

Archaeology Wales

Stephenson Street, Newport

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit



By

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Summary

In March 2019, 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, with the addition of new works areas at the Railway Wall site, within the Orb Steelworks and near the Transporter Bridge.

No Registered Historic Landscape areas, Historic Parks & Gardens or Conservation Areas 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 emphasise that the area was a centre 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 tool box 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.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In March 2019, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) 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 (Project No: 2705; Figure 1-5). This was an update to a DBA undertaken for the project in 2015, with the addition of new works areas at the Railway Wall site, within the Orb Steelworks and near the Transporter Bridge (see figure 1).
- 1.2 A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in March 2019 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) (see Appendix II).
- 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.
- 1.4 The proposed flood defences are intended to modify an existing embankment on a stretch of land on the east bank of the River Usk at Stephenson Street, Newport.

2 Site Description and development details

- 2.1 The site is located on the east bank of the River Usk extending from Stephenson Street towards Corporation Road, NGR ST 31917 86156 and ST 32794 85410, and between ST 32889 85424 and ST 33150 85439. The site is bounded to the east by Felnex and Stephenson Street Industrial Estates and to the west by the River Usk. The new proposed development boundary is divided two areas: a) the northern area, and b) the southern section, located east of Liberty Steal (Figure 1-5).
- 2.2 Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, through Stephenson Street.
- 2.3 The Site extends approximately 1.5 km on gently sloping land from approximately 17m above ordinance datum (AOD) in the northwest to approximately 7m AOD in the southeast.
- 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).
- 2.5 Preliminary details regarding the proposed development can be found in Figures 2-5.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this Desk-Based Assessment follows that set out in the specification (Appendix II).
- 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:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust within a 1km radius from the existing embankment. The applied area extends (and therefore includes) the northern and southern sections (Figure 1).
 2. 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 1).
 3. Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. 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.
 5. All sources indexed in the County Archive.

6. Heritage Gateway sources.
 7. 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).
 8. Place name evidence.
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery, and LiDAR
 10. 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 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous archaeological studies (Figure 6)

- 4.1.1 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.
- 4.1.2 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).
- 4.1.3 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).
- 4.1.4 In 1997, Monmouth Archaeological Society carried out a watching brief at the Orb Steelworks (ST32128622) (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).
- 4.1.5 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.

- 4.1.6 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).
- 4.1.7 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.
- 4.1.8 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 2003m which revealed a number of peat levels and the remains of a Roman land surface (E004659) (Sabin 2003).
- 4.1.9 In 2002, Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Usk Way. The works did not reveal features or finds or archaeological nature (E004717) (Clarke and Bray 2002).
- 4.1.10 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).
- 4.1.11 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).
- 4.1.12 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).

- 4.1.13 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).
- 4.1.14 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).
- 4.1.15 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).
- 4.1.16 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.
- 4.1.17 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).
- 4.1.18 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 characterised 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).
- 4.1.19 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).
- 4.1.20 In 2004, GGAT produced a Desk-Based Assessment 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).
- 4.1.21 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).

- 4.1.22 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).
- 4.1.23 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).
- 4.1.24 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).
- 4.1.25 In 2006, GGAT produced a Desk-Based Assessment 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).
- 4.1.26 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).
- 4.1.27 In 2007, GGAT conducted a watching brief at Penmaen Wharf. No signs of the wharf were identified during the work (E005513).
- 4.1.28 In 2007, GGAT was commissioned to produce a Desk-Based Assessment at land off Traston Road. Mitigation measures included a photographic survey and an archaeological watching brief (E005514).
- 4.1.29 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).
- 4.1.30 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.
- 4.1.31 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).
- 4.1.32 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).

- 4.1.33 In 2008, Richard K Morriss and Associated carried out a Building Recording at the Orb Steelworks prior to its remodelling (E001349) (Morriss 2008).
- 4.1.34 In 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a watching brief at land off Corporation Road. No finds or features were revealed during groundworks (Cudlip 2008).
- 4.1.35 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.
- 4.1.36 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).
- 4.1.37 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).
- 4.1.38 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).
- 4.1.39 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).
- 4.1.40 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.
- 4.1.41 In 2011, GGAT carried out a building survey at Nash Baptist Chapel prior to its conversion (E004128).
- 4.1.42 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.
- 4.1.43 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).
- 4.1.44 In 2015, GGAT carried a series of field surveys were carried out in areas used during the First World War (E004932).
- 4.1.45 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).

4.1.46 In 2015 Archaeology Wales 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 commissioned 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.

4.1.47 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.

4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 7)

4.2.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) lies within the immediate proposed development area.

4.2.2 No Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within the applied study area.

4.2.3 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).

4.3 Listed Buildings (Figure 8)

4.3.1 The Grade I Transporter Bridge (17414-15, 3076) is located adjacent to the development area. Works might occur within the area of the listed structure.

4.3.2 There are fourteen Listed Buildings within 1km from the site. Three 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
17545	Fair Orchard Barn and attached agricultural buildings	II
25846	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	II

4.3.3 Three Grade II listed buildings are located to the east of the southern section: 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.

4.3.4 Four listed buildings are located on the western river bank opposite the westernmost section of the northern area: 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.4 The remaining Listed Buildings are concentrated on the western bank of the river, north of the northern area. They are summarised below:

- 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 building associated with the Old Town Dock, retaining its original architectural character.

- St Michael's Roman Catholic Church (LB 18175) is a Roman Catholic Church founded in 1887 and built by Irish immigrant labourers 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

4.4 The Historic Landscape (Figure 9)

- 4.4.1 The proposed site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998), nor does a HLCA lie within the wider 1km search area around the proposed site.
- 4.4.2 There are no registered Historic Park & Gardens or Conservation areas within the 1km search area.

- 4.4.3 The Historic Landscape of Nash and Goldcliffe (HLCA01) lies just beyond the study area, approximately 1.2km SE of the existing embankment. 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.
- 4.4.4 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.
- 4.4.5 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.
- 4.4.6 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.

4.5 Non-designated sites (Figure 10, Appendix I & II)

- 4.5.1 There are no non-designated sites located within the immediate area of the existing embankment. The closest HERs are PRN 00231g and PRN 09580g (see details below).
- 4.5.2 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.
- 4.5.3 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.
- 4.5.4 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)

- 4.5.4. Little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual findspots.

4.5.5. 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)

4.5.6. 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).

4.5.7. Furthermore, a silver tetradrachm of the Syrian King Demetrius I was recovered in 1988 from the bed of the River Usk (PRN 00229g).

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

4.5.8. Newport boasts impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area develops as a port.

4.5.9. 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 northern section 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).

4.5.10. 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 northern section of the proposed development.

4.5.11. 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).

4.5.12. 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.

4.5.13 In 2004, during groundworks associated with the British Aluminium Company, a 14th century stone coffin containing skeletal remains was recovered (PRN 00265g).

4.5.14. 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). These PRNs are located c. 500m SE from the southern section.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899)

4.5.15. 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).

Industry

4.5.16. 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).

4.5.17. 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.

4.5.18. 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.

4.5.19 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).

4.5.20. 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). The site of the works is located on the western bank of the River Usk, opposite the southern end of the additional section.

Infrastructure

- 4.5.21. 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). The site is located 780m NE from the northern section.
- 4.5.22. 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. All the HERs are located close to the western bank of the River Usk north of the northern section.
- 4.5.23. PRN 0573g records the remains of wharves along the river frontage in the form of timber uprights projecting from the mud. The remains are located on the western side of the River Usk north of the additional section.
- 4.5.24. The Great Western Wharf (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). The remains are located on the western side of the River Usk north of the northern section.
- 4.5.25. The Newport Wharf (PRN 10741g) is documented on the GKN list of Controlled Establishments of 1915. The exact extent and location is unknown at present (Crawford 2015).
- 4.5.26. 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). The remains are located on the western side of the River Usk north of the northern section.
- 4.5.27. Cartographic sources document a seawall (PRN 09580g) extant since at least 1883 (Dunning 2004). The site is located adjacent to the railway extension.
- 4.5.28. PRN 05081g records one of the three jetties constructed to allow ballast to be unloaded at Spytty Pill (Mayland 1991). The jetties were located almost 800m north of the northern section.

4.5.29. 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.

4.5.30. 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

4.5.31. The HER documents 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. The farm would have been located south of the southern section.

4.5.32 The HER also documents a cottage documented in cartographic sources from 1882 onwards. The building would have been located more than 500m east from the northern section.

Modern (1900 – present day)

4.5.33. 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.

4.5.34. 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). The structure is located almost 1km east from the southern section.

4.5.35. 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 Munion 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).

4.5.36. 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).

4.5.37. 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). The Orb Works and associated structures are located north of the northern section.

4.5.38. 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).

4.5.40. 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.

4.5.41 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).

4.5.42. 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). The structure was located on the western side of the River Usk opposite the additional section.

4.5.43. 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).

4.6 Sites recorded at NMRW

4.6.1 There are an additional 63 records found within the study area held by the RCAHMW database. A summary table is included below:

NPRN	SITE NAME	TYPE
506456	Proposed Dry Dock, Old Town Reach, Newport	Dry Dock

506457	Double Entrance Locks, Newport Town Dock	Dock Gate
506458	Storehouse, Cold Harbour Reach, Newport	Storehouse
506459	River Wharves, Cold Harbour Reach, Newport	Wharf
506455	Wharves, Old Town Reach, Newport	Wharf
506454	Newport Dock Office	Dockmasters Office
408352	Newport Docks: Town Dock	Dock
408353	Newport Docks: Tredegar Dry Dock	Dry Dock
413430	Pill Recreation Ground, Coronation Park, Mendalgief Road, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Recreation Ground
414107	Orb Steelworks (John Lysaght), Newport	Steel Works
506460	River Wharves Office, Cold Harbour Reach, Newport	Dockmasters Office
506461	Cork Steam Packet Wharf, Cold Harbour Reach, N	Wharf
506468	Alexandra Dock Public House, Newport	Public House
417000	Pill Palace (Cinema), Newport	Cinema

417004	Gem Cinema, Newport	Cinema
420792	Holy Trinity Church, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Church
415172	Neptune Engineering Works; Braithwaite & Co., Newport	Engineering Works
506466	Alexandra Dock Engine House	Engine House
414107	Orb Steelworks (John Lysaght), Newport	Steel Works
506460	River Wharves Office, Cold Harbour Reach, Newport	Dockmasters Office
506461	Cork Steam Packet Wharf, Cold Harbour Reach, N	Wharf
506468	Alexandra Dock Public House, Newport	Public House
417000	Pill Palace (Cinema), Newport	Cinema
417004	Gem Cinema, Newport	Cinema
420792	Holy Trinity Church, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Church
415172	Neptune Engineering Works; Braithwaite & Co., Newport	Engineering Works
506466	Alexandra Dock Engine House	Engine House

506462	Tile Works, Pillgwenlly, Newport	Tile Works
506464	Alexandra Dock Former Entrance, North Dock	Dock Gate
506465	Alexandra Dock Graving Dock	Dock
408542	Corporation Road, Newport	Road
31975	Newport Docks: Malt House And Maltster's Cottage, East Dock Road, Newport	Malt House
97083	Pill Box Hall;Mission Hall, Church Street, Newport	Chapel
97069	St Stephen's Holy Trinity Church, Alexandra Road, Newport	Church
34293	Newport Docks: Baltic Warehouse	Warehouse
10576	Price Street Methodist Mission (Wesleyan), Newport	Chapel
10519	Corporation Road, Corporation Road, Newport	Chapel
10528	Alexandra Road Baptist Chapel, Newport	Chapel
418596	Westgate Iron Works, Newport	Iron And Tinsplate Works
270479	Cube, Newport	Cube

10534	Deml Baptist Chapel (Temple), Newport	Chapel
10572	Portland Street Methodist Free Church, Newport	Chapel
10565	Corporation Road Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist), Newport	Chapel
43003	Sirhowy Tramroad	Tramway
13109	Commercial Road Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan), Newport	Chapel
13108	Methodist Church (Wesleyan), Price St. And Pottery Terrace, Newport,	Chapel
405183	Waterloo Hotel, Alexandra Road, Newport	Hotel
43004	Sirhowy Tramroad Railway Sleepers	Tramway
43157	Newport Transporter Bridge, Newport	Road Bridge
10558	Corporation Road Hall, Corporation Road, Newport,	Chapel
13111	St Michael's Catholic Church, Clarence St. And St Michael St., Pilgwenlly, Newport	Chapel
13110	Potter Street Chapel, Potter Street, Newport	Chapel

419358	Former National School, Charlotte Street/Upper Williams Street, Newport	National School
506467	Powder Magazine, Alexandra Dock, Powder House Point	Powder Magazine
524760	Peat Deposits, Newport Docks	Natural Feature
525018	Conseil Pere	Wreck
544123	Anchorage, Off Stevenson Street Industrial Estate	Anchorage
544122	Anchorage, Off Coldharbour	Anchorage
40484	B. S. C. Newport Tubeworks; British Mannesmann Tube Works	Iron Works
10568	Dock Head Scandinavian Lutheran Church Mission, Newport	Chapel
403430	Newport Docks: Alexandra North And South Docks	Dock
403431	Newport Docks: Union Dry Docks	Dock
91413	Newport Docks	Dockyard

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

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

- 4.6.4 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.

5 Map Regression

- 5.1 The proposed development area falls within three distinct Tithe Maps: St Woolos Parish, Christchurch Parish and the Parish of Nash.
- 5.2 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. On the western side of the river however Fields 540 and 643 were used for cultivation, with the latter being associated with a cottage called Cwnus; a second cottage was positioned in Field 612 and called Ty Coch House and Garden whilst the location of a powder magazine was located next to the river bank.

Tithe map, St Woolos Parish 1840

- 5.3 This map covers the western side of the River Usk, and it therefore does not fall within the proposed development area.
- 5.4 The area adjacent to the proposed site was characterised by multiple fields dedicated to pasture. In contrast, the apportionments for field 571 to 574 were recorded as being part of the Ballast Bank and Wharf.

Tithe map, Christchurch Parish 1840

- 5.5 This map covers the eastern side of the River Usk.
- 5.6 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.

Tithe map, Nash Parish 1842

- 5.7 The southern section 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.

County Series First Edition, 1883, 1:2500 (Figure 11)

- 5.8 The OS County Series first edition of 1883 documents the flood embankment. Immediately west (from the embankment to the river bed) 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.

- 5.9 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).
- 5.10 While the southern area of the western side of the River Usk is characterised by pasture and cultivation fields, numerous infrastructures are depicted noting the significance 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.

County Series Second Edition, 1901, 1: 2500 (Figure 12)

- 5.11 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 southern section 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 northern 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.
- 5.12 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.

County Series 1921, 1: 2500 (Figure 13)

- 5.13 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 southern 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.
- 5.14 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 plan 1964-5, 1:2500 (Figure 14)

- 5.15 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.

5.16 No significant changes are evidenced on the western side of the river from 1921 to 1964-5.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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.

6.6 10/03/1955. 82 RAF 1104. 59-61 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): The area described above appears to be football/rugby fields.

6.7 01/06/1962. 53 RAF 5154. 0052-54 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this image.

6.8 03/10/1962. 58 RAF 5502. 24-26, 55-57 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this image.

6.9 31/05/1963. OS 63 074. 5-6 (OS. Black and white. Vertical): This image shows substantial developments within the study area.

6.10 10/05/1967. OS 67 089. 29-31 (OS. Black and White. Vertical): Very clear photograph of the existing embankment. No features visible.

6.11 01/06/1971. BKS. 2148187-88, 157759-60 (BKS. Black and White. Vertical): This image displays significant developments in the area near to the proposed site. A number of industrial complex are at this point built to the east of the development. Tracks seem to cut across the area leading to a new pylon position. Some excavation appears to be taking place towards the north end of the existing embankment area in the river bank.

- 6.12 07/09/1971. 39 RAF 3764. 77 (RAF. Black and White. Vertical): This image is of poor quality.
- 6.13 28/06/1976. OS 76 102. 69-71 (Black and White. Vertical): No features are visible on this photograph.
- 6.14 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.
- 6.15 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.
- 6.16 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.
- 6.17 28/04/1985. JAStory 0985. 139-140 (JAStory. Colour. Vertical): No changes are observed on this photograph.
- 6.18 21/05/1988. OS 88 119. 009, 021-22 (OS. Black and White. Vertical): No changes are observed on this photograph.
- 6.19 27/08/1991. Geonex. 8891-210-11 (Geonex. Colour. Vertical): This image displays an expansion of light industrial units to the east.
- 6.20 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.
- 6.21 LiDAR data 1m DTM was plotted and processed in order to identify possible subsurface features within and around the development area.
- 6.22 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.
- 6.23 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.
- 6.24 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.

7. New sites

- 7.1 Two new sites were evidenced during the examination of LiDAR imagery (see above). These sites lie outside the embankment and will therefore not be damaged by the proposed development.

8 Site Visit (Plate 1-12)

- 8.1 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.

Southern Section

- 8.2 The southern section is located adjacent to a road that runs from the eastern river bank to Corporation Road through a tunnel crossing the railway.
- 8.3 The area is largely defined by warehouses, depots and associated infrastructure.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 No archaeological finds or features were identified during the exploration of the southern area.

Northern Section

- 8.6 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).
- 8.7 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.
- 8.8 No new features of archaeological interest were noted during the site visit.
- 8.9 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.

9. Watching brief results

- 9.1 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 – Appendix III for full report).
- 9.2 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.

10 Assessing visual impact

- 10.1 The existing embankment runs from the Transporter Bridge (LB 17414, 17415, 3076) towards the south of eastern bank of the River Usk.
- 10.2 The closest heritage assets found in the immediate area of the proposed site are the Transporter Bridge (LB 17414, 17415, 3076) and Orb Works (PRN 03641g). A slight visual impact might be expected with the modification of the existing embankment, but this will depend on the final designs.

11 Impact Assessment

11.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 11.1.1 Research has identified that the proposed site lies within an area signified by its activity as a trading centre during the post-medieval period. A considerable volume of activity dating to this period is still visible in the historic built environment. As a result groundworks have the potential to reveal previously unknown features relating to post-medieval, maritime activity.
- 11.1.2 Given the significance that this area also had in medieval times, it is possible that activity from this period might also encountered during groundworks.
- 11.1.3 The remains of a Roman fort and its associated structures are known to exist c. 5km north from the proposed development. While Roman activity in the area adjacent to the site has been limited to isolated finds, the possibility to reveal the remains of Roman occupation is possible.

11.1.4 Prehistoric finds may be encountered in river bank deposits. 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.

11.2 Potential impacts from proposed development

11.2.1 The existing embankment covers the full extent of the area outlined in Figure 1. Modification to this and associated groundworks such as topsoil stripping, foundation excavation have the potential to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.

