center for activities from medieval times to the Modern era. No recorded site will be directly affected by the proposed scheme area.

The indirect effects on the historic landscape are likely to be minor. However, there is considerable potential for encountering previously unknown sites.

Suitable mitigation to safeguard the potential archaeological resource within the flood management scheme area would be the provision of an archaeological watching brief during all intrusive groundworks until the natural substrate has been reached (with the exception of driven piles). The need for this mitigation can be clarified once the detail of any ground works is known. A toolbox talk might also supplement or replace the watching brief requirement. Furthermore, the work might occur within the area of the Grade I Transporter Bridge (17414, 17415, 3076). In order to mitigate the impact of the works on the Listed Building, it is recommended that the area of the bridge adjacent to the works is fenced off, a method statement is produced, and it is read and signed by all contractors prior the commencement of works.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Mawrth 2019, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru Cyf gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol, gan gynnwys ymweliad safle, i benderfynu ynghylch potensial archeolegol ochr ddwyreiniol yr Afon Wysg yn Stryd Stephenson, Casnewydd rhwng NGR ST 31917 86156 ac ST 32794 85410, a rhwng ST 32889 85424 ac ST 33150 85439. Roedd hwn yn ddiweddariad o asesiad desg a gynhaliwyd ar gyfer y prosiect yn 2015, gydag ychwanegiad ardaloedd gwaith newydd yn safle Wal y Rheilffordd, o fewn Gwaith Dur Orb a ger y Bont Gludo.

Nid oes unrhyw ardaloedd Tirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig, Parciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol nac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth o fewn ffiniau'r safle glannau presennol arfaethedig nac o fewn cylch o 1km o gwmpas y safle.

Nid oes unrhyw Henebion Cofrestredig yn agos at y glannau presennol nac o fewn cylch o 1km o gwmpas y safle.

Mae'r Bont Gludo Gradd I (17414, 17415, 3076) wedi'i lleoli ger ffin fwyaf ogleddol y safle. Ceir 14 o Adeiladau Cofrestredig o fewn cylch o 1km o gwmpas y glannau presennol, gan gynnwys yn syth i'r gogledd a'r gorllewin o ffin ogleddol y safle.

Mae'r Cofnod Amgylcheddol Hanesyddol yn rhestru 24 o safleoedd o fewn 1km o'r ardal chwilio. Mae'r cofnodion yn pwysleisio y bu'r ardal yn ganolfan ar gyfer gweithgareddau o'r amser canoloesol hyd at y cyfnod modern. Ni fydd unrhyw ran o'r safle a gofnodwyd yn cael ei effeithio'n uniongyrchol gan ardal arfaethedig y cynllun.

Mae'n debygol y bydd yr effeithiau anuniongyrchol ar y dirwedd hanesyddol yn fach. Fodd bynnag, mae potensial sylweddol ar gyfer canfod safleoedd a oedd yn anhysbys yn flaenorol.

Byddai darparu briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod yr holl waith tir ymwthiol yn ddull lleddfu priodol i ddiogelu'r adnoddau archeolegol posibl o fewn ardal y cynllun rheoli llifogydd, nes bod y swbstrad naturiol wedi'i gyrraedd (ac eithrio pyst gyredig). Gellir egluro'r angen am y dull lleddfu hwn unwaith y bydd manylion unrhyw waith tir yn hysbys. Gallai sgwrs ddiogelwch ategu neu ddisodli'r gofyniad am friff gwylio. Ymhellach, gallai'r gwaith ddigwydd o fewn ardal y Bont Gludo Gradd 1 (17414, 17415, 3076). Er mwyn lliniaru effaith y gwaith ar yr Adeilad Rhestredig, argymhellir bod ardal y bont ger y gwaith yn cael ei diogelu gan ffens, bod datganiad dull yn cael ei lunio, a'i fod yn cael ei ddarllen a'i lofnodi gan yr holl gontractwyr cyn i'r gwaith gael ei ddechrau.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. In January 2020, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (NRW/CNC) to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA), including a site visit, to determine the archaeological potential of the east bank of the River Usk at Stephenson Street, Newport between NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410, and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33524 84127 (Project No: 2705; Figure 1-3). The work represents a revision of a DBA produced for Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru in 2019.
- 1.2. A Specification for the Desk Based Assessment was produced by AW in January 2020 and approved by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-DC), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Newport City Council (henceforth – NCC).
- 1.3. The purpose of this Desk Based Assessment is to provide information to aid in designing a flood defence, currently being investigated by NRW/CNC.

2. Site description

- 2.1. NRW/CNC are currently working on two proposals, defined on this DBA as option 1 and option 2 for clarity (Figure 2 and 3). Both options are located on the east bank of the River Usk extending from Stephenson Street towards Corporation Road, between NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410 (option 1), and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33150 85439 (option 2).

Option 1

- 2.2. The site is bounded to the west and south by the River Usk. To the north and east the site encompasses the industrial areas. Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, through Stephenson Street. The site extends approximately 2.4km on gently sloping land from approximately 17m above ordnance datum (OD) in the northwest to approximately 7m OD in the southeast. The proposed site boundary is largely located within already existing flood defences.

Option 2

- 2.3. The majority of the proposed development plans for option 2 are contained within Felnex Industrial Estate. The proposed site is bounded by existing defences to the west, and by a railway line to the east.

2.4. The geology of the area forms part of the Mercia Mudstone Group Formation composed of a mix of mudstone, siltstones, sandstones and halite. The superficial deposits are characterised as Tidal Flat Deposits composed of clay and silt (BGS 2019).

3. Methodology

3.1. The methodology for this Desk Based Assessment follows that set out in the specification.

3.2. The primary objective is to assess the impact of a proposed flood management scheme on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

3.3. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

3.4. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

3.5. This assessment considers the following:

a. The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) within a 1km radius from the existing embankment. The applied area extends (and therefore includes) the northern and southern sections, as well as the sections included in option 2 (Figure 2-3).
- Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas) within a 1km radius of the aforementioned area (Figure 4).

- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence, including that held at the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth.
 - All sources indexed in the County Archive.
 - Heritage Gateway sources.
 - 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)
 - Place name evidence.
 - Internet sourced satellite imagery, and LiDAR
 - Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b. The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study

3.6. This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017 update)*.

4. Previous Archaeological Studies (Figure 5)

4.1. An examination of the HERs documents that the area has been subjected to multiple archaeological studies largely associated with the alteration/removal of historic assets dating to the 19th century. These studies take the form of Desk Based Assessments, archaeological watching briefs, building surveys and occasional evaluations.

4.2. A number of archaeological works are documented adjacent to the Additional Section. These all relate to works at the old Orb Steelworks, including:

4.3. In 2006, GGAT produced a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with the Orb Works and Monkey Island. A building survey was recommended for the farm buildings as well as a watching brief (E005554; E005585) (Gerrard 2006).

4.4. In 2010, Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out a watching brief at the Orbs Steelworks. The work revealed the remains of Pill Farm and three air raid shelters (E003076) (Pannett 2010).

4.5. The Central Section, as well as the area covered by Option 2 have been previously examined by GGAT in 2004 through a DBA produced in advance of the works at East

Bank Road, Newport (E003430). Fifteen sites of archaeological interest were identified, and it was concluded that the area had potential to reveal previously unknown sites. The assessment was centred immediately to the east of the current site (Dunning 2004).

4.6. Julian's Reen section appears closely located to an area which revealed the remains of Roman activity (E004056) (Yates 1997).

4.7. All other events contained within the applied search area are summarised below:

4.8. In the 1990s, a series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were conducted by Welsh Archaeological Trusts and included the whole of the Welsh coast.

4.9. In 1991, GGAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment in order to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed Newport Barrage. The significant volume of archaeological remains within the search area led to the definition of several mitigation measures (E003743) (Maylan 1991).

4.10. In 1997, GGAT conducted an Archaeological Desk Based assessment in preparation for the extension to the Wastewater Treatment Works and Nash, Gwent (E006103). The assessment identified several areas of archaeological interest and a watching brief along with trial trenching were implemented to facilitate mitigation.

4.11. In 1997, GGAT conducted a field evaluation at Nash, Monmouthshire. The evaluation revealed the remains of Roman activity possibly associated to a Roman settlement nearby (E004056) (Yates 1997).

4.12. In 1997, Monmouth Archaeological Society carried out a watching brief at the Orb Steelworks (ST 3212 8622) (E002445; E004397) during the groundworks for the construction of a bakery at Plot 2(A). The work did not reveal archaeological finds or features (see Clarke 1999).

4.13. In 1998, the GGAT undertook an archaeological evaluation (E002304) in advance of the development of a Temporary Waste Transfer Station to the south of Uskmouth Power Station. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

4.14. In 1998, TACP, Environmental Consultants carried out a Desk Based Assessment for the 'Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy DBA/SUR' (E002401). The aim of the report was to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. The historic landscape study determined six areas of archaeological interest including the significance of Iron Age hillforts in the area, the Roman occupation of Caerleon, the Norman occupation, 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 and blanketing much of the historic landscape resource.

- 4.15. In 1999, GGAT conducted a watching brief in preparation for the creation of a wetland reserve between the Uskmouth Power Station and Goldcliff (E002443); a field walking exercise was also undertaken. An organic archaeological horizon was detected during this work along with possible prehistoric ditches and gullies. In the same year, a further watching brief was undertaken (E002459) where the similar organic deposits were located along with prehistoric horizons.
- 4.16. In 1999, Channel Archaeology was commissioned to conduct a watching brief at Fifoots Point Power station (E002449). Finds from excavated fills included bricks dating to the 1950s.
- 4.17. In 1999, Newport County Borough Council commissioned GGAT to do an archaeological evaluation at Newport South Distribution Road (E002495). Only remains of a building dating to the 20th century were found during the works (Roberts 1999).
- 4.18. In 2002, Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out a watching brief during the construction of a pipeline and associated ground works as part of the Green Seas Initiative (E004929). Roman features were discovered during this program of works and included ditches, pits, postholes and relic land surfaces.
- 4.19. In 2002, GGAT carried out a Desk-Based Assessment at Queensway Meadows (E004655). The site lies within the Gwent Levels Archaeologically Sensitive Area. Research indicated the presence of peat levels. Mitigation measures were defined in the form of a trial trench evaluation carried out by BUFAU (Howell 2002) (E004658). No archaeologically significant finds or features were identified during the evaluation.
- 4.20. In 2002, Cotswold Archaeological Trust undertook a cultural heritage assessment of a site at Queensway Meadows. The assessment noted that the area was contained within the Gwent Levels landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (E004657). This work was complemented by an archaeological watching brief in 2003 which revealed a number of peat levels and the remains of a Roman land surface (E004659) (Sabin 2003).
- 4.21. In 2002, Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Usk Way. The works did not reveal features or finds of archaeological nature (E004717) (Clarke and Bray 2002).
- 4.22. In 2002, Giffard and Partners were commissioned to produce a Desk-Based Assessment based at land junction of Corporation Road and Spytty Road. The report noted that despite being archaeologically of low potential, the likelihood of

encountering Roman remains during fieldwork was moderate (E004746) (Beasley 2002). This work was followed by an archaeological field evaluation which only recovered the remains of a Roman land surface (E004747) (Taylor 2002).

- 4.23. In 2002, a watching brief was carried out by Monmouth Archaeology during groundworks for the installation of a sewage system. Work was conducted at Nash village where both Roman and Medieval artefacts were recorded (E004633).
- 4.24. In 2003, Per-Construct Archaeology conducted a watching brief along the South Eastern Coastal Strategy Pipeline (E004925).
- 4.25. In 2003, GGAT produced a Desk-Based Assessment at land at Spytty Pill (E004763). The most significant feature identified during the work was Sea Wall, designed in medieval/post-medieval times to block the high tides. The work concluded that a watching brief had to be carried out during groundworks associated with the development (Lolock et al 2002).
- 4.26. In 2003, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Desk-Based Assessment at the former Pirelly Cables Factory site. The work suggested that Wentlog deposits existed within the site. Furthermore, it was noted that the area contained the remains of archaeological features Roman and medieval in date (E004785) (Stoten 2003).
- 4.27. In 2003, GGAT carried out an archaeological watching brief at Newport Southern Distributor Road. No archaeological finds or features were exposed during the work (E0044757) (Shell 2003).
- 4.28. In 2003, a geoarchaeological survey was carried out at Corporation Road. No evidence of human activity was revealed during the work (E004853). Furthermore, a paleoenvironmental assessment incorporating borehole survey and test-pitting was carried out noting that the existing peats had been formed during the Holocene (E004856).
- 4.29. In 2003, WSP was commissioned to produce a cultural heritage assessment at Old Town Dock. Only post-medieval sites were identified within the vicinity (E00484). A programme of field archaeological evaluation was recommended for the subsequent phase of works (Thomas 2003).
- 4.30. In 2004, GGAT carried out a watching brief in response of development associated with Newport Wastesavers Recycling plant at Orb Industrial Estate. The watching brief did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.
- 4.31. In 2004, GGAT carried out a Desk Based Assessment to assess the impact that development at Gaskell Street would have on the archaeological resource. The Desk-

Based Assessment led to the definition of mitigation measures including a watching brief and a building recording (E005138; E005139; E005943).

- 4.32. In 2004, GGAT produced a Desk Based Assessment for the project 'The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework' (E001411). The southern bank of the River Usk was included in the research and characterized as Zone C which comprised a more extensive area than the other zones. Zone C was located to the south of Caerleon and extended along the Severn Levels from Rumney at the west to Goldcliff at the east (Evans 2004).
- 4.33. In 2004, GGAT produced a Desk Based Assessment for the project Waterfronts in Southeast Wales: phase 1 (E001379). This project aimed to identify area of survival of archaeological remains in waterfront locations. The project examined the west bank of the River Usk around Town Pill in Newport. The research noted that the areas 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 had a high archaeological potential (Dunning et al 2004).
- 4.34. In 2004, GGAT undertook a watching brief at the Gwent Levels Wetland Reserve, Uskmouth whilst borehole samples were taken (E005046). No archaeological finds or features were located, though Romano-British and Bronze Age material has been located close by.
- 4.35. In 2004, GGAT were commissioned to carry out a watching brief at Newport Wastesavers Recycling Plant, Newport. The watching brief was conducted on four separate occasions; no archaeology was recorded.
- 4.36. In 2005, GGAT was commissioned to carry out a building survey of the Great Western Wharf. A number of alterations from the original construction were detected and only a few elements were identified as dating to the 19th century (E005047).
- 4.37. In 2005, Cambrian Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Old Town Dock, Pillgwenlly. It was assumed that medieval levels would be preserved given the depths of excavation (E005348).
- 4.38. In 2006, Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Corporation Road. The work revealed man made fill deposits dating to the early 20th century (E005511). During the same year, Monmouth Archaeology conducted a watching brief at Esperanto Way. No archaeological features or finds were revealed (E005752).

- 4.39. In 2006, GGAT carried out a watching brief at Alexandra Docks. The work did not reveal archaeological features. A number of pottery sherds dating to the 17th and 18th century were recovered (E005543) (Sell 2006).
- 4.40. In 2006, GGAT were commissioned to carry out a watching brief at Newport Riverside Park (E005741). The walls of St Mary Dry Dock, Alice and Edith Dry Docks were revealed (Dunning 2006).
- 4.41. In 2006, the GGAT conducted a watching brief at Nash on the Caldicot levels whilst a wetland visitor's centre was under construction (E004994). No archaeological finds or features were recovered.
- 4.42. In 2007, Hyder Consulting conducted a watching brief at the RSPB Reserve at Nash during the construction of a rain harvesting tank, a wastewater tank and a corridor surrounding a building (E005671). Two water channel and a cattle skeleton were recorded along with a post medieval pottery sherd.
- 4.43. In 2007, GGAT conducted a watching brief at Penmaen Wharf. No signs of the wharf were identified during the work (E005513).
- 4.44. In 2007, GGAT was commissioned to produce a Desk Based Assessment at land off Traston Road. Mitigation measured included a photographic survey and an archaeological watching brief (E005514).
- 4.45. In 2007, GGAT was commissioned to produce a survey to identify areas of distinct character based on an understanding of the historic processes at work in the landscape (Lewis 2007) (E005786).
- 4.46. In 2008, GGAT carried out a watching brief in advance of the construction of the Proposed Offices, Orb Steels, Newport WB (E000136). No archaeological remains were uncovered (Sell 2008), however it was determined that alluvial deposits were present at more than 1m below ground level.
- 4.47. In 2008, GGAT carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Pillgwenlly (E000005). The evaluation uncovered the remains of late 18th and 19th century deposits 19th associated with the reclamation of the Level and the construction of the wharf yard were uncovered (Tuck 2008).
- 4.48. In 2008, Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants carried out a watching brief at Brunel House (E000929). The work concluded that no alluvial deposits were deposited in the area. Instead the excavation revealed man made ground (Heaton 2008).
- 4.49. In 2008, Richard K Morriss and Associated carried out a Building Recording at the Orb Steelworks prior to its remodelling (E001349) (Morriss 2008).

- 4.50. In 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a watching brief at land off Corporation Road. No finds or features were revealed during groundworks (Cudlip 2008).
- 4.51. In 2009, RSK Environment Ltd produced a Desk Based Assessment in advance of the development of Newport Energy Recovery Facility (E003221). The study concluded that no archaeological features predating the pre- industrial landscape survived in the area.
- 4.52. In 2009, GGAT was commissioned to carry out a watching brief at Old Town Dock. The work revealed stone structures possibly relating to an earlier phase of the former waterfront (E003124) (Sell 2009).
- 4.53. In 2009, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a watching brief at the Old Town Dock (E001356). No archaeological finds or features were recovered during the work (CA 2009).
- 4.54. In 2010, GGAT carried out a number of geotechnical boreholes in the junction between Corporate Street and Spytty Road. No archaeological finds or features were found during the length of the work (E003179) (Tuck 2010)
- 4.55. In 2010, Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Esperanto Way (E003160) during the construction of a new industrial unit. No archaeological remains were recovered.
- 4.56. In 2011, GGAT undertook an archaeological watching brief (E003403) in preparation for the replacement of a sludge dewatering plant. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered.
- 4.57. In 2011, GGAT carried out a building survey at Nash Baptist Chapel prior to its conversion (E004128).
- 4.58. In 2011, SLR carried out a building survey at Lysaght Institute building (E003551). The survey included a photographic record of the external and internal features of the building.
- 4.59. In 2012, an archaeological Desk Based study conducted at Uskmouth was submitted by Church and Site Archaeological Services prior to a program of temporary drilling (E004167). The study indicated an absence of subsurface archaeology though a high potential for such resources was noted.
- 4.60. In 2013, Archaeology Wales produced a Desk Based Assessment at Pye Corner, Nash. It was concluded that the area had a moderate potential for archaeology (Pannett 2013).

- 4.61. In 2015, GGAT carried a series of field surveys were carried out in areas used during the First World War (E004932).
- 4.62. In 2015, The University of Reading and Cotswold Archaeology created a database of all excavated sites including rural settlement of Roman Britain. The database is contained in ADS (E005431).
- 4.63. In 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd undertook a watching brief during ground investigation work at the site. No features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered. Furthermore, Archaeology Wales was commission to undertake a DBA in advance of the design and construction of flood defences to the east of the River Usk. The present DBA is an update of the work carried out in 2015.
- 4.64. In 2019, Archaeology Wales Ltd undertook a watching brief during groundworks for the Stephenson Street Flood Risk Management Project. The excavations revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. Moreover, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned to undertake a DBA in advance of the construction of flood defences on the eastern bank of the river Usk. This present DBA is an update of the work carried out on 2015 and 2019.
- 4.65. It should be noted that the fully preserved remains of the Newport Ship were excavated during the development of the Newport Centre in 2002. GGAT excavated the vessel which was dated to 1465-66 (Howell and Trett 2008). This ship was encountered on the west bank of the River Usk some 1.8km to the north of the existing embankment.

5. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 6)

- 5.1.No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) lies within the immediate proposed development area.
- 5.2.No Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within the applied study area.
- 5.3.The closest SAM is Castell Glas Castle Mound (SAM MM190) located 2.5km west from the centre of the proposed development. The monument is defined by a motte and ditch dating to approx. 1066-1540 AD. Little is known about the castle other than it was sold in 1622. The monument is considered to contain archaeological potential, and it is nowadays set in a children's playground (RCAHMW 2006).

6. Listed Buildings (Figure 7)

6.1. The Grade I Transporter Bridge (LB 17414-15, 3076) is located immediately NW of the northern extent of the proposed development site (option 1). Works might occur within the area of the listed structure.

6.2. There are thirteen Listed Buildings within 1km from the sites. Four are Grade I and the remaining eleven are Grade II. The search results are presented on the table below:

NUMBER	NAME	GRADE
17414	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	I
17415	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	I
18173	Baltic Oil Works	II
18175	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church	II
18177	Public Conveniences	II
18178	Malt House	II
18179	Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock	II
18181	K M Bowen Automobile Engineers	II
18182	Waterloo Hotel PH	II
3076	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	I
17542	Pye Corner Farm	II
17544	Fair Orchard	II
2936	Church of Saint Mary	I

- 6.2. Three Grade II listed buildings are located to the east of the railway section (option 1): LB 17542, 17544 and 17545. Pye corner farm (LB 17542) is a typical farmhouse of the Gwent levels. It was probably built on the 17th century, though it has been remodelled during the 18th and 19th centuries. Fair Orchard (LB 17544-5) is located only 400m from LB 17542. The barn probably dated to the 19th century and is defined by a threshing doorway, a brick and a stone range and a slate roof.
- 6.3. Four listed buildings are located on the western riverbank opposite the Western Section: LB 17414, 17415, 3076 and 18182. The Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers (LB 17414/17415/3076) is located adjacent to the northernmost area of the proposed development. This Grade I bridge was built in 1906 to allow high masted ships passage to Newport's wharves. It is the largest transporter bridge in Great Britain. It was restored in 1990 and reopened in 1995. The Waterloo Hotel PH (LB 18182) is Edwardian public house. Present Waterloo Hotel replaced earlier public house on the same site. The hotel opened in 1904.
- 6.4. LB 25846 is St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church which was built 1962-63 in a simplified Gothic style and is now a Grade II listed building. It was built over a previous church, to serve workers at Lysaght's Iron and Steel Works was of corrugated iron. The use of warm red brick and a large corner tower is an unusual and deliberate attempt to introduce a prominent landmark to the Docks area and is clearly influenced by the architecture of later 19th century urban churches and chapels.
- 6.5. LB 2936 is the Church of St Mary, a Grade I listed building which belonged to the Goldcliff Priory in 1349. The only Norman remains present are the north wall of the chancel. The building was remodelled during the 18th and 19th centuries. It contains a 15th century steeple with an octagonal spire.
- 6.6. The remaining Listed Buildings are concentrated on the western bank of the river. They are summarized below:
- 6.7. The Baltic Oils Work (LB 18173) is a Grade II listed building and was a warehouse built in the 19th century. This building is located on the western bank of the river opposite the Additional Section. The building was used by Morris and Dibble. Oil, who were grease and colour merchants from 1889 and 1970s. The building is the only surviving mid-19th century elements associated with the Old Town Dock, retaining its original architectural character.
- 6.8. St Michael's Roman Catholic Church (LB 18175) is a Roman Catholic Church founded in 1887 and built by Irish immigrant laborer's and built in a late 19th century Gothic style. The building is located on the western bank of the river opposite the additional section. It is a good example of a late 19th century Roman Catholic church notable for its surviving high-

quality stained glass and strong architectural character with well detailed interior and important townscape value.

- 6.9. The Public Conveniences (LB 18177) is a good example of an Edwardian public conveniences. The building is located c. 1km W from the additional section. It is a roughly triangular shaped with flanking entrances, both marked "GENTLEMEN" and is constructed of red brick with terracotta detailing and rendered panels. It has strong architectural character and group value with the Tredegar Dry Dock Offices opposite.
- 6.10. The malt house (LB 18178) is a rare example of a malting building in Wales. The building was founded in 1898 and was formerly the premises of Phillip and Sons, Malsters. It is now used as an auction house and a warehouse. The building is located c. 350m W from the additional section.
- 6.11. The lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock (LB 18179) was built in 1842 and closed down in 1929. The entrance of the dock was the only third of its kind built in southern Wales and it is the oldest surviving example of a dock entrance lock in South Wales.
- 6.12. The K M Bowen Automobile Engineers (LB 18181) is of historic interest illustrating the Edwardian development of Newport's dock industry. It is a Grade II listed building which was an Edwardian office building, the former offices of the Tredegar Dry Dock and Engineering Company. It has a group value with the public conveniences' opposite.

7. The Historic Landscape (Figure 8-10)

- 7.1. The proposed site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorization Areas (HLCA) recorded in the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw et al 1998).
- 7.2. The Historic Landscape of Nash and Goldcliffe (HLCA01) lies just beyond the study area. This area is bounded by the Severn to the south, Uskmouth industrial development to the west; Newport urban/industrial areas, the Llanwern Steel Works and intermediate landscapes (area 2) to the north; Whitson (area 3) and Porton (area 4) to the east.
- 7.2.1. The landscape is characterised by an array of small fields, sinuous lanes, dispersed settlement and large commons. There are strong associations with the Priory on Goldcliff Point, of which Monksditch is the most obvious aspect. The higher parts of the landscape were reclaimed when in the late 12th/early 13th century, Goldcliff and Nash were granted Goldcliff Priory. This led to the subsequent draining and enclosing of lower-lying areas inland during the 13th and 14th centuries. During the following centuries, the landscape was occupied by numerous scattered farms and cottages due to an increase on population, meaning that the area was constantly modified.

- 7.2.2. The landscape has revealed abundant prehistoric and Roman remains. Evidence of Roman occupation was found when the Nash sludge pits were dug, during construction of the Uskmouth Power Station and around Goldcliff Point (see Aldhouse et al 1992). A Roman inscription, the "Goldcliff Stone", records the work of legionaries on a linear earthwork, presumably a sea wall.
- 7.2.3. There is no direct line of sight between the Historic Landscape of Nash and Goldcliffe (HLCA01). This is due to the natural topography and to the build environments separating the existing embankment and the historic landscape.
- 7.3. There are no registered Historic Park & Gardens within the 1km search area.

8. Historic Environment Records (Figure 11)

- 8.1. There are no non-designated sites located within the immediate area of the existing embankment. The closest HERs to Option 2 and Option 1 (Western section) is PRN 10741g. PRNs 3936g and 3718g are located close to Julian's Reen (Option 1) (see details below).
- 8.2. The HER records 69 non-designated sites of archaeological and historic significance within the 1km applied study area. The HER records allude to the significance that this location gained from medieval times and to the modern era.
- 8.3. Limited Prehistoric and Roman activity in the area is also present in the form of isolated finds. It is worth noting that the fort at Caerleon (SAM MM230) is located some 4.8km to the north of Newport.
- 8.4. No HER site will be directly affected by the proposed flood management scheme.

**Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC),
Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)**

- 8.5. Little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual findspots.
- 8.6. A human skull was found in river deposits during the a369 coronation park assessment at Liswerry (PRN 03641g). While interpreted as Neolithic, no dating evidence was present to date the find. Two Bronze Age flat axes were recovered in the area of Nash (PRN 00228g). These are recorded as findspots in the Lithic Survey produced by GGAT in 2002.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 8.7. The Roman period is dominated by the fort at Caerleon (SAM MM230) located some 4.8km to the north of Newport. Roman finds have been found in Newport however no structural evidence has been noted to date. Material remains from this period are limited to two Roman hoards found in the area of Nash (PRNs 00230g/00235g) (Evans 2001).
- 8.8. Furthermore, a silver tetradrachm of the Syrian King Demetrius I was recovered in 1988 from the bed of the River Usk (PRN 00229g).
- 8.9. Construction work at Newport sewage disposal uncovered at least 40 vessels of Romano-British coarse pottery (PRN 03718g). They were found in two areas referenced as 3718g and 3936g and are housed at Newport Museum.
- 8.10. A field evaluation by GGAT in advance of construction work at a waste-water treatment plant uncovered a Roman field system and settlement area (PRN 05912g). There were 14 trenches which revealed Roman artefacts. Trenches 7 and 14 revealed a palaeochannel which, upon investigation, appeared to be used as landfill. Amongst the finds were burnt clay, pottery, bone, stone and intensely burnt material. The HER suggests that the waterlogged nature of the site makes for good palaeo-environmental potential. The channel dates to the second century AD, whereas the field system dates to the third century AD. Overall, the assemblage indicates a settlement lasting into the late third century AD.
- 8.11. A field evaluation by GGAT in advance of construction work at a waste-water treatment plant uncovered a semi-circular ditch, three pits, six postholes, 2 inhumations and three cattle burials of Roman date. The inhumations were without grave goods and in a poor state of preservation. The site was recorded in 2002 (PRN 07999g).