11.2.2 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.

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

11.3 Mitigation

11.3.1 Without suitable forms of archaeological mitigation, it is possible that the scheme will have a negative effect on any surviving buried remains. The potential to encounter remains belonging to the medieval/post-medieval heritage of the site is moderate.

11.3.2 A watching brief carried out during the opening of GI test pits (see Appendix III) documented the presence of alluvial deposits in areas subjected to groundworks.

11.3.3 Furthermore, 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 – except piling - within the proposed development area. 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.

12 Conclusions

12.1 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.

- 12.2 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.
- 12.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monument within 1km of the proposed development.
- 12.4 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.
- 12.5 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.
- 12.6 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.
- 12.7 The watching brief shed light into the depth and character of the alluvial deposits contained within the area proposed for development. In order to obtain more information on the date of these deposits, it is recommended that a rapid core survey across the area is carried out prior the commencement of work.
- 12.8 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.
- 12.9 The indirect effects on the historic landscape are likely to be negligible.
- 12.10 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 are 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.

13 Sources

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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. JAStory 0985. 139-140 (JAStory. 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

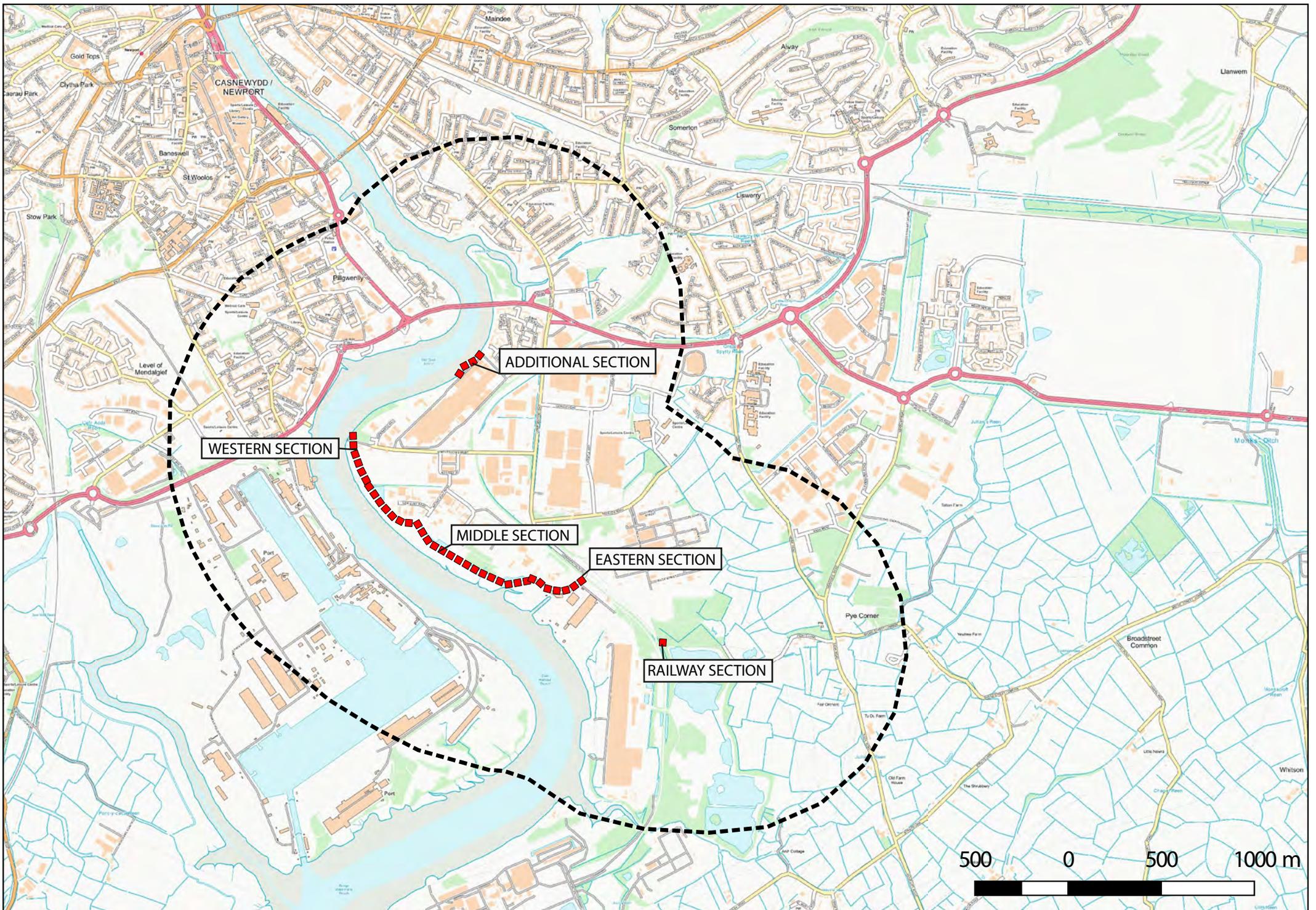
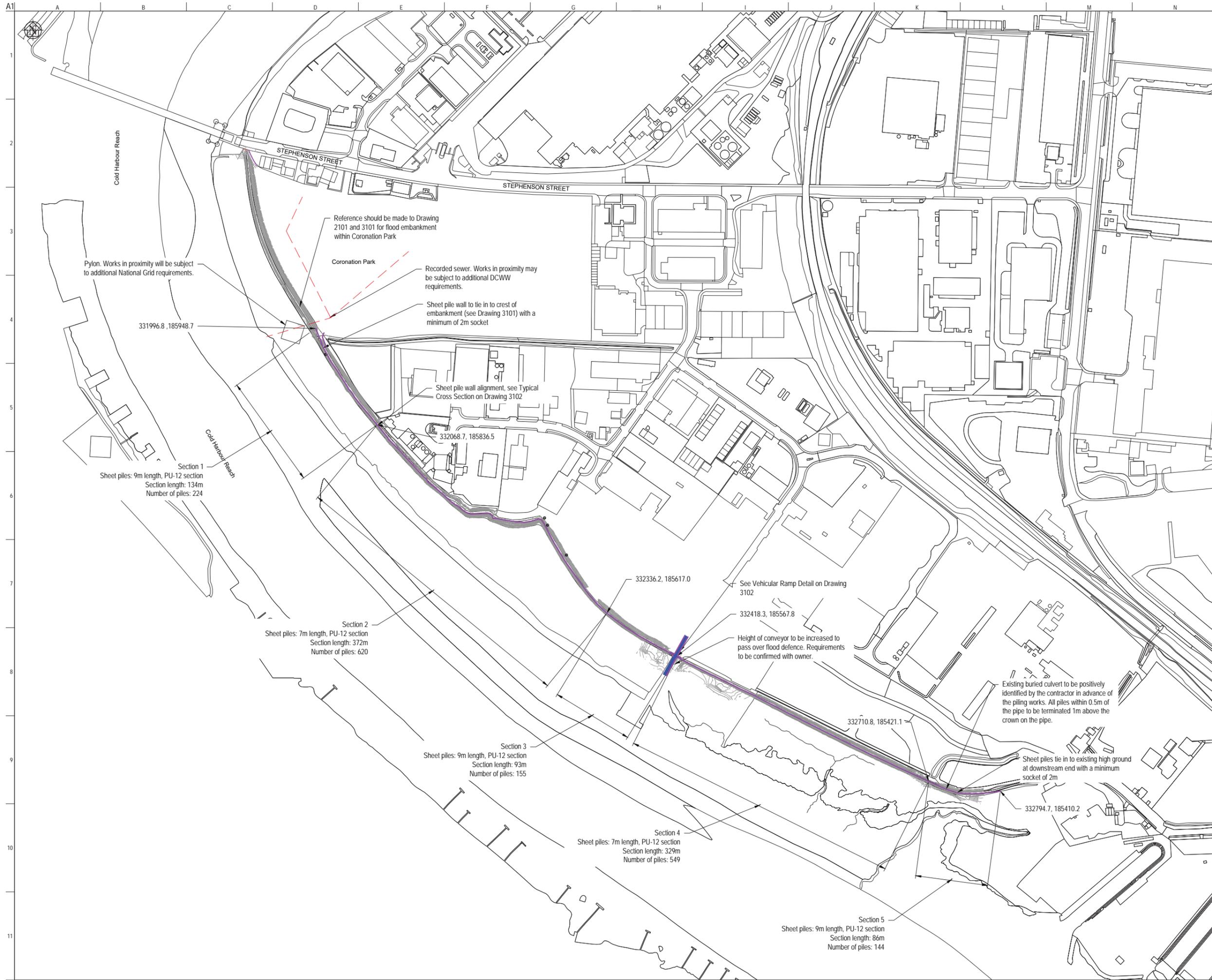


Figure 1. Proposed development area within 1km applied search area.



- NOTES:**
1. Site has been categorised as medium risk of UXO, reference should be made to Detailed UXO Desk Study. Anticipated sheet piles positions will need to be cleared prior to installation.
 2. Details shown on Drawing 3102.
 3. Top of sheet pile level is 9.03m AOD
 4. Temporary access required over soft ground to the south of the existing flood embankment for sheet pile installation.
 5. The Contractor shall not damage highways, roads, properties, land, trees, boundaries and any other features, and the apparatus of Statutory undertakers, the Highways Authority and others.
 6. Environmental constraints are shown on Figure 1 in Appendix B of the Environmental Scoping Report.
 7. Recorded services (obtained on 02/11/2015) are shown in the PAR.
 8. This drawing shall be read in conjunction with the Piling Specification.

P1	11/03/16	CF	JL	AP
PRELIMINARY				
P0	26/02/16	CF	JL	AP
PRELIMINARY				
Issue	Date	By	Chd	Appd

ARUP

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Client

**Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales**

Job Title
STEPHENSON STREET

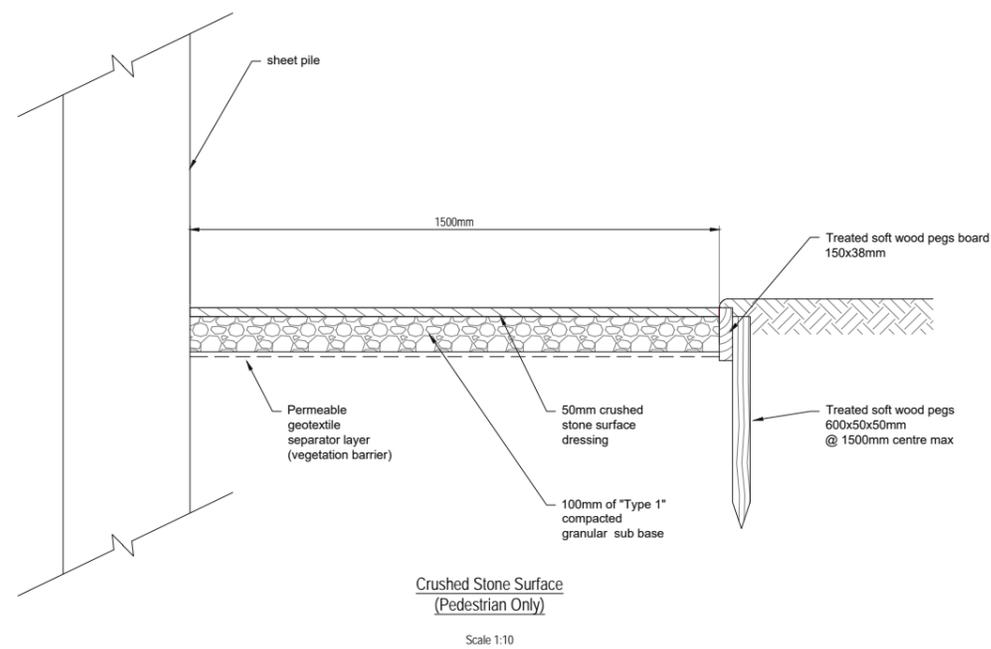
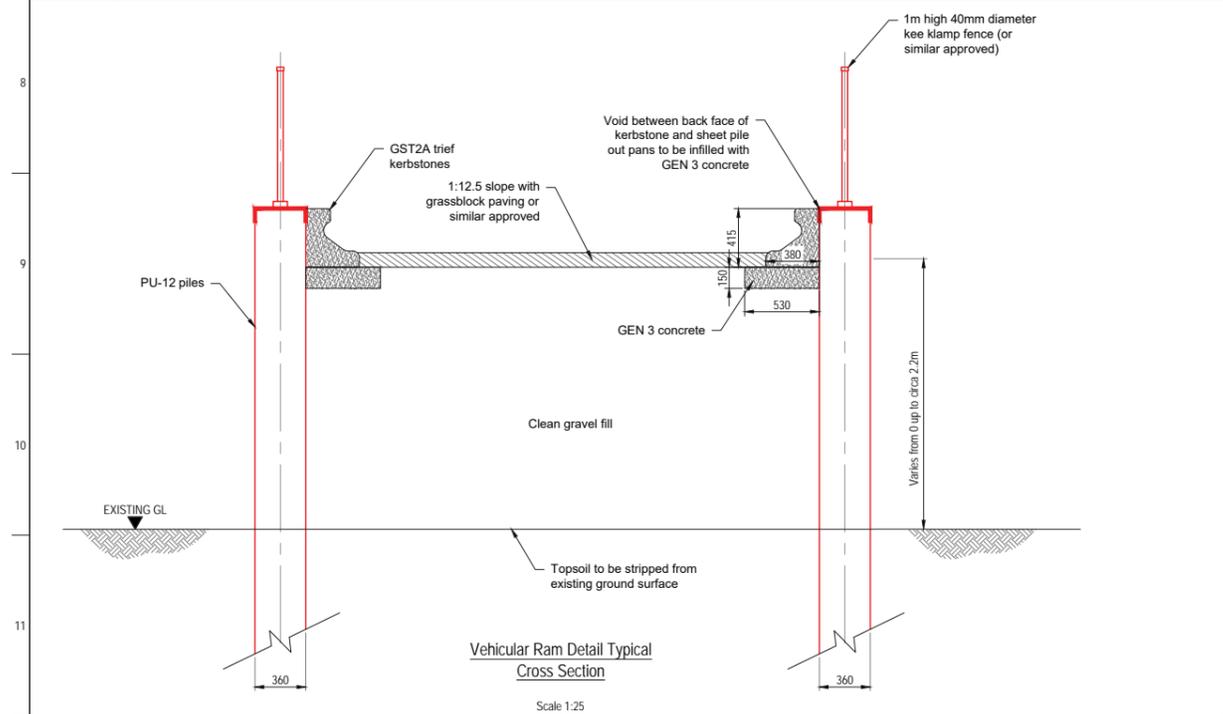
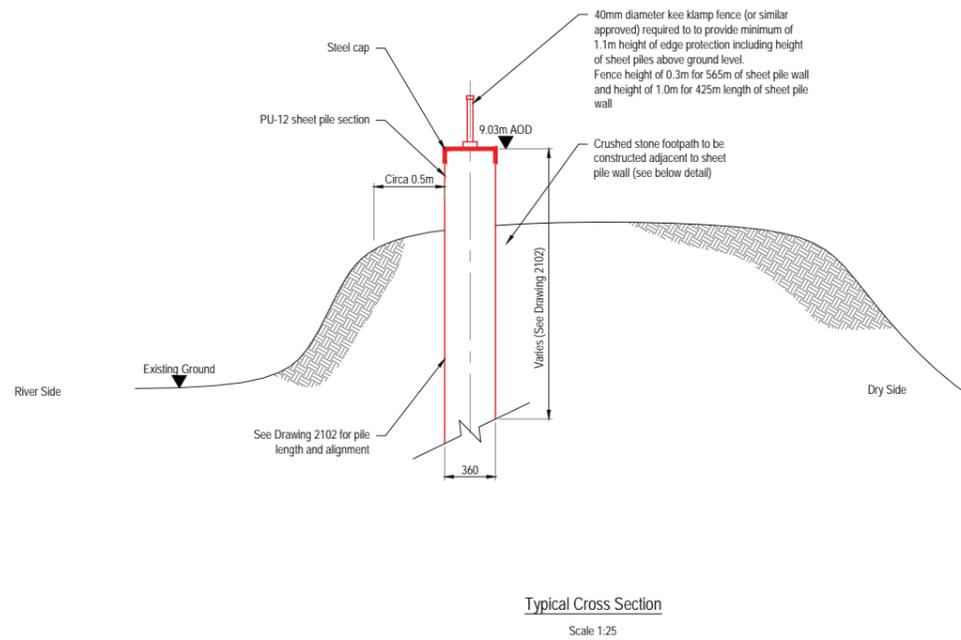
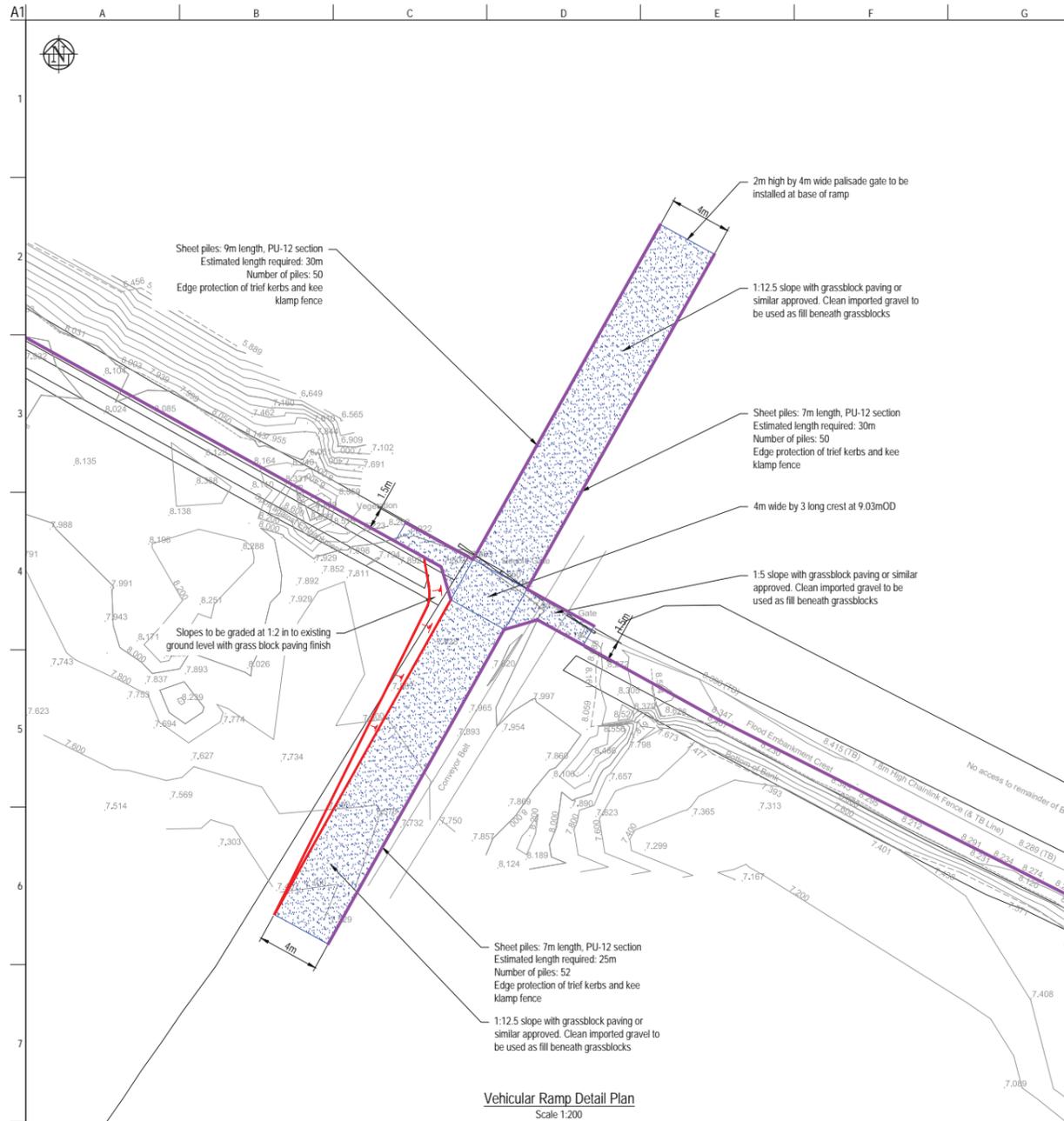
Drawing Title
**NORTHERN AREA
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
FOR SHEET PILES**

Scale at A1 1:2000

Discipline Civil

Drawing Status **PRELIMINARY** Issue **P1**

Job No **246344** Drawing No **2102**



NOTES:
1. This drawing shall be read in conjunction with the Piling Specification.

P1	11/03/16	CF	JL	AP
PRELIMINARY				
P0	26/02/16	CF	JL	AP
PRELIMINARY				
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Natural Resources Wales

Job Title
STEPHENSON STREET

Drawing Title
NORTHERN AREA DETAILS

Scale at A1
As Shown

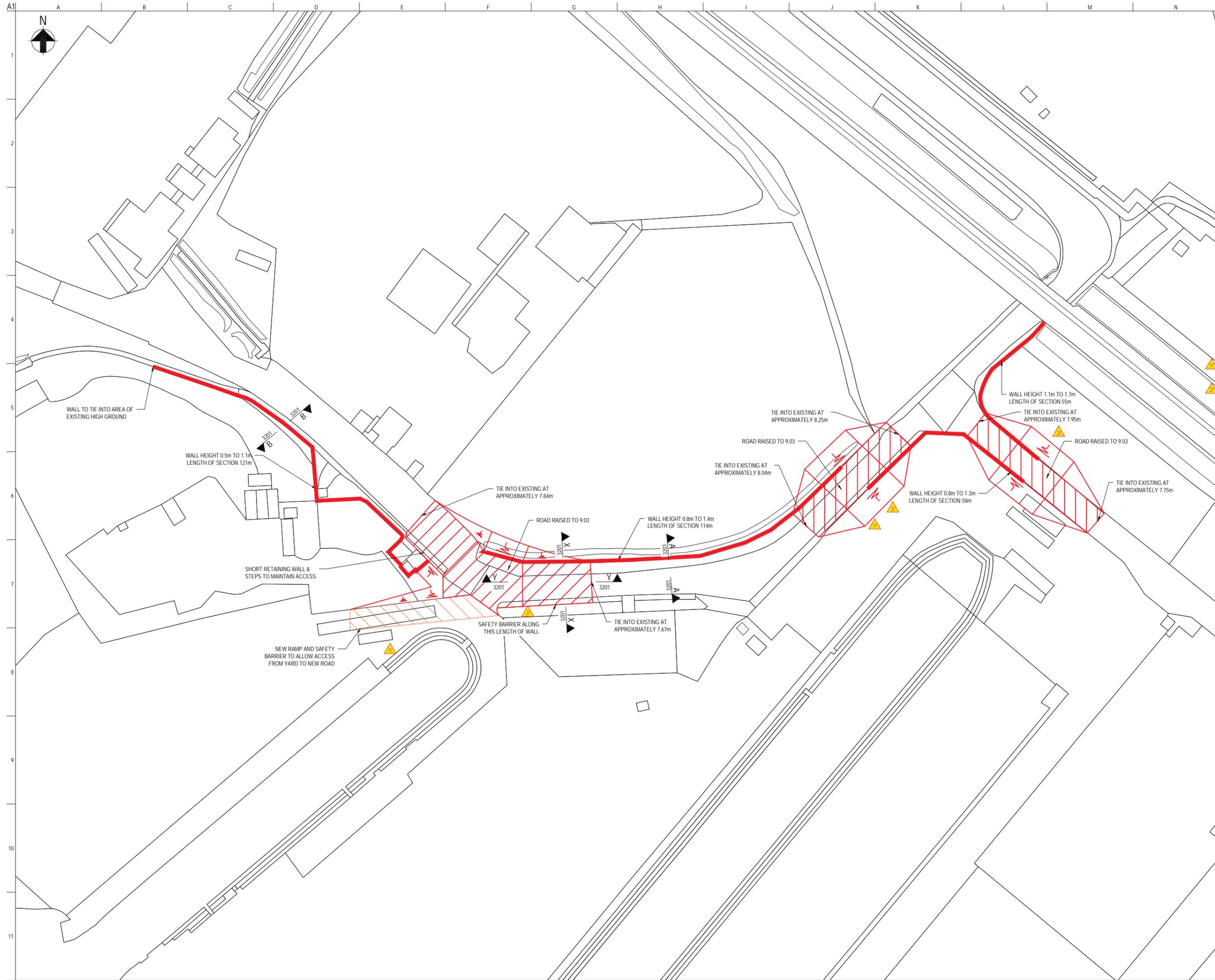
Discipline
Civil

Drawing Status
PRELIMINARY

Issue
P1

Job No
246344

Drawing No
3102



- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS.
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm AND ALL LEVELS ARE IN mADD, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 3. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
 4. ALL WORKS SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH THE LAND OWNER AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.
 5. NEW RAMP NEEDED FOR ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY ARE NOT SHOWN.
 6. ANY DRAINAGE GULLIES BURIED OR CUT OFF BY NEW RAISED ROADS TO BE REPLACED WITH SIMILAR GULLIES.

- LEGEND**
- NEW WALL
 - AREA OF ROAD RISING

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS/RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

CONSTRUCTION

- NEED TO CONFIRM NEW RAMP IS FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM EXISTING RIVER WALL TO AVOID OVERLOADING WALL.

EXISTING SERVICES

MAINTENANCE / CLEANING / OPERATION

DECOMMISSIONING / DEMOLITION

REFER TO THE DESIGN RISK REGISTER FOR FURTHER DETAILS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL THE WORKS ON THIS DRAWING WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A COMPETENT CONTRACTOR WHO HAS CARRIED OUT A COMPREHENSIVE RISK ASSESSMENT.

PO	12/02/16	SG	GDP	KL
PRELIMINARY				
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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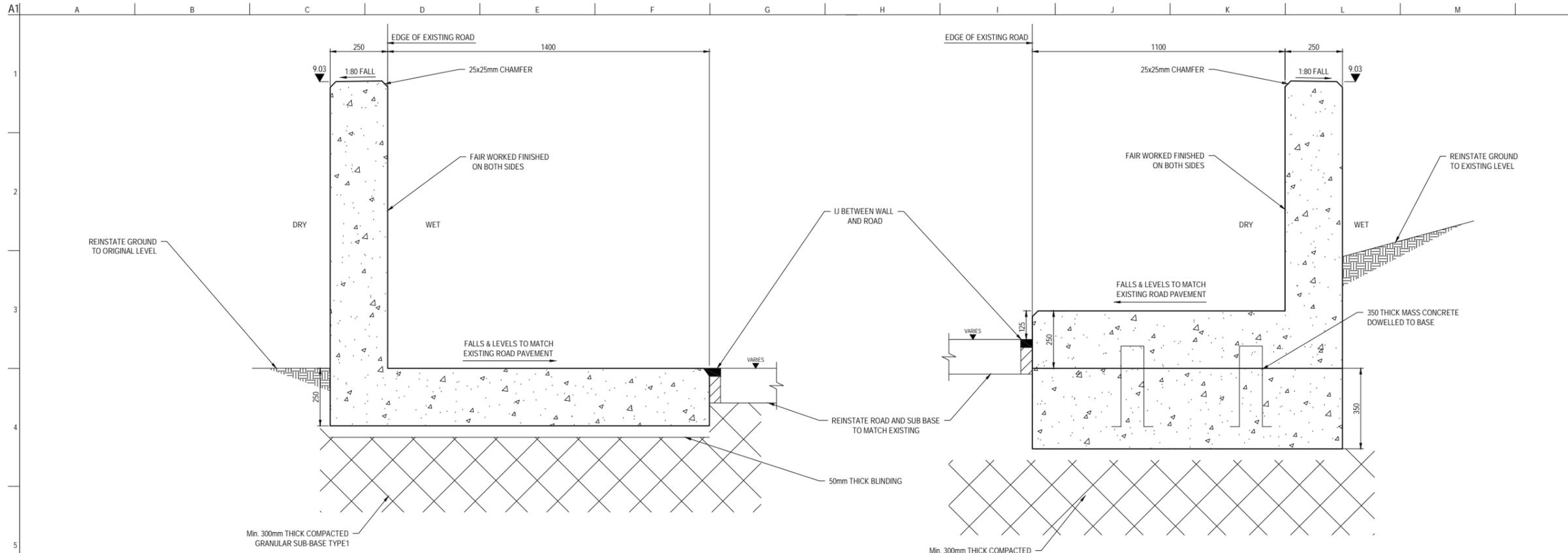
Client



Job Title
STEPHENSON STREET

Drawing Title
**SOUTHERN AREA
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**

Scale of A1	As Shown
Discipline	Civil
Drawing Status	PRILIMINARY
Issue	P0
Job No	246344
Drawing No	2201



TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH WALL A

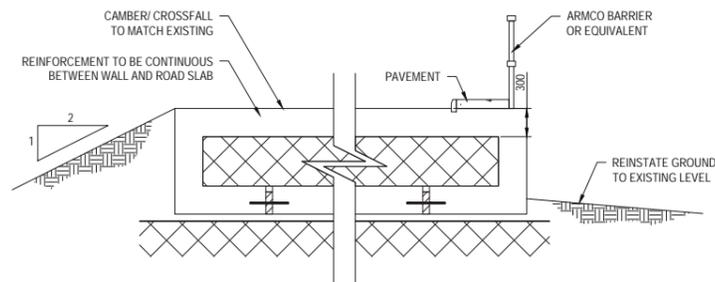
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THIS DETAIL IS TO BE USED WHERE THE ROAD IS ON THE WET SIDE

TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH WALL B

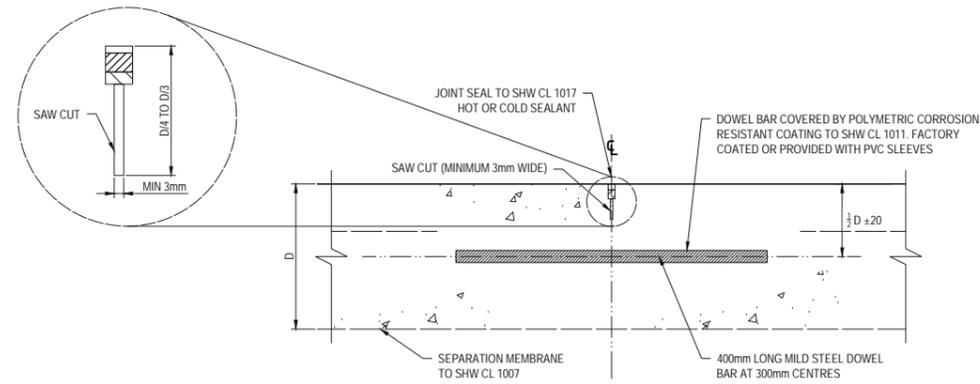
Scale: 1:10

THIS DETAIL IS TO BE USED WHERE THE ROAD IS ON THE DRY SIDE



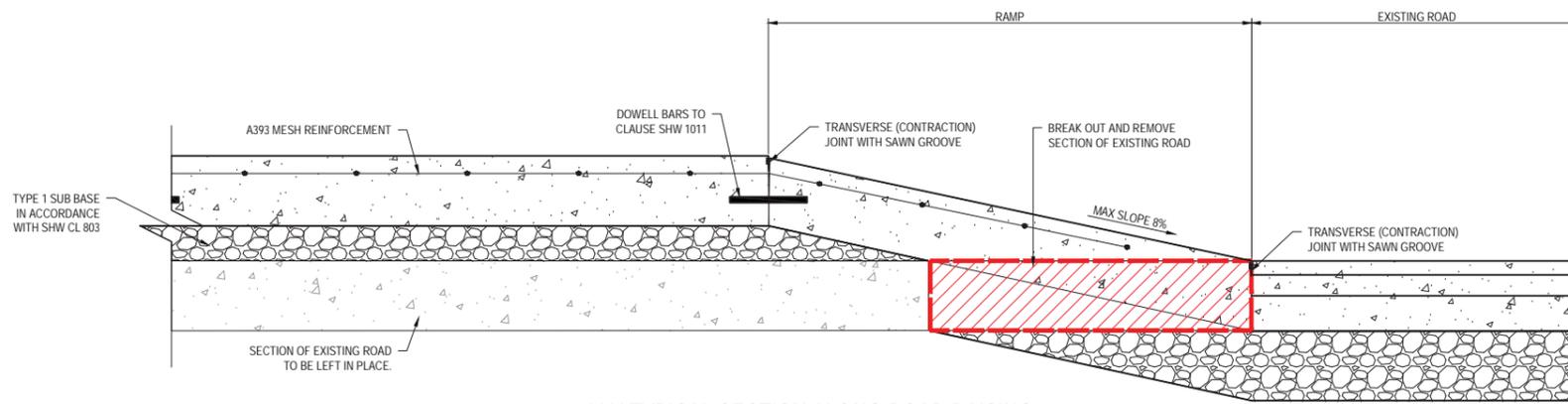
SECTION X-X

NTS



TYPICAL TRANSVERSE (CONTRACTION) JOINT

NTS



Y-Y TYPICAL SECTION ALONG ROAD RAISING

Scale: 1:10

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm AND ALL LEVELS ARE IN mAOD, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
4. CONCRETE FOR THE NEW WALLS TO BE DESIGNATED CONCRETE PAV2.
5. TYPICAL WALL SECTIONS A & B TO BE REINFORCED WITH 90kg/m² REINFORCEMENT.
6. WALL UNDER, AND ROAD ADJACENT TO ARMCO BARRIER (SEE SECTION X) TO BE REINFORCED WITH 120kg/m² REINFORCEMENT.
7. AREAS OF NEW ROAD TO HAVE TRANSVERSE JOINTS AT MAX 8m C/C.
8. THE WALLS AND ROAD SHOWN ON SECTION X HAVE BEEN DESIGNED FOR A SAFETY BARRIER TO PROVIDE NORMAL CONTAINMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS6779, TO BE AGREED WITH THE LAND OWNER AND NCC.

P1	12/02/16	SG	GDP	KL
PRELIMINARY				
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client
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Natural Resources Wales