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 8.12. Newport boasts impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area develops as a port.
- 8.13. In 1868, during the construction of a timber pond, the remains of a vessel were found (PRN 00160g). The vessel dated to c.950AD (Maylan 1991) and was found on the western bank of the River Usk, immediately west from the Western Section (Option 1) of the proposed development. In 2002 the well-preserved remains of a large medieval ship (PRN02339g/307059), provisionally dated by dendrochronology to 1465-1466, were discovered 115m to the south of Town Pill some 1.8km upstream of the site (Howell and Dunning 2004).

- 8.14. Documentary evidence suggests the presence of a tanhouse and brewhouse in the town of Newport belonging to the Church of St Lawrence in 1531 (PRN 00232g). The tanhouse is also recorded on the HER as post-medieval (PRN 00231g). The HER documents the location of these PRNs immediately east from the Western Section (Option 1) of the proposed development.
- 8.15. Documentary evidence attributed the battle of Dinas Newydd in AD 918 to the researched area. However, the HER questions this attribution noting that there is no evidence to confirm that Newport existed prior the Norman conquest (PRN 00234g).
- 8.16. Isolated finds have also been found within the search area (PRN 0233g) and the remains of a medieval building used as a tanhouse and a Brewhouse (PRN 0233g) are visible within the area.
- 8.17. In 2004, during groundworks associated with the British Aluminium Company, a 14th century stone coffin containing skeletal remains was recovered (PRN 00265g).
- 8.18. LiDAR imagery examined as part of a Desk Based Assessment documented the presence of a series of ditched enclosures and a platform tentatively interpreted as medieval in date (PRN 10918g) (Cooke 2011). Furthermore, the research identified a small enclosure complex interpreted as medieval due to its proximity to Truelove Farm and Pickled Lane and two parallel ditches of similar chronologies (PRN 10919g; 10922g) (ibid).
- 8.19. Documentary evidence in the HER elucidates St Mary's Church at Nash as a medieval structure, first mentioned in 1113 (Brook, 1988, 82). The tower is the only survival medieval aspect as other structural components have been restored (PRN 00266g). The nave and gallery were restored in the 18th century, the porch is in the Georgian style and the chancel is Victorian gothic (PRN 00266g).
- 8.20. A Medieval enclosure was recorded in the area in 1998 (PRN 05257g). It is currently in an unknown condition.
- 8.21. A medieval churchyard was recorded in 2002 in the area (PRN 08232g). Currently it is quadrangular in shape, however, a tithe map of 1846 shows it to be curvilinear in shape. The ground is mainly flat but there is a mound in the southwest corner. There are fewer burials north of the church and paths around the south and west sides.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899)

- 8.22. The importance of the area as a maritime trading centre continued into the post-medieval period. This is evidenced in the archaeological record with the number of docks, railways and warehouses located in the adjacent area. The historical built environment can

be seen as an imprint of the activity that was carried out in the area in post-medieval times. Several HERs described below were defined from the report 'Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment' (Maylan 1991).

- 8.23. A post-medieval farmhouse at Nash was recorded in 1988 (PRN 03829g).
- 8.24. A post-medieval building is shown on a map from 1831, however it was deserted by 1886 (PRN 05249g).
- 8.25. Burnt House is a post-medieval structure in the area, recorded on maps from 1831, however it was deserted by 1886 (PRN 05253g).
- 8.26. Arch Cottage is a structure in the area, post-medieval in date yet it was first shown on a map from 1831 (PRN 05260g). It was first recorded in the HER in 1998.
- 8.27. Rose Cottage is a post-medieval house which was first shown on a map in 1831 (PRN 05591g).
- 8.28. A post-medieval magazine between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout is visible on an 1887 ordinance survey map (PRN 09352g). The magazine was recorded in 2010.
- 8.29. An 1887 ordinance survey map revealed post-medieval Mooring Posts on the coast between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout (PRN 09355g).

Industry

- 8.30. A railway workshop is documented in Bolt Street. The former is the Eastern and Western Valley Junction Workshop of the Monmouthshire Railway Canal Company opened in 1857. The workshop was also used as a locomotive depot (PRN 03314.0g) (Maylan 1991). Furthermore, a grain and fodder mill built in 1844 by the Western Railway Company. In 1878 the warehouse became a grease and oil warehouse (PRN 03713g).
- 8.31. The aforementioned Desk Based Assessment documents a post-medieval pottery (PRN 05070g) in Potter Street. The pottery was established before 1835, however by 1881 no traces of the building survived. Another documented yet closed structure is the Pyroligneous Acid Factory (PRN 05071g) known to have been opened in 1835. The site was part of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company. It appears to have closed in 1852. One last disappeared factory is Cwmbran Iron Foundry (PRN 05072g) known to have opened in 1848. The factory produced colliery equipment and railway engines and was closed after the second world war.
- 8.32. PRN 05149g documents a foundry founded in 1849 as the Pillgwenlly Iron Pipe Works. The firm continued active until the end of the First World War (ibid). The foundry was located on the western bank of the River Usk, north of the northern section.

- 8.33. PRN 0516g documents 84 Lower Dock St Building. The structure was by 1885 a ship chandler and run until 1920 (ibid). The adjacent building – 85 Lower Dock Street – was in 1885 the offices of R Gething and Co and Portuguese vice- consulate. It became a private house in 1920 and it is now empty (PRN 05158g) (ibid).
- 8.34. Tregedar Dry Dock and Wharf (PRN 11023g) was a ship repairing and re-fitting works. The works were significantly enlarged by the time of the wars. The majority of the site has been demolished (Davis 1998).

Infrastructure

- 8.35. The GWR Newport Old Dock branch line (PRN 11579g) was constituted by a railway and boundary wall linked to the later industrial use of the site. It appears that the railway system was dismantled before the site became a scrap yard (Tuck 2008).
- 8.36. Maylan's report (1991) documents that the Monmouthshire canal constructed at the end of the 18th century and terminated in Newport (PRN 05065g). A floating dock located nearby was completed in 1842 (PRN 05067g). Maylan (1991) also documents and a sea dock (PRN 05068g), and a town dock extension (PRN 05069g). The latter was opened in 1858, closed in 1931 and backfilled in 1936.
- 8.37. PRN 0573g records the remains of wharves along the river frontage in the form of timber uprights projecting from the mud.
- 8.38. The Great Western Warf (PRN 05085g) contained a private railway and was constructed in 1875. The railway connected the wharf to the main GWR line. The wharf was recorded in 2005, noting that the central section had undergone some alterations (Lewis 2005).
- 8.39. The Newport Wharf (PRN 10741g) is documented on the GKN list of Controlled Establishments of 1915. The exact extend and location is unknown at present (Crawford 2015).
- 8.40. Blaina Wharf Newport (PRN 11137g) is documented in the first OS edition. It is known that the wharf adjoined the Town Dock and accommodated hydraulic cranes (Thomas 2003).
- 8.41. Cartographic sources document a seawall (PRN 09580g) extant since at least 1883 (Dunning 2004). The site is located adjacent to the Railway Extension (Option 1).
- 8.42. PRN 05081g records one of the three jetties constructed to aloe ballast to be unloaded at Spytty Pill (Mayland 1991).
- 8.43. The HER documents a crane slot (PRN 11538g) located in land opposite 3 to 19 Church Street Pillgwenlly (Tuck 2008). The remains are located on the western side of the River Usk opposite the additional section.

8.44. The HER documents three listed buildings. In order to avoid repetition, details of these assets are discussed on section 4.3

- Transporter Bridge (PRN 02495g) – see listed building 174151 for details.
- Malthouse Newport (PRN 03715g) – see listed building 18178 for details.
- Fair Orchard Farm and Outbuildings (PRN 10992g) – see listed building 17545 for details.

Farms and cottages

8.45. The HER records the presence of a farm (PRN 05250g) documented in cartographic sources dating to 1931 and 1886. No evidence of the farm appears to exist nowadays.

8.46. The HER also documents a cottage documented in cartographic sources from 1882 onwards.

Modern (1900 – present day)

8.47. The majority of the HERs recorded within the search area belonging to modern chronologies refer to developments associated with the First and Second World Wars.

8.48. In 2005, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a building recording of Pye Corner anti-aircraft battery prior the demolition of a number of standing structures. The battery aimed at defending aerial approaches to Newport at the end of 1940 (PRN 04295g) (Young and Morriss 2005).

8.49. The Munitions Creche was opened in 1917 and was used as a creche for the children of the workforce used in the First World War munition industry in Newport (PRN 10274g) (Crawford 2014). Furthermore, the Munition Works, Cork Wharf was used from 1901 to 1921 to produce munitions (PRN 10277g) (ibid). The HER documents another munition works – Uskside National Works (PRN 10615g) – established in 1915. The factory also produced ships forgings. It is nowadays used as a commercial storage facility (ibid).

8.50. A number of Drill Halls are known to exist in Newport. Within the search area, there is one – Drill Hall, Lime Street (PRN 10669g). The structure appears in cartographic sources dating to 1921. The Drill House was demolished and subsequently the area was used for housing (Morriss 2008).

8.51. The Orb Works (PRN 09210g) opened in 1897 as ironworks. An existing farm within the area became the offices of the iron works. After the war, the complex became part of the British Steel Company. The Orb Work became one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the ministry of munitions making a big

- contribution to the war effort (Davis 1998). Furthermore, the HER documents an office at Orbs Works; a space developed as an alternative to the use of the Pill Farm (Morriss 2008).
- 8.52. PRN 09213g documents a gatehouse and two lodges built at the Orb Works in 1936. These built elements had 17th century influences (Morriss 2008). An aid raid precaution centre (PRN 09214g) was built at the Orbs prior 1939. The building appears to have been altered in the later 20th century (ibid). Furthermore, a war memorial was built in memory of those lost in the first and second world war (PRN 09215g) (ibid).
- 8.53. The Lysaght Institute (PRN 09601g) originally functioned as the working men club of the Orb Works. The building was opened in 1928. The institute closed in 2001 and though plans considered its demolition, it is still standing to date and has been completely refurbished in 2012. A building recording was carried out in 2011 noting that some of its original fittings and fixtures still contained within. The building is located more than 300m to the east of the Additional Section (Option 1).
- 8.54. In his book 'History of the Borough of Newport', Davis (1998) documents a factory opened in 1916 for the manufacture of steel and iron tubes (PRN 03674g).
- 8.55. The CH Bailey Tyne Engineering (PRN 10779g) was a ship repair specialist. The firm advertised munition workers on 1916. The works have been destroyed and the site is now occupied by a modern industrial building (Crawford 2014).
- 8.56. The Braithwaite and Company Ltd (PRN 10885g) was established in the early 20th century and produced railway points, water tanks, and skin and deck plating for ships. The firm still has premises in the area, but the original structure has been demolished (ibid).

Sites recorded at NMRW

- 8.57. There are an additional 27 records found within the study area held by the RCAHMW database. A summary table is included below:

NPRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	COMMUNITY
422449	PLANT WORKSHOP, NEWPORT DOCKS	TRAIN SHED	Pillgwenlly
424339	NASH WASTE TREATMENT WORKS, NASH, NEWPORT	SEWAGE WORKS, WIND TURBINE	Nash
270479	CUBE, NEWPORT	CUBE	Pillgwenlly
91413	NEWPORT DOCKS	DOCKYARD	Pillgwenlly
34293	NEWPORT DOCKS: BALTIC WAREHOUSE	WAREHOUSE	Pillgwenlly
10568	DOCK HEAD SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH MISSION, NEWPORT	CHAPEL	Pillgwenlly

305883	NEWPORT POWER STATION	COAL FIRED POWER STATION	Nash
40484	B. S. C. NEWPORT TUBEWORKS; BRITISH MANNESMANN TUBE WORKS	IRON WORKS	Liswerry
400776	COLDHARBOUR, WORKS	WORKS	Nash
403430	NEWPORT DOCKS: ALEXANDRA NORTH AND SOUTH DOCKS	DOCK	Pillgwenlly
403431	NEWPORT DOCKS: UNION DRY DOCKS	DOCK	Nash
31975	NEWPORT DOCKS: MALT HOUSE AND MALTSTER'S COTTAGE, EAST DOCK ROAD, NEWPORT	MALT HOUSE	Pillgwenlly
414107	ORB STEELWORKS (JOHN LYSAGHT), NEWPORT	STEEL WORKS	Liswerry
506457	DOUBLE ENTRANCE LOCKS, NEWPORT TOWN DOCK	DOCK GATE	Maritime
506467	POWDER MAGAZINE, ALEXANDRA DOCK, POWDER HOUSE POINT	POWDER MAGAZINE	Maritime
506468	ALEXANDRA DOCK PUBLIC HOUSE, NEWPORT	PUBLIC HOUSE	Maritime
506469	POWDER MAGAZINE, JULIAN'S GOUT, NEWPORT	POWDER MAGAZINE	Maritime
506470	TIDAL POLE, RIVER USK	NAVIGATION AID	Maritime
515180	MODERATOR	WRECK	Maritime
417146	WALES NATIONAL VELODROME, NEWPORT;NEWPORT INTERNATIONAL SPORTS VILLAGE, VELODROME	SPORTS GROUND	Liswerry
417147	NEWPORT STADIUM;WALES INTERNATIONAL SPORTS VILLAGE, NEWPORT STADIUM	SPORTS GROUND	Liswerry
524760	PEAT DEPOSITS, NEWPORT DOCKS	NATURAL FEATURE	Pillgwenlly
525018	CONSEIL PERE	WRECK	Pillgwenlly
544107	LANDING STAGE, THIEVES PILL	LANDING PIER	Maritime
544108	BRIDGE WATERMAN'S REACH, RIVER USK	ANCHORAGE	Maritime
544122	ANCHORAGE, OFF COLDHARBOUR	ANCHORAGE	Maritime
544123	ANCHORAGE, OFF STEVENSON STREET INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	ANCHORAGE	Maritime

8.58. No sites are recorded within the bounds of the proposed scheme.

8.59. The sites recorded at RCAHMW illustrate the importance that this area had in the 19th century as a trading centre.

8.60. A search on the Portable Antiquities Scheme has produced one result: a Sestertius of Trajan (103-111) (IARCW-63DAE2C0D0) found within the area of Uskmouth.

9. Map regression

Tithe maps

9.1. The proposed development area falls within two distinct Tithe Maps: Christchurch Parish and the Parish of Nash.

9.2. The Tithe maps indicate that the area encroached on in and around the development area was predominantly given to pasture. This was more evident on the eastern side of the River Usk where only Field 1224, recorded in the tithe apportionment was partially used for cultivation.

Tithe map, Nash Parish 1842 (Figure 12)

9.3. Julian's Reen falls within two fields: 362, and 361a. While 362 is used for pasture, 361a is documented as arable. These fields were occupied by Joseph Waters and owned by Edwin Carter.

9.4. A number of structures labelled as 'Old Harbour' are documented to the west of Julian's Reen.

Tithe map, Christchurch Parish 1840 (Figure 13 and 14)

9.5. This map covers the eastern side of the River Usk.

9.6. Fields 1219, 1220, 1221 and 1226, falling within and to the east of the proposed site's main section, are defined as fields used for pasture, occupied by Hale Henry and owned by Thomas Thompson.

9.7. Furthermore, the Railway Section (field 1057) is noted as a field used for pasture used by Thomas Thompson, and owned by Mark Williams Wood.

County Series First Edition, 1883, 1:2500 (Figure 15)

9.8. The OS County Series first edition of 1883 documents the flood embankment. Immediately west (from the embankment to the riverbed) the area is defined by several mooring posts. Furthermore, the map documents the channel low water flow and the highest point to which ordinary tides flow. The latter is the location of the proposed development southern section.

9.9. The area east of the embankment is defined by multiple fields probably of medieval origin. Some of them are enclosed field systems dating to post- medieval times. The latter seem

to be concentrated near Coldharbour, Picked Lane Farm and Truelove Farm (see PRNs 10919g; 10922g).

- 9.10. While the southern area of the western side of the River Usk is characterized by pasture and cultivation fields, numerous infrastructures are depicted noting the significance of this region and the river as an area of the production and transportation of goods. Several wharfs, Alexandra Dock and the railway are evidence of the aforementioned situation.
- 9.11. The southernmost area selected for the study appears located immediately west from Julian's Gout. The map highlights the highest point to which ordinary tides flow.

County Series Second Edition, 1901, 1:2500 (Figure 16)

- 9.12. Significant changes are noted on the eastern side of the River Usk by 1901. The area immediately west from the embankment is no longer defined by mooring posts. This region is at this point labelled as 'mud'. Significantly, the area adjacent to the Eastern Section (Option 1) and Option 2 is defined by Union Dry Docks (NPRN 403431), associated piers, a pumping house and an electric light station. A number of cottages (Union Dock Cottages) are also located adjacent to the easternmost extreme of the embankment. By 1901, the railway line cuts across the fields. At a similar latitude to the Union Dry Dock, 'Coldharbour reach' is labelled within the river channel. All the structures to the east of the proposed development (e.g. Coldharbour) are still depicted.
- 9.13. The growing significance of the western bank of the River Usk is evidenced by the construction and development of a number of factories and infrastructures. At this point, Alexandra Dock has been expanded to the south with the South Dock and a pond. Furthermore, the repair and refitting of ships in this area appears evident with the construction of timber yards, sawmills, and timber floats.
- 9.14. Farmland dominates the southern part of the study area (Julian's Reen) and the tidal apex is again marked at Julian's Gout where the tidal inlet is surrounded by flood defence embankments. A sluice gate is also depicted on this map located to the southeast of Julian's Gout.
- 9.15. The Orbs Iron Works appears for the first time documented, located immediately east from the Additional Section (Option 1).

County Series 1921, 1:2500 (Figure 17)

- 9.16. The area surrounding the embankment is by 1921 defined by salting and mud. At this point, the two dry docks are located adjacent to the Eastern Section (Option 1) section with associated jetties and piers. The transporter bridge (PRN 02495g; NPRN 43157; LB

174151) and Coronation Park are documented for the first time in cartographic sources.

- 9.17. The southern part of the study area is again dominated by farmland and Julian's Gout which is now depicted at the eastern end of a tidal inlet named Julian's Pill; saltings are additionally illustrated to the west of the inlet and the sluice gate shown on the previous map is again revealed to the southeast of this area. The Usk branch of the Great Western Railway is also shown on this map crossing the area in a north-east/southwest direction.
- 9.18. The Orbs Works appear much larger on this map, however not affecting the Additional Section (Option 1).
- 9.19. Further development is depicted to the western side of the River Usk. The most significant change is the increase of size of Alexandra Dock, at this point defined by the North Dock, Alexandra Dock and the South Dock.

OS Map 1964-5. 1:2500 (Figure 18)

- 9.20. The predominant change by this time is the development of sludge beds and their associated embankment positioned immediately to the northeast of the study area. Along with this change, the introduction of buildings and yards can be observed just to the north-west of the railway line. Julian's Pill and Julian's Gout are still located on this map, though the saltings are now absent. A small rectilinear embankment is also depicted to the south-west of Julian's Gout and the sluice gate located on the previous map are still be observed.
- 9.21. The use of the eastern side of the River Usk increases by this date as exemplified by a number of factories. Coronation Park duplicates its original size in this map.

10. Aerial photographs

- 10.1. A large collection of aerial photographs depicting the site and applied study area were viewed. These dated between 1946 and 1995. No new sites were observed.
- 10.2. 17/08/1940. MWO 10. A19 -20 (Medmenham. Black and white. Vertical): No features visible in close proximity to the existing embankment. The area immediately to the east comprises open fields.
- 10.3. 13/05/1946. 106G UK 1502 4124-26 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No features visible in close proximity to the existing embankment. The area immediately to the east comprises open fields.
- 10.4. 19/05/1947. CPE UK 2081 3440-442 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No features visible in close proximity to the existing embankment. The area immediately to the east comprises open fields. Grips and reens visible to the east of the existing embankment.

- 10.5. 10/05/1949. 540 RAF 205. 5121-22 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): The area immediately to the east of the north part of the existing embankment seems to be under development.
- 10.6. 10/03/1955. 82 RAF 1104. 59-61 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): The area described above appears to be football/rugby fields.
- 10.7. 01/06/1962. 53 RAF 5154. 0052-54 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this image.
- 10.8. 03/10/1962. 58 RAF 5502. 24-26, 55-57 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this image.
- 10.9. 31/05/1963. OS 63 074. 5-6 (OS. Black and white. Vertical): This image shows substantial developments within the study area.
- 10.10. 10/05/1967. OS 67 089. 29-31 (OS. Black and White. Vertical): Very clear photograph of the existing embankment. No features visible.
- 10.11. 07/09/1971. 39 RAF 3764. 77 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): This image is of poor quality.
- 10.12. 28/06/1976. OS 76 102. 69-71 (Black and White. Vertical): No features are visible on this photograph.
- 10.13. 22/09/1979. OS 79 129. 056-57 (Black and White. Vertical): Some new roads have been laid to the east of, and crossing the site.
- 10.14. 22/06/1981. 13 RAF 5823. 023. (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): This is a small-scale image (1:50000) and therefore it does not show features in any detail.
- 10.15. 26/08/1981. MAFF. 57-58 (MAFF. Colour Slide. Vertical): A light industrial complex has been built in the area immediately to the east of the existing embankment.
- 10.16. 28/04/1985. JAStory 0985. 139-140 (JAStory. Colour. Vertical): No changes are observed on this photograph.
- 10.17. 21/05/1988. OS 88 119. 009, 021-22 (OS. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this photograph.
- 10.18. 27/08/1991. Geonex. 8891-210-11 (Geonex. Colour. Vertical): This image displays an expansion of light industrial units to the east.
- 10.19. 21/09/1995. OS 95 234. 17-20. (OS. Black and White. Vertical): This is a high-quality image showing the existing embankment area. The photograph displays light industrial units to the east. An outlet from the possible quarry is noted to the south of the proposed scheme area.

11. LiDAR imagery (Figure 19)

- 11.1. LiDAR data 1m DTM/DMS Hillshade was plotted and processed in order to identify possible subsurface features within and around the development area.
- 11.2. The existing embankment as well as the river outlets appear to be the prominent features documented by the LiDAR. No features of archaeological origin seem to be located within the areas of the embankment itself. However, a number of potential archaeological features are observed within the easternmost area of Coronation Park.
- 11.3. SSN001 – corresponds to two linear features, interpreted as a possible ditched boundary running NE/SW. Upon inspection these features seem to align with post-medieval boundaries recorded in OS maps dating to the end of the 19th century.
- 11.4. SSN002 – corresponds to a square platform (possible the remains of a structure) located to the NE of Corporation Park. The structure is not identified in maps and therefore it may predate the mid-19th century.
- 11.5. LiDAR was re-evaluated within the area of the eastern embankment of the river Usk where the revised plans for the proposed development are situated. An area designated as a SINC, where an offline ramp is proposed to be developed, appears very undulating on LiDAR. These undulations were attributed to the natural deposits, the vegetation and waterlogged conditions of the area.

12. Site Visit

- 12.1. A site visit was carried out on the 9th of March 2019 in wet and windy conditions. Visibility within the required area was good. However, in the Railway Section the area to the east of the railway line was flooded. Photographs could only be taken from raised ground to the east because the area affected ran roughly parallel with the line. Also, direct access to the Additional Section was not possible due to private property boundary fencing. Photographs could only be taken from directly opposite, on the west bank of the River Usk. Furthermore, a site visit of the area labelled as Option 2 was carried out on the 24th of February 2020.

Eastern Section

- 12.2. The eastern section is located adjacent to a road that runs from the eastern riverbank to Corporation Road through a tunnel crossing the railway.
- 12.3. The area is largely defined by warehouses, depots and associated infrastructure.

- 12.4. A small section of the embankment is located within the following NGRs ST 32986 85375 and ST 33095 85406. The area immediately to the east is not developed though some topsoil stripping was evidenced during the site visit and on Google Earth.
- 12.5. No archaeological finds or features were identified during the exploration of the southern area.

Western and Central Sections

- 12.6. The area immediately to the east of the river is predominantly flat with localised undulations and small water cut channels. The ground was wet with standing water in places. Grass and reeds formed the majority of the ground cover (Plate 3).
- 12.7. The existing embankment was noted and measured approximately 2m in height and 2m in width at its upper surface. A worn footpath was noted on top of the defence and gravel/stone was visible where the grass cover had been worn away. The east side of the existing embankment is abutted by a light industrial estate.
- 12.8. No new features of archaeological interest were noted during the site visit.
- 12.9. There is no direct line of sight between the Historic Landscape of Nash and Goldcliffe (HLCA01). This is due to the intervening natural topography and the build environments separating the existing embankment and the historic landscape.

Option 2

- 12.10. As already noted, this area was surveyed on the 24th of February 2020. Weather conditions were dry and visibility was good.
- 12.11. Plate 13 and 14 were taken from the SE end of the site. These photographs document the boundary that exists between this area and the embankment to the west. The site is largely void of any features, and the ground is formed by sandy aggregate.
- 12.12. Plate 15 and 16 documents views of the Transporter Bridge (LB 17414/17415/3076) from the site. Furthermore, building material including concrete and brick remains can be seen on this photograph.
- 12.13. Plate 17 and 18 look to the east and documents a series of industrial features and wind turbines located beyond the eastern boundary of the site.
- 12.14. Plate 19 and 20 show views toward the river from the embankment. The area between the embankment and the riverbank appears to be characterised by a flood plain.
- 12.15. No archaeological finds and features were recovered during the survey.

13. Watching Brief Results

- 13.1. Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to undertake a watching brief on the east bank of the river Usk, at Corporation Road, Newport, Gwent. The watching brief was undertaken during ground intrusive works associated with the ground investigation (GI) trial-pitting as a part of the Stephenson Street Flood Risk Management Project. The works were centred at approximately at NGR ST 33296 85279 (see Evans 2019). The watching brief did not yield archaeological finds or features. However, it was noted that besides TP6, all test pits contained alluvial deposits that exceeded 3m in depth.
- 13.2. Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to undertake a watching brief on the east bank of the river Usk, at Corporation Road, Newport, Gwent. The watching brief was undertaken during ground intrusive works associated with the ground investigation (GI) trial-pitting as a part of the Stephenson Street Flood Risk Management Project. The works were centred at approximately at NGR ST 32591552 (see Moore 2020). The watching brief did not yield archaeological finds or features. However, alluvial deposits were encountered during the excavation.

14. Impact Assessment

Archaeological Potential

- 14.1. An examination of the Historic Environment Records located within and adjacent to the applied search area highlights that little is known regarding the prehistoric period in the area. Notwithstanding, it may be noted that prehistoric activity is often revealed near riverbanks (e.g. floodplains) given the diversity of physical and biological resources existing within them. While this is not conclusive, it is significant to note the presence of alluvial deposits (see Evans 2019) contained within areas subjected to the scheme. A series of Mesolithic footprints have been found within river deposits south of the proposed site (PRN 09356g). The watching brief carried out by AW in 2019 documented the presence of alluvial deposits exceeding 3m below the ground level.
- 14.2. Roman occupation is known to have existed close to Julian's Reen as revealed with the excavation and retrieval of 40 vessels and other associated material (PRN 3718g, 3936g).
- 14.3. An examination of the Historic Environment Records highlights that this area of Newport was a centre of trade and communication during Medieval times. While no HER records are located within the area subjected to development, these remains may be encountered during groundworks. A similar situation may be said to be truth for post-

medieval remains even though evidence for the latter was not identified during the examination of earlier cartographic sources or aerial photographs.

14.4. Finally, it is noted that the proposed development area will not physically impact any known heritage asset.

Designated data

14.5. The existing embankment covers the full extent Option 1. Modification to this and associated groundworks such as topsoil stripping, foundation excavation have the potential to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.

14.6. No registered Historic Landscape will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed scheme. The current landscape setting is one defined by industry and transport. It is considered, therefore, that the proposed development will not have a significant detrimental impact on the general archaeological and historical landscape setting.

14.7. No designated sites (Registered Parks & Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments) will be directly affected by the proposed scheme.

15. Conclusions

15.1. The Desk Based Assessment assessed the potential impact of the proposed scheme on the archaeological resource, and examined designated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 1km centred upon the existing embankment, and undesignated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 1km.

15.2. The Desk Based Assessment determined that the proposed development does not lie within, or affect, any Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas.

15.3. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monument within 1km of the proposed development.

15.4. Within the same 1km search area, there are fourteen listed buildings, one of which is Grade I and related to the Transporter Bridge (LB 17414, 17415, 3076). The Bridge is located north of the northernmost edge of the proposed development. The proposed development is considered to have a slight visual impact on the listed building.