Job Title
STEPHENSON STREET

Drawing Title
SOUTHERN AREA SECTIONS
AND DETAILS

Scale at A1
As Shown

Discipline
Civil

Drawing Status
PRELIMINARY

Job No
246344

Issue
P0

Drawing No
3201

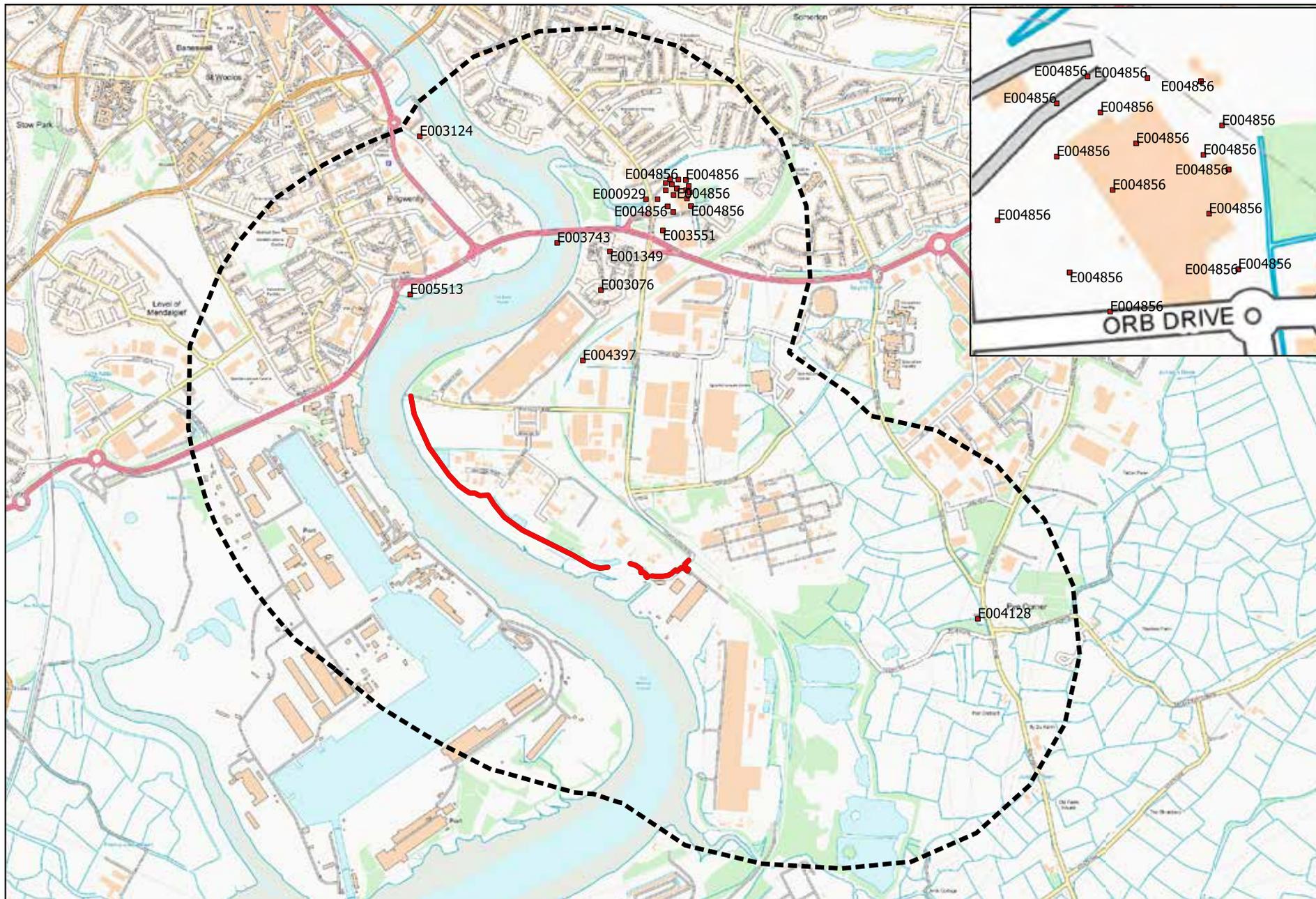
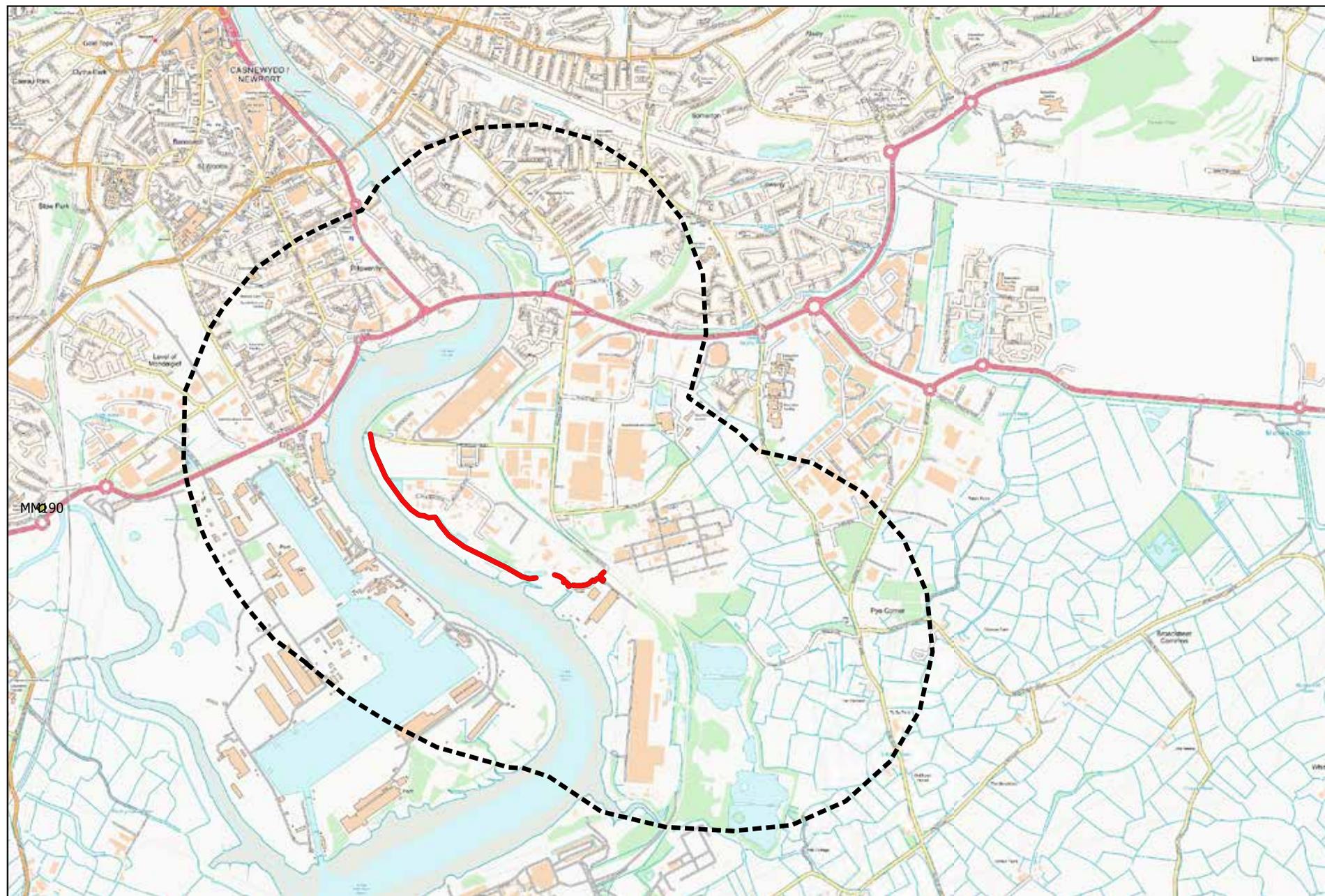


Figure 6. HER events within 1km search area.



500 0 500 1000 m

Figure 7. Closest SAM outside applied search area.

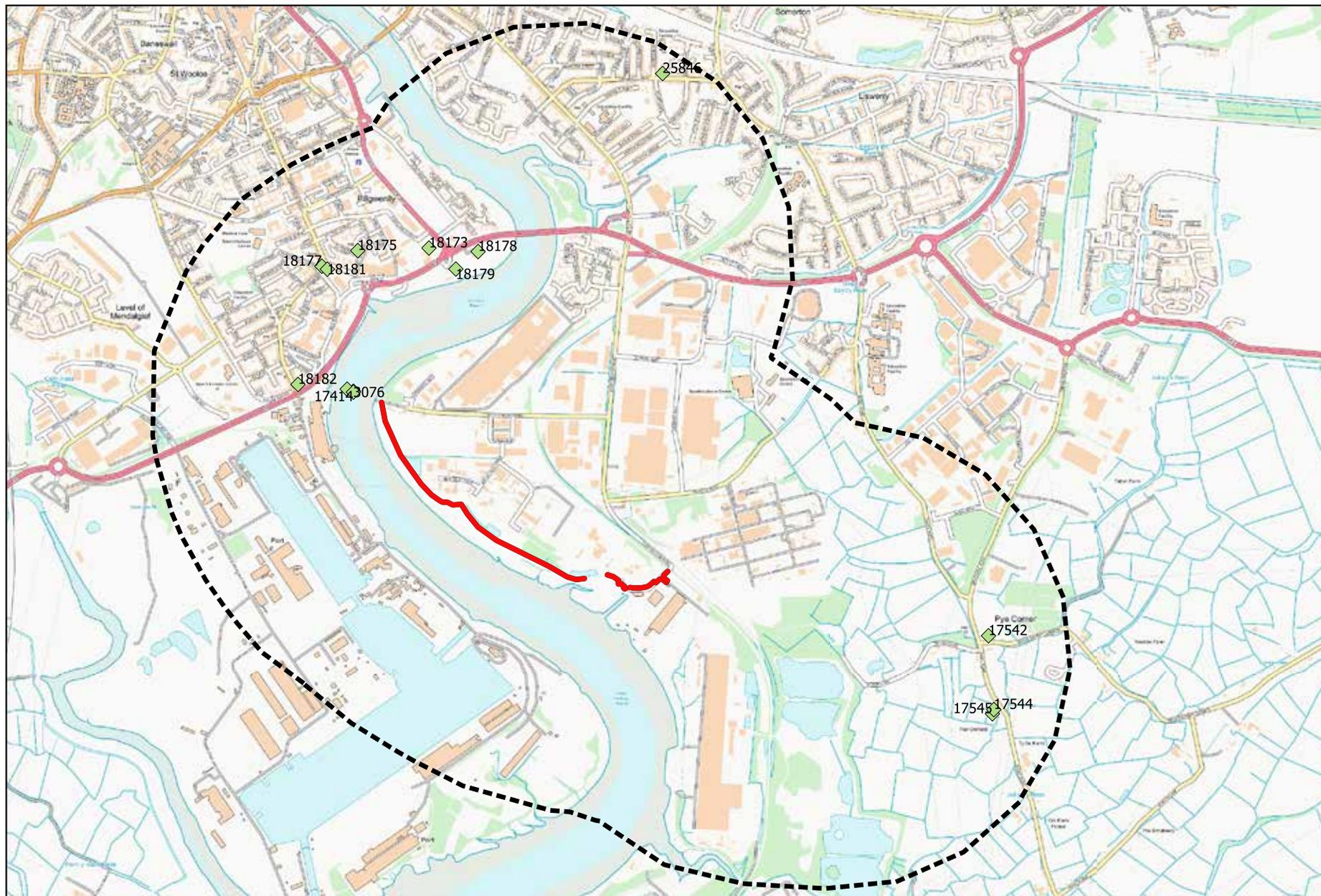


Figure 8. Listed Buildings within applied search area.

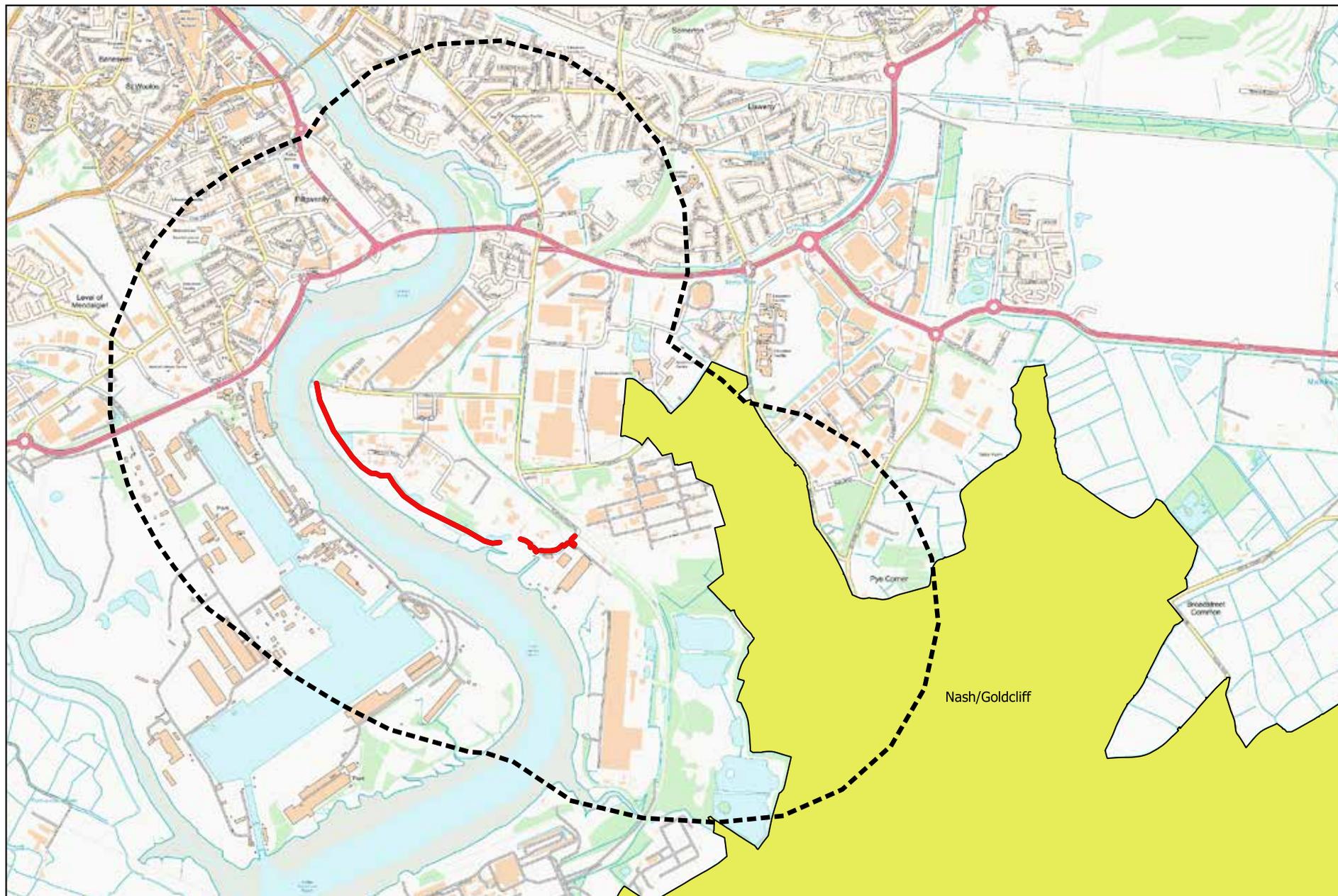


Figure 5. Historic Landscape of Nash and Goldcliffe (HLCA01) within applied search area.



Figure 10. HERs within the applied search area.