15.5. Within a 1km wide search area around the proposed development, 69 sites are recorded within the regional HER. No sites are recorded within the development area. The HER evidences the potential that river deposits have for the preservation of archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval times. Furthermore,

it records a significant number of post-medieval and modern structures relating to the significance that the area had as a maritime trading centre.

- 15.6. Two new sites were encountered during the preparation of this DBA (SSN001-002). However, they are not within the development area and therefore will not be impacted by groundworks.
- 15.7. The watching briefs shed light into the depth and character of the alluvial deposits contained within the area proposed for development.
- 15.8. Due to the moderate potential of encountering archaeological remains, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief, with contingencies, is conducted on any intrusive ground works within the proposed development area – except piling. The need for this mitigation can be clarified once the detail of any ground works is known. A tool box talk might also supplement or replace the watching brief requirement.
- 15.9. The indirect effects on the historic landscape are likely to be negligible.
- 15.10. Furthermore, the work might occur within the area of the Grade I Transporter Bridge (17414, 17415, 3076). In order to mitigate the impact of the works on the Listed Building, it is recommended that the area of the bridge adjacent to the works is fenced off, a method statement is produced, and it is read and signed by all contractors prior the commencement of works.

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Maps

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| British Geological Survey | 2019 | Geology of Britain Viewer |
| | 1840 | Tithe Map, parish of St Woolos |
| | 1840 | Tithe Map, parish of Christchurch |
| | 1842 | Tithe Map, parish of Nash |
| Ordnance Survey | 1883 | County Series 1:2500 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1887 | County Series 1: 10560 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1901 | County Series 1:2500 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1902 | County Series 1: 10560 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1921 | County Series 1:2500 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1956-7 | County Series 1:2500 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1964-65 | OS map 1:10560 |

Aerial Photographs

- 17/08/1940. MWO 10. A19 -20 (Medmenham. Black and white. Vertical)

13/05/1946. 106G UK 1502 4124-26 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
19/05/1947. CPE UK 2081 3440-442 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
10/05/1949. 540 RAF 205. 5121-22 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
10/03/1955. 82 RAF 1104. 59-61 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
01/06/1962. 53 RAF 5154. 0052-54 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
03/10/1962. 58 RAF 5502. 24-26, 55-57 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
31/05/1963. OS 63 074. 5-6 (OS. Black and white. Vertical)
10/05/1967. OS 67 089. 29-31 (OS. Black and White. Vertical)
01/06/1971. BKS. 2148187-88, 157759-60 (BKS. Black and White. Vertical)
07/09/1971. 39 RAF 3764. 77 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
28/06/1976. OS 76 102. 69-71 (Black and White. Vertical)
22/09/1979. OS 79 129. 056-57 (Black and White. Vertical)
22/06/1981. 13 RAF 5823. 023. (RAF. Black and White. Vertical)
26/08/1981. MAFF. 57-58 (MAFF. Colour Slide. Vertical)
28/04/1985. JASStory 0985. 139-140 (JASStory. Colour. Vertical)
21/05/1988. OS 88 119. 009, 021-22 (OS. Black and White. Vertical)
27/08/1991. Geonex. 8891-210-11 (Geonex. Colour. Vertical)
21/09/1995. OS 95 234. 17-20. (OS. Black and White. Vertical)

Databases

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Glamorgan-
Went Archaeological Trust

Coflein, the online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW),
held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Wales

Portable Antiquities Scheme

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APPENDIX I:

Option 1
Option 2

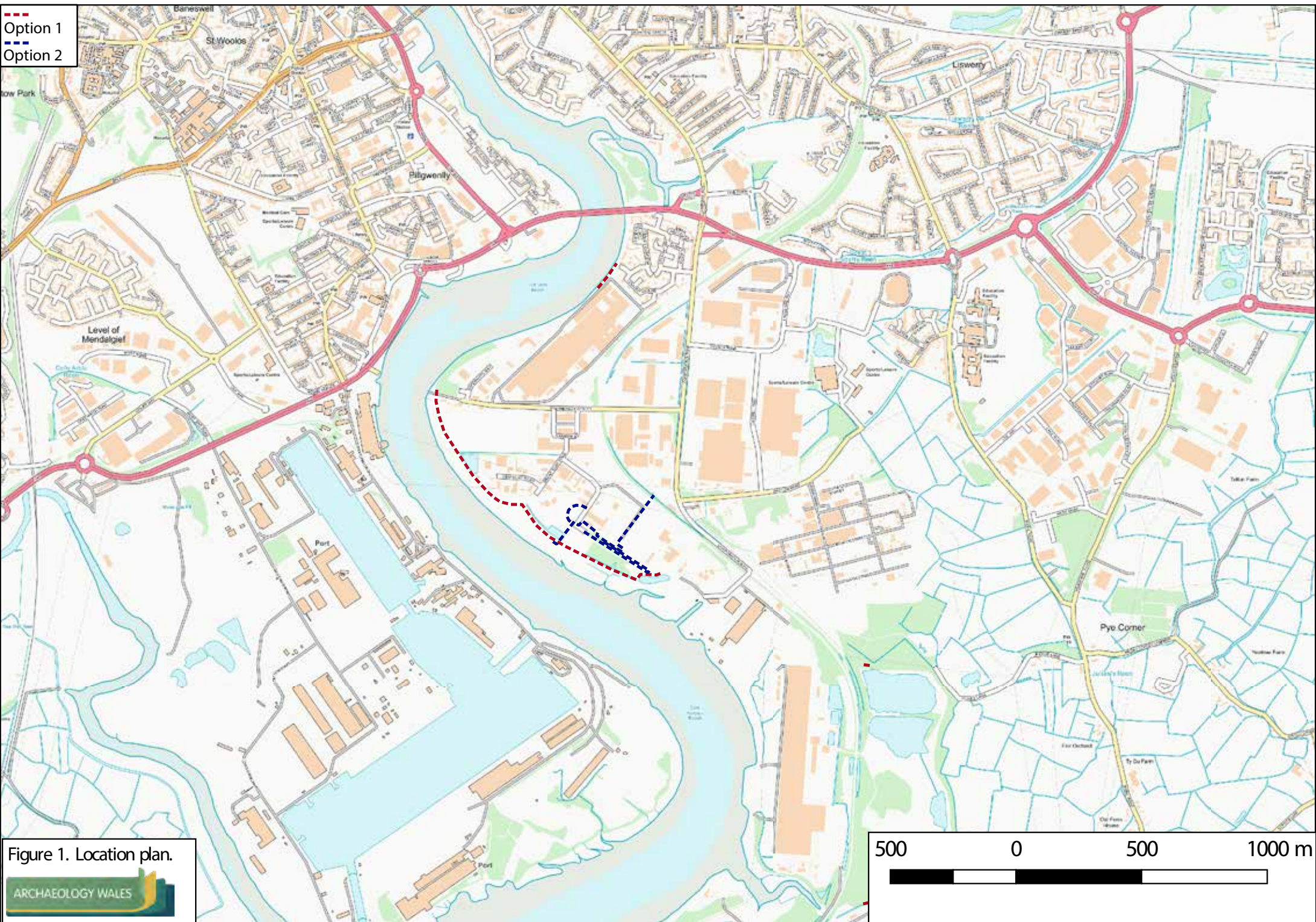
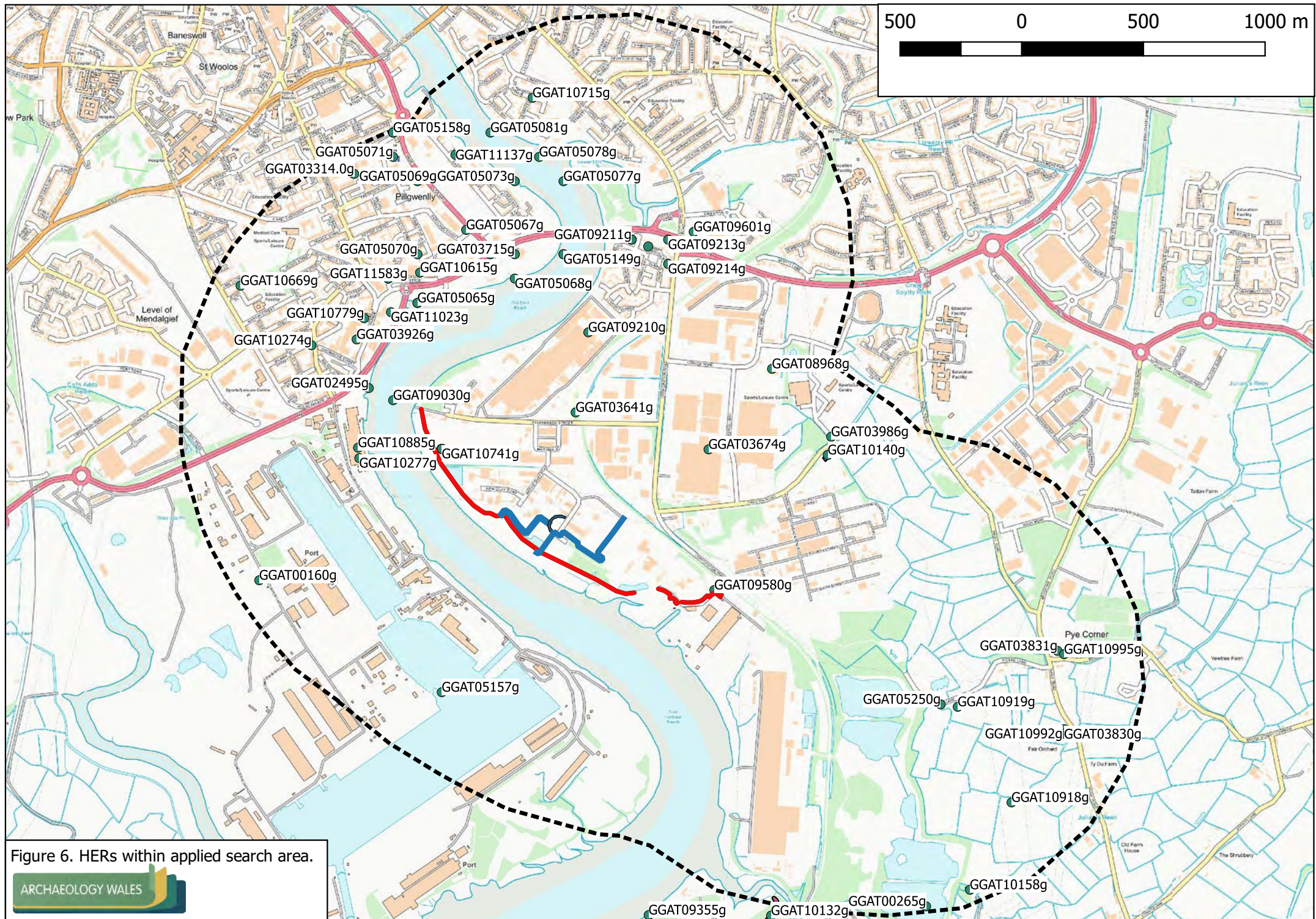


Figure 1. Location plan.





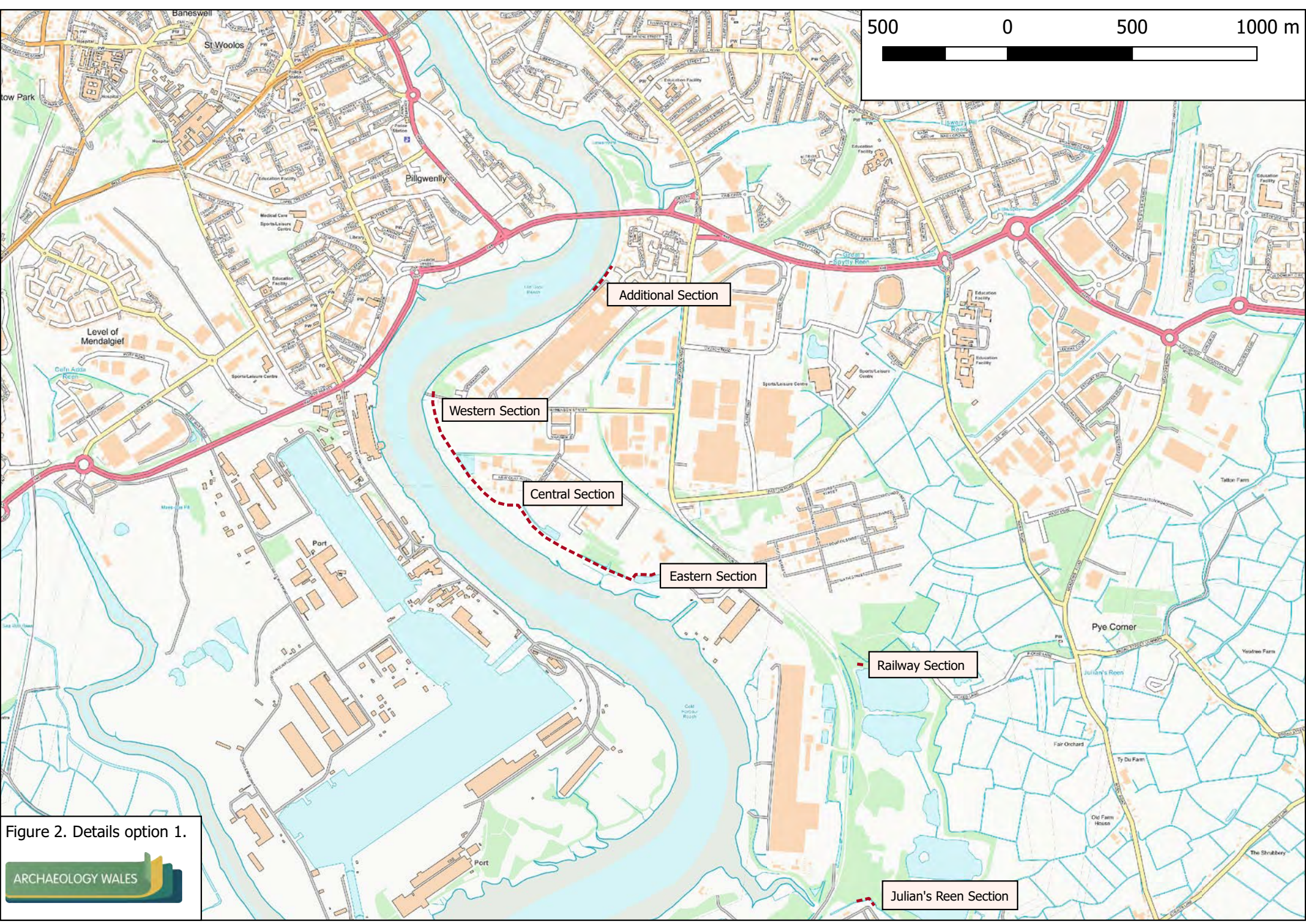


Figure 2. Details option 1.

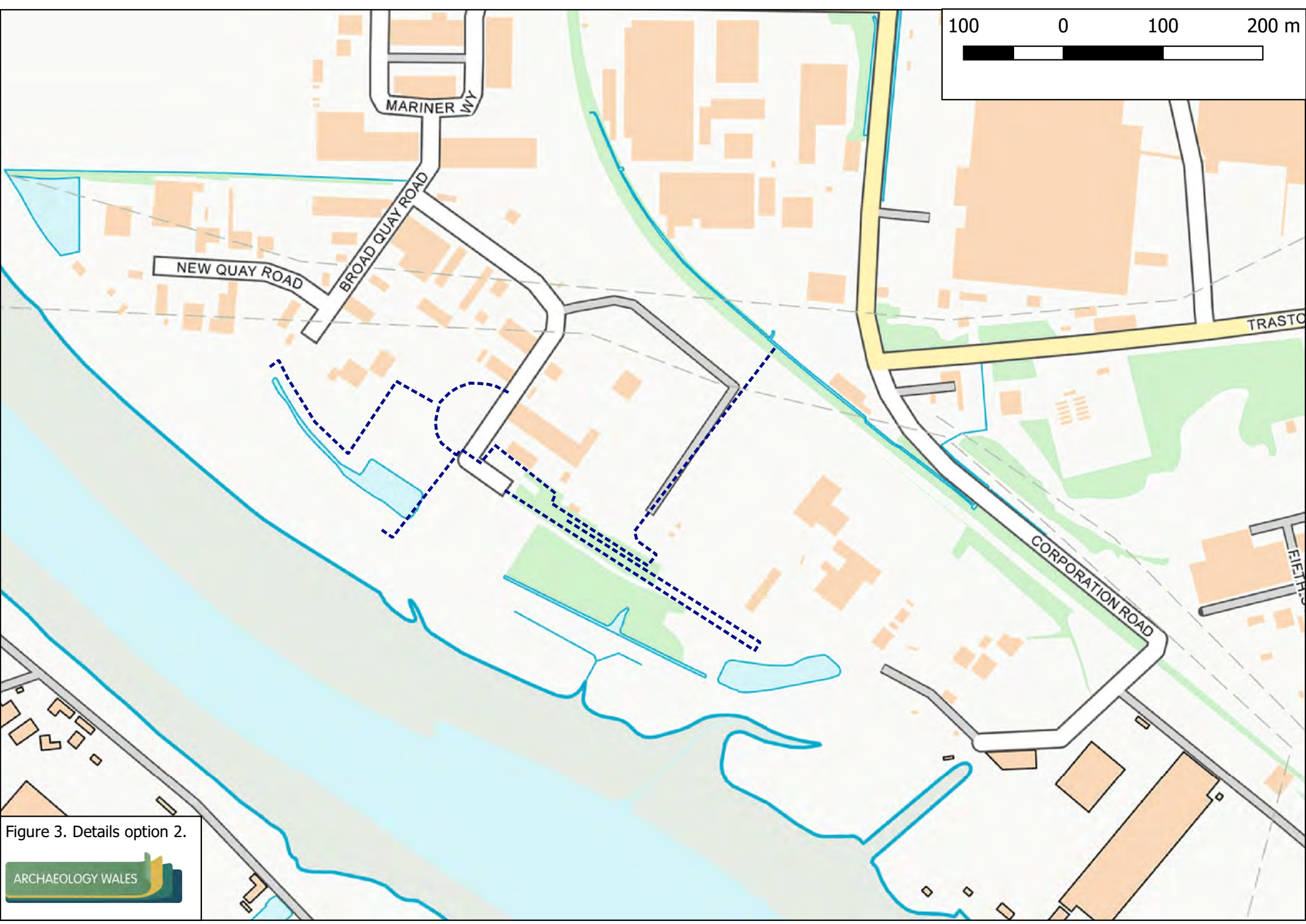


Figure 3. Details option 2.

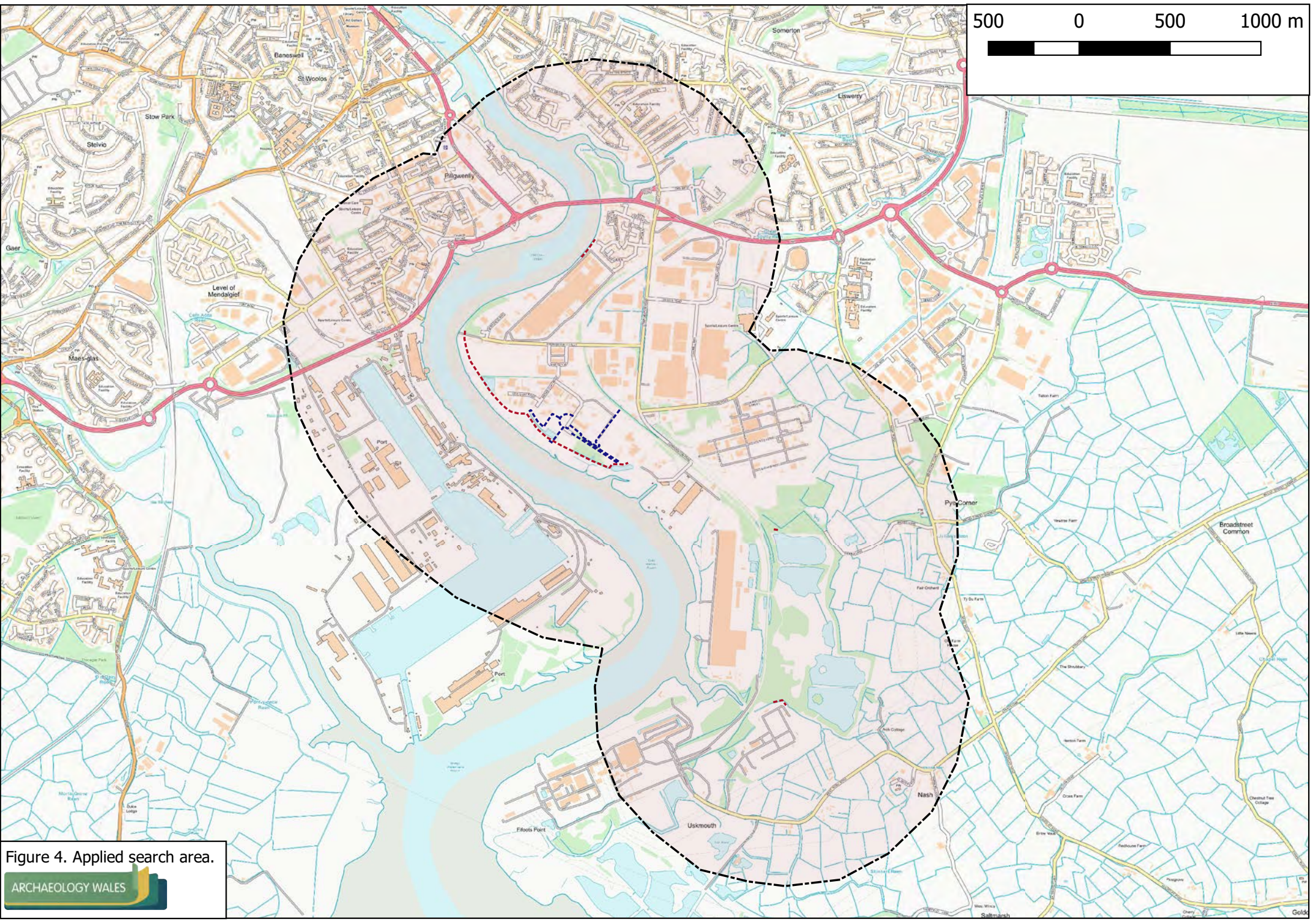


Figure 4. Applied search area.

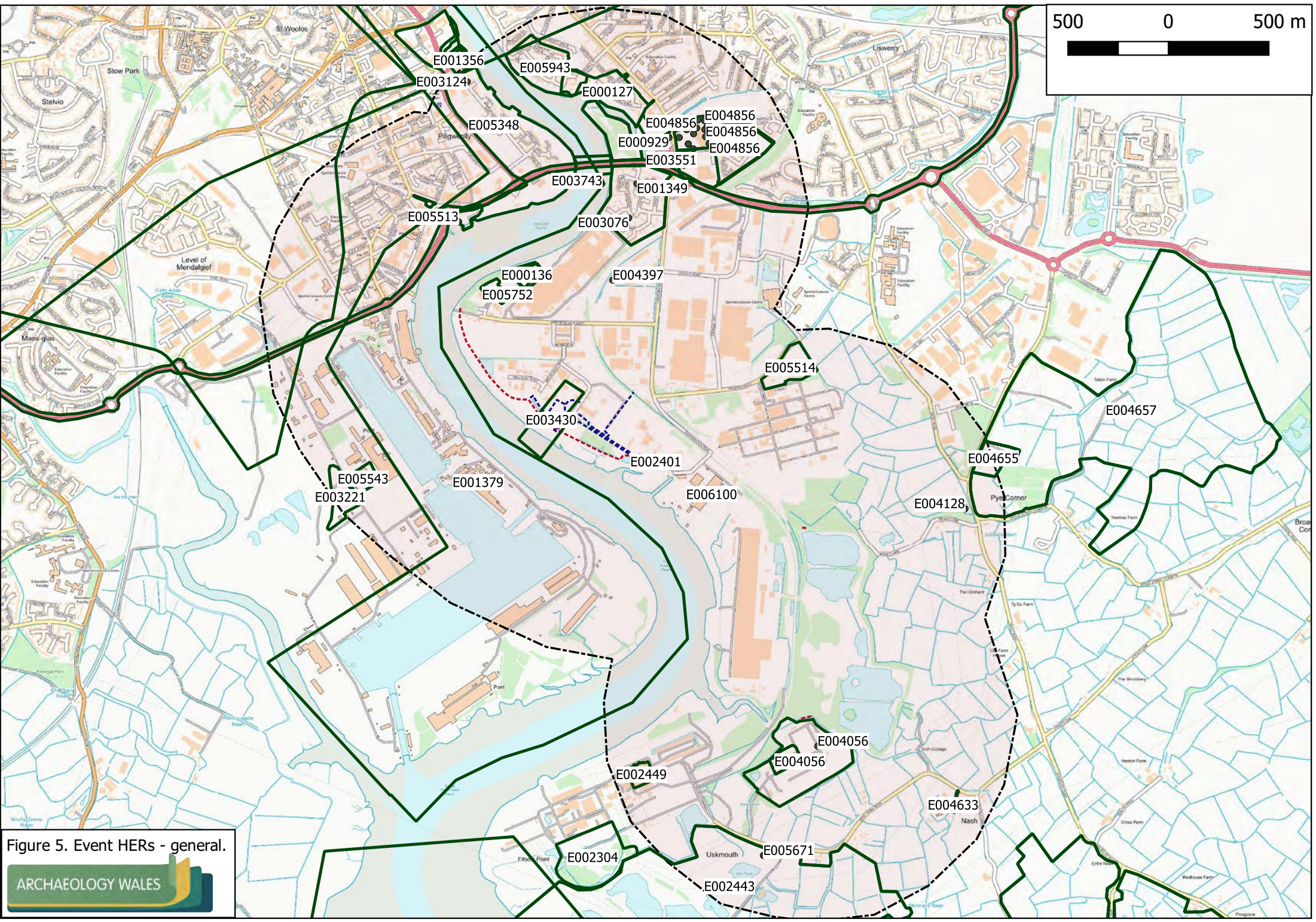
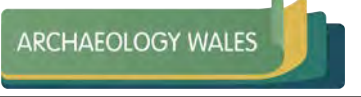
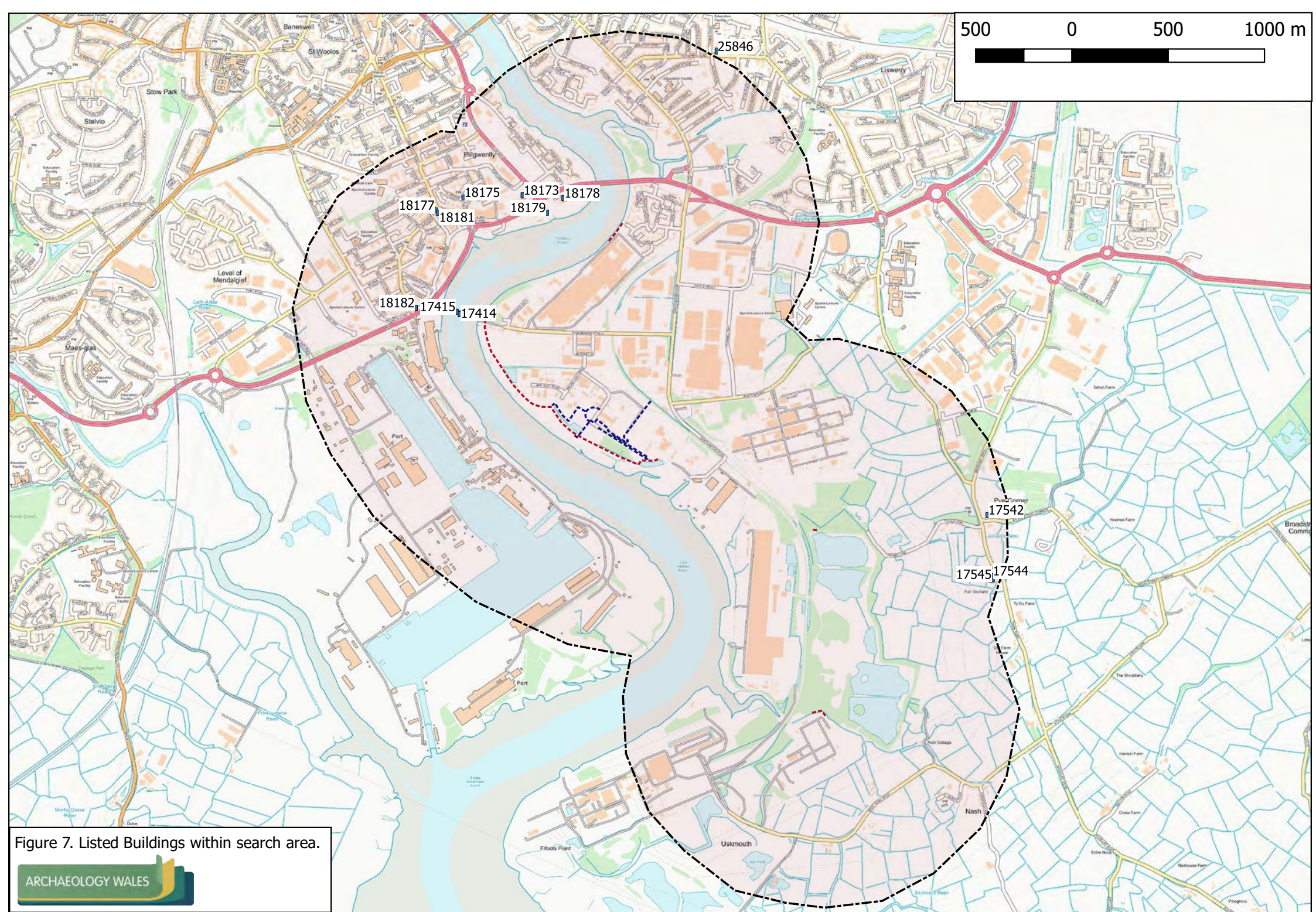


Figure 5. Event HERs - general.