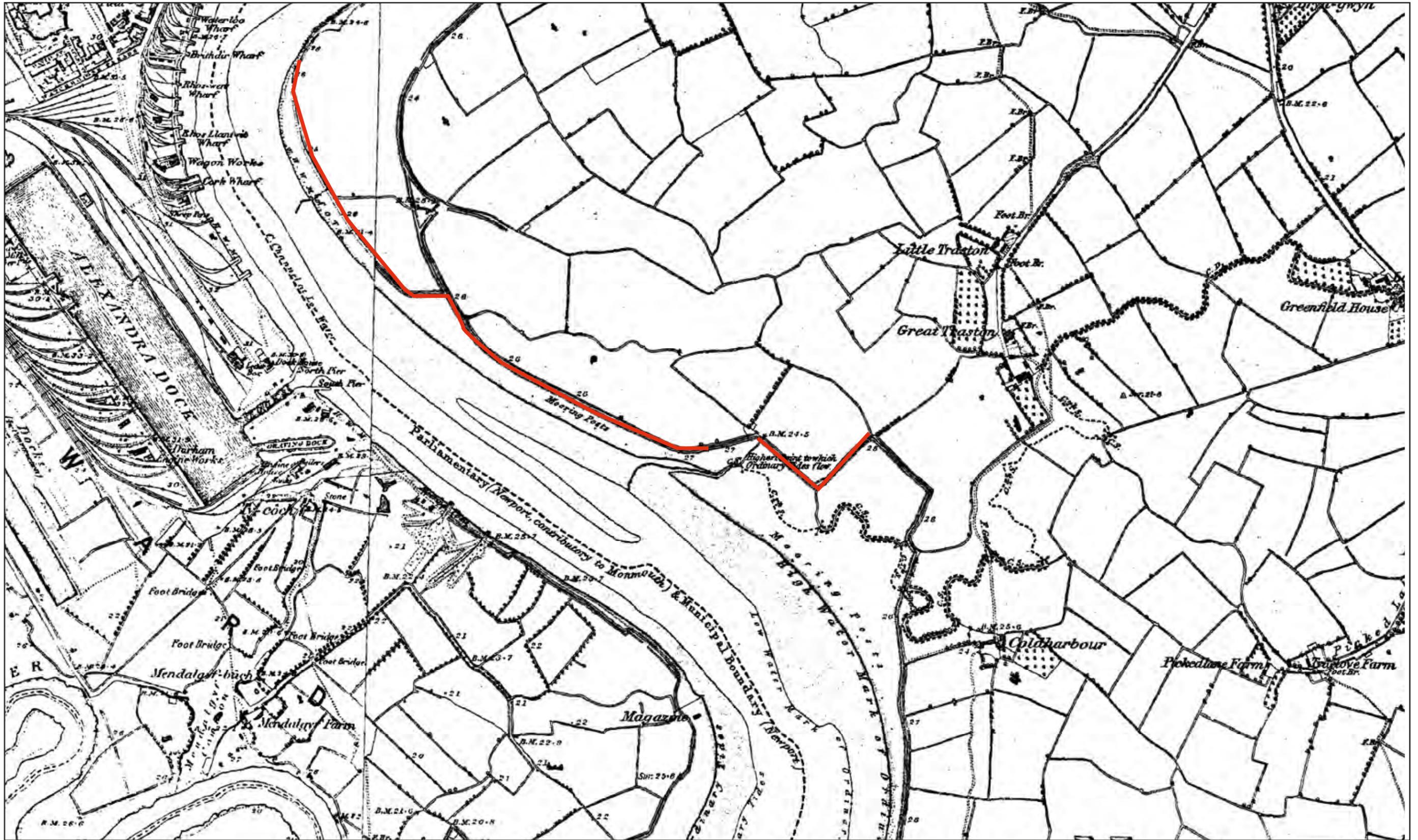


Figure 11. Fragment of CS 1st edition 1883 1:2500



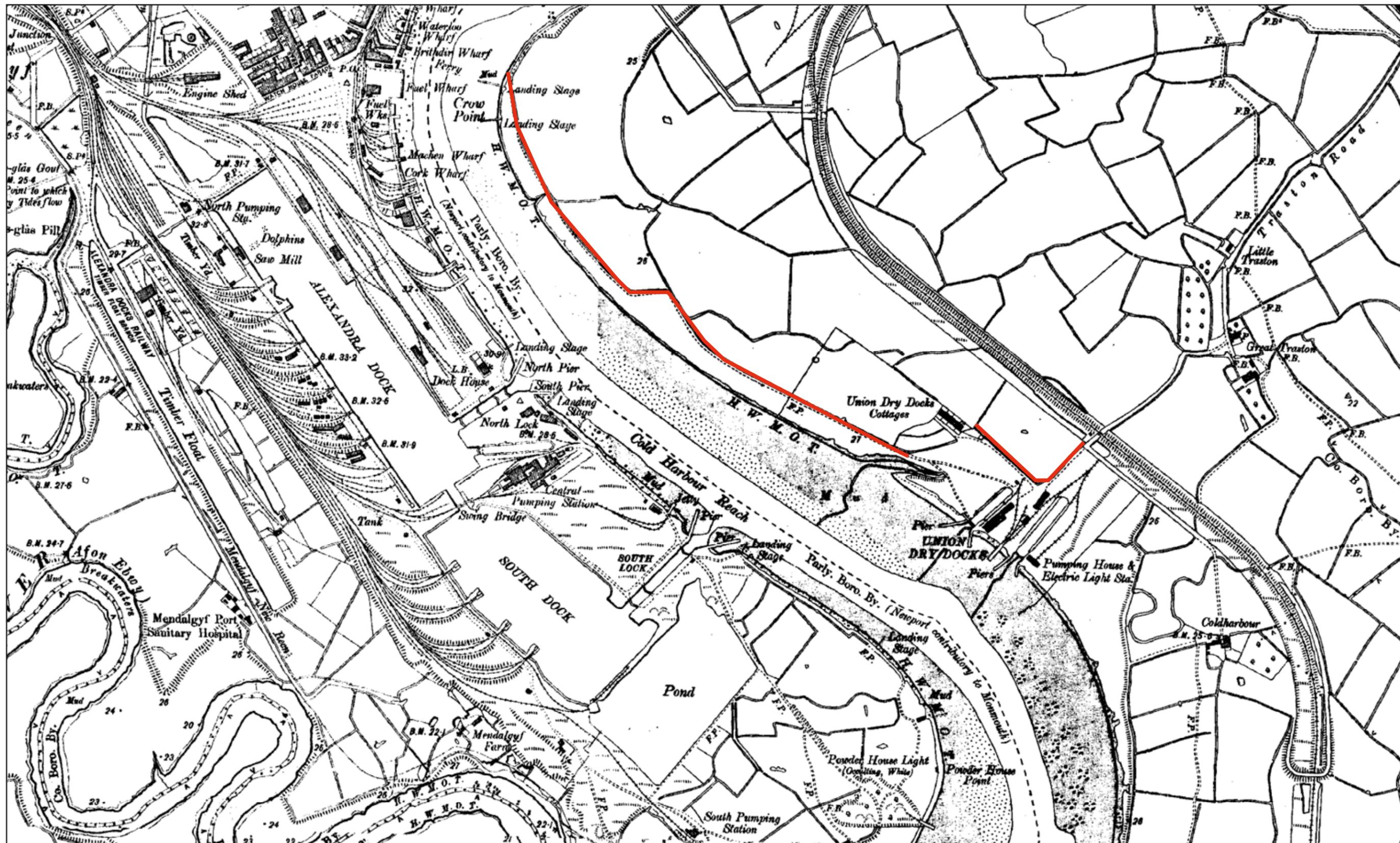


Figure 12. Fragment of OS County Series 1901, 1:2500



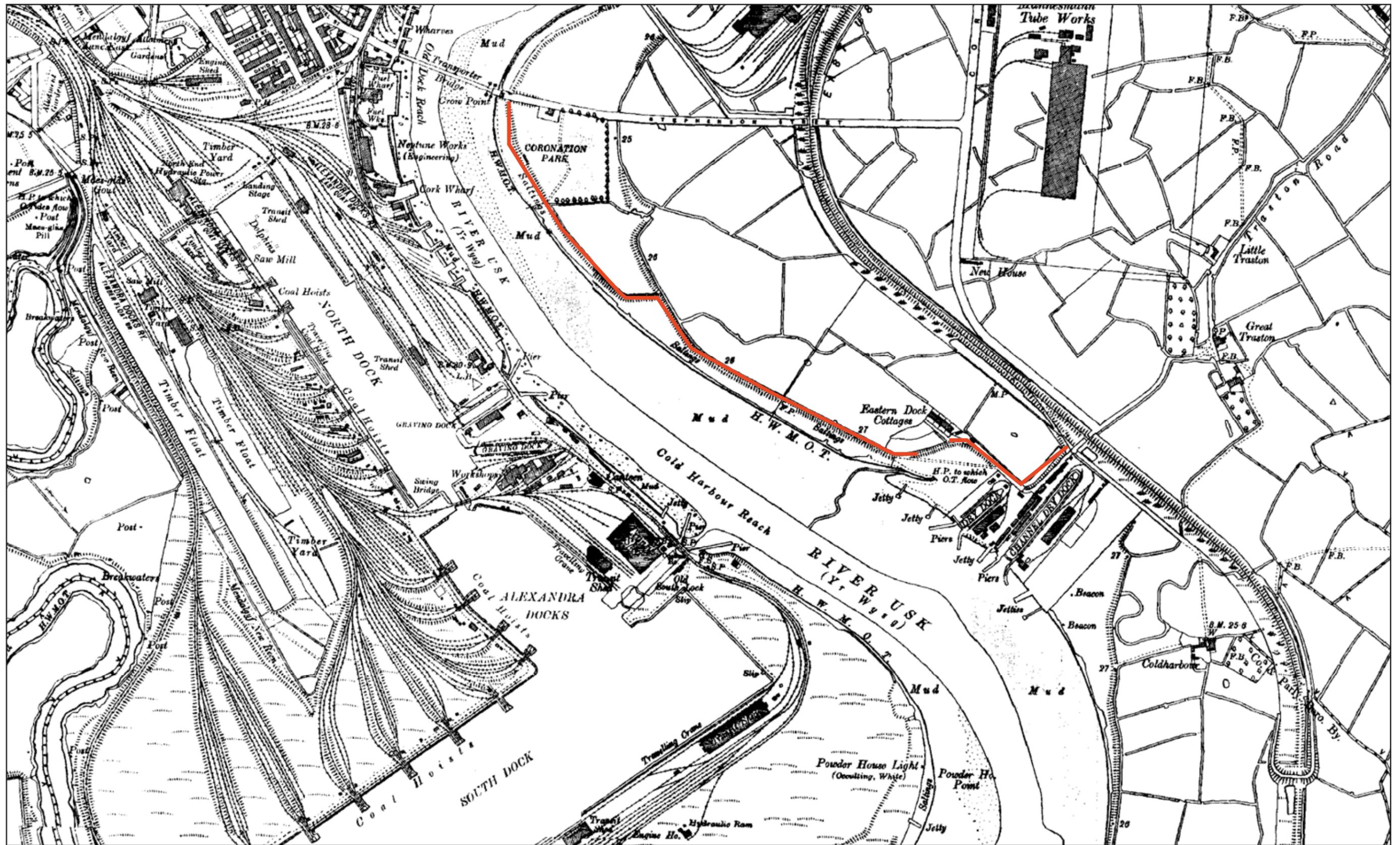


Figure 13. Fragment of OS County Series 1921, 1:2500



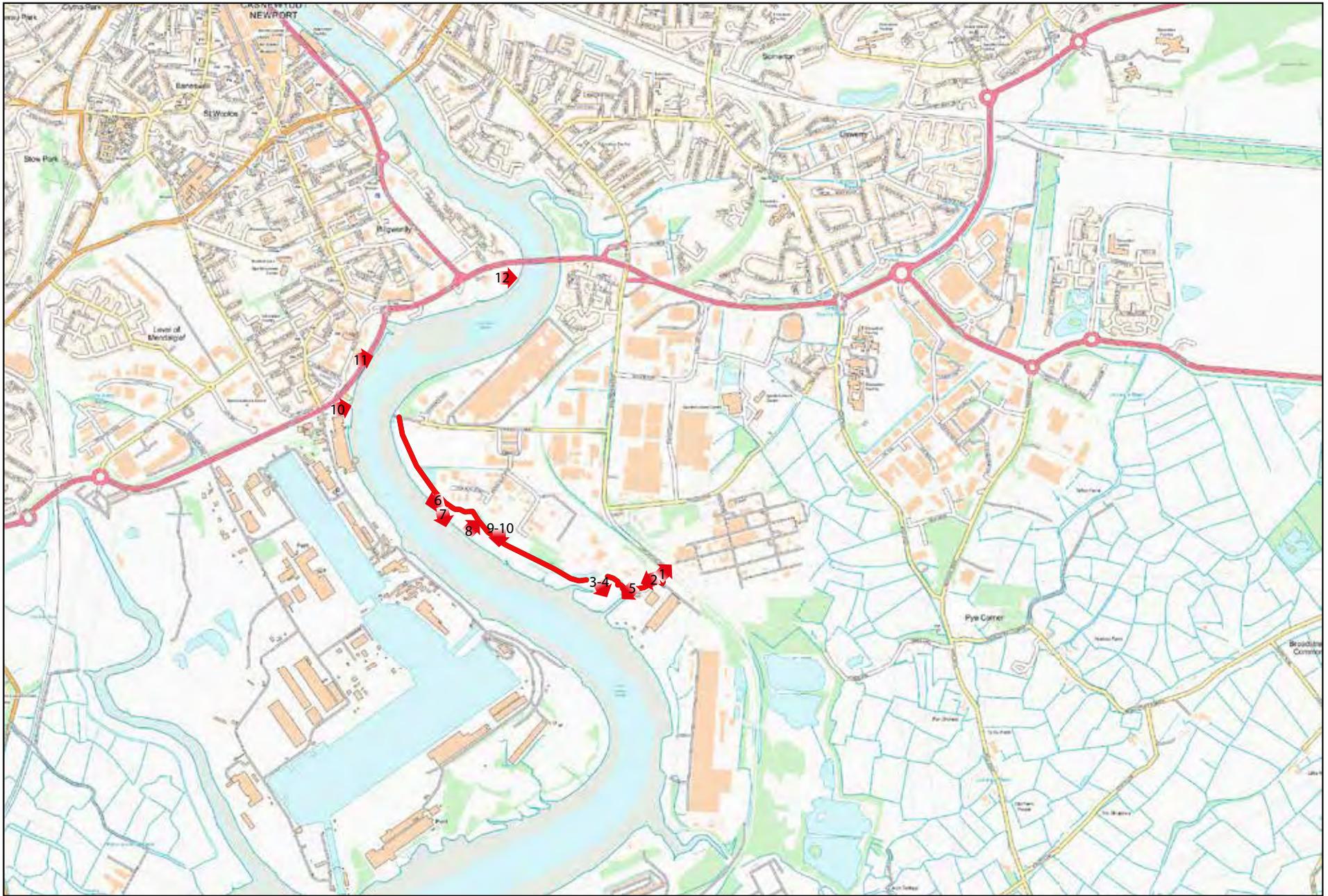


Figure 16. Direction of photo plates



Figure 17. LiDAR 1m DTM, hillshade



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. View toward Additional Section.



Plate 14. View toward Additional Section.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:

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

Enquiry reference number: 5986

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales

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

1km buffer of ST32762 86005 (shapefile provided)

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
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 3
02/PH Desc Text/Morgan O/1878/Arch Journ/V35 pp403
03/PM Desc Text/Bjorn & Shetelig A&H/1940/Viking Ants.GB&Ire./p13-4
04/PM Desc Text//Shetelig H/1954/Viking Ants GB&Ire./Pt6 p83, Viking Graves
05/PM Desc Text/1933/Arch Camb/V88 pp388-9
06/PM Desc Text/Mathews J/1910/Hist Newport/p55
07/PH Desc Text/1881/Hist Trads & Facts, Newport/Pt2. pp91-3
08/PM Desc Text/DOE/1973/Newport Imp.Rep./4.4.9

09/MM Record Card/NMW/1985/ST 38 NW
10/PM List/Maynard D/2.2.96/SMR Corrections Form
11/PH Map/OS/1884/25" Monmouth sheet XXXIII.8 1st ed

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

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 75/
02/PM List/Wheeler REM/1925/Prehist & Ro. Wales/p140
03/PM Desc Text/Wheeler REM/1921-3/BBCS/V1 p188

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/
02/PM Desc Text///1953/BBAA/No 53 February
03/PM Desc Text/DOE//1973/Newport Imp Rept/4.4.B

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 - - GGATE001657, GGATE003923

SOURCES

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

*01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 30
02/PH Desc Text///1893/St Gwynllw's Church/p49
03/PH Desc Text///1859/Papers..Monm & Caerleon Ant Soc/*

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

*01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NW 30
02/PH Desc Text///1893/St Gwynllw's Church/p49
03/PH Desc Text///1859/Papers Monm & Caerleon Ant Assoc/*

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

*01/MM Record Card/OS///1957/ST 38 NW 31
02/PH Desc Text///1873-6/PSA/V6 2nd ser pp320-1*

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 'Ethefaeda, 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 - - GGATE001657, GGATE003923

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 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 *MODERN, STEEL WORKS, RANK: 1*

Unknown, Iron works, RANK: 2

SUMMARY *Information available regarding the Newport Tube Mill refers to the specification for the piercing mill engine; this was made by Cole Aarbert 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 Aarbert 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: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

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

SOURCES

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

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

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 GGATE002268, GGATE003743, GGATE004581*

SOURCES

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

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

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 03986g **NAME** *SITE NAME NOT KNOWN* **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 04295g **NAME** PYE CORNER ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY **NGR** ST34808500 **COMMUNITY** Nash
TYPE *Modern, Battery, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of architectural recording of buildings at Pye Corner, Nash, Newport, for Derek Prosser Associates on behalf of Thomas Brothers Agricultural Contractors in February 2005. The assessment recorded and analysed standing buildings prior to demolition: heavy anti aircraft battery*

DESCRIPTION *Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of architectural recording of buildings at Pye Corner, Nash, Newport, for Derek Prosser Associates on behalf of Thomas Brothers Agricultural Contractors in February 2005. The assessment recorded and analysed standing buildings prior to demolition. Pye Corner was a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery (HAA) battery set up in the early part of the Second World War The battery was a permanent site built to defend aerial approaches to Newport toward the end of 1940. The battery was closed towards the end of the Second World War and the buildings effectively abandoned. The area analysed was a site of approximately 1ha containing the remains of the various buildings that provided accommodation for service personnel manning the site. The majority of the buildings were heavily overgrown and in a poor state of repair. The gun array, command post and ammunition store are sited apart from the barracks housing the crews and service staff. The anti-aircraft battery lies a little to the south-west of the accommodation area. The two zones are linked by an original concrete-curbed and concrete surfaced access road. (Cotswold Archaeology 2005)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery (HAA) battery set up in the early part of the Second World War The area analysed was a site of approximately 1 ha containing the remains of the various buildings that provided accommodation for service personnel manning the site. The majority of the buildings were heavily overgrown and in a poor state of repair. The gun array, command post and ammunition store are sited apart from the barracks housing the crews and service staff. The anti-aircraft battery lies a little to the south-west of the accommodation area. The two zones are linked by an original concrete-curbed and concrete surfaced access road. (Cotswold Archaeology 2005) RELATED EVENT: E005007 RECORDED: 2005*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923, GGATE005007

SOURCES

Report Young, R. & Morriss, R. 2005 Pye Corner, Nash, Newport: Programme of Building Recording 2022 206/07

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: *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*

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743, GGATE004884

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
01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT*

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*

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 01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent
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 ship then 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 ship then 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

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

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
01/PM DESC TEXT/GGAT/1994/Archaeological assessment A168
Archaeological assessment RAF Caewent
PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

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
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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 had changed its name to the Cambrian Iron Foundry before being bought by Thomas Spittle in 1854. The firm became a limited company in 1880 and closed soon after the Second World War.; It produced*

DESCRIPTION *N.B.010:- Originally opened as the Cwmbran Iron Foundry in 1848, it had changed its name to the Cambrian Iron Foundry before being bought by Thomas Spittle in 1854. The firm became a limited company in 1880 and closed soon after the Second World War.; It produced colliery equipment and railway engines (Chamber of Commerce 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
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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 Liswerry. 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
01/pm desc text/ggat/1991/PROPOSED USK BARRAGE INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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 straiht 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 straiht 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: 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

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003743, GGATE005047, GGATE005138

SOURCES

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

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 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

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

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

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 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 *Modern, steel works, RANK: 1*

Post-Medieval, iron works, RANK: 2

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

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

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

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

PRN 09211g **NAME** *Pill Farmhouse, Newport* **NGR** ST32788686 **COMMUNITY** *Liswerry*

TYPE *Modern, office, RANK: 1*

Post-Medieval, farmhouse, RANK: 2

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 *Associated with 09212g, Division of 09210g 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 *Associated with 09211g, Division of 09210g 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, gate lodge, **RANK:** 0

Modern, gate, RANK: 0

Modern, gatehouse, RANK: -

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 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** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Visible on 2012 mapping*

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 10140g NAME *Rectangular Feature, near Traston Road* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Visible on 2012 mapping*

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

LiDAR Environment Agency 2011 LIDAR

PRN 10158g NAME *Burnt House, Nash* **NGR - COMMUNITY -**
TYPE , , **RANK:** -
SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

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

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

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

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 18lbr 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 18lbr 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

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

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

Book Davis, H. 1998 History of the Borough of Newport
Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29
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

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

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

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

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

*Book Davis, H. 1998 History of the Borough of Newport
Digital Photograph Crawford, J. 2014 Digital photographs: Sinews of War (29) HERP2561.1-29
Report Crawford, J. 2015 The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War*

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 10922g **NAME** *Enclosure earthworks* **NGR** *ST3485085060* **COMMUNITY** *Nash*
TYPE *MEDIEVAL, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, earthworks were found consisting of a pair of parallel ditches, seeming to form the south western corner of a rectilinear enclosure.*

DESCRIPTION *During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, earthworks were found consisting of a pair of parallel ditches, seeming to form the south western corner of a rectilinear enclosure. The field it lies on is known as 'Gunsite Field' as it contains the remains of a Second World War Heavy Anti Aircraft (HAA) battery, which is one of seven in the Newport Gun Defended Area. The earthworks appear to predate the 20th century remains. The double ditches in this complex do not seem to be part of the early landscape. The enclosure of the landscape of the medieval period are represented by a network of irregular fields, narrow lanes and reens. Changes in the post-medieval landscape include the enclosure of common land and the new drainage system. These earthworks were visited as part of a walkover survey for the same project (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 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

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

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

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

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

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

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

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

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

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

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITER VISIT

AT STEPHENSON STREET, NEWPORT

Prepared for:

Natural Resources Wales

Project No: 2705

25.02.19



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Figure 1. Site location – 1km buffer 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 was produced by Archaeology Wales in 2015. The report concluded that no designated or undesignated sites would be directly affected by the proposed development. However, it was noted that groundworks had the potential to unravel previously unknown sites. This work led to a watching brief carried out by Archaeology Wales in 2015. A total of five ground investigation pits were excavated by machine across the site. They all revealed similar, naturally derived deposits. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

The proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit has been commissioned to reassess the archaeological/historical potential of the area after revision of the proposed development boundary.

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 ground investigation scheme site comprises a linear area of investigation on the east bank of the River Usk at Stephenson Street, Newport, south Wales between NGR ST 32722 86812 and ST 33904 85065 (see Figure 1).

A Desk Based Assessment was produced by Archaeology Wales in 2015. The report concluded that no designated or undesignated sites would be directly affected by the proposed development. However, it was noted that groundworks had the potential to unravel previously unknown sites (see Garcia Rovira 2015). This work led to a watching brief carried out by Archaeology Wales in 2015. A total of five ground investigation pits were excavated by machine across the site. They all revealed similar, naturally derived deposits. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered (see Reames 2015).

The proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit has been commissioned to reassess the archaeological/historical potential of the area after a revision of the proposed development boundary.

This Specification has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA), Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

This Specification is to be approved by GGAT-DC before the commencement of the Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment 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 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

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 ST31866 86170 and ST32646 85522. The site is bounded to the east by Felnex and Stephenson Street Industrial Estates and to the west by The River Usk.

The Site comprised of floodplain and bounded to the west and south by the River Usk and to the north and east by industrial areas. Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, through Stephenson Street.

The Site extends approximately 2.4 kilometres on gently sloping land from approximately 17m above ordinance datum (OD) in the northwest to approximately 7m OD in the southeast.