500 0 500 1000 m

Figure 7. Listed Buildings within search area.

1000 0 1000 m

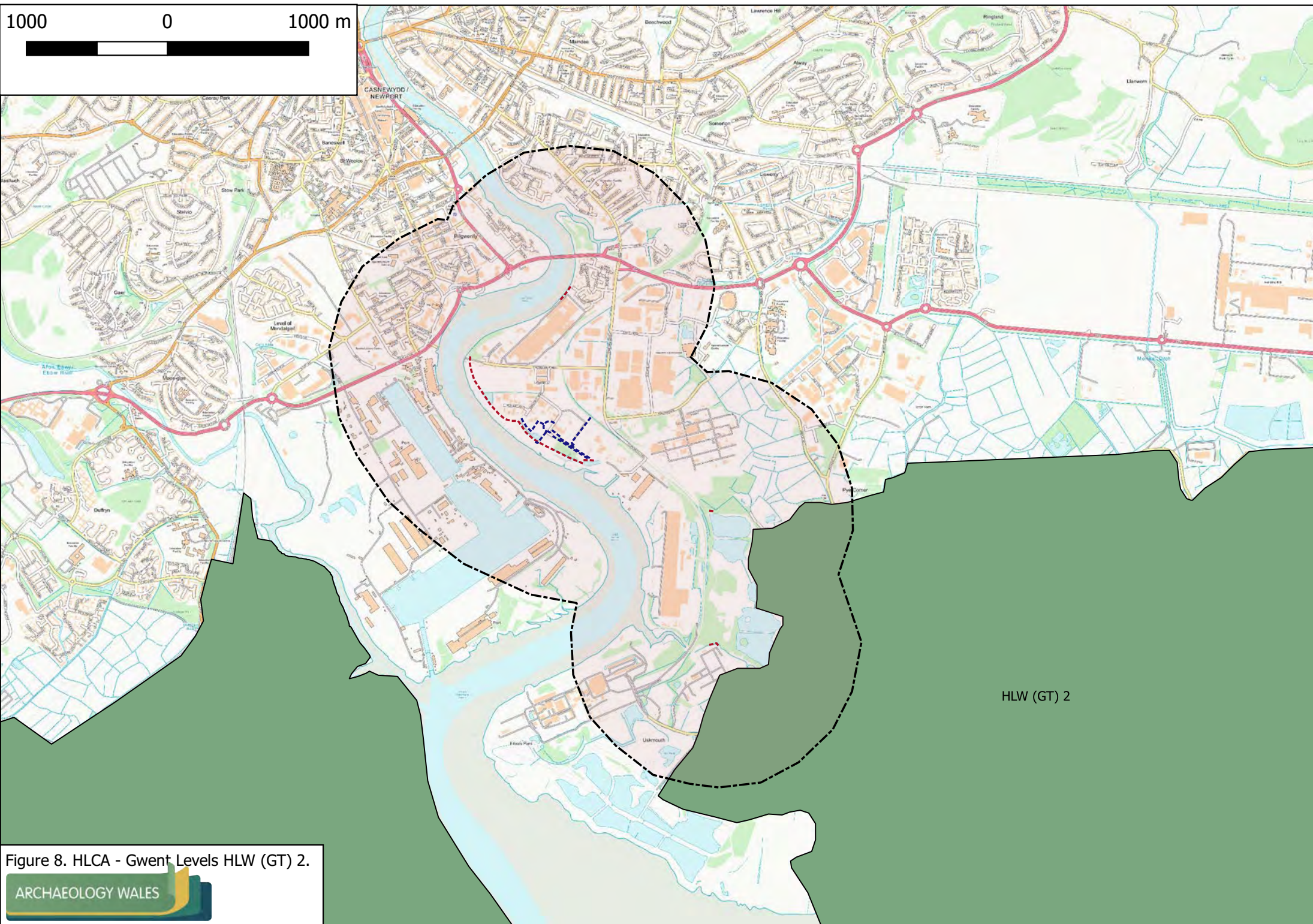


Figure 8. HLCA - Gwent Levels HLW (GT) 2.

1000 0 1000 m

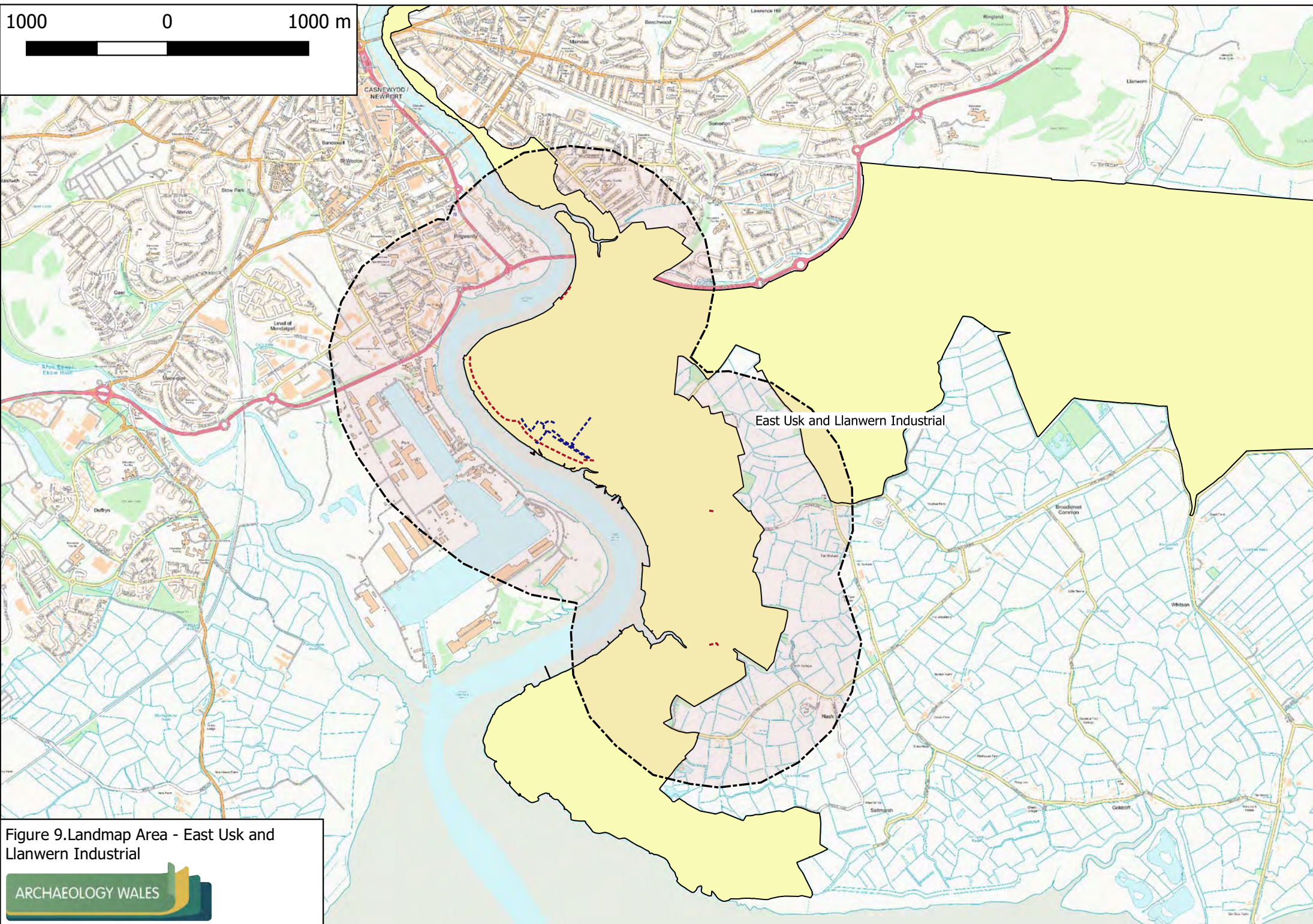


Figure 9. Landmap Area - East Usk and Llanwern Industrial

1000 0 1000 m

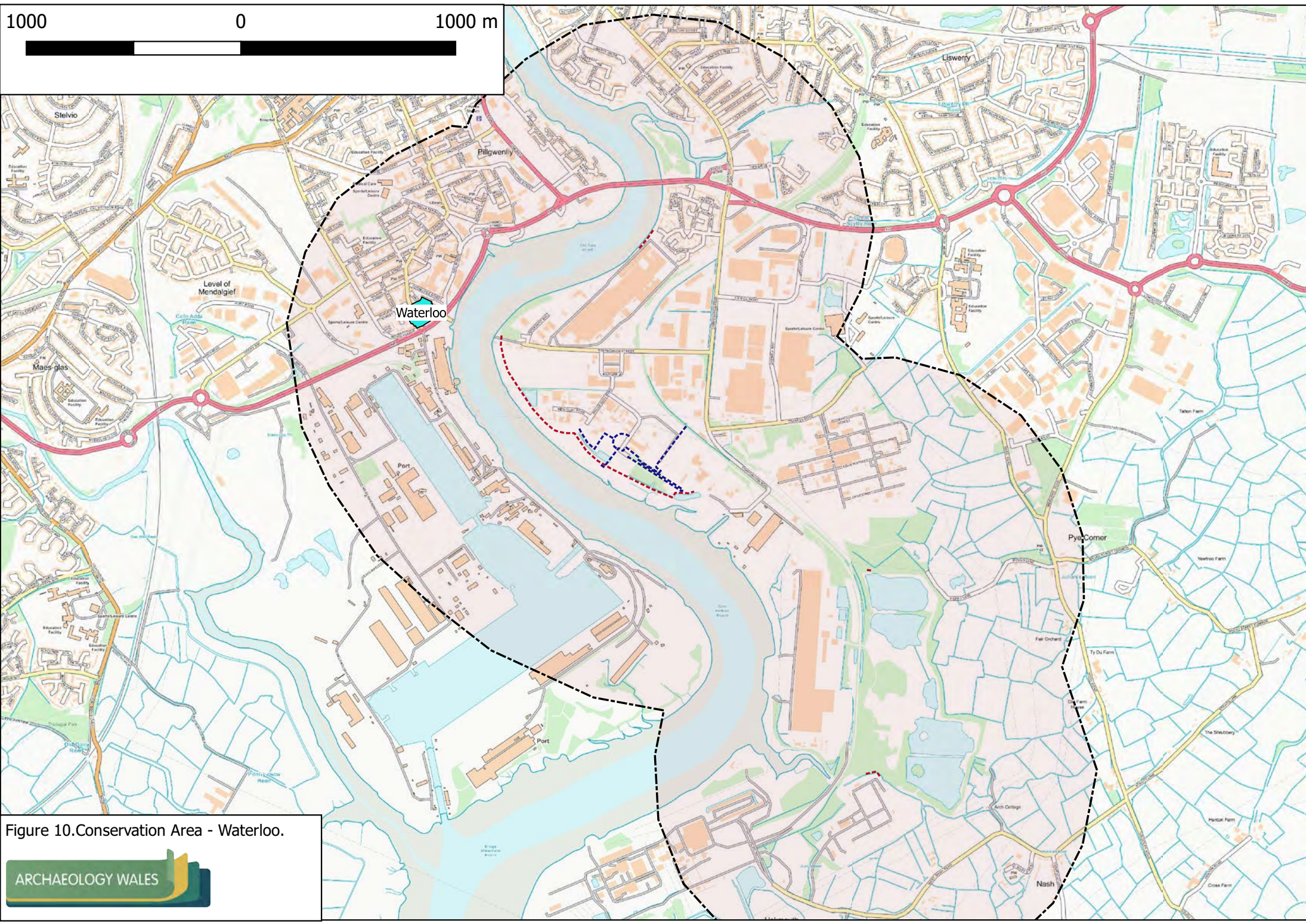
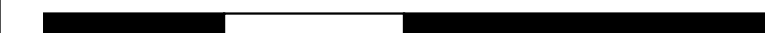


Figure 10. Conservation Area - Waterloo.

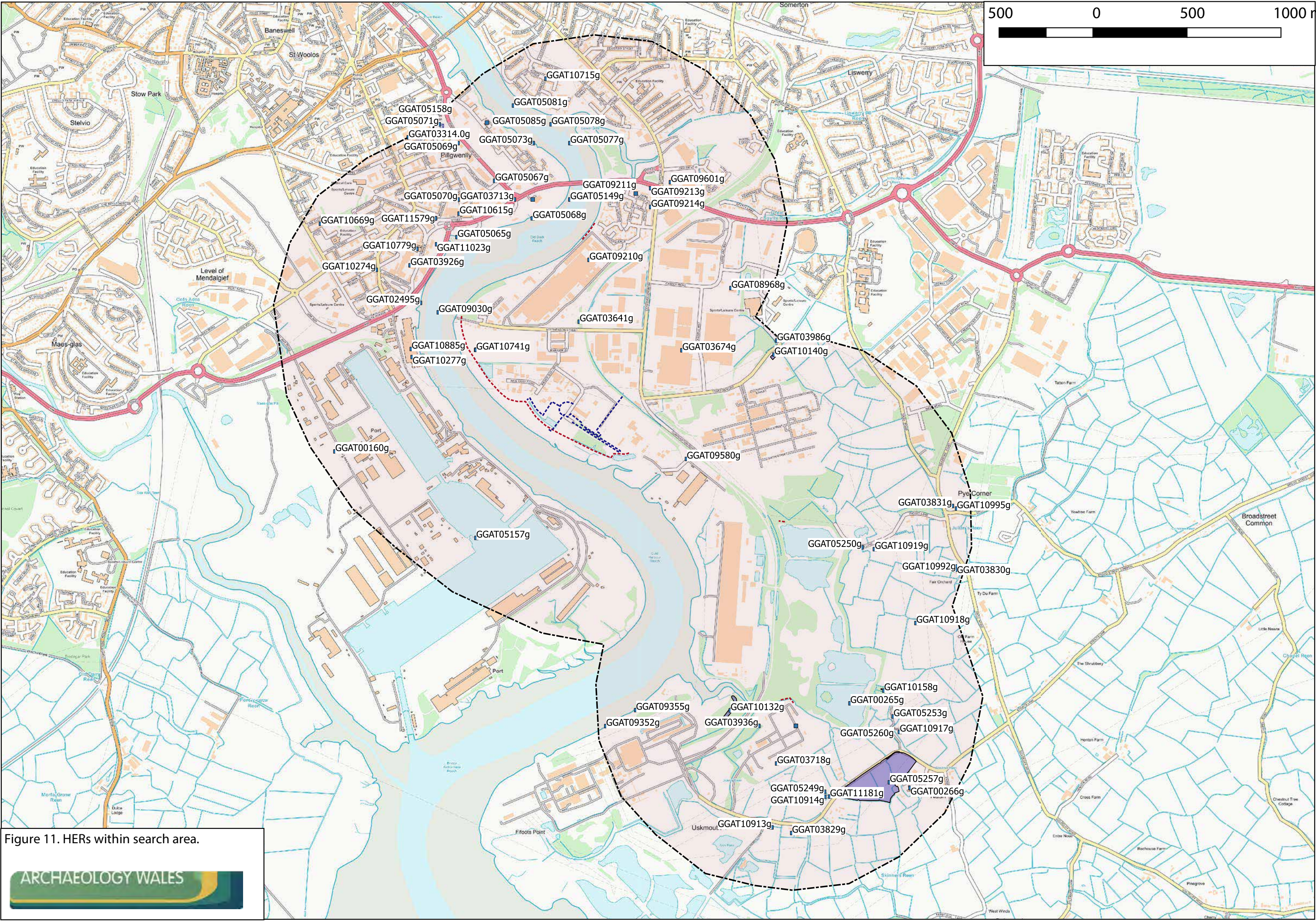


Figure 11. HERs within search area.

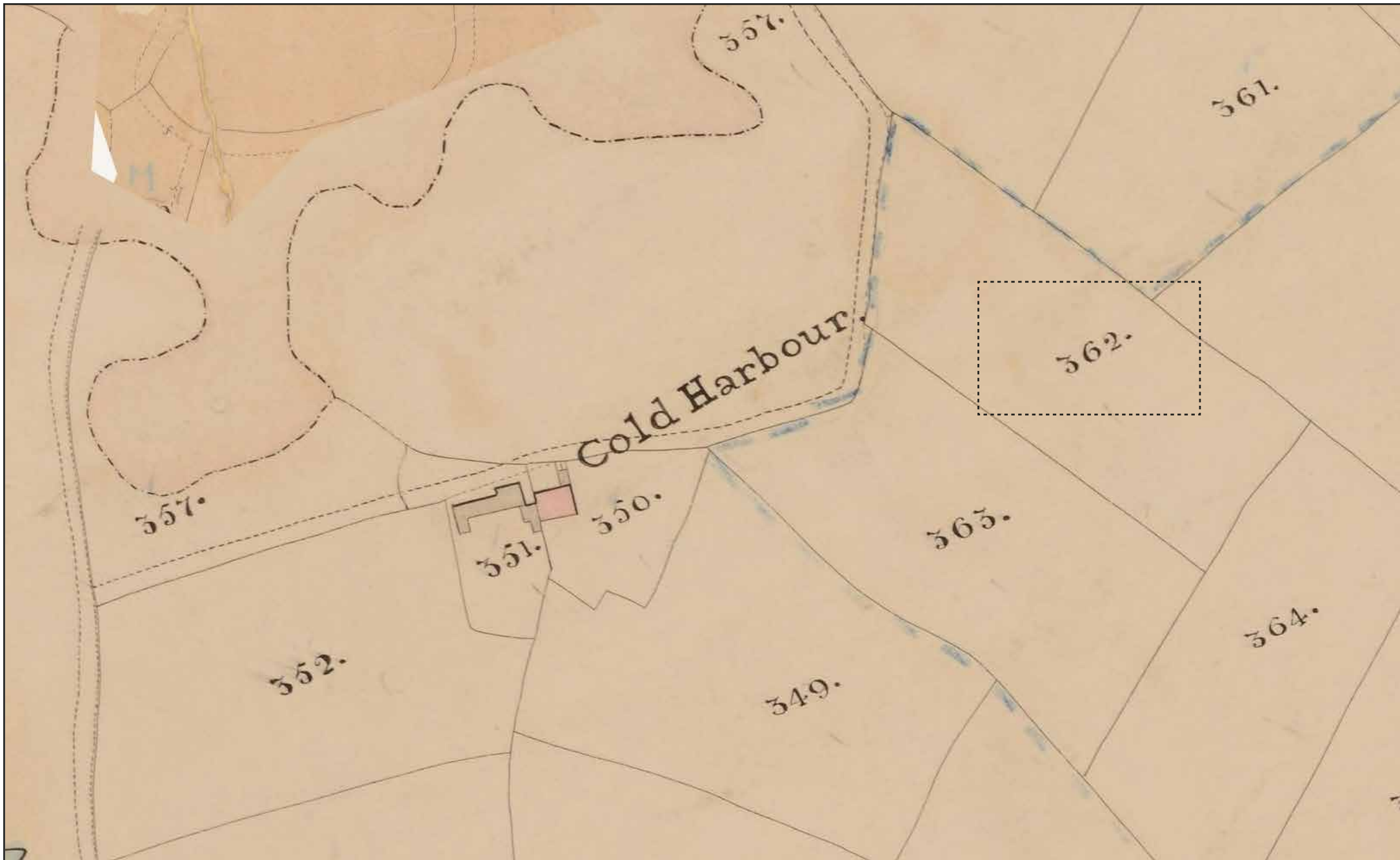


Figure 12. Fragment of Tithe Map of Parish of Nash (Approx area of Julian Reen - Option 1 marked).

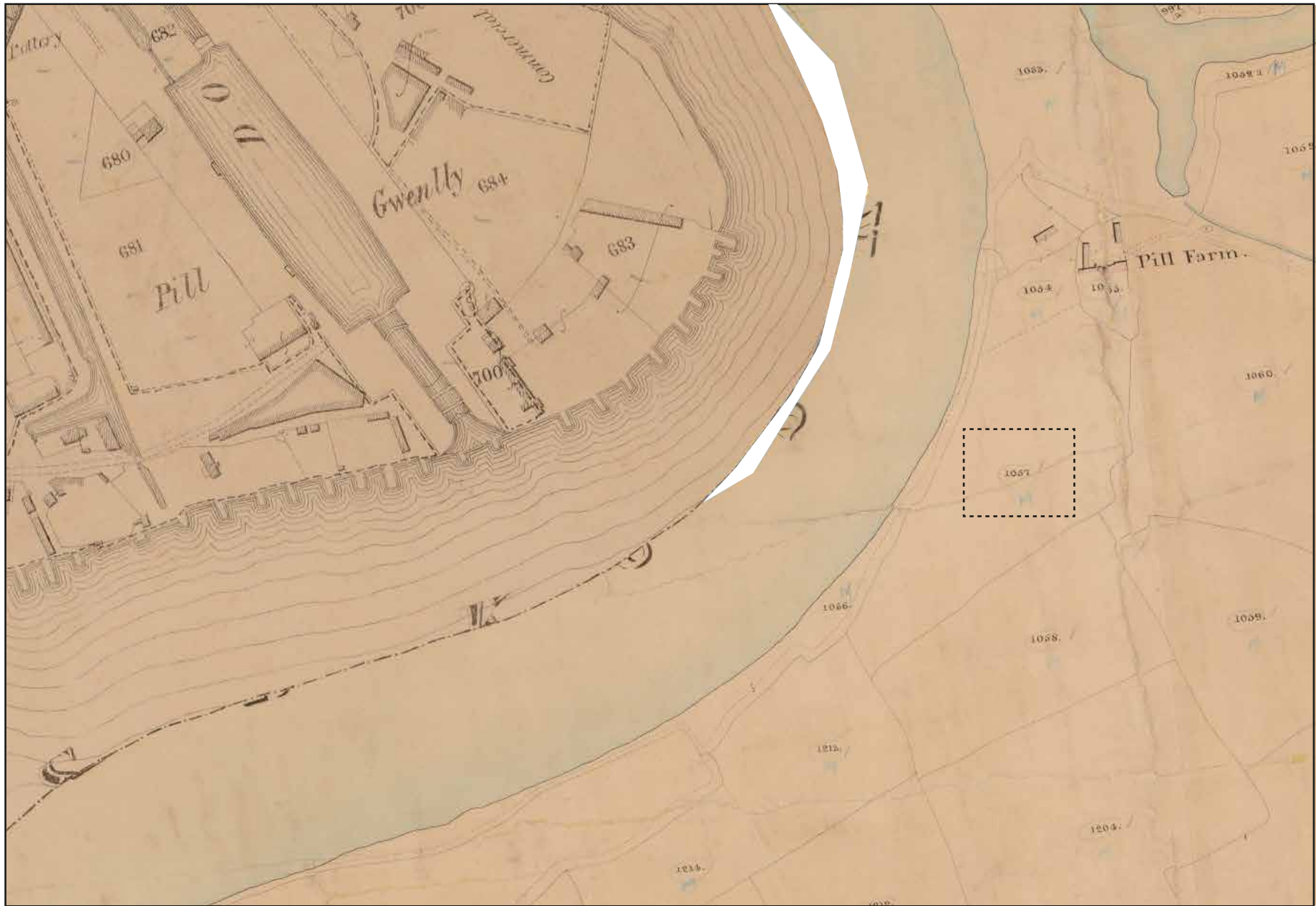


Figure 13. Tithe map of the Parish of Christchurch (Approx location of Railway Section - Option 1 marked).

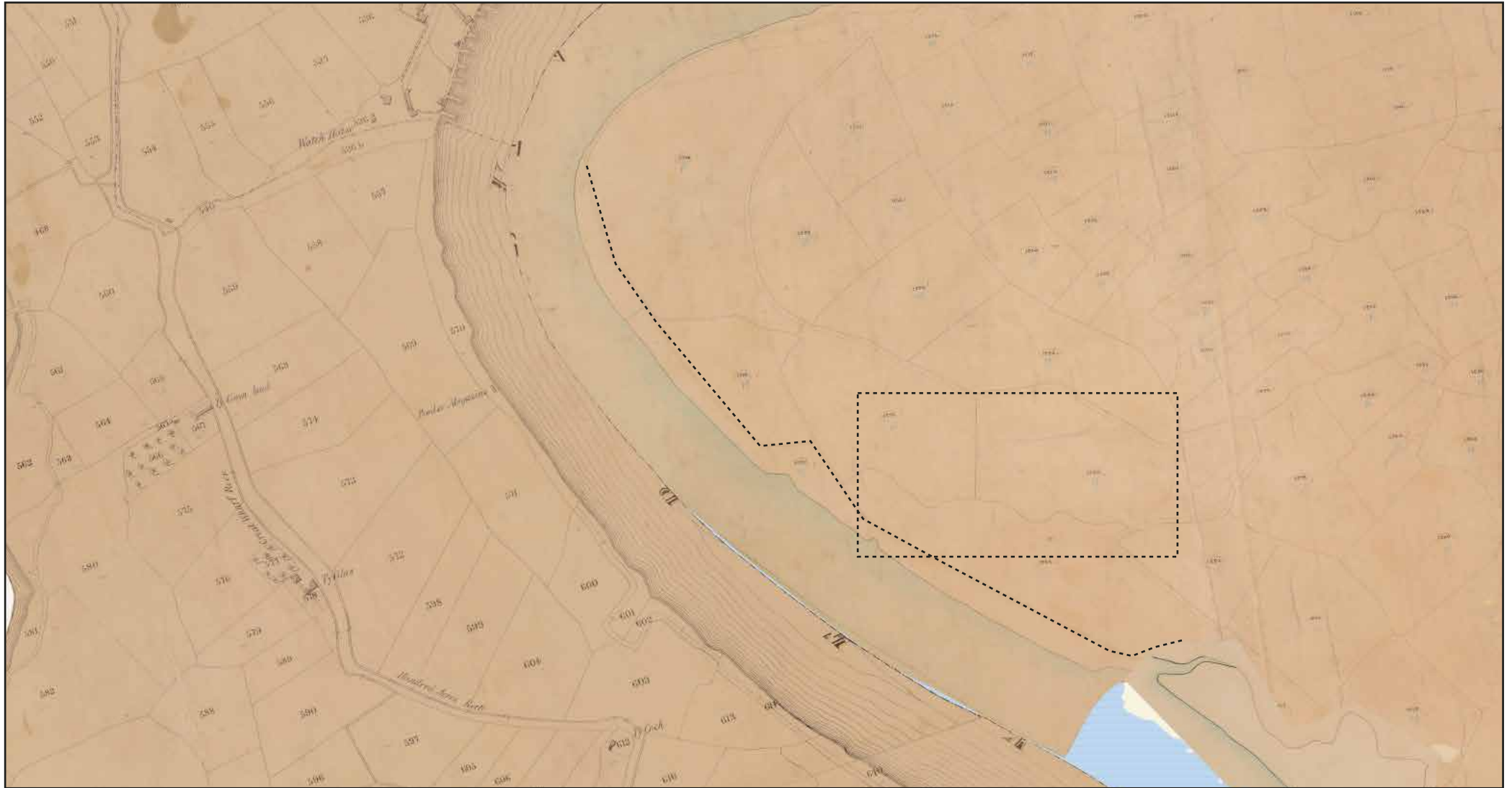


Figure 14. Tithe map of the Parish of Christchurch (approx location of Defenses and Option 2 marked).