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, and CRAPW.
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 work will comply with the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs). 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 copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

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 recommendations 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 (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales). 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

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

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

CIfA, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



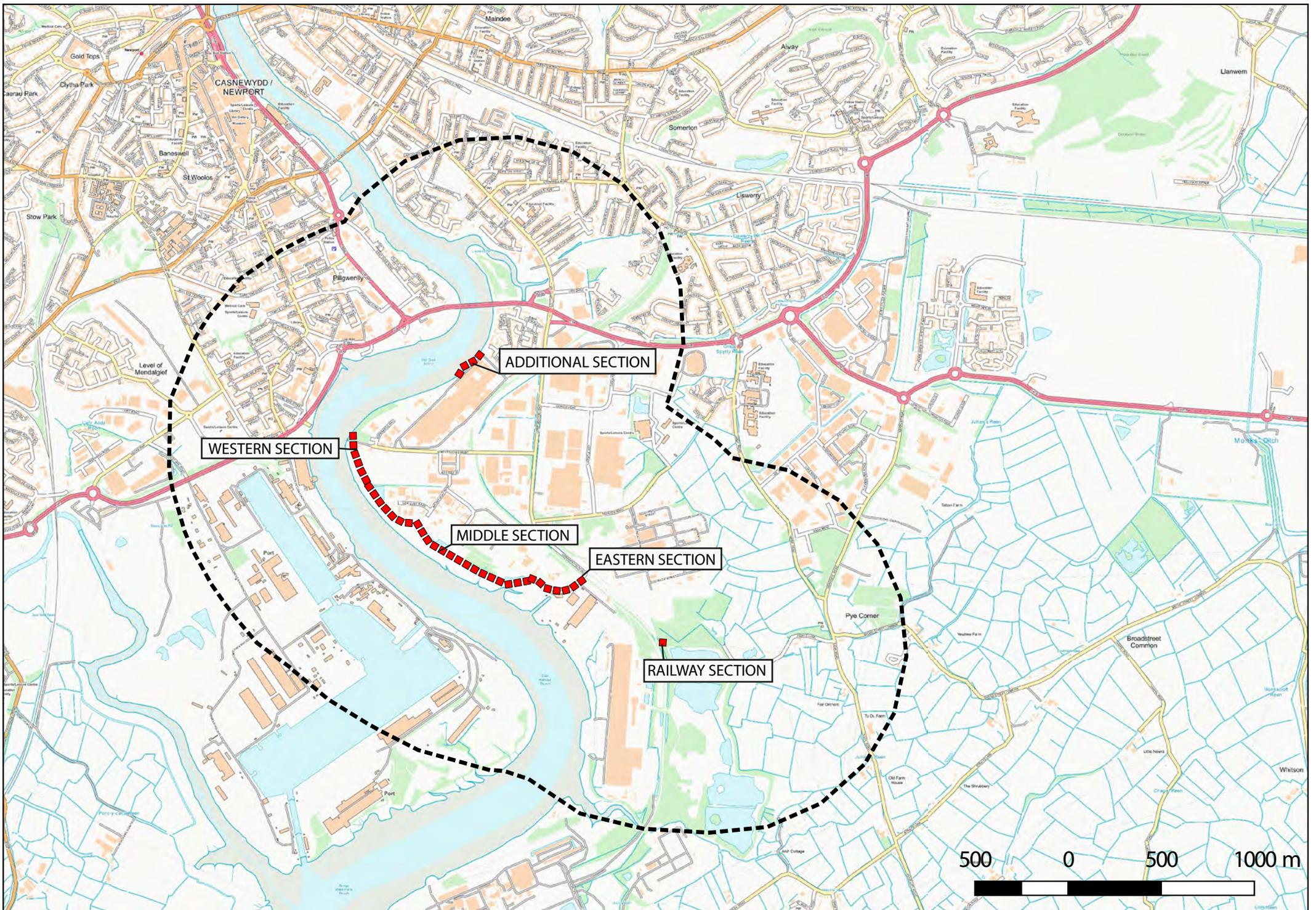


Figure 1. Proposed development area within 1km applied search area.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:

Archaeology Wales

Stephenson Street (Newport)

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
James Evans BA (Hons), PgDip, PCIfA

Report No. 1787

Archaeology Wales

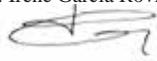
Stephenson Street (Newport)

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Natural Resources Wales

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:

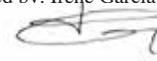


Position: Project Manager

Date: 26.04.2019

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:



Position: Project Manager

Date: 26.04.2019

By

James Evans BA (Hons), PgDip PCIfa

Report No. 1787

April 2019

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Appendix 2	Context inventory
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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on the east bank of the river Usk, at Corporation Road, Newport, Gwent. The works are centred approximately at NGR ST 33296 85279. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks.

The intrusive groundworks were associated with the ground investigation (GI) trial-pitting as a part of the Stephenson Street Flood Risk Management Project. The proposed location of the individual trial pits can be found in Appendix 1. However, some of the trial pits were located in different positions due to obstacles and unforeseen services identified whilst on site. The exact location of the trial pits can be seen in Figure 1.

The excavations revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i waith a wnaed gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar ochr ddwyreiniol yr afon Wysg, ar Heol Corporation, Casnewydd, Gwent. Mae'r gwaith wedi'i leoli yn oddeutu NGR ST 33296 85279. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys manylion canlyniadau briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd i sicrhau cadwraeth ar gofnod o unrhyw weddillion archeolegol a ganfuwyd yn ystod y gwaith tir.

Roedd y gwaith tir ymwthiol yn gysylltiedig â phyllau prawf yr astudiaeth tir fel rhan o'r Prosiect Rheoli Risg Llifogydd ar Stryd Stephenson. Gellir canfod lleoliad arfaethedig y pyllau prawf unigol yn Atodiad 1. Fodd bynnag, roedd rhai o'r pyllau prawf wedi'u lleoli mewn gwahanol safleoedd oherwydd rhwystrau a gwasanaethau annisgwyl a welwyd ar y safle. Gellir gweld union lleoliad y pyllau prawf yn Ffigur 1.

Ni wnaeth y gwaith cloddio ddatgelu unrhyw nodweddion neu arteffactau archeolegol. Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol (2014) fel y'u pennwyd gan Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (SSA).

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

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. The proposed location and the exact location of the trial pits can be found in Appendix 1 and Figure 1 respectively.

The requirements for the archaeological mitigation were agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust APM (GGAT-APM) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Newport City Council. GGAT-APM recommended that a watching brief of the development area was undertaken during groundworks to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

Consequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager - MCIfA) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by GGAT-APM. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

The watching brief was conducted in two phases. The first phase of the watching brief, which monitored the excavation of eight GI trial pits around Corporation Road, took place between the 20th to 22nd March 2019. The second phase of the watching brief, which monitored the drilling of three dynamic probe boreholes, and the hand excavation of one GI trial pit around the 'railway site', took place on 9th March 2019. Both phases were supervised by James Evans (PCIfA). The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager - MCIfA).

Topography and Geology

The site is located on the east bank of the River Usk around Corporation Road, Newport. The trial pitting will take place in two locations, one referred to as Corporation Road Site and the other, the Railway Site (Figure 1).

The Site was defined as a floodplain and bounded to the west and south by the River Usk and to the north and east by industrial areas. Vehicular access to the site was gained from the east, through Stephenson Street.

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).

2. Methodology

The groundworks of Phase 1 (Figure 1) comprised of the excavation of eight trial pits at the site of Corporation Road. These trial pits were dug using a 16-tonne excavator with a toothless bucket, and a hydraulic pecker was also used to break through concrete deposits within some

Trial Pits (Plate 1). The trial pits were also given predefined numbers, and they were as follows:

- Trial Pit 008 measured 2m in length, 0.9m in width and 3m in depth.
- Trial Pit 006 measured 1.72m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.4m in depth.
- Trial Pit 007 measured 3.8m in length, 0.9m in width and 3.5m in depth.
- Trial Pit 013 measured 3.25m in length, 0.9m in width and 3.1m in depth.
- Trial Pit 012 measured 3.1m in length, 1.45m in width and 2m in depth.
- Trial Pit 011 measured 3.2m in length, 0.9m in width and 4m in depth.
- Trial Pit 010 measured 3.1m in length, 1.8m in width and 4m in depth.
- Trial Pit 009 measured 3.1m in length, 0.9m in width and 2.3m in depth.

The groundworks of Phase 2 (Figure 1) comprised of the drilling of three dynamic probes and one hand dug trial pit at the 'railway site' (Plate 2). Due to access issues at this site a small tracked drilling rig (Plate 3) had to be used for TP014, TP015, TP016. TP017 had to be dug by hand. The results from the dynamic probe were recorded by Dynamic Sampling UK Ltd, and can be seen in Figure 2. The Phase 2 trial pits were also given predefined numbers, and they were as follows:

- Trial Pit 014 (dynamic probe), measured a depth of 12m.
- Trial Pit 015 (dynamic probe), measured a depth of 12m.
- Trial Pit 016 (dynamic probe), measured a depth of 10m.
- Trial Pit 017 (hand dug), measured 0.22m in length, 0.13m in width and 0.4m in depth.

All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 16MP digital camera. All of the work was undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching* brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The ground investigation area does not lie in close proximity to any Scheduled Monument. There is a prominent Grade I Listed Building located at the northern extent of the ground investigation area. This is the Transporter Bridge (LB17414, LB17415 and LB3076). The bridge was built in 1906 to allow high-masted ships passage to Newport's wharves. This along with the Tees Transporter Bridge are the only two functioning transporter bridges in the UK, and is considered the finer of the two. Also, there are only a few surviving examples of this style of bridge in the world.

Little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual finds spots. The Roman period is dominated by the *Isca Augusta* legionary fortress at Caerleon located 4.8km to the north of Newport. There have been some Roman finds discovered in Newport, however, no structural evidence has been noted to date.

Newport boasts some impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area developed as a port. In 2002 the well-preserved remains of a large medieval ship (02339g/307059) were discovered. The ship has been provisionally dated by dendrochronology to 1465-1466. It was discovered 115m to the south of Town Pill some

1.8km upstream of the ground investigation area (Howell and Dunning 2004). Newport's importance as a maritime trading centre continued into the post-medieval period.

3. Watching Brief Results

TP008

The basal deposit revealed during groundworks was deposit (004). This deposit was characterised as a firm, blue grey clay, and was identified as an alluvial deposit. Its thickness was 1.7m and was encountered at 1.3m below surface level and continued to 3m (limit of excavation). Directly overlaying (004) was (003). (003) was characterised as a loose, mid-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. (003) was 0.85m thick and was encountered between 0.45m to 1.3m below surface level. This appeared to be consistent with a natural riverbed material and could be part of the riverbed of the nearby River Usk. (002) overlaid (003), and was described as a soft, mid-brown silty clay, with infrequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones (Plate 4). (002) had a thickness of 0.2m and was uncovered at 0.25m to 0.45m below surface level. The uppermost deposit of this trial pit was (001), and this was recorded as a very compact deposit of concrete and had a depth of 0.25m. The concrete extended to cover the entire area where TP008 was located and appears to have been related to the industrial activity in the vicinity. No archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

TP006

TP006 was located on top of the embankment (see Figure 1) and had a section of the Welsh Coastal Path running along the top of it. The embankment was on average 1.2m above the road surface. The basal deposit was a very compact layer of concrete (007) which was only 0.4m from surface level. This deposit appears to have been used as part of the construction process of the embankment. Overlying (007) was (006). This was described as a loose, red brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones and had a depth of 0.22m. This deposit again appears to be related to the construction of the embankment (Plate 5). Directly overlying (006) was (005). This was characterised as a soft, light/mid brown silty loam and appeared to be the topsoil and was covered with turf. The topsoil had a depth of 0.18m. No archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

TP007

The basal deposit was a firm, blue grey clay and was identified as the alluvial deposit (011). The alluvium deposit had a depth of 2.1m and was encountered at 1.4m to 3.5m (limit of excavation). Directly overlaying this was (010) and this was characterised as a loose black/dark brown sandy gravel, with frequent inclusions of rubbish. It had a depth of 0.7m and was encountered at 0.7m to 1.4m below surface level. The rubbish included a substantial number of plastic bottles. There were some blue poison bottles found, and for this reason no examples of the bottles were recovered due to potential contamination. The bottles suggest a potential date of the mid to late 20th century. Overlying this deposit was (009) which had a depth of 0.46m and was found at 0.24m to 0.7m below surface level. This deposit was recorded as being a loose black/dark brown ash with frequent inclusions of building bricks. The ash could be the waste material of a former railway track in operation in the area connected to the heavy industry in the Newport dockland area. The inclusions of building bricks could be the result building debris. It is possible that the ash and building debris could have been used to seal the rubbish found within (010). The top deposit was a compact concrete deposit (008),

with metal rebar throughout the deposit, and had a depth of 0.24m. No archaeological features or artefacts of significance were discovered (Plate 6).

TP013

The basal deposit was a firm, blue grey clay and was identified as the alluvial deposit (014). The alluvium deposit was encountered at 0.5m to 3.1m (limit of excavation) below surface level. Directly overlaying this was (013), and this was characterised as a loose red orange sandy silt, with inclusions of brick and building debris. (013) had a depth of 0.25m and was encountered at 0.25m to 0.5m below surface level. It appears that this area of land was built up using the demolition of rubble of building to create what is now an industrial storage yard (Plate 7). The top deposit of this trial pit was compact concrete deposit (012) with metal rebar throughout the deposit. This concrete deposit is the surface material of the storage yard and had a depth of 0.25m.

TP012

The stratigraphy of this trial pit is very similar to that of TP013 and is located in close proximity to it (see Figure 1). (017) was the basal deposit of alluvial clay, found at 0.55m to 2m below surface level (1.45m in depth). This was overlaid by (016) a deposit of building debris, found at 0.27m to 0.55m below surface level (0.28m in depth). This was sealed by (015) a 0.27m deposit of concrete.

TP011

The basal deposit (020) was recorded as the clay alluvial deposit. It was encountered at 1.7m to 4m below surface level (2.3m in depth). This was overlaid by (019) a soft dark brown/black ash with infrequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones. (019) was encountered at 0.35m to 1.7m below surface level (1.35m in depth). Within this deposit there was inclusions of relatively modern rubbish (Plate 8), for example, plastic, etc. This was sealed with (018) a soft, red brown, silty sand with infrequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones. It had a depth of 0.35m. This deposit covers the entire area where TP011, TP010 and TP009 were located (see Figure 1).

TP010

The stratigraphy of this trial pit is identical to that of TP011. (023) was the basal deposit of alluvium clay and was found at 1m to 4m below surface level (3m in depth). This was overlaid by (022) a soft ash deposit, found between 0.38m to 1m below ground level (0.62m in depth). This was sealed by (021) a soft reddish brown, silty sand which had a depth of 0.38m.

TP009

Again, the stratigraphy of this trial pit is identical to that of TP011 and TP010. (026) was the basal deposit of alluvial clay and was found at 1m to 2.4m below surface level (1.4m in depth). This was overlaid by (025) a soft ash deposit, found between 0.35m to 1m (0.65m in depth). This was then sealed by (024) a soft red brown, silty sand which had a depth of 0.35m.

TP014, TP015 & TP016

These trial pits were drilled by the dynamic probe. See Figure 2 for more details.

TP017

The basal deposit (027) was the only deposit encountered during the hand excavation of this trial pit (Plate 9). It was located on the slope of what appears to be a natural banking, and the deposit certainly indicates this. (027) was recorded as being a compact, light grey brown, clay

deposit similar to the alluvium deposit found within other trial pits dug during the watching brief. It measured 0.31m in depth. Above (027) was very thin covering of vegetation. It appears that this location has not encountered any previous human activity.

4. Finds

No finds were recovered from the watching brief, and no archaeological features were recorded.

5. Conclusion

No archaeological features or finds were revealed during the watching brief. It can therefore be concluded that the work did not negatively impact the archaeological resource of the area.

6. Bibliography

CIfA (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standards and guidance for archaeological watching brief.

Websites

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Appendix 1 - Proposed location of trial pits

Trial Hole Number	Eastings	Northings	Scheduled Depth (m)
Corporation Road Site			
TP006	332894	185428	3.0
TP007	332941	185413	3.0
TP008	332990	185358	4.0
TP009	332978	185388	4.0
TP010	333033	185374	3.0
TP011	333100	185413	4.0
TP012	333150	185402	3.0

TP013	333141	185428	3.0
Railway Site			
TP014	333563	185059	1.2
TP015	333584	185057	1.2
TP016	333610	185058	1.2

Appendix 2 – Context Inventory

N°	Type	Description	Relationship	Trial Pit N°
001	Deposit	Concrete deposit	Above (002)	TP008
002	Deposit	Soft brown silty clay	Below (001)	TP008
003	Deposit	Riverbed material	Below (002)	TP008
004	Deposit	Bluish grey clay - alluvium	Below (003)	TP008
005	Deposit	Topsoil	Above (006)	TP006
006	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy silt	Below (005)	TP006
007	Deposit	Concrete	Below (006)	TP006
008	Deposit	Concrete road deposit	Above (009)	TP007
009	Deposit	Black ashy sandy silt	Below (008)	TP007
010	Deposit	Brick and building rubble	Below (009)	TP007
011	Deposit	Bluish grey clay - alluvium	Below (010)	TP007
012	Deposit	Concrete	Above (013)	TP013
013	Deposit	Brick and building rubble	Below (012)	TP013
014	Deposit	Bluish grey clay - alluvium	Below (013)	TP013
015	Deposit	Concrete	Above (016)	TP012
016	Deposit	Reddish brown silty sand	Below (015)	TP012
017	Deposit	Bluish grey clay – alluvium	Below (016)	TP012
018	Deposit	Reddish brown silty sand	Above (019)	TP011
019	Deposit	Dark brown/black ash deposit	Below (018)	TP011
020	Deposit	Bluish grey clay – alluvium	Below (019)	TP011
021	Deposit	Reddish brown silty sand	Above (022)	TP010
022	Deposit	Dark brown/black ash deposit	Below (021)	TP010
023	Deposit	Bluish grey clay – alluvium	Below (022)	TP010
024	Deposit	Reddish brown silty sand	Above (025)	TP009
025	Deposit	Dark brown/black ash deposit	Below (024)	TP009
026	Deposit	Bluish grey clay – alluvium	Below (025)	TP009
027	Deposit	Light greyish brown – alluvium	N/A	TP017



Figure 1. Location of trial pits.

DYNAMIC SAMPLING UK LTD

DYNAMIC PROBE RECORD

Project: **A112258**
LIBERTY STEEL NEWPORT

Client: **WYG**

Probehole no. **16**

Date: **9.4.19**

DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading
0.0 - 0.1	1		3.0 - 3.1	0		6.0 - 6.1	1		9.0 - 9.1	1		12.0 - 12.1		
0.1 - 0.2	1		3.1 - 3.2	0		6.1 - 6.2	1		9.1 - 9.2	1		12.1 - 12.2		
0.2 - 0.3	1		3.2 - 3.3	0		6.2 - 6.3	1		9.2 - 9.3	0		12.2 - 12.3		
0.3 - 0.4	1		3.3 - 3.4	0		6.3 - 6.4	1		9.3 - 9.4	0		12.3 - 12.4		
0.4 - 0.5	1		3.4 - 3.5	0		6.4 - 6.5	1		9.4 - 9.5	0		12.4 - 12.5		
0.5 - 0.6	1		3.5 - 3.6	1		6.5 - 6.6	1		9.5 - 9.6	1		12.5 - 12.6		
0.6 - 0.7	1		3.6 - 3.7	1		6.6 - 6.7	0		9.6 - 9.7	1		12.6 - 12.7		
0.7 - 0.8	0		3.7 - 3.8	1		6.7 - 6.8	0		9.7 - 9.8	1		12.7 - 12.8		
0.8 - 0.9	0		3.8 - 3.9	1		6.8 - 6.9	1		9.8 - 9.9	1		12.8 - 12.9		
0.9 - 1.0	0		3.9 - 4.0	1		6.9 - 7.0	1		9.9 - 10.0	1		12.9 - 13.0		
1.0 - 1.1	0		4.0 - 4.1	1		7.0 - 7.1	1		10.0 - 10.1			13.0 - 13.1		
1.1 - 1.2	0		4.1 - 4.2	1		7.1 - 7.2	0		10.1 - 10.2			13.1 - 13.2		
1.2 - 1.3	1		4.2 - 4.3	1		7.2 - 7.3	0		10.2 - 10.3			13.2 - 13.3		
1.3 - 1.4	1		4.3 - 4.4	1		7.3 - 7.4	0		10.3 - 10.4			13.3 - 13.4		
1.4 - 1.5	1		4.4 - 4.5	0		7.4 - 7.5	0		10.4 - 10.5			13.4 - 13.5		
1.5 - 1.6	1		4.5 - 4.6	0		7.5 - 7.6	1		10.5 - 10.6			13.5 - 13.6		
1.6 - 1.7	1		4.6 - 4.7	0		7.6 - 7.7	1		10.6 - 10.7			13.6 - 13.7		
1.7 - 1.8	0		4.7 - 4.8	0		7.7 - 7.8	1		10.7 - 10.8			13.7 - 13.8		
1.8 - 1.9	0		4.8 - 4.9	0		7.8 - 7.9	1		10.8 - 10.9			13.8 - 13.9		
1.9 - 2.0	0		4.9 - 5.0	1		7.9 - 8.0	1		10.9 - 11.0			13.9 - 14.0		
2.0 - 2.1	0		5.0 - 5.1	0		8.0 - 8.1	0		11.0 - 11.1			14.0 - 14.1		
2.1 - 2.2	0		5.1 - 5.2	0		8.1 - 8.2	0		11.1 - 11.2			14.1 - 14.2		
2.2 - 2.3	0		5.2 - 5.3	0		8.2 - 8.3	1		11.2 - 11.3			14.2 - 14.3		
2.3 - 2.4	1		5.3 - 5.4	0		8.3 - 8.4	0		11.3 - 11.4			14.3 - 14.4		
2.4 - 2.5	1		5.4 - 5.5	0		8.4 - 8.5	0		11.4 - 11.5			14.4 - 14.5		
2.5 - 2.6	1		5.5 - 5.6	0		8.5 - 8.6	0		11.5 - 11.6			14.5 - 14.6		
2.6 - 2.7	1		5.6 - 5.7	0		8.6 - 8.7	0		11.6 - 11.7			14.6 - 14.7		
2.7 - 2.8	1		5.7 - 5.8	0		8.7 - 8.8	0		11.7 - 11.8			14.7 - 14.8		
2.8 - 2.9	0		5.8 - 5.9	0		8.8 - 8.9	0		11.8 - 11.9			14.8 - 14.9		
2.9 - 3.0	0		5.9 - 6.0	0		8.9 - 9.0	0		11.9 - 12.0			14.9 - 15.0		

Probing				Progress		Groundwater		
Depth	DIA	Technique	Crew	Date	Depth Cased	Depth Struck	Depth on Completion	Remarks on Groundwater
Remarks								
Logged by MONIC								
Note: All liner dimensions are in metres								

DYNAMIC SAMPLING UK LTD

DYNAMIC PROBE RECORD

Project: *LIBERTY STEEL - NEWPORT*
AW 2259
 Client: *WYG*

Probehole no. *14*

Date: *9.4.19*

DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading	DEPTH (m)	BLOW COUNT	Torque Reading
0.0 - 0.1	<i>1</i>		3.0 - 3.1	<i>1</i>		6.0 - 6.1	<i>1</i>		9.0 - 9.1	<i>1</i>		12.0 - 12.1		
0.1 - 0.2	<i>1</i>		3.1 - 3.2	<i>1</i>		6.1 - 6.2	<i>2</i>		9.1 - 9.2	<i>2</i>		12.1 - 12.2		
0.2 - 0.3	<i>1</i>		3.2 - 3.3	<i>1</i>		6.2 - 6.3	<i>2</i>		9.2 - 9.3	<i>3</i>		12.2 - 12.3		
0.3 - 0.4	<i>1</i>		3.3 - 3.4	<i>0</i>		6.3 - 6.4	<i>3</i>		9.3 - 9.4	<i>2</i>		12.3 - 12.4		
0.4 - 0.5	<i>3</i>		3.4 - 3.5	<i>0</i>		6.4 - 6.5	<i>1</i>		9.4 - 9.5	<i>2</i>		12.4 - 12.5		
0.5 - 0.6	<i>2</i>		3.5 - 3.6	<i>0</i>		6.5 - 6.6	<i>1</i>		9.5 - 9.6	<i>3</i>		12.5 - 12.6		
0.6 - 0.7	<i>2</i>		3.6 - 3.7	<i>0</i>		6.6 - 6.7	<i>1</i>		9.6 - 9.7	<i>3</i>		12.6 - 12.7		
0.7 - 0.8	<i>2</i>		3.7 - 3.8	<i>0</i>		6.7 - 6.8	<i>6</i>		9.7 - 9.8	<i>4</i>		12.7 - 12.8		
0.8 - 0.9	<i>2</i>		3.8 - 3.9	<i>0</i>		6.8 - 6.9	<i>6</i>		9.8 - 9.9	<i>4</i>		12.8 - 12.9		
0.9 - 1.0	<i>1</i>		3.9 - 4.0	<i>0</i>		6.9 - 7.0	<i>0</i>		9.9 - 10.0	<i>4</i>		12.9 - 13.0		
1.0 - 1.1	<i>6</i>		4.0 - 4.1	<i>0</i>		7.0 - 7.1	<i>1</i>		10.0 - 10.1	<i>5</i>		13.0 - 13.1		
1.1 - 1.2	<i>0</i>		4.1 - 4.2	<i>0</i>		7.1 - 7.2	<i>1</i>		10.1 - 10.2	<i>5</i>		13.1 - 13.2		
1.2 - 1.3	<i>6</i>		4.2 - 4.3	<i>6</i>		7.2 - 7.3	<i>2</i>		10.2 - 10.3	<i>1</i>		13.2 - 13.3		
1.3 - 1.4	<i>0</i>		4.3 - 4.4	<i>0</i>		7.3 - 7.4	<i>2</i>		10.3 - 10.4	<i>2</i>		13.3 - 13.4		
1.4 - 1.5	<i>0</i>		4.4 - 4.5	<i>1</i>		7.4 - 7.5	<i>2</i>		10.4 - 10.5	<i>2</i>		13.4 - 13.5		
1.5 - 1.6	<i>0</i>		4.5 - 4.6	<i>1</i>		7.5 - 7.6	<i>3</i>		10.5 - 10.6	<i>2</i>		13.5 - 13.6		
1.6 - 1.7	<i>6</i>		4.6 - 4.7	<i>6</i>		7.6 - 7.7	<i>3</i>		10.6 - 10.7	<i>3</i>		13.6 - 13.7		
1.7 - 1.8	<i>6</i>		4.7 - 4.8	<i>0</i>		7.7 - 7.8	<i>2</i>		10.7 - 10.8	<i>3</i>		13.7 - 13.8		
1.8 - 1.9	<i>1</i>		4.8 - 4.9	<i>0</i>		7.8 - 7.9	<i>2</i>		10.8 - 10.9	<i>3</i>		13.8 - 13.9		
1.9 - 2.0	<i>1</i>		4.9 - 5.0	<i>0</i>		7.9 - 8.0	<i>2</i>		10.9 - 11.0	<i>6</i>		13.9 - 14.0		
2.0 - 2.1	<i>1</i>		5.0 - 5.1	<i>0</i>		8.0 - 8.1	<i>2</i>		11.0 - 11.1	<i>5</i>		14.0 - 14.1		
2.1 - 2.2	<i>1</i>		5.1 - 5.2	<i>0</i>		8.1 - 8.2	<i>1</i>		11.1 - 11.2	<i>5</i>		14.1 - 14.2		
2.2 - 2.3	<i>0</i>		5.2 - 5.3	<i>0</i>		8.2 - 8.3	<i>2</i>		11.2 - 11.3	<i>6</i>		14.2 - 14.3		
2.3 - 2.4	<i>0</i>		5.3 - 5.4	<i>1</i>		8.3 - 8.4	<i>1</i>		11.3 - 11.4	<i>6</i>		14.3 - 14.4		
2.4 - 2.5	<i>6</i>		5.4 - 5.5	<i>1</i>		8.4 - 8.5	<i>0</i>		11.4 - 11.5	<i>7</i>		14.4 - 14.5		
2.5 - 2.6	<i>6</i>		5.5 - 5.6	<i>1</i>		8.5 - 8.6	<i>0</i>		11.5 - 11.6	<i>8</i>		14.5 - 14.6		
2.6 - 2.7	<i>6</i>		5.6 - 5.7	<i>1</i>		8.6 - 8.7	<i>0</i>		11.6 - 11.7	<i>6</i>		14.6 - 14.7		
2.7 - 2.8	<i>0</i>		5.7 - 5.8	<i>0</i>		8.7 - 8.8	<i>0</i>		11.7 - 11.8	<i>6</i>		14.7 - 14.8		
2.8 - 2.9	<i>0</i>		5.8 - 5.9	<i>0</i>		8.8 - 8.9	<i>0</i>		11.8 - 11.9	<i>7</i>		14.8 - 14.9		
2.9 - 3.0	<i>0</i>		5.9 - 6.0	<i>0</i>		8.9 - 9.0	<i>0</i>		11.9 - 12.0	<i>7</i>		14.9 - 15.0		

Probing			Progress			Groundwater		
Depth	DIA	Technique	Crew	Date	Depth Cased	Depth Struck	Depth on Completion	Remarks on Groundwater
Remarks								
Logged by <i>Mantle</i>								
Note: All liner dimensions are in metres								



Plate 1 Working shot of 16-tonne excavator and hydraulic pecker. South facing.



Plate 2 Location of 'railway site'. North facing.



Plate 3 Working shot of dynamic probe drilling taking place. South facing.



Plate 4 East facing section of TP008.



Plate 5 Extent of excavation TP006. West facing.



Plate 6 North facing section of TP007. 2m scale.



Plate 7 West facing section of TP013. 2m scale.



Plate 8 South facing section of TP011.



Plate 9 Extent of excavation TP017. North-west facing.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

WATCHING BRIEF

During

GROUND INVESTIGATION WORKS

For the

STEPHENSON STREET FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Prepared for:
Natural Resources Wales

Project No: 2705

March 2019



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Figure 1. Location of Trial Pits

Figure 2. Location of Trial Pits at Corporation Road Site

Figure 3. Location of Trial Pits at Railway Site

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief which will be 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 exact proposed location of the individual trial pits can be found in Section 2 below but works are centred approximately at NGR ST 33296 85279 on the east bank of the River Usk at Corporation Road, Newport.

The objective of the watching brief is to safeguard the known and potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the development scheme

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken in association with associated with the ground investigation (GI) test-pitting as a part of the Stephenson Street Flood Risk Management Project on the east bank of the River Usk at Corporation Road, Newport.

This WSI has been prepared by Charley James-Martin, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW).

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with GGAT-APM in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Newport City Council. GGAT-APM has recommended that a watching brief of the development area is undertaken during intrusive ground works, to mitigate the impact of the proposed test-pitting on the archaeological resource.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The site is located on the east bank of the River Usk around Corporation Road, Newport. The trial pitting will take place in two locations, one referred to as Corporation Road Site and the other, the Railway Site (Figure 1-3). The trial pits at the Corporation Road Site are expected to be excavated by machine and due to access issues the Railway Site pits will be hand excavated.

Proposed location of the trial pits

Trial Hole Number	Eastings	Northings	Scheduled Depth (m)
Corporation Road Site			
TP006	332894	185428	3.0
TP007	332941	185413	3.0
TP008	332990	185358	4.0
TP009	332978	185388	4.0
TP010	333033	185374	3.0
TP011	333100	185413	4.0
TP012	333150	185402	3.0
TP013	333141	185428	3.0
Railway Site			
TP014	333563	185059	1.2
TP015	333584	185057	1.2
TP016	333610	185058	1.2

The Site comprised of floodplain and bounded to the west and south by the River Usk and to the north and east by industrial areas. Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, through Stephenson Street.

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. Archaeological background

The development area does not lie in close proximity to any Scheduled Monument. A prominent Grade I Listed Building is located at the northern extent of the ground investigation area. This is the site of the Transporter Bridge (LB17414, LB17415 and LB3076). The bridge was built in 1906 to allow high masted ships passage to Newport's wharves. This bridge is the finer of two functioning transporter bridges in the UK and indeed only a few examples survive in the world.

Little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual finds spots. The Roman period is dominated by the fort at Caerleon 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. Newport boast impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area develops as a port.

In 2002 the well-preserved remains of a large medieval ship (02339g/307059), provisionally dated by dendrochronology to 1465-1466, were discovered 115m to the south of Town Pill some 1.8km upstream of the ground investigation area (Howell and Dunning 2004). Its importance as a maritime trading centre continues into the post-medieval period.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

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

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed ground investigation. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-APM with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-APM within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence

of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-APM and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

If significant archaeological features are encountered contingency arrangements will be made. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GGAT-APM.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

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

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where

sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with GGAT-APM, and the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Charley James-Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)

IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

GGAT-APM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-APM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2018).

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- A bilingual non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-APM upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth*.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-HER.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

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

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. 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.

10.2. 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)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. 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.

13. Quality Control

13.1. 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.

13.2. 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.

14. 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.

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

English Heritage, 2002. *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.*

English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).*

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Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Archaeology Wales

Stephenson Street (Newport)

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
James Evans BA (Hons), PgDip, PCIfA

Report No. 1927

Archaeology Wales

Stephenson Street (Newport)

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Natural Resources Wales

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:



Position: Project Manager

Date: 20.10.20

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:



Position: Project Manager

Date: 20.10.20

By

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Report No. 1927

October 2020

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Natural Resources Wales (NRW). The work consisted of an archaeological watching brief on the eastern bank of the River Usk, Felnex Industrial Estate, Newport, Gwent, centred on NGR ST 33145 85443. 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 option 2B. The excavations revealed no archaeological features or finds.

All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Update 2020) as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Crynodeb

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i waith a wnaed gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys briff gwylio archeolegol ar gefn ddwyreiniol yr Afon Wysg, Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Felnex, Casnewydd, Gwent, y mae canol y safle wedi'i leoli yn NGR ST 33145 85443. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwylio yn ystod y gwaith tir ymwithiol a oedd yn gysylltiedig â phyllau prawf yr ymchwiliad tir fel rhan o opsiwn 2B Prosiect Rheoli'r Risg o Lifogydd Stryd Stephenson. Ni ddatgelodd y gwaith cloddio unrhyw nodweddion neu ganfyddiadau archeolegol.

Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Briff Gwylio Archeolegol (Diweddariad 2020) fel y'u lluniwyd gan Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr.

1. Introduction

1.1. Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1. *In February 2020, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the eastern bank of the River Usk, Felnex Industrial Estate, Newport, Gwent. The site is centred on NGR ST 33145 85443. 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 option 2B. Proposed location and the exact location of the trial pits can be found in Appendix 1 and Figures 1 – 3 respectively.*
- 1.1.2. *The requirements for the archaeological mitigation were agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust APM (GGAT-APM) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Newport City Council (NCC). GGAT-APM recommended that a watching brief was carried out during ground investigation trial-pitting to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.*
- 1.1.3. *Consequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (Project Manager, AW - MClfA) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by GGAT-APM. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Update 2020).*
- 1.1.4. *The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager - MClfA), and the field work was conducted by Dan Moore (AW).*

1.2. Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1. *The site is located south from the centre of Newport on the eastern bank of the River Usk NGR ST 33145 85443. The proposed development area is characterised as an industrial and commercial area known as the Felnex industrial estate.*
- 1.2.2. *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 2020).*

1.3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1. *A rapid examination of cartographic sources notes that the site has largely been used for agricultural purposes since the 19th century, with a number of reens and ditches present within.*
- 1.3.2. *The Great Western Railway line and embankment appears by 1902 close to the north easternmost boundary of option 2B proposed development, along with the Union Dry Docks Cottages located southeast, and just outside of the boundary of the proposed works.*

- 1.3.3. In the southeast section of the development area were three small structures that appear in 1956 on the aerial photographs located north of the lake, at the southern extremity of site.
- 1.3.4. The wider area has been subjected to study in two DBAs (see Garcia Rovira 2015, 2019). The results noted that this region is not in close proximity to any Scheduled Ancient Monument. A prominent Grade I bridge – the Transporter Bridge (LB17414, LB17415 and LB3076) – is located to the north of the site.
- 1.3.5. Moreover, little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual finds spots. The Roman period is dominated by the fort at Caerleon 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. Newport boast impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area develops as a port.
- 1.3.6. In 2002 the well-preserved remains of a large medieval ship (02339g/307059), provisionally dated by dendrochronology to 1465-1466, were discovered 115m to the south of Town Pill some 1.8km upstream of the ground investigation area (Howell and Dunning 2004). Its importance as a maritime trading centre continues into the postmedieval period.