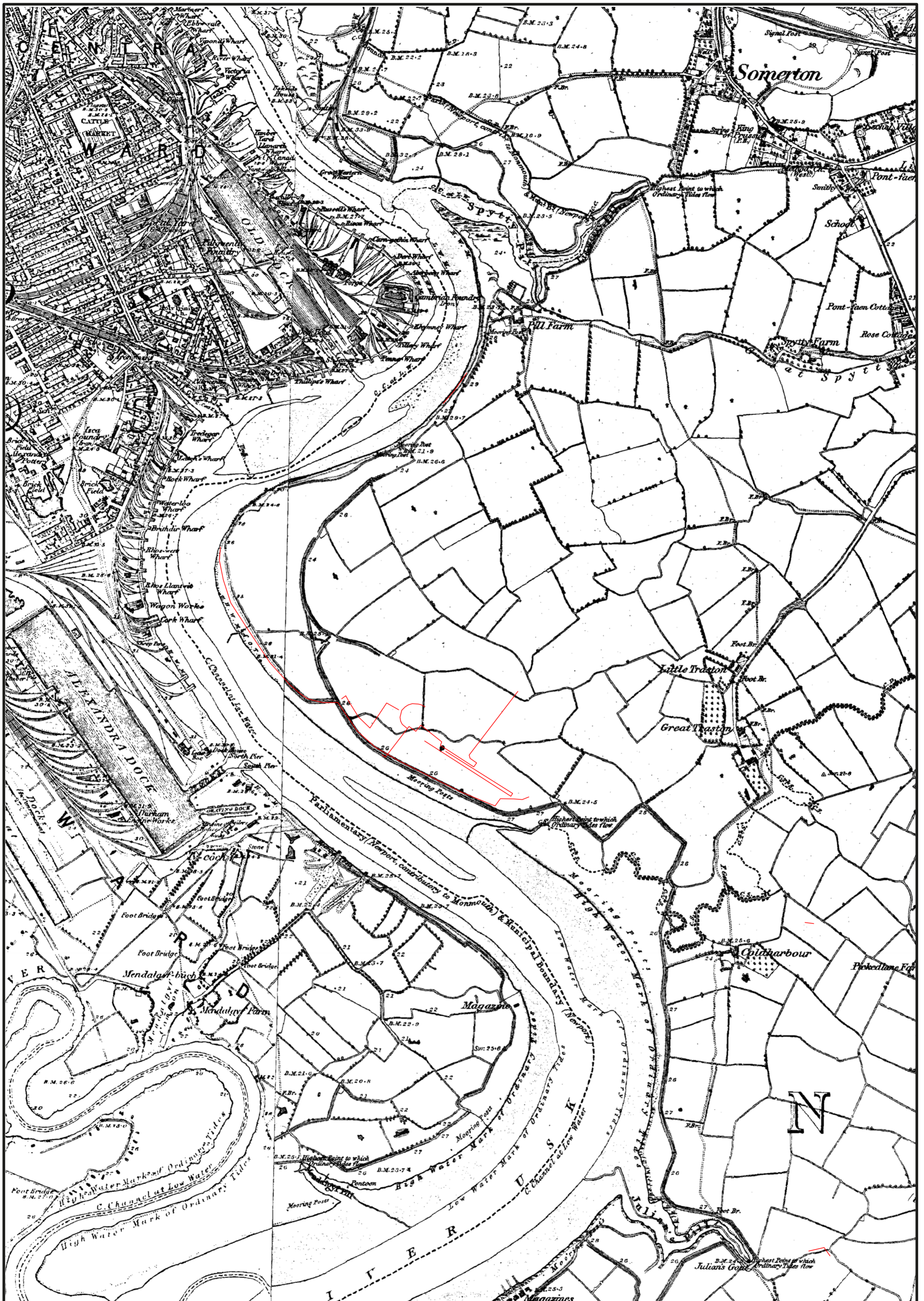


Figure 15. Fragment of the County Series First Edition, 1883, 1:2500.

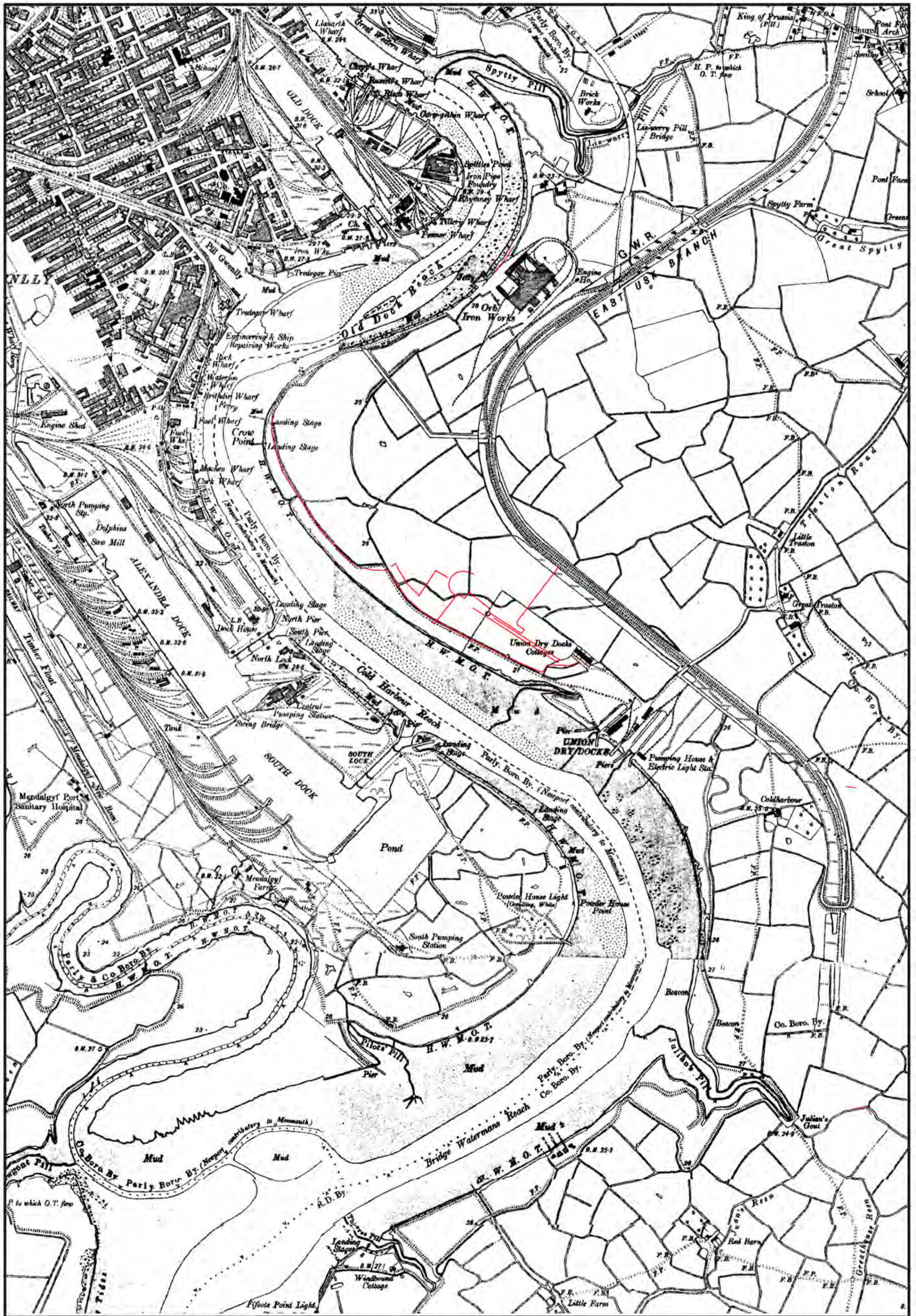


Figure 16. Fragment of the County Series 1901, 1:2500.

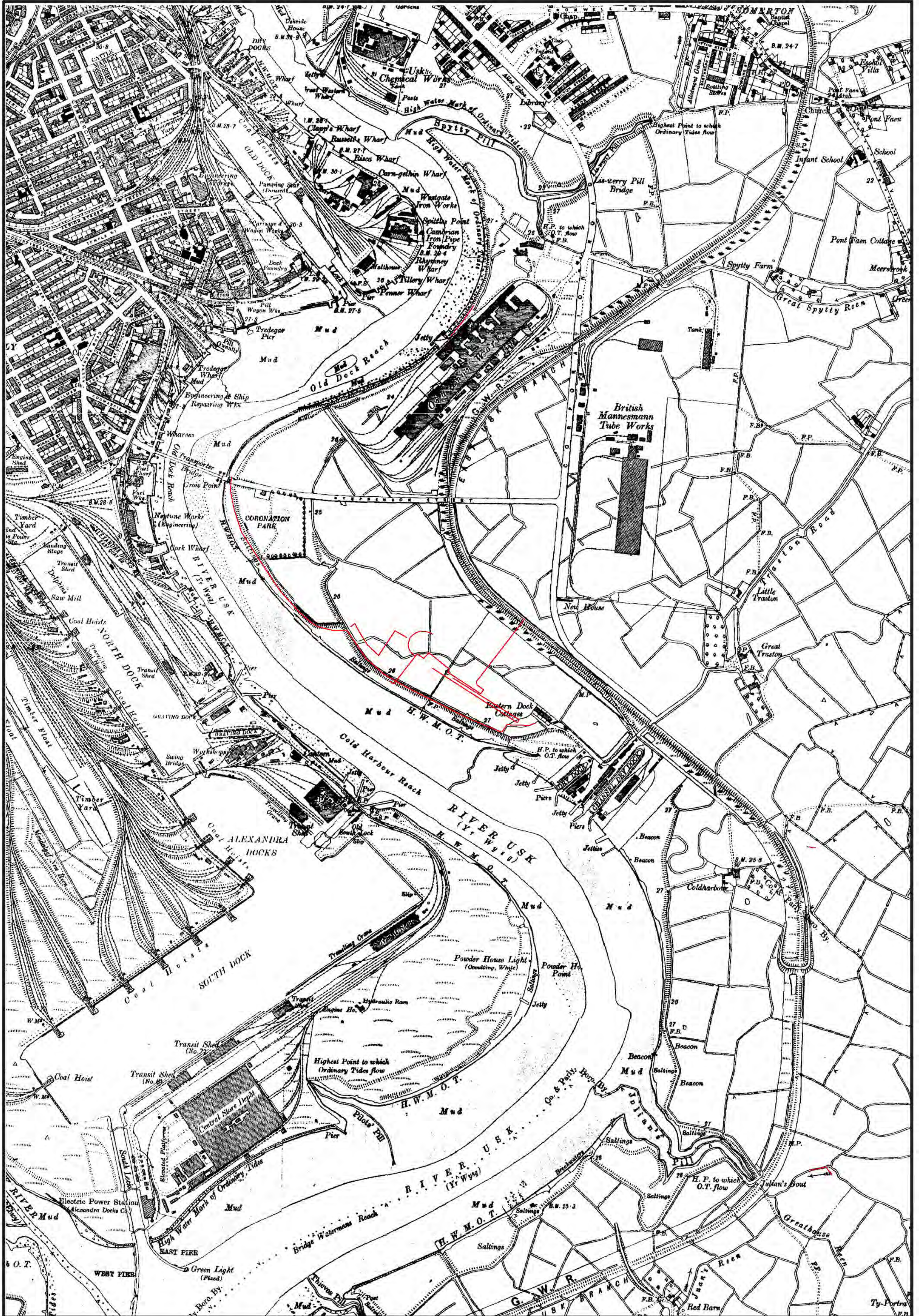


Figure 17. Fragment of the County Series 1921, 1:2500.

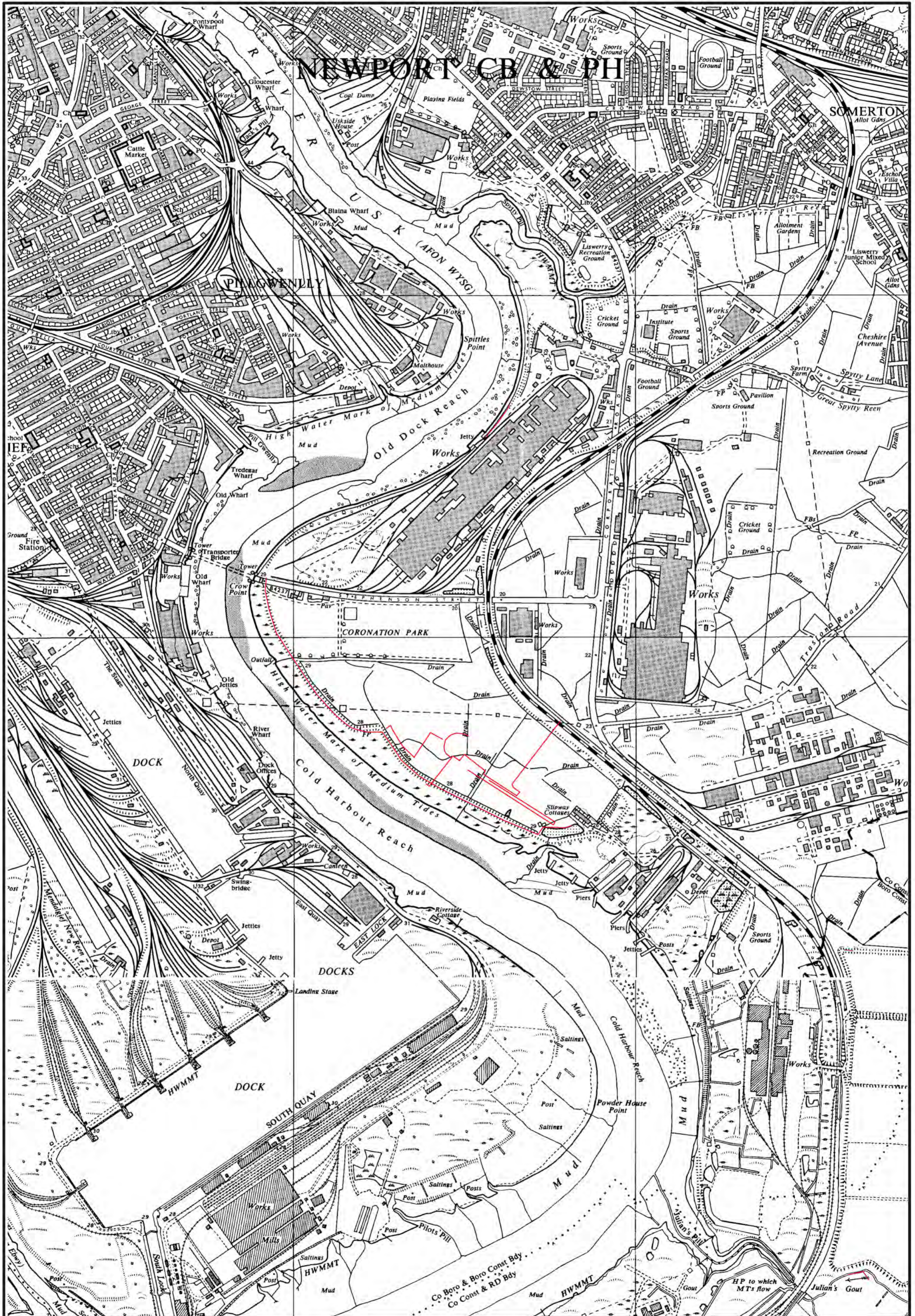


Figure 18. Fragment OS map 1964-5.

100 0 100 m

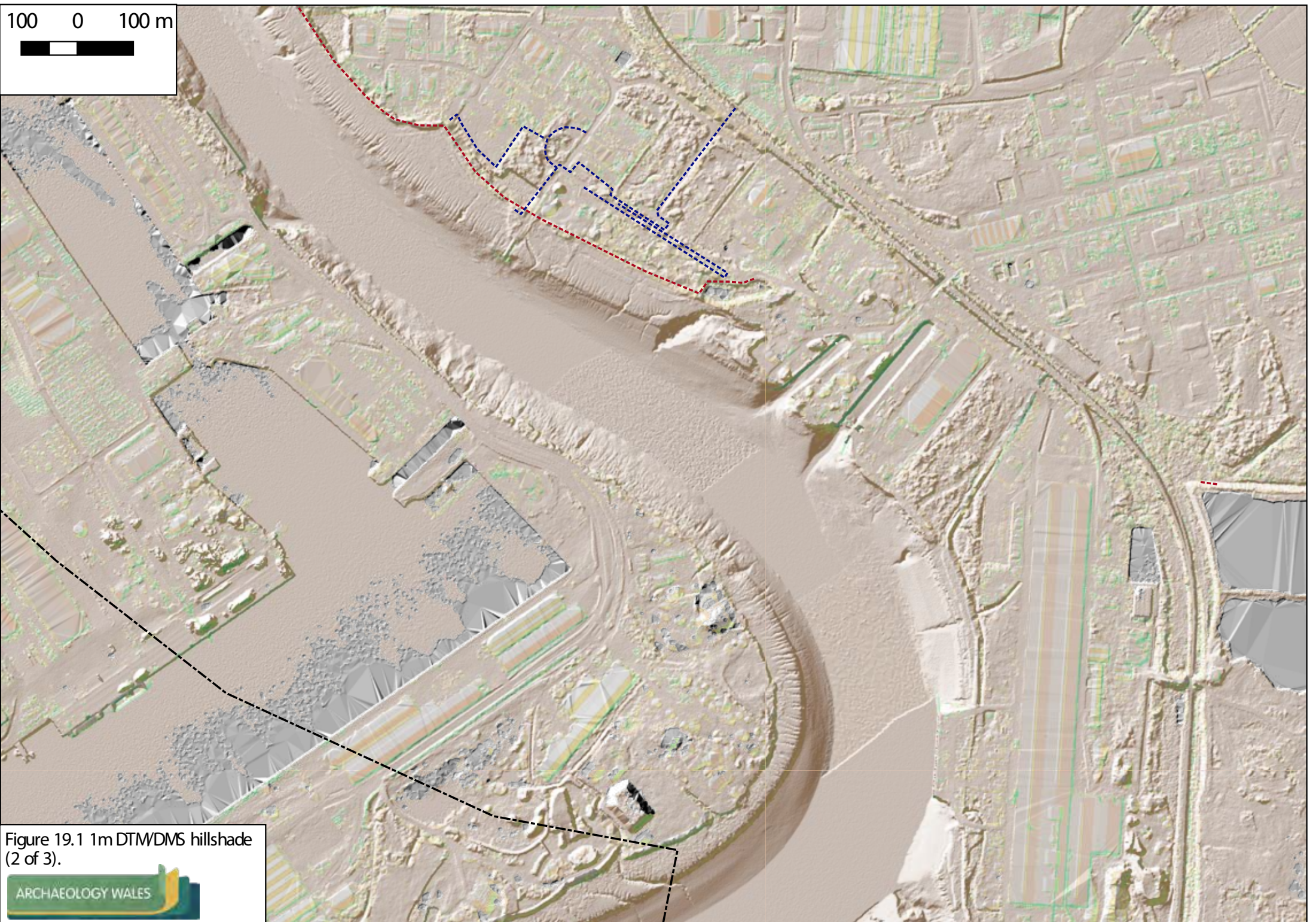


Figure 19.1 1m DTM/DMS hillshade (2 of 3).



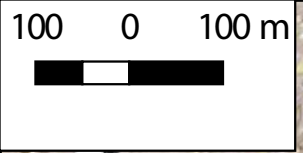


Figure 19.2 1m DTM/DMS hillshade (3 of 3).

100 0 100 m



Figure 19. 1m DTM/DMS hillshade (1 of 3).

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APPENDIX II:



Plate 1. Southern section, view of bridge leading to Corporation Road. Looking SW



Plate 2. Southern section, view WSW



Plate 3. Northern section, view of eastern bank, looking SE



Plate 4. Northern section, view of eastern bank, looking SE - CLOSE UP



Plate 5. Southern section, view of dry dock, looking SW



Plate 6. Northern section, view of eastern bank, conveyor belt, looking NW



Plate 7. Northern section, view of eastern section, looking SE



Plate 8. Northern section, view toward embankment



Plate 9. View to the south showing the line of the existing flood defences.



Plate 10. View to the south from the existing flood defences.



Plate 11. View of Transporter Bridge from western bank, looking NE



Plate 12. View of Transporter Bridge from western side of River Usk



Plate 13. Option 2, view of site from the SE end looking west.



Plate 14. Option 2, view of site from the SE end looking NW.



Plate 15. Option 2, view toward Transporter Bridge. Remains of building material on spoilheap.



Plate 16. Option 2, view toward Transporter Bridge.



Plate 17. Option 2, view of industrial estate to the east, from centre of the site.



Plate 18. Option 2, view of industrial estate to the east, from centre of the site.



Plate 19. Option 2, view of river and industrial buildings located to the opposite site of the riverbank.



Plate 20. Option 2, view of river and industrial buildings located to the opposite site of the riverbank.

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APPENDIX III:

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT

AT STEPHENSON STREET, NEWPORT

Prepared for:

Natural Resources Wales

Project No: 2705

13.01.2020



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Figure 1. Site location plan.

Figure 2. Applied search area.

Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with a proposed flood defence scheme along the River Usk at Stephenson Street, Newport, south Wales. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) associated with this development was produced by Archaeology Wales Ltd in 2015. A new DBA was carried out in 2019 taking into consideration new development designs. The latter will be revisited in 2020 considering further design options. The DBA produced in 2019 noted that no designated or undesignated sites would be directly affected by the proposed development. However, it was highlighted that groundworks had the potential to unravel previously unknown sites.

This work led to two watching briefs carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd in 2015 and 2019. A total of five ground investigation pits were excavated in 2015, a further eight in 2019, by machine across the site. They all revealed similar, naturally derived deposits. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

The proposed development site is located on the eastern bank of the River Usk, Newport, between NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410, and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33150 85439 (see Figure 1).

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Natural Resources Wales. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with GGAT-DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

The proposed DBA is a revision of the DBA carried out in 2019, taking into consideration two design options. The purpose of the DBA and Site Visit is to provide information to aid in assessing flood defence options currently being investigated.

All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (2017 update) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The site is located on the east bank of the River Usk extending from Stephenson Street towards Corporation Road, between NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410 (option 1), and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33150 85439 (option 2) (Figure 1).

Option 1

The site is bounded to the west and south by the River Usk. To the north and east the site encompasses the industrial areas. Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, through Stephenson Street. The site extends approximately 2.4km on gently sloping land from approximately 17m above ordinance datum (OD) in the northwest to approximately 7m OD in the southeast.

Option 2

The majority of the proposed development plans for option 2 are contained within Stephenson Street Industrial estate. They comprise of a new access road and access points connecting East bank Road and Corporation Road. An offline ramp located on the western side of East Banks Road, a section of sheet pile wall located between the River Usk to the south and New Quarry Road and Board Quarry Road to the north. An RC stem wall located east of East Bank Road, and a flood gate under a railway bridge at Corporation Road.

The geology of the area forms part of the Mercia Mudstone Group Formation composed of a mix of mudstone, siltstones, sandstones and halite. The superficial deposits are characterised as Tidal Flat Deposits composed of clay and silt (BGS 2019).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, including listed building records, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
6. 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).
7. Place name evidence
8. Internet sourced satellite imagery and LiDAR
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any

environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be considered along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data

structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a bilingual summary
2. a copy of the design brief
3. a location plan on current OS maps at an appropriate scale
4. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
5. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period
6. a full bibliography of sources consulted
7. an archive compact disc
8. an assessment of the potential for further archaeological work and
9. recommendations for an appropriate future strategy

Copies of the report will be sent to: the client, GGAT-DC, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT-DC curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-DC and the client.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety*

Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

10. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

13. References

Evans J (2019) Stephenson Street, Newport. Watching Brief. Archaeology Wales Report 1777.

Garcia Rovira I (2015) Stephenson Street, Newport. Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. Archaeology Wales, Report 1410.

Garcia Rovira I (2019a) Stephenson Street, Newport. Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. Archaeology Wales, Report 1788.

Reames, S (2015) Ground Investigation Scheme Stephenson Street, Newport. Archaeological Watching Brief. Archaeology Wales, Report 1417.

CIfA, 2017, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment .

Legend

- Option 1
- Option 2

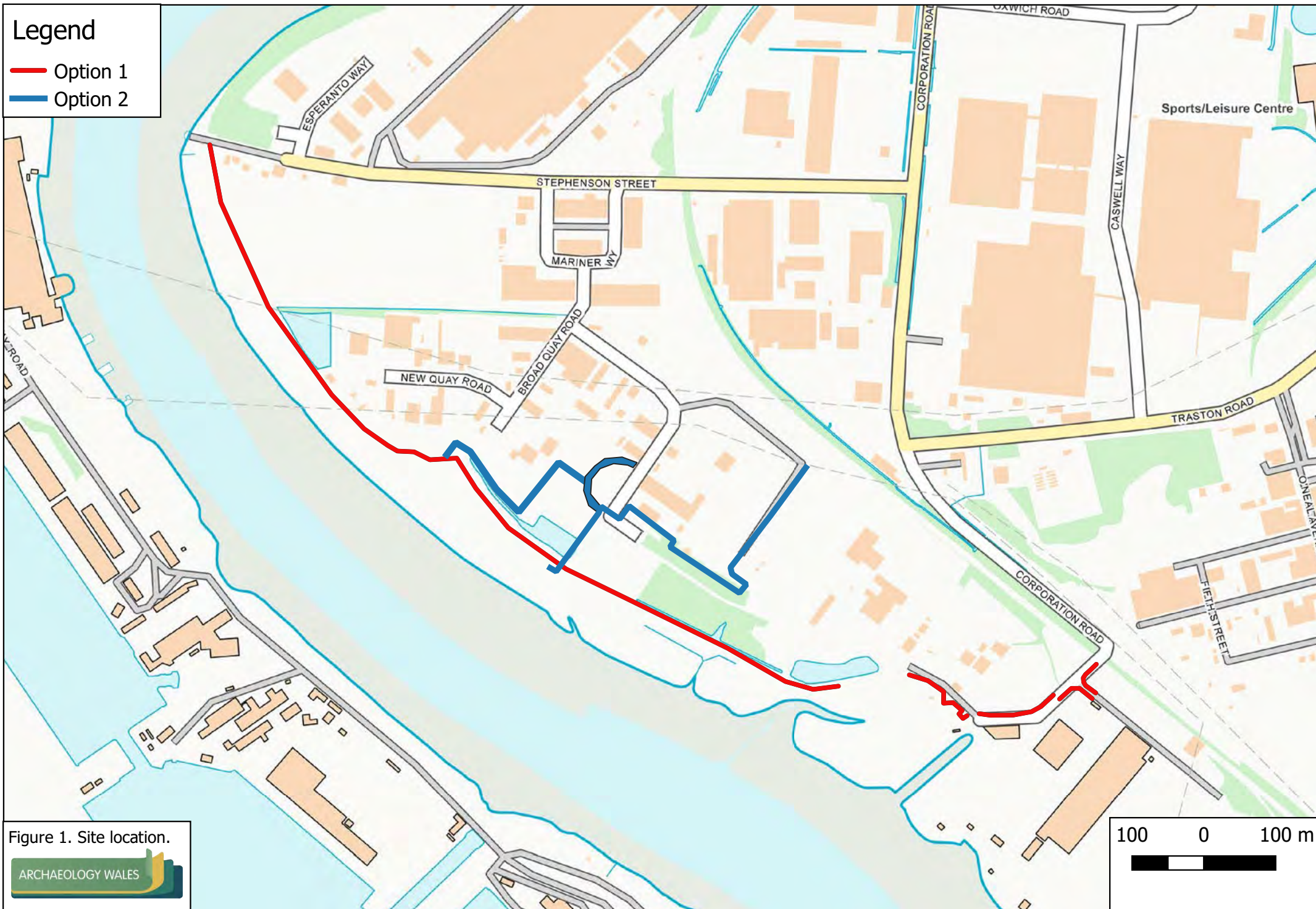


Figure 1. Site location.

Legend

- Option 1
- Option 2

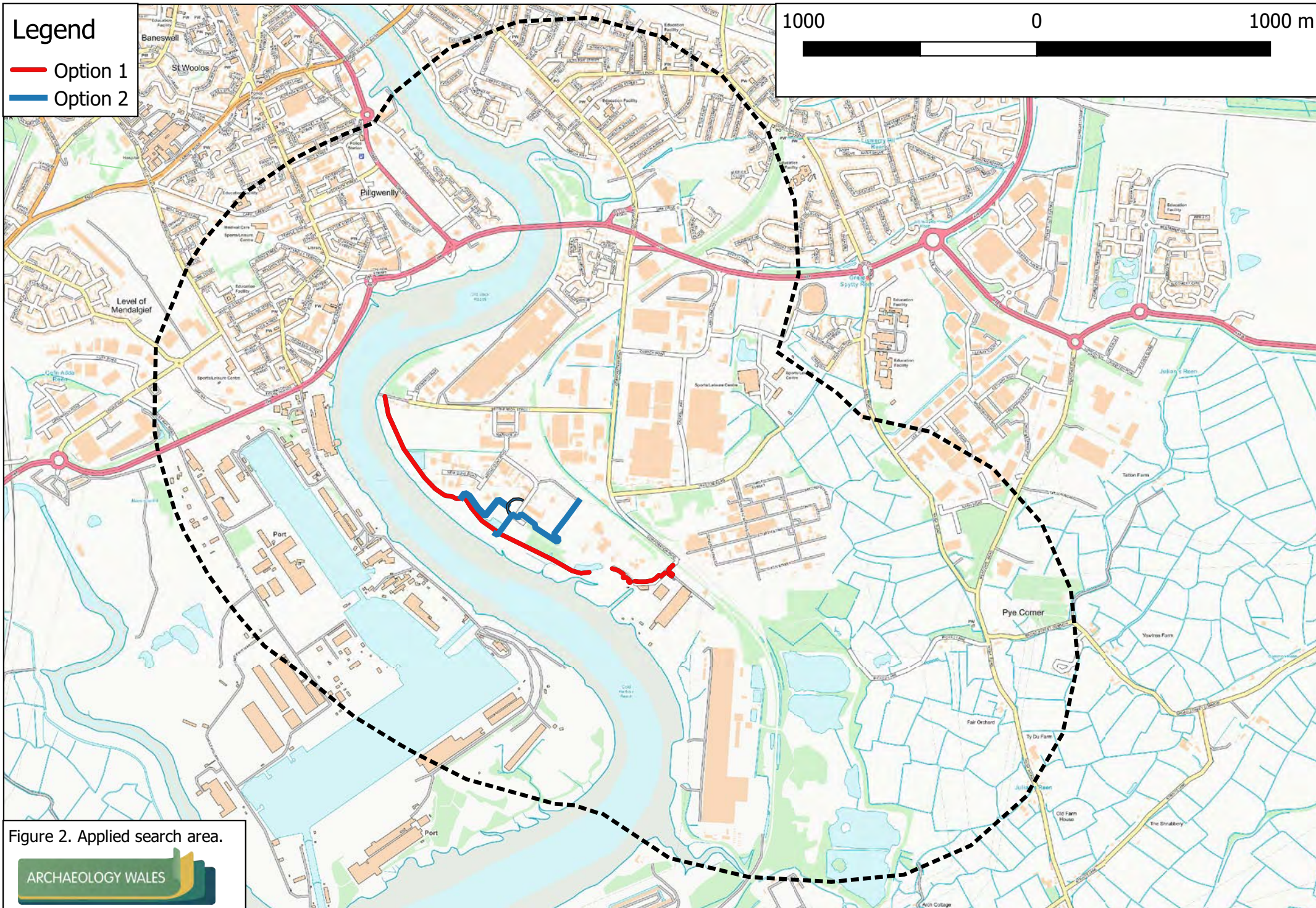
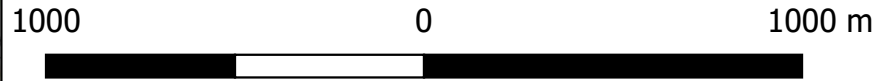


Figure 2. Applied search area.



Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX IV:

ID	SSN001
Name	Ditched Boundary
Summary	Ditched boundary orientated NE/SW
Welsh Summary	
Description	Ditched boundary orientated NE/SW located within the bounds of Corporation Park
NGR	ST 32156 8607
Eastings	332156
Northing	186074
Type	Boundary
Period	Unknown
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Field Boundary
Evidence	LiDAR
Record compiled by	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record compiled on	5.3.20
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	SSN002
Name	Square platform
Summary	Square platform observed in LiDAR imagery within the bounds of Corporation Park
Welsh Summary	
Description	Square platform observed in LiDAR imagery within the bounds of Corporation Park
NGR	ST 32167 86064
Eastings	332167
Northing	186064
Type	Square platform
Period	Unknown
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Platform
Evidence	LiDAR
Record compiled by	Irene Garcia Rovira
Record compiled on	5.3.20
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

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

Enquiry reference number: 6091

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

ONE KM OF ST 32713 85524

PRN 00160g **NAME** ALEXANDRA DOCK BOAT, NEWPORT **NGR** ST31258546 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly
TYPE Early Medieval, Boat, **RANK:** 1
Early Medieval, Craft, **RANK:** 2
SUMMARY In April 1868, during excavations for new timber pond, remains of a clinker built vessel (c.950 AD) were found. The recovered section was found in an upright position held by sharpened oak stakes, driven into the soil beneath as if to form a dam.

DESCRIPTION In April 1868, during excavations for new timber pond, remains of a vessel were found 12' below surface. A portion of the ship's side was found retained in an upright position by sharpened oak stakes driven into the soil beneath as if to form a dam or embankment. Clinker-built, between the planking some of the caulking was found (dark coloured wool). Small fragment preserved at Newport, measures 248mm maximum length, 156mm maximum width and 21mm maximum thickness. An 8-figure NGR is unlikely given the vague description. Radiocarbon date c950 AD.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003556, GGATE003743, GGATE003923

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01
11/PH Map/OS/1884/25" Monmouth sheet XXXIII.8 1st ed
10/PM List/Maynard D/2.2.96/SMR Corrections Form
09/MM Record Card/NMW/1985/ST 38 NW
04/PM Desc Text/Shetelig H/1954/Viking Ants GB&Ire./Pt6 p83, Viking Graves
02/PH Desc Text/Morgan O/1878/Arch Journ/V35 pp403
07/PH Desc Text/1881/Hist Trads & Facts, Newport/Pt2. pp91-3
08/PM Desc Text/DOE/1973/Newport Imp.Rep./4.4.9
03/PM Desc Text/Bjorn & Shetelig A&H/1940/Viking Ants.GB&Ire./p13-4

01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 3
06/PM Desc Text/Mathews J/1910/Hist Newport/p55
05/PM Desc Text/1933/Arch Camb/V88 pp388-9

PRN 00228g NAME *Two flat axes* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Bronze Age, Findspot*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Two flat axes found, Monmouthshire, Newport. No additional information was obtained during field investigation.*

DESCRIPTION *Two flat axes found, Monmouthshire, Newport. No additional information was obtained during field investigation. 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 - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

Article *Wheeler R.E.M. 1922 Flat Axes of the Early Bronze Age from Wales*

03/PM Desc Text/Wheeler REM/1921-3/BBCS/V1 p188

02/PM List/Wheeler REM/1925/Prehist & Ro. Wales/p140

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 75/

PRN 00229g NAME *Silver tetradrachm of Syrian King Demetrius 1* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Iron Age, Findspot*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A silver tetradrachm of the Syrian King Demetrius 1 (162-150 B.C) has been recovered from the bed of the River Usk at Newport.*

DESCRIPTION *A silver tetradrachm of the Syrian King Demetrius 1 (162-150 B.C) has been recovered from the bed of the River Usk at Newport.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1954/ST 38 NW 7/

03/PM Desc Text/DOE//1973/Newport Imp Rept/4.4.B

02/PM Desc Text///1953/BBA/No 53 February

PRN 00230g NAME *NEWPORT* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Roman, Coin hoard*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Roman Coins, including 2 (AE) Septimus Severus (193-211 AD) said to belong to a hoard, but improbable. Coin now in National Museum of Wales.*

DESCRIPTION *Roman Coins, including 2 (AE) Septimus Severus (193-211 AD) said to belong to a hoard, but improbable. Coin now in National Museum of Wales.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923, GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report *Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726*

Article *R.W.B. 1872 Early charters to towns in Wales*

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 29

02/PM Desc Text/Nash Williams VE/1927-9/BBCS/V4 p265

PRN 00231g NAME *Tannery* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tannery*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A tanhouse & a brewhouse in the town of Newport formed part of the possessions of the church or chapel of St Lawrence in 1534.*

DESCRIPTION *A tanhouse & a brewhouse in the town of Newport formed part of the possessions of the church or chapel of St Lawrence in 1534.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

02/PH Desc Text///1893/St Gwynllw's Church/p49

03/PH Desc Text///1859/Papers..Monm & Caerleon Ant Soc/

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 30

PRN 00232g NAME *Malt House* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Medieval, Malt house*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A tanhouse & a brewhouse in the town of Newport formed part of the possessions of the Church or Chapel of St Lawrence in 1534.*

DESCRIPTION *A tanhouse & a brewhouse in the town of Newport formed part of the possessions of the Church or Chapel of St Lawrence in 1534.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

02/PH Desc Text///1893/St Gwynllw's Church/p49

03/PH Desc Text///1859/Papers Monm & Caerleon Ant Assoc/

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 30

PRN 00233g NAME *Bronze mold for making Agnus Dei* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Medieval, Findspot*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Bronze mould, appears to have been used for casting the cakes made out of the Paschal candle...known as Agnus Dei .*

DESCRIPTION *Bronze mould, appears to have been used for casting the cakes made out of the Paschal candle...known as Agnus Dei .*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

02/PH Desc Text///1873-6/PSA/V6 2nd ser pp320-1

01/MM Record Card/OS///1957/ST 38 NW 31

PRN 00234g NAME *BATTLE OF DINAS NEWYDD* NGR *ST3286* COMMUNITY *Nash*

TYPE *Early Medieval, Battlefield*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Reputed battle of Dinas Newydd, 918 AD. Appears to be a fantasy attributtable to Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet, opium addict and literary forger, with no basis in fact.*

DESCRIPTION *Battle of Dinas Newydd, 918 AD (Matthews 1910, 84, 123-6). [OS card notes 'Romantic and*

doubtful account'] OS card ST 38 NW 32 The OS card indicates that the Brut y Tywysogion and Annales Cambriae were used as source material by the local antiquaries who published this 'battle' as fact. What the Brut actually says under AD 918 is 'Ireland and Angelsey were ravaged by the folk of Dublin. And Queen Ethelflaed died' (Peniarth MS20 and Red Book of Hergest versions). It is only the Gwentian Brut (a melange of material from the genuine Brut with imaginative interpolations compiled by Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet and literary forger) that states 'Eihefaeda, queen of Mercia, came aganist Morgan, prince of Glamorgan and Gwent; and the action of Castell Newydd took place, where Ethelfaeda died, and the Saxons fled'. Whilst the Welsh name of Newport is Casnewydd (a contraction of Castell Newydd), there is no evidence that Newport itself actually existed prior to the Norman conquest.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386

SOURCES

Book Matthews, J 1910 Historic Newport

PRN 00235g NAME NEWPORT SOUTH NGR ST3286 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Roman, Coin hoard, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 30 brass Theodosius coins.

DESCRIPTION 30 brass Theodosius coins.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923, GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

01/MM Record Card/OS//ST 38 NW 64/Temporary

PRN 00265g NAME Inhumation, Nash NGR ST33998412 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Medieval, Inhumation, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 14th C. stone coffin containing human skeletal remains Unearthed by bulldozer during excavation work in preparation for British Aluminium Company.

DESCRIPTION 14th C. stone coffin containing human skeletal remains Unearthed by bulldozer during excavation work in preparation for British Aluminium Company.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 SW 2/

02/PM Desc Text//Barnett C/1962/Monm Ant/V1 Pt2 p37-8

PRN 00266g NAME St Mary's Church at Nash NGR ST34318367 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Medieval, Church, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Nash church is first mentioned in 1113. The church consists of a nave; a separate, weeping chancel; N tower towards the E end of the nave; and S porch. Of the medieval architectural detail, only the Perpendicular tower survives, but the church is chiefly remarkable for the survival of its 18th century nave with original gallery, box pews and three-decker pulpit; the porch is also of similar date. The chancel is largely a Victorian reconstruction.

DESCRIPTION Nash church is first mentioned in 1113 and has a curved quadrangular churchyard (Brook, 1988, 82). The church consists of a nave; a separate, weeping chancel; N tower towards the E end of the nave, with a long squint to the chancel, and a spire; and S porch which was originally taller and probably had an upper floor. A roof-crease on the W wall of the tower shows that there was originally a N aisle. The church is constructed of coursed

rubble in local grey and cream fine-grained limestone, probably lias, with Bath stone dressings. There are variation in the rubblework, but they are not clear enough to be used for phasing, except insofar as the N wall of the nave may have been rebuilt or refaced at the same time as the windows were put in, whereas the S windows are clearly insertions. Notes produced by the church report that Eton College was granted the rectory of Nash in 1450, when the college was endowed by Henry VI with Goldcliff Priory and its possessions; the college was responsible for a rebuilding c 1500, which included a tower. This date would agree with the late Perpendicular tower windows; the tower plinth, with its large wave-moulded string course, is similar to that on the aisles at Mathern. The tower is the only part of the church which retains its medieval openings. Although the fabric of the rest of the church is mainly medieval, all the doors and windows have been replaced. The restoration which has given the church its present character included the provision of new windows in the nave, new doors to the porch and a new W door, and the reseating of the interior. The windows of the nave are large two-centred pointed single lights with Bath stone dressings, similar to those at Llandevaud. Those on the S side of the nave have more elaborate surrounds than those on the N, with decorative keystones. The W door and the outer door of the porch are of simple Georgian type, but the inner door of the porch, which has an ogee arch with a moulded keystone, is more Regency in character. Five of the bells date to 1819 (Wright 1940a, 39); it is possible, but by no means certain, that the rebuilding and refitting of the nave and porch may be of similar date. The openings of the chancel were renewed in standard High Victorian gothic. Minor alterations were made to the tower in 1898 (GRO D/Pa 17.16). There is a medieval font, but the most important fittings are the pews and pulpit. The nave retains a full set of plain panelled box pews (apart from under the gallery), probably of early 19th century date, and the seats facing the matching three-decker pulpit, which is complete with sounding board. These have been carefully restored, but were unfortunately left anachronistically stripped, rather than being grained and varnished like the (probably contemporary) door from the porch. The W gallery, also probably contemporary, is panelled and varnished, and there is a modern partition below it which divides the area underneath from the rest of the nave to serve as a vestry. The memorials, or as many as are not obscured by the carpet on the floor, are as Bradney with some changes of position. During a visit in 1921, Wright (1940a, 39) noted five bells of 1819, of which the tenor was cracked; this was recast in 1932 when the bells were rehung, and a new treble was added in 1934. On the SE buttress to the tower is a slot indicating the level reached by 1606 flood waters outside the church. References: Documentary GRO D/Pa 17.16, 1898-1934, Faculties for: restoration of tower (1898); gift of litany desk (1922); restoration of bells (1932); new bell (1934). Published Bradney, J A, 1932, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol IV pt ii, The Hundred of Caldicot (part 2), 284-5 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Wright, A, 1940a, The church bells of Monmouthshire v, Archaeol Cambrensis, 95, 36-47 Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 2936 I

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 4925 GGATE001386

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Netherwent

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 06/PH Desc Text//1885/Hist facts & Trads.Newport/Pt5 p2

04/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet

05/PM Desc Text//1929/JBAA/V30

03/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1923/Hist of Monm/V4 p284-5

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 SW 4/

07/PM List//Crossley & Ridgway FH & MH/1959/Arch Camb/V108 p71

02/PM Desc Text//Evans CJO/1954/Monm its Hist & Topog/

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

EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN 02495g NAME Transporter Bridge NGR ST31708625 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Modern, Bridge, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Bridge spanning the River Usk at Newport, opened on 12 September 1906 following the industrial development of the east side of the river, and the opening of the Orb Steel Works in 1897. It measures 196.6m in length and 73.7m at its maximum height.

DESCRIPTION Bridge spanning the River Usk at Newport, opened on 12 September 1906 after its commissioning by the Newport Corporation following the development of the east side of the river, and the opening of the Orb Steel Works in 1897. Transporter bridges consist of a moving platform, suspended from a high level boom held between two towers positioned on either side of the river. The boom carries a rail track on which a moving traveller or carriage is pulled along by cables operated from a motor house. More cables are suspended beneath the traveller, attached to a gondola or moving platform which travellers board from approach roads beneath the towers. The bridge at Newport spans 196.6m, and measures 73.7m at its maximum height. It took four years to complete, at a cost of ?98,000. The bridge

was restored in the late 20th century.

CONDITION

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

STATUS *listed building 17414 I, listed building 17415 I*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

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

PRN 03314.0g NAME *Railway Workshops, BOLT STREET,*

NEWPORT NGR ST31648713 COMMUNITY *Pillgwenlly*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The Eastern and Western Valley Junction Workshop of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company was opened in 1857. In addition to the workshops, where carriages and wagons were built, it was also used as a locomotive depot.*

DESCRIPTION *The Eastern and Western Valley Junction Workshop of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company was opened in 1857. In addition to the workshops, where carriages and wagons were built, it was also used as a locomotive depot. A pair of the engine sheds still survive at ST 315 870, now incorporated into the warehousing of builders' merchants, Hughes Forest and Evans.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01

*/MM RECORD CARD/OS//21.10.77/ST38 NW88/**

*/PM MENTION//SWALLOW/HA/1978/MON MEDLEY VOL 3/HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH/THESIS 1932/**

PRN 03641g NAME *ORB WORKS NGR ST32558615 COMMUNITY Liswerry*

TYPE *Neolithic, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *a369 coronation park assessment - skull found in river deposits, may not be neolithic as originally interpreted given total lack of dating evidence*

DESCRIPTION *a369 coronation park assessment - skull found in river deposits, may not be neolithic as originally interpreted given total lack of dating evidence Neolithic human skull, Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

a369 coronation park assessment

PRN 03674g NAME *British Mannesmann Tube Works, Corporation Road, Newport*

NGR ST3309685998 COMMUNITY *Liswerry*

TYPE *Unknown, Iron works, RANK: 2*

MODERN, STEEL WORKS, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Information available regarding the Newport Tube Mill refers to the specification for the piercing mill engine; this was made by Cole Aarbent and Whorley, Bradford in 1914 with 1,500 HP (OS Record Card).*

DESCRIPTION *Information available regarding the Newport Tube Mill refers to the specification for the piercing mill engine; this was made by Cole Aarbent and Whorley, Bradford in 1914 with 1,500 HP (OS Record Card). A factory opened in March 1916 for the manufacture of steel and iron tubes. Its first products were forgings for shells and*

gas cylinders. (Davis 1998). A contemporary source dates the founding of the factory to early 1914 but work may not have been completed until two years later. As an Austro-German owned firm, it was taken over by The Custodian of Enemy Property and was not returned after hostilities ceased. A modern factory stands on the site, perhaps using elements of the older buildings but the original construction is likely to have been severely damaged or destroyed (Crawford 2014 & 2015).

CONDITION

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

CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 40484 GGATE003923, GGATE004823, GGATE004931*

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card

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

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

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

PRN 03713g NAME BALTIC WAREHOUSE NGR ST322868 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Warehouse, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Built in 1844 by the Western Railway Company, it was let as a grain and fodder mill. By 1878 it had become a grease and oil warehouse (Johns Directory)*

DESCRIPTION *Built in 1844 by the Western Railway Company, it was let as a grain and fodder mill. By 1878 it had become a grease and oil warehouse (Johns Directory). In 1904 it was bought by Henry Morris who later acquired the neighbouring building to expand his works. The building consists of a three storey, five bay masonry block with a fireproof roof - slate directly on iron battens.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 34293 GGATE003743*

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01

PRN 03715g NAME MALTHOUSE NEWPORT NGR ST323868 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE *Unknown, Malt house, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Built in 1898 by Phillips and Sons who had a brewery near to the Masonic Hall in Dock Street. It has three stories with an iron frame and slate roof.*

DESCRIPTION *Built in 1898 by Phillips and Sons who had a brewery near to the Masonic Hall in Dock Street. It has three stories with an iron frame and slate roof. Originally it had four malting kilns on the upper storey. in recent years it has been used as a pattern store by Black Clawson and is now an auction house.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 18178 II

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 31975 GGATE003743, GGATE002268, GGATE004581*

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01

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

PRN 03718g NAME NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH NGR ST336838 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE *Roman, Sherd, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A quantity of Romano-British coarse pottery has been found on a spoil heap during construction work. At least 40 vessels are represented. The material has been deposited at Newport Museum.*

DESCRIPTION *A quantity of Romano-British coarse pottery has been found on a spoil heap during construction work. At least 40 vessels are represented. The material has been deposited at Newport Museum. A sketch map indicates that the pottery was found in two areas, referenced as 3718g and 3936g*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 3936g GGATE003403, GGATE004056, GGATE001657*

SOURCES

*Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
a370 ggat assessment nash sewage works
01/PM Note/1973/Jarvis P/Arch in Wales p41 no55
02/PM Desc Text/1991/Jarvis P & Webster PV/BBCS vol XXXVIII pp213-18*

PRN *03829g* **NAME** *Great House Farmhouse* **NGR** *ST33688343* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The noted location of Great House Farmhouse; no further information currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *The noted location of Great House Farmhouse; no further information currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *listed building LB II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

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

PRN *03830g* **NAME** *Fair Orchard, Nash* **NGR** *ST3455784820* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Fair Orchard, Nash is situated in walled and railed forecourt on the western side of the road about 400m S of Pye Corner. Key features of the early 19th century two storeyed house include three windows, a hipped slate roof, cement rendered walls, small pane hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars, a doorway with painted stone doorcase and a panelled door (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

DESCRIPTION *Fair Orchard, Nash is situated in walled and railed forecourt on the western side of the road about 400m S of Pye Corner. Key features of the early 19th century two storeyed house include three windows, a hipped slate roof, cement rendered walls, small pane hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars, a doorway with painted stone doorcase and a panelled door (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *listed building 17544 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description
Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database*

PRN *03831g* **NAME** *Pye Corner Farm* **NGR** *ST34538517* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Pye Corner Farm is situated at junction of Nash Road and Broad Street; key features of the most likely 17th century house include a late 18th century rebuild, and a modernisation in the later 19th century (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

DESCRIPTION *Pye Corner Farm is situated at junction of Nash Road and Broad Street; key features of the most likely 17th century house include a late 18th century rebuild, and a modernisation in the later 19th century (Cadw Listed Building Description).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *listed building 17542 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE003923, GGATE004657*

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

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

PRN *03926g* **NAME** *Isca Foundry* **NGR** *ST31658645* **COMMUNITY** *Pillgwenlly*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Iron works, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The noted location of the Isca Road Iron works/foundry; no further information currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *The noted location of the Isca Road Iron works/foundry; no further information currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN *03936g* **NAME** *NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH* **NGR** *ST335840* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Roman, Sherd, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A quantity of Romano-British coarse pottery has been found on a spoil heap during construction work. At least 40 vessels are represented. The material has been deposited at Newport Museum.*

DESCRIPTION *A quantity of Romano-British coarse pottery has been found on a spoil heap during construction work. At least 40 vessels are represented. The material has been deposited at Newport Museum. A sketch map indicates that the pottery was found in two areas, referenced as 03718g and 03936g.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 3718g GGATE003403, GGATE004056, GGATE001657*

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

a370 ggat assessment nash sewage works

01/MM/Desc text/Newport Museum//24-5-84//

02/PM Desc Text/1991/Jarvis P & Webster PV/BBCS vol XXXVIII pp213-18

PRN *03986g* **NAME** *Findspot, Liswerry* **NGR** *ST33608605* **COMMUNITY** *Liswerry*

TYPE *Medieval, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE003923*

SOURCES

PRN 05064g NAME PILLGWENLLY PILL NGR ST319866 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Not Applicable, Creek, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY An area of wharves, warehouse and houses which developed in 1808 by the extension of the Monmouthshire Canal to Pillgwenlly.

DESCRIPTION An area of wharves, warehouse and houses which developed in 1808 by the extension of the Monmouthshire Canal to Pillgwenlly.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1997
CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** The size of the pill has decreased from that shown on historic 19th/20th century maps. A timber structure protrudes into the river Usk near the southern edge of the mouth of the pill (Thomas 2003) **RELATED EVENT:** E004884 **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743, GGATE004884

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168

PRN 05065g NAME CANAL BASIN NGR ST319866 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY The Parliamentary Bill for the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal was passed in 1892 (G.C.R.O. Q/P&BR1). The canal was designed and built by Thomas Dadford Junior and consisted of two branches, starting at Pontnewynydd and Crumlin, terminating at Newport.

DESCRIPTION The Parliamentary Bill for the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal was passed in 1892 (G.C.R.O. Q/P&BR1). The canal was designed and built by Thomas Dadford Junior and consisted of two branches, starting at Pontnewynydd and Crumlin, terminating at Newport. When it was opened in 1796 the Newport terminus was at a basin to the north of

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/1994/Archaeological assessment A168
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent

PRN 05067g NAME TOWN DOCK NGR ST321869 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Floating dock, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY N.B.005:- The construction of a "floating dock" at Newport was proposed in the early nineteenth century, but an Act of Parliament for the construction of the Town Dock was not passed until 1835.

DESCRIPTION N.B.005:- The construction of a "floating dock" at Newport was proposed in the early nineteenth century, but an Act of Parliament for the construction of the Town Dock was not passed until 1835. This allowed an area of 26 acres to be developed. Construction work commenced in 1836, but a number of major problems, including the bankruptcy of the contractors and a major landslip in 1837, prevented completion until 1842. The Dock, on completion, had cost £200,000 and covered an area of four and a half acres (Chamber of Commerce 1892). It was opened with great ceremony and celebrations on the 10th October 1842 (Leonard 1971, 26).;

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001379, GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PRN 05068g NAME Sea Lock NGR ST323867 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Lock, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY N.B.006:- The lock to the Town Dock was 220 feet (67 m) long and 61 feet(18.7 m) wide. It was claimed that it was the largest lock in the world when it was opened and could accommodate the largest shipsthen afloat ("Star of Gwent" quoted in Leonard 1971,

DESCRIPTION N.B.006:- The lock to the Town Dock was 220 feet (67 m) long and 61 feet(18.7 m) wide. It was claimed that it was the largest lock in the world when it was opened and could accommodate the largest shipsthen afloat ("Star of Gwent" quoted in Leonard 1971, 44). ;

CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 18179 II

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01

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

PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent

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

01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168

PRN 05069g NAME TOWN DOCK EXTENSION NGR ST319871 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Reservoir, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY N.B.007:- The reservoir was an extension to the Town Dock. Although the original Act of Parliament allowed for an extension to the Town Dock, an additional Act was applied for in 1854. Construction was started in 1856 and it was opened on the 1st March 1858

DESCRIPTION N.B.007:- The reservoir was an extension to the Town Dock. Although the original Act of Parliament allowed for an extension to the Town Dock, an additional Act was applied for in 1854. Construction was started in 1856 and it was opened on the 1st March 1858. The extension covered an area of seven and a quarter acres and was connected to the Town Dock by a canal 20 m long.; The Town Dock and Reservoir were closed in 1931 and backfilled in 1936.;

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

PRN 05070g NAME POTTERY NGR ST319868 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Sherd, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY N.B.008:- This business was established before 1835 when John Clark, Potter, was based in Corn Street. (Pigot Directory). By 1842 the business had moved to Potter Street, beside the canal (Pigot Directory). In 1857 a sale notice (28 May 1857; on display in Ne

DESCRIPTION N.B.008:- This business was established before 1835 when John Clark, Potter, was based in Corn Street. (Pigot Directory). By 1842 the business had moved to Potter Street, beside the canal (Pigot Directory). In 1857 a sale notice (28 May 1857; on display in Newport Museum) informs us that the Owner, John Clark, Potter had died and the business would be sold on behalf of Elizabeth Clarke, bankrupt. It states:- ; "within the last three years substantially built and there is every convenience for carrying on extensive business." ; It is not known if the pottery was sold, or recommenced operation, but by 1881 no trace of the building remained.;

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

PRN 05071g NAME PYROLIGNEOUS ACID FACTORY NGR ST318872 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway works, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *N.B.009:- These works were opened between 1835 and 1842 by William Beynon(Pigot's Directory) and appear to have closed in 1852(Trigonometrical Survey 1851, Scammel's Directory 1852). The site was used as part of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Compan*

DESCRIPTION *N.B.009:- These works were opened between 1835 and 1842 by William Beynon(Pigot's Directory) and appear to have closed in 1852(Trigonometrical Survey 1851, Scammel's Directory 1852). The site was used as part of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company Works.;*

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

PRN 05072g NAME CWMBRAN (SPITTLES) FOUNDRY NGR ST325868 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Foundry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *N.B.010:- Originally opened as the Cwmbran Iron Foundry in 1848, it hadchanged its name to the Cambrian Iron Foundry before being boughtby Thomas Spittle in 1854. The firm became a limited company in1880 and closed soon after the Second World War.;It pro*

DESCRIPTION *N.B.010:- Originally opened as the Cwmbran Iron Foundry in 1848, it hadchanged its name to the Cambrian Iron Foundry before being boughtby Thomas Spittle in 1854. The firm became a limited company in1880 and closed soon after the Second World War.;It produced colliery equipment and railway engines (Chamber ofCommerce 1892). ;*

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

PRN 05073g NAME WHARVES NGR ST323871 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Wharf, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Remains of wharves along the river frontage. Most examples are disused and are represented by the remains of the timber uprights projecting from the river mud. Some examples have been incorporated into modern wharves especially in the area owned by Black Clawson.*

DESCRIPTION *Remains of wharves along the river frontage. Most examples are disused and are represented by the remains of the timber uprights projecting from the river mud. Some examples have been incorporated into modern wharves especially in the area owned by Black Clawson.*

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*

PRN 05077g NAME SPYTTY PILL NGR ST325871 COMMUNITY Liswerry

TYPE *Not Applicable, Creek, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Is a major inlet on the river and was probably used as a harbour or safe haven.*

DESCRIPTION *Is a major inlet on the river and was probably used as a harbour or safe haven. Although no historic buildings have been discovered in the area, it would be the obvious harbour for the inhabitants of the small harbour at Liswery. Documentary evidence exists for the use of fixed engines traps) for fishing in this area.*

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*

PRN 05078g NAME "MONKEY" ISLAND NGR ST324872 COMMUNITY Liswerry

TYPE *Not Applicable, Natural feature, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Small island at the mouth of Spytty Pill in the eighteenth century (and presumably earlier), now completely eroded and having local name of "Monkey Island". No early documentary evidence of the name has been found.*

DESCRIPTION *Small island at the mouth of Spytty Pill in the eighteenth century (and presumably earlier), now completely eroded and having local name of "Monkey Island". No early documentary evidence of the name has been found.*

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*

PRN 05081g NAME JETTY NGR ST322873 COMMUNITY Liswerry

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

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

PRN 05085g NAME GREAT WESTERN WHARF NGR ST323872 COMMUNITY Liswerry

TYPE Post-Medieval, Wharf, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY N.B.027:- This wharf with a private railway, was constructed in 1875 by T.P.Price. The railway connected it to the main G.W.R. line. In 1892, the wharf had 4 steam cranes capable of discharging 1000 tons of coal per day, and a coal straiith capable of similar

DESCRIPTION N.B.027:- This wharf with a private railway, was constructed in 1875 by T.P.Price. The railway connected it to the main G.W.R. line. In 1892, the wharf had 4 steam cranes capable of discharging 1000 tons of coal per day, and a coal straiith capable of similar loads. (The Mariner 1892, 169) This was the forerunner to the present wharf currently occupied by the British Dredging Company. The section of Wharf recorded during a 2005 survey represents the only surviving remains of the original 19th century timber wharf, the south aspects being later altered with steel and concrete. Much of the original timber uprights were reused alongside the newer steel posts, and where the structure was not renewed, traces of eroding timber posts can be viewed at low tide extending Northwards from the surviving timber sections. The Wharf, especially the central section, appears to have undergone at least two structural alterations since its original construction; these are apparent in the timber, steel and concrete construction techniques visible. Many of the horizontal timber belonging the Northern section of the Wharf are collapsing into the river, although six surviving timber upright posts belonging to the pier remain in good condition (Lewis, R, 2005)

CONDITION

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

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** The section of Wharf recorded during this survey represents the only surviving remains of the original 19th century timber wharf, the south aspects being later altered with steel and concrete. Much of the original timber uprights were reused alongside the newer steel posts, and where the structure was not renewed, traces of eroding timber posts can be viewed at low tide extending Northwards from the surviving timber sections. Many of the horizontal timber belonging the Northern section of the Wharf are collapsing into the river, although six surviving timber upright posts belonging to the pier remain in good condition (Lewis, R, 2005)
RELATED EVENT: E005047 **RECORDED:** 2005

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743, GGATE005047, GGATE005138

SOURCES

Report Maylan C. N. 1991 Proposed Usk Barrage Initial Archaeological Assessment 1343 91/01

Report Lewis, Richard 2005 Great Western Wharf, Newport: building survey 1939 206/02

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

PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PRN 05149g NAME FOUNDRY NGR ST325868 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Foundry, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY Founded in 1849 as the Pillgwenlly Iron Pipe Works by Charles Jourdan and Company. The firm continued in operation until the end of the First World War.;

DESCRIPTION Founded in 1849 as the Pillgwenlly Iron Pipe Works by Charles Jourdan and Company. The firm continued in operation until the end of the First World War.;

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

PRN 05156g NAME 84 Lower Dock St Building NGR ST318873 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Chandlery, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY A three storey, pebble-dashed building with modern windows which by 1885 was a ships chandlers and bonded store run until 1920 by T.Pugsley and Co. It is now empty.

DESCRIPTION A three storey, pebble-dashed building with modern windows which by 1885 was a ships chandlers

and bonded store run until 1920 by T.Pugsley and Co. It is now empty.

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

PRN 05157g NAME Duplicate PRN NGR ST320850 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Unknown, Boat, RANK: 1

Unknown, Craft, RANK: 2

SUMMARY Duplicate PRN. Recorded as N.B.134: in Usk Barrage report, September 1991 same as 00160g.

DESCRIPTION Duplicate PRN. Recorded as N.B.134: in Usk Barrage report, September 1991 same as 00160g.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 05158g NAME 85 Lower Dock St NGR ST318873 COMMUNITY Pillgwenlly

TYPE Post-Medieval, Office, RANK: 1

SUMMARY A three storey building, with modern alterations to the facade. In 1885 it was the offices of R. Gething and Co, shipbrokers, C.H.W. Grasdorff, shipbrokers and Portugese vice-consulate; and Baker and Son, shipbrokers.

DESCRIPTION A three storey building, with modern alterations to the facade. In 1885 it was the offices of R. Gething and Co, shipbrokers, C.H.W. Grasdorff, shipbrokers and Portugese vice-consulate; and Baker and Son, shipbrokers. The building was later shared between Gething and Co. and the Town Dock Collector, of the Alexandria Dock and Railway Company. After 1920 it became a private house, and it is now empty.;

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

PRN 05249g NAME TY-PORTRA NGR ST33858365 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 map, by 1886 deserted

DESCRIPTION Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 map, by 1886 deserted

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION MONMOUTH TOWN PUMPING STATIO

PRN 05250g NAME *TYD-LOVE FARM* NGR *ST34058495* COMMUNITY *Nash*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farm*, RANK: *1*
SUMMARY *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 and 1886 maps,now deserted*

DESCRIPTION *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 and 1886 maps,now deserted*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: *1998*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

OLD FORGE GARAGE, GROSMONT, GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALU

PRN 05253g NAME *BURNT HOUSE* NGR *ST34228405* COMMUNITY *Nash*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Building*, RANK: *1*
SUMMARY *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 not on 1886 maps,now deserted*

DESCRIPTION *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 not on 1886 maps,now deserted*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Archaeological desk-based assessment Wentloog Rail Freight T

PRN 05257g NAME *NASH INFIELD* NGR *ST342837* COMMUNITY *Nash*
TYPE *Medieval, Enclosure*, RANK: *1*
SUMMARY *Rippon, Gwent Levels, fig. 17*

DESCRIPTION *Rippon, Gwent Levels, fig. 17*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: *1998*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 05260g NAME *ARCH COTTAGE* NGR *ST34158398* COMMUNITY *Nash*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, House*, RANK: *1*
SUMMARY *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 map; now deserted*

DESCRIPTION *Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 map; now deserted*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: *1998*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 05591g NAME ROSE COTTAGE NGR ST34158398 COMMUNITY Nash
TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Cottage shown on 1831 Sewers map; now disused

DESCRIPTION Cottage shown on 1831 Sewers map; now disused

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 05912g NAME NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS NGR ST337840 COMMUNITY Nash
TYPE Roman, Field system, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Roman occupation suggested from the evaluation excavation of agricultural features, including a buried soil horizon and ditches, containing deposits of pottery, animal bone, stone and fired clay. Palaeochannels containing RB deposits also identified.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Project No. A432 (Source 01) A field evaluation was conducted by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in advance of the construction of an extension to the waste water treatment works at Nash, Monmouthshire (NGR ST 337 840, fig 1). The evaluation determined that features of Roman date survived to the south and east of the works at a depth of approximately 0.8-1.0m below the current ground surface. A total of 14 numbered trenches were dug by a 3600 tracked excavator using a grading bucket. These were numbered in order of excavation (fig 2). Four trenches (T1-4), were dug to a depth of 0.4m to evaluate the area being topsoil stripped for the spoil from the construction works (Area A), ten trenches were dug to evaluate the area where the tanks will be built (Areas B and C, T5-14). These trenches were dug to a maximum depth of three meters, the sides being stepped in 1m for every 1m down. The basal area exposed in all these trenches was 10m by 2m. In seven of these trenches it was deemed unnecessary to excavate below 1m as archaeological remains were encountered (T5-7,9-11,14). Three trenches were wholly or partly excavated to a depth of 3m (T8, 11 and 12). Additional grab trenches were excavated to a depth of 2m along the route of a gas pipeline on the northwest edge of the site (T15-17). The evaluation examined three areas where the proposed development might have impact on the potential archaeological interests. In Areas A and C no significant interests were identified. In Area B Roman remains were found. These are clearly part of what was a much larger area of past activity with its main focus outside the area of intended development impact. The remains are nevertheless of significance, particularly given that they are located where palaeoenvironmental evidence will be well-preserved. Area A: Trenches 1-4 No archaeological features were encountered in this area. Area B: Trenches 5-11 and 14 The stratigraphic sequence was consistent throughout this area, consisting of topsoil and subsoil overlying approximately 0.8m of alluvial clays. These are post-Roman flooding deposits and proved to be largely sterile within the trenches excavated. Below this was encountered a blue clay layer (see Appendix One and Table 2 for context numbers), which was noticeably clearer in the central part of the site, fading out towards the eastern and western ends. It was clearest when infilling the upper parts of the features encountered. This layer is probably a buried soil of Roman date, and proved a useful marker for detecting the presence of a number of shallow ditches crossing the site (figs 3 and 4). The area of most intense activity was in trenches 7 and 14 (fig 5). Here, a palaeochannel was found to run across the site, aligned NNW-SSE (086). The upper fills of this produced quantities of Roman ceramics, burnt clay, bone and stone (085). To the south and west of this feature were a number of features wholly or partly filled with intensely burnt material. These consisted of two small, shallow features (073 and 075), and two larger scoops or hollows (077 and 095). A part section of one of these features (077), showed that it had been infilled with dumps of clay sealing the burnt horizons. To the east of the channel a Roman ditch was encountered running parallel to the channel. The alluvium underlying the Roman buried soil was very mixed in Trenches 7 and 14, unlike the homogenous oxidised horizons encountered elsewhere on site, and probably represent previous palaeochannel fills. It must be emphasised that none of the burning appears to have occurred in-situ within the trenches and features described, but rather the burnt material has been dumped within them. In trench 8, unlike the other trenches in this area, no features clearly identifiable as Roman were found. Towards the northern end of the trench a single sub-rectangular feature was identified, either a small pit or large post-hole. This was filled with a reduced blue clay containing bone fragments. To the east of a shallow hollow containing a peat formation. Both features underlay the buried soil horizon and would therefore likely to be of Roman date. Area C: Trenches 12-13, 15-17 No archaeological features were encountered within this area. However in trench 13 the southern edge of a large palaeochannel (066), running east-west across the site was seen. From its stratigraphic position within the alluvial sequence it is likely that this channel was active in the Roman period. Trenches 15-17 were excavated as a variation in the original programme to investigate the route of a gas pipeline. These were not recorded in detail, generally, around 1m depth of modern dumping overlay 1m of oxidised alluvium. No

archaeological features or artefacts were present. Discussion The majority of the features encountered on site consist of shallow drainage features designed to funnel off surface water. These are centred on a palaeochannel which presumably the ditches would have drained into. This channel seems to have been used as a 'landfill' during the Roman period. Associated with this channel are a number of features containing intensively burnt material, although there is no sign of any burning in situ. These features all strongly indicate a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site, although its precise location and nature remain as yet undetermined. The drainage system has considerable potential for informing us much about Roman land usage on the Caldicot Level. If the remains can be examined more extensively and in greater detail it should be possible to deduce methods of enclosure and drainage, as well as what the land was used for. The presence of plough furrows may be particularly important in this regard. The channel and its associated pits/hollows contain large amounts of refuse. This again has the potential for providing useful information about Roman activity nearby, especially true of the lower fills of the channel, which presumably will be waterlogged allowing for the greater preservation of organic remains. The potential should also be recognised for the survival of wooden and other structures within and around the channel. Any waterlogged deposits will possess considerable palaeoenvironmental potential, and again will contain information allowing the nature of land use to be identified. The peat layer encountered in Trench 8 will possess similar palaeoenvironmental potential. Taken together these sources of information should provide complimentary data sets. The finds from the features associated with the palaeochannel (and from the channel itself), are generally earlier than those from the field system (see Appendix 2). The 'channel' finds are 2nd century AD, those from the field system 3rd century. This indicates a probability that the site may reveal a chronology of occupation on this part of the Caldicot Level. The archaeological remains have already suffered a significant amount of degradation resulting from the construction of the treatment works in the 1970's and construction of a pond within Area B. Those that remain are worth investigating in detail, this is particularly true of the palaeochannel. Although the drainage features are individually unremarkable, taken as a group they represent a preserved Roman landscape, and merit more detailed and extensive recording than hereto undertaken. Detailed stratigraphic description by trench

Trench 1 No features were found in this trench It was excavated to a depth of 0.3m exposing a soft friable topsoil (001), overlying an oxidised silty clay subsoil containing manganese and iron staining.

Trench 2 Underlying the topsoil (007), was a layer of oxidised alluvium (008), both these horizons being identical to those encountered in trench 1. Cutting the alluvium was a steep sided feature (009), 2.25m wide containing an upper fill of mixed redeposited alluvium (010) overlying a layer of chippings (011). Excavation of this feature ceased at this point when it became apparent that this feature was modern.

Trench 3 The stratigraphic sequence was identical to that in trench one with topsoil (003) overlying oxidised clay (004).

Trench 4 As trench one, topsoil (005) overlying oxidised clay (006).

Trench 5 A loose friable topsoil (034) up to 0.38m in depth overlay a greyish-brown slightly clayey silt subsoil (035, 0.09m deep), which in turn overlay 0.55m of dark greyish-brown clay-silt (036), which overlay the Roman buried soil (037). This was a firm, plastic grey silty clay containing black horizontal laminae. A darker band near the top of the horizon may represent the fossilised topsoil. This was overlying and partly infilling three parallel gullies (041, 042 and 043). One of these features (042) was sectioned revealing a U-shaped profile 0.35m in depth, containing two fills (038 and 039). The upper fill (038) consisted of an olive grey, firm, plastic silty clay with horizontal darker bands at its base. The lower fill consisted of a very similar deposit; a firm plastic olive-grey silty clay containing a moderate amount of iron staining. The gullies were cut into an oxidised greenish grey silty clay (040), which underlay the buried soil 037.

Trench 6 In this trench 0.3m of topsoil (012) overlay 0.25m of soft, friable greyish brown silty loam oxidised alluvial subsoil (013). Underlying this was the buried soil horizon (014), which in turn overlay the oxidised greyish brown alluvial silty clay (015). Cut into this was a shallow ditch (046) 2.7m wide and 0.3m deep. The upper part was of which was filled with the buried soil (014), overlying a lower fill of greenish blue clay (087) containing darker laminae. Underlying the pre-Roman alluvium (015) was a layer of dark greyish brown clay (047).

Trench 7 The topsoil (0.2m in depth, 084) overlay brown oxidised alluvium (083) to a depth of 0.7m. This overlies the buried soil layer (082/092). The sequence sealed by this deposit is complicated. To the west end of the trench are a series of pre-Roman palaeochannel fills contained by cut 088. These fills (091, 081, 094 and 089), would have formed the ground surface in the Roman period as the channel had migrated to the east. Cut into these fills were a number of features, two small shallow (0.05m in depth, 0.20m in diameter) scoops, (073 and 075) filled with burnt material (074 and 076 respectively). To the south of these was the edge of a pit (095), also filled with burnt material (096), extending beyond the section to the south. In the central part of the trench a large (13m wide), palaeochannel ran across the trench in an NNW-SSE alignment (cut 086/098), filled with a dark grey clay containing pottery, charcoal, bone (burnt and unburned) and burnt stone (085/097). These channels were cut into a clean slightly oxidised clay (090). Some 6m beyond the eastern edge of channel 085, a ditch (099) ran parallel to it.

Trench 8 A 0.10m depth of topsoil (016) overlay 0.25m of pale brown clay-loam subsoil (017). Underlying this was 0.90m of grey silty clay alluvium (018), sealing the buried soil horizon (019). This was 0.06m in depth, consisting of greenish-grey clay with a dark band near its top. This overlay a 0.45m depth of oxidised grey alluvial clay containing reed debris (020), overlying further smooth grey alluvial clay 0.45m in depth containing reed debris and some manganese staining (021). This overlay a 0.2m depth of peat deposit (022) overlying of bluish-grey silty clay (023), which was not bottomed.

Trench 9 A 0.15m depth of topsoil (024) overlay 0.10m of greyish brown clay-loam subsoil (025). Underlying this was 0.40m dark greyish-brown silty clay oxidised alluvium (026) which overlay the buried soil (028); a 0.05m thick band of dark grey clay with patchy dark banding towards its base. This sealed a 1.35m wide ditch aligned NNW-SSE which was unexcavated (027). This was cut into a grey silty clay alluvium which underlay 028. To the east of the ditch were a series of parallel shallow features (029), roughly 0.30m wide and spaced at intervals of around 0.60m aligned N-S. These are interpreted as plough furrows.

Trench 10 A 0.3m depth of topsoil (054) overlay 0.66m of light grey oxidised alluvium (055). Below this was the buried soil (056), consisting of greenish-grey silty clay with concentrations of manganese towards its base.

This in turn was overlying a light grey oxidised alluvial clay (057), cut by a 1.3m wide unexcavated ditch (058). Trench 11 A 0.2m depth of topsoil (048) overlay 0.61m of grey clay-loam alluvium (049). This overlay the buried soil (050), a greenish grey silty clay. This was 0.07m thick but diffuse in nature, only becoming clear where it was infilling the tops of features 052 and 053. Ditch 052 was 1.4m wide and was completely infilled by 050. Ditch 053 branched off 052 towards the northeast. These ditches were cutting into 051, a light grey oxidised clay alluvium. Trench 12 No features were seen in this trench. 0.15m of topsoil (059) overlay 1.05m of modern dumping (060) which overlay a modern buried soil (061) 0.1m thick. This overlay 1.5m of oxidised grey clay alluvium (062). Below which was the Roman buried soil horizon (063), which was a bluish-grey slightly silty clay 0.07m thick. Below this was 0.15 blue-grey silty clay (064), overlying further blue-grey silty clay (065). Trench 13 The topsoil overlay a thick layer of contaminated dumping (068) up to 1.2m thick in places. This overlay an oxidised alluvium (077) which sealed a palaeochannel cut (066), only the southern edge of which was contained within the trench. This was straight sided, inclined at an angle of approximately 450 and was extremely slick. The channel contained three fills. The upper fill (071) comprised a pink-brown clay containing some manganese. Overlying this was a blue clay (070) and a very mixed brown clay containing clasts of blue clay. The examination of material within this channel as cursory in nature as the sides of the trench were collapsing, however the top of this channel lies c1.6m below current ground surface. No finds were recovered from the fills. It is likely that this channel was contemporary with the Roman landscape for part of its active life. Trench 14 Underlying the topsoil (084) was the oxidised alluvium (105), in turn overlying the buried soil (104). This sealed a pit or hollow (077). The sides of this feature seemed to be shallow so it may represent a back-filled natural feature rather than a deliberate cut. This was filled by three fills, an oxidised clay (078), a mixed blue clay (079) and a dump of burnt material (080). Excavation ceased at this point, so there may be further fills below. This was cut into a mixed blue/brown clay (103), probably palaeochannel fill. Trenches 15-17 Between 0.8-1.1m of modern dumping overlay oxidised alluvial clays. It is possible that archaeological remains lie at a greater depth, but none were encountered in these trenches. The upper layer was heavily contaminated by modern material, typically consisting of brick, stone, wood, charcoal and metal. This was especially true of T15, next to the pumping station. Finds data (by S H Sell) Finds from ten contexts were submitted for examination and these are summarised below. Finds from the unstratified contexts (T6, 7 and 9) have been taken together. Unstratified: As well as animal bone, stone, fired clay, slag and charcoal all trenches produced small quantities of Roman pottery, as well as a very little modern material. T6 produced only Roman pottery. T7 contained a rimsherd from a reduced Caerleon ware bowl in imitation of Samian Dr.37, and part of a Caerleon ware mortarium came from T9 (probably 2nd century). 014: Animal bone, stone and fired clay occurred alongside a very small quantity of Roman pottery, including a plain-rimmed bowl in black-burnished ware; undecorated but probably late 2nd-3rd century AD in date. 015: Very similar to 014; the black-burnished flanged bowl is a form thought to have been used with later plain-rimmed bowls, which formed the lids to casserole-type dishes, dated to the 3rd century AD. 019: Parts of a cow skeleton were the only finds from this context. 050: A small sherd of greyware occurred alongside fragments of animal bone, stone and fired clay. 051: Undiagnostic greywares and black-burnished pottery of the Roman period were noted together with animal bone, stone and fired clay. 078: The ubiquitous stone, bone and fired clay fragments occurred with two sherds of black-burnished ware and the rim of a shallow samian bowl or dish. Dating mid 2nd century AD. 086: This context, as well as bone, stone and fired clay, contained a small group (more than forty sherds), of Roman pottery among which were fragments of reduced Caerleon ware, as in the unstratified group from T7; and the greater part of the base of an internally-sooted jar in black-burnished ware were noted. Cross-hatched decoration indicates a late 2nd century AD date. Two greyware rims, from a jar and a beaker, would appear to support a 2nd century date. 096: A concreted nail and fragments of fired clay, possibly daub, were the only finds from this context. 098: The ubiquitous range of animal bone, stone and fired clay were noted together with Roman pottery among which black-burnished wares predominate; at least two jars are present, with rim-forms of mid-late 2nd century AD date. The assemblage from Nash seems to indicate Roman settlement in the vicinity between the Antonine period and the late 3rd century AD, and is similar to groups of Roman material recovered recently from work elsewhere on the Gwent Levels. There is little later contamination. Evidence of occupation during the Roman period is supported by the presence of food refuse and structural fragments such as the fired clay. The number of pieces of flat miscellaneous sandstone, mostly showing signs of considerable heat, and referred to in the archive as 'bakestones' may be further indication of occupation, in the form of cooking debris from hearths, and the black-burnished jar from 086 had certainly been used for the purpose of food preparation. PCA excavation 1998 (Source 02) This produced similar stratification, and similar paleochannels and ditches, also a semi-circular ditch, three pits, six postholes, two inhumations (PRN 7999g), without grave goods and in a very poor state of preservation, and three cattle burials.

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 7999g GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

PRN 07999g NAME NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS NGR ST337840 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Roman, Inhumation, RANK: 1

SUMMARY GGAT Project No. A432 (Source 01) A field evaluation was conducted by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in advance of the construction of an extension to the waste water treatment works at Nash, Monmouthshire (NGR ST 337 840, fig 1). The evaluat

DESCRIPTION GGAT Project No. A432 (Source 01) A field evaluation was conducted by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in advance of the construction of an extension to the waste water treatment works at Nash, Monmouthshire (NGR ST 337 840, fig 1). The evaluation determined that features of Roman date survived to the south and east of the works at a depth of approximately 0.8-1.0m below the current ground surface. The majority of the features encountered on site consist of shallow drainage features designed to funnel off surface water. These are centred on a palaeochannel which presumably the ditches would have drained into. This channel seems to have been used as a 'landfill' during the Roman period. Associated with this channel are a number of features containing intensively burnt material, although there is no sign of any burning in situ. These features all strongly indicate a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site, although its precise location and nature remain as yet undetermined. The drainage system has considerable potential for informing us much about Roman land usage on the Caldicot Level. If the remains can be examined more extensively and in greater detail it should be possible to deduce methods of enclosure and drainage, as well as what the land was used for. The presence of plough furrows may be particularly important in this regard. The channel and its associated pits/hollows contain large amounts of refuse. This again has the potential for providing useful information about Roman activity nearby, especially true of the lower fills of the channel, which presumably will be waterlogged allowing for the greater preservation of organic remains. The potential should also be recognised for the survival of wooden and other structures within and around the channel. Any waterlogged deposits will possess considerable palaeoenvironmental potential, and again will contain information allowing the nature of land use to be identified. The peat layer encountered in Trench 8 will possess similar palaeoenvironmental potential. Taken together these sources of information should provide complimentary data sets. The finds from the features associated with the palaeochannel (and from the channel itself), are generally earlier than those from the field system (see Appendix 2). The 'channel' finds are 2nd century AD, those from the field system 3rd century. This indicates a probability that the site may reveal a chronology of occupation on this part of the Caldicot Level. The archaeological remains have already suffered a significant amount of degradation resulting from the construction of the treatment works in the 1970's and construction of a pond within Area B. Those that remain are worth investigating in detail, this is particularly true of the palaeochannel. Although the drainage features are individually unremarkable, taken as a group they represent a preserved Roman landscape, and merit more detailed and extensive recording than hereto undertaken. PCA excavation 1998 (Source 02) This produced similar stratification, and similar paleochannels and ditches, also a semi-circular ditch, three pits, six postholes, two inhumations (without grave goods and in a very poor state of preservation) and three cattle burials.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 5912g

SOURCES

PRN 08232g NAME NASH CHURCHYARD NGR ST34318367 COMMUNITY Nash

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1

SUMMARY This is now a curved quadrangular churchyard, but on the tithe map of 1846 it was partly curvilinear churchyard (curved at the S side) and was situated at the SE corner of a possible outer enclosure with one curved side.

DESCRIPTION This is now a curved quadrangular churchyard, but on the tithe map of 1846 it was partly curvilinear churchyard (curved at the S side) and was situated at the SE corner of a possible outer enclosure with one curved side. It is flat, but there is a low mound in the SW corner. The present boundary consists of a hedge and fence, with two sets of double gates in the E and N sides, with paths round the S and W sides of the church respectively to the W door. There are not many burials N of the church. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 0266g

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Netherwent

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

PRN 08968g **NAME** *Derelict Cottage, Mynydd Alltir-Fach* **NGR** ST3335786329 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE *Unknown, Cottage, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A derelict cottage that is visible on the 1882 first edition OS map and subsequent maps. Situated on the south facing slope of Mynydd Alltir-Fach.*

DESCRIPTION *A derelict cottage that is visible on the 1882 first edition OS map and subsequent maps. Situated on the south facing slope of Mynydd Alltir-Fach.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2006

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Photo/2006/Copy in further informtion file.

PRN 09030g **NAME** *Pillbox type FW3/26* **NGR** ST318862 **COMMUNITY** Nash

TYPE *Modern, pill box, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Pillbox type FW3/26*

DESCRIPTION *Pillbox type FW3/26 Near cashmores of Newport on the river bank located near a police post, both now possibly destroyed*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 09210g **NAME** *The Orb Works, Newport* **NGR** ST3260286479 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE *Post-Medieval, iron works, RANK: 2*

Modern, steel works, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *The Orb Works opened in 1897 as an ironworks under the management of William Lysaght. Built on farmland of Pill farm, the farmhouse of which became the main offices. By 1913 the work employed c. 3000 workers. After the war the complex became part of the British Steel Company, later becoming part of the Corus Group specialising in the production of high grade electrical steel and sheet steel.*

DESCRIPTION *The Orb Works opened in 1897 as an ironworks under the management of William Lysaght. Built on farmland of Pill farm, the farmhouse of which became the main offices. A goods only branch of the Great Western Railway was opened in 1898 and the works used this as well as a private wharf on the river to transport materials and goods. By 1913 the work employed c. 3000 workers. In 1936 a gatehouse complex was added and later Air Raid Protection shelters were built. After the war the complex became part of the British Steel Company, later becoming part of the Corus Group specialising in the production of high grade electrical steel and sheet steel (Morriss, R. K. 2008). During the First World War the works produced steel plate was used extensively in munitions manufacture and for the production of trench plates (Davis 1998). It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort. The works had to adapt to the rolling of brass and zinc for war purposes due to the excess of rolling mills already working with steel (Crawford 2014 & 2015).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact* **DESCRIPTION:** *The complex has been extended and modified throughout the 20th century.* **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Divided into 09211g, Divided into 09212g, Divided into 09213g, Divided into 09214g, Divided into 09215g GGATE000136, GGATE001349, GGATE004397, GGATE004823, GGATE004931*

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 *The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis* 2632 209/02
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*
Book Nicholson, I and Lloyd Williams, T. 1919 *Wales: It's part in the War*
Report Crawford, J. 2014 *First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*
Report Crawford, J. 2015 *The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War*

PRN 09211g **NAME** Pill Farmhouse, Newport **NGR** ST32788686 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE Post-Medieval, farmhouse, **RANK:** 2
Modern, office, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Pill farmhouse, located at the former site of Pill farm, date of construction but detailed on a map of the Van Estate from 1758. The building underwent much modification in the 20th century.

DESCRIPTION Pill farmhouse, located at the former site of Pill farm on the east bank of the River Usk, unknown date of construction but detailed on a map of the Van Estate from 1758. On establishment of the Orb works on the site at the end of the 19th century the farmhouse was converted into the works' main offices. The building underwent much modification in the 20th century, however, at the time of a building recording of the site in 2008, remnants of the former farmhouse survived fossilised within the complex. The gables and rear wall of the building became internal with addition of structures to the east, west and north., Chimneys were removed in the late 20th century, roof structure assumed to retain original form. Internally the building was gutted and first floor replaced, remaining original features are almost non-existent, apart from door cases with eared surrounds c. 1700 style (Morriss 2008).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Converted **DESCRIPTION:** Some remnants of the former farmhouse survive, however, the interior of the building has been extensively altered. **RELATED EVENT:** E001349 **RECORDED:** 2009

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Division of 09210g, Associated with 09212g GGATE001349, GGATE005554

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 *The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis* 2632 209/02

PRN 09212g **NAME** Works Office, Orb Works, Newport **NGR** ST32788686 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE Modern, Office, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Work office at Orb Works, Newport built in the early 20th century as one of a series of extensions to the original works office situated in the former farmhouse of Pill Farm (09211g).

DESCRIPTION Work office at Orb Works, Newport built in the early 20th century as one of a series of extensions to the original works office situated in the former farmhouse of Pill Farm (09211g). The southern elevation has a narrow recessed entrance flanked by projecting wings with tall gables. timber-framed doorway and cross-mullioned window with leaded light glazing. Both wings feature modern windows and remains of faux timber framing on the gables. Slate roof. Interior has some elements that could be original, including a panelled boardroom (Morriss, R. K. 2008).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E001349 **RECORDED:** 2009

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Division of 09210g, Associated with 09211g GGATE001349, GGATE005554

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 *The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis* 2632 209/02

PRN 09213g **NAME** Gatehouse and Lodges, Orb Works, Newport **NGR** ST32938682 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE Modern, gatehouse, **RANK:** -

Modern, gate lodge, **RANK:** 0

Modern, gate, **RANK:** 0

SUMMARY Gatehouse, two lodges and gates built 1936, formerly the main point of entry to the Orb Works, Newport.

Architectural influences from late 17th century.

DESCRIPTION Gatehouse, two lodges and gates built 1936, formerly the main point of entry to the Orb Works, Newport. Architectural influences from late 17th century. Part of original entrance to steelworks: gatehouse, gate and flanking structures, all contemporary. The gatehouse is rectangular in plan with canted bays on each end and hipped roof, constructed of brick but faced with good quality, hammer-dressed stone. Roof appears to be of asbestos cement tile, interior radically altered. The pair of gate lodges are single-storey octagonal in plan, like the gatehouse built of brick but faced with stone. Octagonal spire roof with parapet. Gatehouse complex consists of a main vehicular gate, flanked by pedestrian gates and two gate lodges. There is an additional fixed railed 'gate' to the north of the north lodge between it and the side of the main Gatehouse. Gates are made of steel and well crafted topped with the Orb works badge in the centre (Morriss 2008).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001349 RECORDED: 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Division of 09210g GGATE001349*

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis 2632 209/02

PRN 09214g **NAME** Air Raid Precaution Shelter, Orb Works, Newport **NGR** ST32938676 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE *Modern, air raid precaution centre, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Air Raid Precaution shelter at Orb Works shown as part of a number of ARP structures on plans in the works offices. Possible used for storage of equipment or as a Warden's Post. Stell framed structure, concrete walling.*

DESCRIPTION *Air Raid Precaution shelter at Orb Works shown as part of a number of ARP structures on plans in the works offices. Its well built nature, decorative hopper heads and segmental-arched head to internal rick wall suggests it was not built in a hurry and so therefore may date to just before the outbreak of war in 1939. It may have been a secure store for equipment such as gas masks, decontamination equipment etc, or a large Warden's Post building. The building is divided into a number of bays and the structure appears to have been widened in the later 20th century. It is a framed structure of rolled steel joists with supporting reinforced concrete columns, the walls being infilled with concrete blocks or slabs. In each gable wall there are two doorways, no windows. A rectangular ventilation loop is set high in the wall. Flat roof of concrete (Morriss 2008).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001349 RECORDED: 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Division of 09210g GGATE001349, GGATE003076, GGATE005554*

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis 2632 209/02

PRN 09215g **NAME** War Memorial, Orb Works, Newport **NGR** ST3284886832 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE *Modern, war memorial, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A war memorial to the employees of the Orb Works, Newport and the company's Wolverhampton Works who were lost during the First and Second World Wars. A square memorial faced with ashlar stone, raised on plain steps, topped with a moulded plinth and cornice.*

DESCRIPTION *A war memorial to the employees of the Orb Works, Newport and the company's Wolverhampton Works who were lost during the First and Second World Wars was located near to the main works office. A square memorial faced with ashlar stone, raised on plain steps. The monument is topped with a moulded plinth and cornice beneath a blocking course and the west and east sides feature projecting shallow buttresses with moulded tops (Morriss 2008). The memorial has now been moved elsewhere with the works site.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: Due to redevelopment of the Orb Works, the works' war memorial was relocated to elsewhere within the site. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Division of 09210g GGATE001349*

SOURCES

Report Morriss, R. K. 2008 The Orb Works, Newport, Gwent: an architectural and archaeological analysis 2632 209/02

PRN *09352g* **NAME** *Magazine between Thieves Pill and Julian's*

Gout **NGR** *ST3269183999* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, magazine, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Magazine at Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout visible on 1887 Ordnance Survey Map.*

DESCRIPTION *Magazine at Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout visible on 1887 Ordnance Survey Map.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2010

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE001696, GGATE001700*

SOURCES

Report Multi-tech contracts Ltd 2007 Uskmouth Pipeline 2707 209/07

PRN *09355g* **NAME** *Mooring posts* **NGR** *ST3285084084* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, moorings, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Mooring posts located on the coast between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout on the 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping*

DESCRIPTION *Mooring posts located on the coast between Thieves Pill and Julian's Gout on the 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2010

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE001700, GGATE001696*

SOURCES

Report Multi-tech contracts Ltd 2007 Uskmouth Pipeline 2707 209/07

PRN *09580g* **NAME** *Seawall, East Bank Road* **NGR** *ST33128542* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, sea defences/Wall, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A post-medieval seawall, extant since at least 1883. It is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.*

DESCRIPTION *A post-medieval seawall, extant since at least 1883. It is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE003430*

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R 2004 East Bank Road, Newport 1715 204/07

PRN *09601g* **NAME** *Lysaght Institute, Newport* **NGR** *ST3303586892* **COMMUNITY** *Liswerry*

TYPE *Modern, working mens institute, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *The Lysaght Institute was originally the working men's club for the nearby Orb Steelworks. This grandiose building was constructed and opened on December 7th 1928 and was known as the W.R Lysaght Institute.*

DESCRIPTION *The Lysaght Institute was originally the working mens club for the nearby Orb Steelworks. This grandiose building was constructed and opened on December 7th 1928 and was known as the W.R Lysaght Institute. The institute was a memorial of W.R. Lysaght who was chairman of the company for over 50 years. The construction of the building was jointly financed by the company and employees contributions. The institute stood close to the Orb Steelworks main gates and comprised a public bar, smoking room, lounge, billiard room, skittle alley, reading room and recreation hall. To the rear were tennis courts, bowling green, putting green and ornamental garden. In 2001 the institute closed following a vote by its members who decided to sell the land to Newport City Council. The Council planned to demolish the institute to make way for a new road. The eventual route by-passed the institute and it has remained empty and unused since this date. Since 2001 proposals for this building/site have included housing and several fast food restaurants. According to the Newport Encyclopaedia (1937) the Institute contained a beautiful hall laid with maple wood. It is reputed to be one of the finest of this kind in the country. Since closure in 2001 the building has been subjected to continuous vandalism with the rear and southern sections of the building suffering deliberate fire damage. Most of the parquet flooring has been removed, along with the wall and ceiling timber panels that lined the first floor ballroom. Following sporadic vandalism and the destruction of the rear roof section, rainwater has seeped through the building, completely flooding the basement level. In addition to fire and flooding, vandals have also removed most of the copper wiring throughout. However, surviving are several fixtures and fittings that are contemporary with the original building dcor including the wrought-iron banisters belonging to three staircases, wallpaper from within the 1st floor ballroom area and timber door and window architraves and casements. (SLR 2011)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: Following sporadic vandalism and the destruction of the rear roof section, rain water has seeped through the building, completely flooding the basement level. In addition to fire and flooding, vandals have also removed most of the copper wiring throughout. RELATED EVENT: E003551 RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003551

SOURCES

Report (digital) SLR 2011 Lysaght Institute Building, Corporation Road, Newport: Level 1/2 Building Survey 3019

PRN 10132g NAME *Earthwork, Nash* **NGR** *ST3335384082* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, EARTHWORK, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Earthwork of unknown date and origin visible on 2012 mapping*

DESCRIPTION *Earthwork of unknown date and origin visible on 2012 mapping*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 10140g NAME *Rectangular Feature, near Traston Road* **NGR** *ST3358685975* **COMMUNITY** *Liswerry*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, EARTHWORK, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Rectangular feature visible on 2012 mapping*

DESCRIPTION *Rectangular feature visible on 2012 mapping*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Rectangular feature visible on 2012 LiDAR RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

LiDAR Environment Agency 2011 LIDAR

PRN 10158g **NAME** *Burnt House, Nash* **NGR** *ST3417084188* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Dwelling labelled Burnt House shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping*

DESCRIPTION *Dwelling labelled Burnt House shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Shown on 1st Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1883*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 10274g **NAME** *Munitions Creche, Alexandra Road, Newport* **NGR** *ST3146586426* **COMMUNITY** *Pilgwenlly*
TYPE *MODERN, INFANT SCHOOL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A private house used as a creche for the children of the predominantly female workforce of the First World War munition industry in Newport.*

DESCRIPTION *The Munitions creche was housed in a large private house on Alexandra Road and was opened on 3rd December 1917 and run by Mrs C H Bailey, wife of a prominent Newport Ship repairer and wartime munitions manufacturer. It was used by the children of munitions workers employed by the Newport National Shell Factory and probably other government establishments such as the Uskside National Works and National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory. The building is still extant although the original entrance has been blocked up (Crawford 2014 & 2015).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: The main structure of the house is intact although the original entrance appears to have been blocked. The extent of changes to internal features is unknown. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004823, GGATE004931, GGATE004932*

SOURCES

*Online Resource Newport Past 2014 <http://www.newportpast.com>
Report Crawford, J. 2014 *First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*
Report Crawford, J. 2015 *The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War*
Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 *Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29**

PRN 10277g **NAME** *Munitions Works, Cork Wharf, Newport* **NGR** *ST3166185962* **COMMUNITY** *Pilgwenlly*
TYPE *MODERN, MUNITIONS FACTORY, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *A First World War munitions works located at Cork Wharf Newport.*

DESCRIPTION *Reference contained in the minute books of Newport Borough Council about the establishment of a munitions works at Cork Wharf (A110/M/23). An irregular rectangular building was built on Cork Wharf between 1901 and 1921 although it is unclear whether the building was built specifically for the production of munitions. The building was subsequently absorbed into a large building constructed for the Neptune Engineering (Braithwaites 10885g) works which expanded from the north. No other record of this munitions works has been located but it is likely that it produced 18lb shells on lathes. The later building is extant but there is no obvious trace of the building that formerly stood on the site (Crawford 2014 & 2015).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The building housing the munitions works was subsequently absorbed into a large building constructed for the Neptune Engineering (Braithwaites) works which expanded from the north, having almost certainly been destroyed. No other record of this munitions works has been located but it is likely that it produced 18lb shells on lathes. The later building is extant but there is no trace of the building that formerly stood on the site. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004823, GGATE004931*

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

Book Newport Borough Council 1915 Minute books of meetings of Newport Borough Council 1915 A110/M/23

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

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

PRN 10615g **NAME** Uskside National Works, Newport **NGR** ST3191186725 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly

TYPE MODERN, MUNITIONS FACTORY, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A First World War National factory producing war materiel. It was created by nationalising the pre-war Uskside Engineering firm that existed on the site. A number of new buildings were constructed specifically to cater for war production.

DESCRIPTION The National works was established in July 1915, by the wholesale nationalisation of the Uskside Engineering works. The works made 18 lbr, 4.5, 60lbr shells, proof shot, gun carriage forgings etc. By July 1915 230 women were engaged in the manufacture of shells (Davis 1998). The site also manufactured ships forgings such as shaftings and rudder mechanisms. This facility was one of two National Shell Factories in Newport. The Uskside Works is depicted on the Third Edition OS map as a single, large irregular building that appears to be an expanded amalgam of two separate iron works depicted on the Second Edition map. The buildings relating to the Uskside Works appear to be intact but the location is now used as a commercial storage facility and are likely to have been altered substantially over the years. The majority of the buildings have been re-clad. It is probable that a building to the north of the main works shown on the Third edition OS map is a purpose built shell manufacturing facility. Unfortunately this building has been demolished, although it appears that tram rails and sub-surface features survive. An extensive list of alterations to the works for the purpose of producing munitions is held in the Gwent Archives (Gwent Archives D342.4.6, Gwent Archives D3642.4.7)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823, GGATE004931, GGATE004932

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

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

Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29

PRN 10669g **NAME** Drill Hall, Lime Street, Newport **NGR** ST3117386671 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly

TYPE Modern, Drill hall, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY One of a number of Drill Halls in Newport. First shown on the Third Edition O.S. map of 1921. It consisted of a square building contained within a curtilage with a small number of ancilliary buildings. It was home to the 1st Monmouthshire Battery, and the 4th Welsh Ammunition Column, probably part of 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Drill Halls Project). The Drill Hall has been completely demolished and the site is now occupied by housing.

DESCRIPTION One of a number of Drill Halls in Newport. First shown on the Third Edition O.S. map of 1921. It consisted of a square building contained within a curtilage with a small number of ancilliary buildings. It was home to the 1st Monmouthshire Battery, and the 4th Welsh Ammunition Column, probably part of 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Drill Halls Project). The Drill Hall has been completely demolished and the site is now occupied by 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

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

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

PRN 10741g **NAME** Newport Wharf, Newport **NGR** ST3286 **COMMUNITY** Nash

TYPE MODERN, WHARF, RANK: -

SUMMARY Newport Wharf appears on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915.

DESCRIPTION Newport Wharf appears on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. The exact extent of the controlled area is unknown. 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. The exact location of the wharf is unknown at present.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **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

PRN 10779g **NAME** C H Bailey Tyne Engineering Works, Mill Parade,

Newport **NGR** ST3168186537 **COMMUNITY** Pilgwenlly

TYPE MODERN, ENGINEERING WORKS, RANK: -

SUMMARY A marine engineering works used as a munitions factory during the First World War.

DESCRIPTION The Tyne Engine works was a ship repair specialist that utilised small corners of the yards for the manufacture of shell parts (Davis 1998). It is probably no co-incidence that it was chosen as an auxiliary shop for the Newport National Shell Factory as it was located close to the Uskside National Works (10615g). The firm, together with Uskside National Works advertised for munitions workers on 16 May 1916. There is apparent consolidation of the works between the Second and Third Edition O.S. maps but it is not possible to assess whether this was as a result of the war or pre-war expansion (Crawford 2014 & 2015). It is highly likely that the firm continued with its marine engineering operations in parallel with munitions work but no further information regarding this period has been located. The works has been destroyed and the site is now occupied by a modern industrial building. The former curtilage wall surrounding the works has survived in a damaged state as it continues to act as the boundary between the site and the adjoining properties, with certain identification possible due to distinctive keying of red brick and sandstone visible on an historic photograph.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** The former engineering works have been destroyed and replaced with a modern light industrial building. However, some of the curtilage walls that defined the original boundaries of

the works appear to have survived, albeit in a much damaged state. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823, GGATE004931, GGATE004932

SOURCES

Book Newport Borough Council 1916 Minute books of Newport borough council 1915-1916 A/110/M /23

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

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

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

Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29

PRN 10885g NAME *Braithwaite and Company Ltd, Newport* **NGR** *ST3165686005* **COMMUNITY** *Pillgwenlly*

TYPE *MODERN, STEEL WORKS, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *The Neptune Engineering Works, Newport was established in the early 20th century and soon after became Braithwaite & Co, Neptune Works as a subsidiary of Braithwaite & Co Engineers Limited (U.K.), which had been established in 1913 for undertaking fabrication of Structural Steel Works.*

DESCRIPTION *A firm that produced trench covers™, railway points, water tanks and skin and deck plating for ships (Davis 1998). The Neptune Engineering Works, Newport was established in the early 20th century and soon after became Braithwaite & Co, Neptune Works as a subsidiary of Braithwaite & Co Engineers Limited (U.K.), which had been established in 1913 for undertaking fabrication of Structural Steel Works. Braithwaite & Co Engineers Ltd became part of the Rowecord Group in the 1960's. The firm still has premises in the area of the original works but the extent of survival of earlier remains has not been ascertained. It is likely that original structures will have been demolished or modified to meet modern requirements (Crawford 2015).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2015*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004931, GGATE004932

SOURCES

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

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

Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29

PRN 10913g NAME *3 sub-rectangular moated platforms* **NGR** *ST3357083460* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, 3 continuous moated platforms were found with a modern boundary obscuring the northern end of the ditch.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, 3 continuous moated platforms were found with a modern boundary obscuring the northern end of the ditch. The western platform measures 18m by 13m, the centre platform measures 25m by 14m and the eastern ditch measures 30m by 22m. The enclosures appear to pre-date the gridded drainage system so it is likely that it is medieval or post-medieval in date (Cooke, 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002680

SOURCES

Report Cooke, N. 2011 New M4 Project- Review of sites on Lidar Plots GEOPHYS 3306 2015/02

PRN 10914g NAME *3 moated platform complex* **NGR** *ST3385183623* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a 3 moated platform complex was found aligned north east to south west.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a 3 moated platform complex was found aligned north east to south west. The southern of the enclosures measures 41m by 10m. The central enclosure measures 40m by 15m and is defined by a deeper ditch. The northern enclosure measures 28m sq being almost square and has a shallower ditch. The enclosures appear to pre-date the gridded drainage system so it is likely that it is medieval or post-medieval in date (Cooke, 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002680

SOURCES

Report Cooke, N. 2011 New M4 Project- Review of sites on Lidar Plots GEOPHYS 3306 2015/02

PRN 10917g NAME *Two-platformed enclosure* **NGR** *ST3425383968* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, an enclosure site with two small platforms was found.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, an enclosure site with two small platforms was found. The two platforms are in the north eastern and south eastern corners of the complex. The platform in the north east measures 19m by 10m and the platform in the south east, which is more 'L' shaped measures 21m and 13m. These may be house platforms. There are no landscape features associated with the complex but may be medieval or post-medieval in date (Cooke, 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002680

SOURCES

Report Cooke, N. 2011 New M4 Project- Review of sites on Lidar Plots GEOPHYS 3306 2015/02

PRN 10918g NAME *Number of enclosures* **NGR** *ST3434184547* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a number of enclosures along the edge of a field were found.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a number of enclosures along the edge of a field were found. A series of ditched enclosures are evident along the northern, north eastern and western edges of the field. A 20m sq sub square platform seems to be the heart of the complex. There are few landscape features to help with interpretation and date but the enclosures seem to pre-date the gridded drainage of the field although the field itself has an interesting shape and may indicate an early enclosure within the landscape. It is possible that the large field represents the remains of an 'infield' system so it seems likely that the complex is medieval (Cooke, 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002680

SOURCES

Report Cooke, N. 2011 New M4 Project- Review of sites on Lidar Plots GEOPHYS 3306 2015/02

PRN 10919g NAME *Small enclosure complex* **NGR** *ST3412084940* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a small enclosure complex was hinted at.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a small enclosure complex was hinted at. Two ditches partially enclose an irregular area of land and these define the south eastern extents of two irregular parcels of land. The nature of these enclosures is unusual but seems to be medieval/post medieval due to the proximity to Truelove Farm and Picked Lane. One of two trackways shown on the LiDAR plots seems to relate directly to the enclosed areas. The LiDAR also shows no evidence for gridded drainage within the areas. A walkover survey confirmed the presence of the enclosure (Cooke, 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004538 RECORDED: 2011

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE002680, GGATE004538*

SOURCES

Report Cooke, N. 2011 New M4 Project- Review of sites on Lidar Plots GEOPHYS 3306 2015/02

PRN *10992g* **NAME** *Fair Orchard barn and outbuildings* **NGR** *ST3455184830* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, THRESHING BARN, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *18th century stone threshing barn with 19th century additions.*

DESCRIPTION *18th century stone threshing barn with 19th century additions forming yard, located to the south of Fair Orchard (03830g) (Cadw Listed Building description)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1996

STATUS *listed building 17545 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004657*

SOURCES

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

PRN *10995g* **NAME** *Former buildings at Pye Corner* **NGR** *ST3455785156* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Buildings shown at this site on 1842 Tithe map, now demolished.*

DESCRIPTION *Buildings shown at this site on 1842 Tithe map, now demolished (Morton 2002).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004657*

SOURCES

Report Morton, R. 2002 Queensway Meadows, Newport: Cultural Heritage Assessment 1112 202/03

PRN *11023g* **NAME** *Tredegar Dry Dock and Wharf Company, Newport* **NGR** *ST3179186562* **COMMUNITY** *Pillgwenlly*

TYPE *MODERN, SHIPYARD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *The works consisted of a dry dock and adjacent large, rectangular shed and ancilliary buildings, connected by railway tracks. Significant expansion had occurred between the Second and Third Edition O.S. maps but it is unclear as to whether this was as a result of the war.*

DESCRIPTION *Ship repair and re-fitting operations. Small corners of the yards were given over to manufacture of shell parts. (Davis 1998). The works consisted of a dry dock and adjacent large, rectangular shed and ancilliary buildings, connected by railway tracks. Significant expansion had occurred between the Second and Third Edition O.S. maps but it is unclear as to whether this was as a result of the war. A large hanger doored shed now stands on northernmost part the site and it is possible this is the truncated remains of the original large rectangular shed. The majority of the site has been destroyed and the Tredegar Drydock had been filled in and built upon (Crawford 2015).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004931

SOURCES

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

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

PRN 11137g NAME *Blaina Wharf Newport* **NGR** *ST3205687209* **COMMUNITY** *Pillgwenlly*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, WHARF, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Site of Blaina wharf, shown on 19th century mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Blaina Wharf shown on First Edition Ordnance survey mapping (OS map). Blaina Wharf adjoined the Town Dock and by 1904 accommodated three hydraulic cranes. Up to 1904 its main role was the handling of iron ore (Thomas 2003).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The wharf has been cleared of buildings in recent years. It contains two large jetties or wharves. Both are lined with iron sheeting. A single concrete structure protrudes into the river Usk (Thomas 2003). RELATED EVENT: E004884 RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004884

SOURCES

Report Thomas, A 2003 Newport City Council Old Town Dock, Newport: Archaeological Assessment Report 1374 203/04

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 11181g NAME *Horse burial near Moorcroft Farm, Nash* **NGR** *ST3388283624* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, BURIAL PIT, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *As part of the Green Seas Initiative to improve the environment following the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the South Eastern Coastal Strategy is a scheme designed to remove the crude discharges to the River Wye and deal with all effluent from existing waste water treatment works (WWTW) between Sedbury and Nash by constructing a new pipeline to take the sewage from all to be dealt with by one high standard WWTW at Nash, prior to being discharged to the sea. The South Eastern Coastal Strategy has been divided into three sections. This report covers Section 3 between Caldicot and Nash, including Magor. Evaluation trenches between Coldhabour Pill and Nash Water: horse burial near Moorcroft Farm*

DESCRIPTION *As part of the Green Seas Initiative to improve the environment following the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the South Eastern Coastal Strategy is a scheme designed to remove the crude discharges to the River Wye and deal with all effluent from existing waste water treatment works (WWTW) between Sedbury and Nash by constructing a new pipeline to take the sewage from all to be dealt with by one high standard WWTW at Nash, prior to being discharged to the sea. The South Eastern Coastal Strategy has been divided into three sections. This report covers Section 3 between Caldicot and Nash, including Magor. Evaluation trenches between Coldhabour Pill and Nash Water. Trench 51 Three bands of alluvium representing periodic flooding episodes, sealed by a band of organic matter interpreted as a buried soil horizon. OD height suggests a medieval date. The relic soil sealed by a homogenous band of alluvium, maximum thickness 0.74m. A pit 0.75m N-S and 1.45m E-W cut into this layer. Pit contained the articulated skeleton of a horse, appeared to have died of old age. Pit interpreted as being late post medieval in date. (Bradley and Bond 2002)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004928 RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004928

SOURCES

Report Bradley T and Bond J 2002 Part 2: An assessment of the archaeological excavations, evaluations, test pits, field surveys and watching briefs along the South East Coastal Strategy Pipeline between Magor and Nash South Wales 1405 202/08

PRN 11579g NAME GWR Newport Old Dock branch line, Church St, Pillgwenlly, Newport
NGR ST31788670 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly
TYPE MODERN, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY GWR Newport Old Dock branch line Church St Pillgwenlly Newport

DESCRIPTION GWR Newport Old Dock branch line Church St On land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport. Railway and boundary wall directed linked to the later industrial use of the site. Railway junction corresponds to that shown on OS map of 1956. Map regression suggests it is the same junction as that shown on earlier 1901/02 OS revision. Boundary wall also shown on OS map 1956. Only sections of rail were found, not a continuous line of track. It appears likely that part of the railway system was dismantled before the site became a scrap yard (Tuck 2008)

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: GWR Newport Old Dock branch line Church St Railway and boundary wall directed linked to the later industrial use of the site. Only sections of rail were found, not a continuous line of track. It appears likely that part of the railway system was dismantled before the site became a scrap yard (Tuck 2008) **RELATED EVENT: E005904 RECORDED: 2008**

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: GWR Newport Old Dock branch line Church St On land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport. Railway and boundary wall directed linked to the later industrial use of the site. Map regression suggests it is the same junction as that shown on earlier 1901/02 OS revision (Tuck 2008) **RELATED EVENT: E005904 RECORDED: 1901**

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: GWR Newport Old Dock branch line Church St On land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport. Railway and boundary wall directed linked to the later industrial use of the site. Railway junction corresponds to that shown on OS map of 1956. Boundary wall also shown on OS map 1956. Only sections of rail were found, not a continuous line of track. It appears likely that part of the railway system was dismantled before the site became a scrap yard (Tuck 2008) **RELATED EVENT: E005904 RECORDED: 1956**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report Tuck, M. 2008 Land opposite 3 to 19 Church street, Pillgwenlly, Newport: archaeological field evaluation 2513 208/09

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

PRN 11583g NAME Crane slot Pillgwenlly Newport **NGR** ST31788670 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, QUAY CRANE, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Crane slot on land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport

DESCRIPTION Crane slot on land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport Inclined slot up to 0.75m in length and up to 0.4m wide raked back to the north at an angle of approx. nineteen degrees to the vertical. Possibly a foundation for machinery such as a crane. 1884 map shows a crane in an adjacent yard; the likelihood of the need for heavy machinery on a dockside makes it likely that the feature represents a footing for similar machinery (Tuck 2008)

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: Crane slot on land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport Inclined slot up to 0.75m in length and up to 0.4m wide raked back to the north at an angle of approx. nineteen degrees to the vertical. Possibly a foundation for machinery such as a crane.(Tuck 2008) **RELATED EVENT: E005904 RECORDED: 2008**

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Crane slot on land opposite 3 to 19 Church St Pillgwenlly Newport 1884 map shows a crane in an adjacent yard; the likelihood of the need for heavy machinery on a dockside makes it likely that the feature represents a footing for similar machinery (Tuck 2008) **RELATED EVENT: E005904 RECORDED: 1884**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report Tuck, M. 2008 Land opposite 3 to 19 Church street, Pillgwenlly, Newport: archaeological field evaluation 2513 208/09

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

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