2. Objectives and Methodology

2.1. Objectives

2.1.1. The objectives of the watching brief were:

- to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that were uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find was made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief were not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

2.2. Methodology

2.2.1. All groundworks were monitored by a qualified watching brief archaeologist.

2.2.2. TP1a, TP1b, TP1c, TP05, TP06, TP07, WS1a and WS1b were excavated by hand. TP02, TP02b, TP03 and TP04 were excavated by machine (5 tonne excavator with 0.3m wide toothless bucket). However, the trial pit locations stated in the WSI were different to the trial pits that were excavated. The updated locations of the trial pits can be found below, and in Figures 1 – 3.

Table 1. Location of Trial Pits

Trial Pit Number	X (Easting)	Y (Northing)
TP02b	332502.4	185642.9

TP1a	332796.8	185699
TP1b	332797.8	185700.3
TP1c	332850.4	185672.6
TP2	333106.2	185464
TP3	333155	185428.9
TP4	333368	185253.8
TP5	333534.5	184176.4
TP6	333549.2	184172.3
TP7	333562.6	184170.7
WS1	333107.1	185449.1
WS1a	333104.4	185460

- 2.2.3. TP1a, TP1b and TP1a were located within Marshalls (Marshalls Plc). TP1a was located at the base of the railway line embankment below TP1b. TP1b was located on the railway line embankment, above TP1a. TP1c was located on the railway line embankment, south east of TP1b.
- 2.2.4. TP02, WS1a, and WS1b were located on land immediately north-east of the railway bridge spanning Corporation Road. TP02 was located on the railway line embankment, approximately 2m from WS1b. WS1a was located approximately 4m south-east of WS1b, and directly below the railway embankment. WS1a was relocated and renamed WS1b. WS1b was located on approximately 4m north-west of WS1a, directly below the railway embankment.
- 2.2.5. TP02b was located on land immediately opposite the entrance to Hanson (Hanson Ready-mixed Concrete) on East Bank Road and was located c. 0.5m north-east of TP02 from Phase 3.
- 2.2.6. TP03 was located on land immediately south of the railway bridge spanning Corporation Road and was located on the railway line embankment in the north-west corner of the site.
- 2.2.7. TP04 was located in a wooded area, north-east of Liberty Steel main entrance, on the railway embankment next to standing water.
- 2.2.8. TP05, TP06, and TP07 were located in a wooded area near the south-east corner of Liberty Steel land, immediately east of the N-S aligned railway line. TP05 was located on the embankment of the railway line, approximately 11m west from TP06. TP06 was located on moderately flat ground between TP05 and TP07 (approximately 11m from each). TP07 was located on an embankment, approximately 11m east of TP06
- 2.2.9. All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 16MP digital camera. All of the work was undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Update 2020) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3. Watching Brief Results

3.1. TP1a (Plate 3)

3.1.1. TP1a measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. It was located on moderately flat ground, at the base of the embankment of the railway line, below TP1b. No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (1004) was made ground and consisted of a compact dark brown very gravelly fine to coarse sand. The gravel was fine to coarse and included frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular fragments of slag. This deposit could possibly be coal dust. The deposit measured in excess of 0.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.6m from surface level. It was overlaid by deposit (1003). Deposit (1003) was made ground and consisted of a compact mid-brown silty sand fine to coarse angular gravel of concrete fragments and slag. It also had moderately frequent of sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured 0.2m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from surface level. Deposit (1003) was overlaid by deposit (1002). Deposit (1002) was the surface level and comprised a compact mid-grey brown silt with a high frequency of bricks. The deposit measured in excess of 0.4m in length, 0.4m in width and was 0.4m in thickness.

3.2. TP1b (Plate 4)

3.2.1. TP1b measured 0.4m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on the railway line embankment, above TP1a. Basal deposit (1001) was a compact mid-brown grey silt with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. A CBM fragment was discovered near the base of the pit. The deposit measured in excess of 0.9m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.3m from surface level. It was overlaid by deposit (1000). Deposit (1000) was the surface level and comprised a compact mid-grey brown silt with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured in excess of 0.4m in length, 0.4m in width and was 0.3m in thickness.

3.3. TP1c (Plates 5)

3.3.1. TP1c measured 0.4m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on the railway line embankment, south east of TP1b. No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (1008) was a compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with rooting activity. The deposit measured in excess of 0.4m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.8m in from surface level. Deposit (1008) was overlaid by deposit (1007). Deposit (1007) was a compact mid-grey brown silt with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and concrete. The deposit measured 0.12m in thickness and was encountered 0.68m from surface level. Deposit (1007) was overlaid by deposit (1006). Deposit (1006) was a compact mid-brown grey gravelly sand. It measured 0.28m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from surface level. Deposit (1006) was overlaid by deposit (1005). Deposit (1005) was the surface level and comprised a compact mid-grey brown gravelly/silty sand with moderately

frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured in excess of 0.4m in length, 0.4m in width and was 0.4m in thickness.

3.4. TP02a (Plate 6)

3.4.1. TP02 measured 1.6m in length, 0.5m in width and 2m in depth. It was located on the railway line embankment, approximately 2m from WS1b. No finds were recorded. All measurements were taken from the highest point of the trench. Basal deposit (2004) was a concrete layer. It measured in excess of 0.3m in thickness and was encountered at 1.7m from surface level. Deposit (2004) was overlaid by deposit (2003). Deposit (2003) was a concrete layer and current ground level (at the bottom of the embankment). It measured 0.3m in thickness and was encountered at 1.4m from surface level. Deposit (2003) was overlaid by deposit (2002). Deposit (2002) was a compact mid to dark brown clayey sand with a very high frequency of chippings 0.01m in diameter. It measured 0.4m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 1m from surface level. Deposit (2002) was overlaid by deposit (2001). Deposit (2001) was a compact mid-grey brown clayey sand. Finds were modern and included plastic and broken brick. The deposit measured 0.5m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.5m from surface level. Deposit (2001) was overlaid by deposit (2000). Deposit (2000) was the surface level and comprised a compact mid-grey clayey sand. Finds were modern and included plastic. The deposit measured in excess of 1.6m in length, 0.5m in width and was 0.5m in thickness.

3.5. TP02b (Plate 7)

3.5.1. TP02b measured 2.2m in length, 0.6m in width and 2.5m in depth. It was located c. 0.5m north-east of TP02 from Phase 3, on flat ground. No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (2010) was a compact blueish grey and dark grey mottled silty clay with infrequent inclusions of organic fragments. This was identified as tidal flat deposits. It measured in excess of 1.8m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.7m from surface level. Deposit (2010) was overlaid by deposit (2009). Deposit (2009) was a compact greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional organic fragments. It was identified as tidal flat deposits. It measured 0.18m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.52m from surface level. Deposit (2009) was overlaid by deposit (2008). Deposit (2008) was made ground and consisted of a compact mid to dark grey black coarse sandy clay. It measured 0.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.42m from surface level. Deposit (2008) was overlaid by deposit (2007). Deposit (2007) was a moderately compact mid-yellow brown sand. It measured 0.2m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.22m from surface level. The deposit was associated with deposit (2005). Deposit (2007) was overlaid by deposit (2006). Deposit (2006) was made ground that consisted of an aggregate with moderately compact mid-red brown very gravelly fine to coarse sand. It measured 0.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.12m from surface level. The deposit was

associated with deposit (2005). Deposit (2006) was overlaid by deposit (2005). Deposit (2005) was concrete layer and surface level. It measured in excess of 2.2m in length, 0.6m in width and was 0.12m in thickness.

3.6. TP03 (Plate 8)

3.6.1. TP03 measured 1.2m in length, 0.7m in width and 1.4m in depth. It was located on the railway line embankment. All measurements were taken from the highest point of the trench. Basal deposit (3004) was a compact mid yellow brown sandy clay. It measured in excess of 0.2m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 1.2m from surface level. Deposit (3004) was overlaid by deposit (3003). Deposit (3003) was a compact mid-grey brown silt with a very high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions that measured between 0.05m x 0.05m x 0.05m and 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.1m. The deposit measured 0.3m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.9m from surface level. Deposit (3003) was overlaid by deposit (3002). Deposit (3002) was a compact mid-yellow brown clayey sand. It measured 0.2m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.7m from surface level. Deposit (3002) was overlaid by deposit (3001). Deposit (3001) was a compact mid to dark brown grey silt with a moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter. It measured 0.25m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.45m from surface level. The deposit contained modern detritus, including a plastic bottle and glass fragments. Deposit (3001) was overlaid by deposit (3000). Deposit (3000) was a compact dark grey brown loam with a very high frequency of rooting activity. It measured in excess of 1.2m in length, 0.7m in width and was 0.45m in thickness. The deposit contained modern detritus, including glass bottle fragments and plastic cellophane type material. Deposit (3000) was cut by [3006]. Cut [3006] was a NW-SE orientated linear cut. The cut was located at the bottom of the embankment immediately next to, and parallel with, the flat concrete surface level. The cut measured in excess of 0.7m in length, was 0.3m in width and 0.45m in depth. The cut contained fill (3005). This comprised a modern grey plastic service pipe 0.1m in diameter within which were two black rubber cables and a thin blue nylon rope. It also included a dark grey brown loam backfill. The pipe was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from surface level.

3.7. TP04b (Plate 9)

3.7.1. TP04 measured 1m in length, 0.4m in width and 1.6m in depth. It was located on the railway embankment, in a wooded area next to standing water. Basal deposit (4003) was a compact mid-grey brown grey sandy clay with a moderately high frequency of rooting activity. It measured in excess of 0.4m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 1.2m from surface level. Deposit (4003) was overlaid by deposit (4002). Deposit (4002) was a compact mid to dark grey brown clayey silt and possible coal dust with a moderately high frequency of rooting activity, sub angular stones (0.2m x 0.15m x 0.1m on average), and broken brick. The deposit

measured 0.5m in thickness and was encountered 0.7m from surface level. Deposit (4002) was overlaid by deposit (4001). Deposit (4001) was a compact mid to dark black brown silt and possible coal dust with moderately high rooting activity, sub angular stones (0.2m x 0.14m x 0.1m on average), and broken brick. A hollow cylinder shaped piece of clear glass was also recorded. The deposit measured 0.6m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.1m from surface level. Deposit (4001) was overlaid by deposit (4000). Deposit (4000) was a compact mid to dark grey brown loam with a moderately high frequency of rooting activity. It measured in excess of 1m in length, 0.4m in width and was 0.1m in thickness.

3.8. TP05 (Plate 10)

3.8.1. TP05 measured 0.3m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on the embankment of the railway line, in a wooded area, approximately 11m west from TP06. Basal deposit (5001) was a compact dark black brown silt and possible coal dust with a high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.01m in diameter. Brick fragments were discovered within the deposit. Deposit (5001) measured in excess of 0.5m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.7m from surface level. Deposit (5001) was overlaid by deposit (5000). Deposit (5000) was a compact dark grey brown loam with moderately frequent stone inclusions and rooting activity. The deposit measured 0.7m in thickness.

3.9. TP06 (Plate 11)

3.9.1. TP06 measured 0.4m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on moderately flat ground, in a wooded area, between TP05 and TP07 (approximately 11m from each). No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (6001) was a compact mid to light brown grey sandy clay. The deposit measured in excess of 1.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.1m from surface level. Deposit (6001) was overlaid by deposit (6000). Deposit (6000) was a compact dark grey brown loam with rooting activity. The deposit measured 0.1m in thickness.

3.10. TP07 (Plate 12)

3.10.1. TP07 measured 0.4m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on an embankment, in a wooded area, approximately 11m east of TP06. No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (7003) was a compact mid to light grey brown sandy clay with moderately low rooting activity. The deposit measured in excess of 0.8m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m from surface level. Deposit (7003) was overlaid by deposit (7002). Deposit (7002) was a compact mid to dark grey brown silt with a low frequency of light cream coloured sub angular stone inclusions that measured (on average) 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.05m. The deposit measured 0.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.3m from surface level. Deposit (7002) was overlaid by deposit (7001). Deposit (7001) was a compact mid to light grey brown clayey silt with moderately high frequency of rooting activity. The deposit measured 0.2m in thickness and was encountered at

a depth of 0.1m from surface level. Deposit (7001) was overlaid by deposit (7000). Deposit (7000) was a dark grey brown loam with moderately high rooting activity. The deposit was 0.1m in thickness.

3.11. WS1a (Plate 1)

3.11.1. WS1a measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. It was located on moderately flat ground approximately 4m south-east of WS1b, and directly below the railway embankment. No finds were recorded. Basal deposit (8002) was a concrete layer. It measured in excess of 0.01m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.7m from surface level. Deposit (8002) was overlaid by deposit (8001). Deposit (8001) was a compact mid-brown grey gravelly silt with a moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured 0.54m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.16m from surface level. Deposit (8001) was overlaid by deposit (8000). Deposit (8000) was a compact mid-grey brown sandy silt with a high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.01m in diameter. The deposit measured 0.16m in thickness.

3.12. WS1b (Plate 2)

3.12.1. WS1b measured 0.4m in diameter and 1.2m in depth. It was located on moderately flat ground approximately 4m north-west of WS1a, and directly below the railway embankment. Basal deposit (8008) was a compact mid-grey brown silt. It measured in excess of 0.08m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 1.12m from surface level. Deposit (8008) was overlaid by deposit (8007). Deposit (8007) was a compact mid brown grey silt with a very high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions. Brick fragments were discovered within the deposit. The deposit measured 0.52m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.6m from surface level. Deposit (8007) was overlaid by deposit (8006). Deposit (8006) was a compact mid-brown black silt and possible coal dust. The deposit measured 0.1m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.5m from surface level. Deposit (8006) was overlaid by deposit (8005). Deposit (8005) was a concrete layer with an embedded scrap of folded thin metal. The deposit measured 0.16m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.34m from surface level. Deposit (8005) was overlaid by deposit (8004). Deposit (8004) was a compact mid grey brown clayey silt. It measured 0.14m in thickness and was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from surface level. Deposit (8004) was overlaid by deposit (8003). Deposit (8003) was a compact mid-brown grey sandy silt with a high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.01m in diameter. The deposit measured 0.2m in thickness.

4. Finds

4.1.1. No finds were recovered from the watching brief, and no archaeological features were recorded.

5. Conclusion

5.1.1. No archaeological features or finds were revealed during the watching brief. It can therefore be concluded that the work did not negatively impact the archaeological resource of the area.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 1 – Proposed numbers and location of trial pits

<i>Trial Hole Number</i>	<i>Eastings</i>	<i>Northings</i>	<i>Scheduled Depth (m)</i>
<i>CPT01</i>	<i>332440</i>	<i>185684</i>	<i>20.0</i>
<i>CPT02</i>	<i>332469</i>	<i>185711</i>	<i>20.0</i>
<i>CPT03</i>	<i>332440</i>	<i>185607</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<i>CPT04</i>	<i>332565</i>	<i>185589</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<i>CPT05</i>	<i>332701</i>	<i>185650</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<i>TP01</i>	<i>332415</i>	<i>185576</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP02</i>	<i>332502</i>	<i>185636</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP03</i>	<i>332615</i>	<i>185564</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP04</i>	<i>332667</i>	<i>185601</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP05</i>	<i>332717</i>	<i>185667</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP06</i>	<i>332748</i>	<i>185719</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP07</i>	<i>332560</i>	<i>185535</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP08</i>	<i>332655</i>	<i>185517</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP09</i>	<i>332703</i>	<i>185464</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>TP10</i>	<i>332796</i>	<i>185460</i>	<i>3.0</i>

Appendix 2 – Context Inventory

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Tr. No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
<i>1002</i>	<i>TP1a</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Compact mid grey brown silt with a very high frequency of broken brick</i>	<i>>0.4m diameter 0.4m thick</i>	<i>Above (1002)</i>
<i>1003</i>	<i>TP1a</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Compact mid brown grey silt</i>	<i>>0.4m diameter 0.2m thick</i>	<i>Below (1002); Above (1003)</i>
<i>1004</i>	<i>TP1a</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Compact mid brown grey silt</i>	<i>>0.4 diameter >0.1m thick</i>	<i>Below (1003)</i>
<i>1000</i>	<i>TP1b</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Compact mid grey brown silt</i>	<i>>0.4m diameter 0.3m thick</i>	<i>Above (1001)</i>

1001	TP1b	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey silt with CBM	>0.4m diameter >0.9m thick	Below (1000)
1005	TP1c	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown gravelly silt	>0.4m diameter 0.4m thick	Above (1006)
1006	TP1c	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey gravelly sand	>0.4m diameter 0.28m thick	Below (1005); Above (1007)
1007	TP1c	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown silt	>0.4m diameter 0.12m thick	Below (1006); Above (1008)
1008	TP1c	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	>0.4m diameter >0.4m thick	Below (1007)
2000	TP02	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey clayey sand	>0.5m diameter >0.5m thick	Above (2001)
2001	TP02	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown clayey sand	>0.5m diameter >0.5m thick	Below (2000) Above (2002)
2002	TP02	Deposit	Compact dark brown grey clayey sand	>0.5m diameter >0.4m thick	Below (2001) Above (2003)
2003	TP02	Deposit	Concrete - modern ground level at base of embankment	>0.5m diameter >0.3m thick	Below (2002) Above (2004)
2004	TP02	Deposit	Concrete - second layer	>0.5m diameter >0.3m thick	Below (2003)

2005	TP02b	Deposit	Concrete	>0.6m diameter >0.12m thick	Above (2006)
2006	TP02b	Deposit	Compact mid red brown sand (aggregate)	>0.6m diameter >0.10m thick	Below (2005) Above (2007)
2007	TP02b	Deposit	Friable mid yellow brown sand	>0.6m diameter >0.10m thick	Below (2006) Above (2008)
2008	TP02b	Deposit	Compact dark grey black sandy clay	>0.6m diameter >0.10m thick	Below (2007) Above (2009)
2009	TP02b	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey sandy clay	>0.6m diameter >0.18m thick	Below (2008) Above (2010)
2010	TP02b	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay	>0.6m diameter >1.5m thick	Below (2009)
3000	TP03	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown loamy silt	>0.7m diameter >0.45m thick	Above (3001)
3001	TP03	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown silty loam	>0.7m diameter >0.25m thick	Below (3000) Above (3002)
3002	TP03	Deposit	Compact mid yellow brown clayey sand	>0.7m diameter >0.20m thick	Below (3001) Above (3003)
3003	TP03	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown silt	>0.7m diameter	Below (3002) Above (3004)

				>0.30m thick	
3004	TP03	Deposit	Compact mid yellow brown sandy clay	>0.7m diameter >0.20m thick	Below (3003) Above (3005)
3005	TP03	Fill	Modern service pipe comprised of grey plastic	Located at 0.4m bgl	Fill of [3006]
3006	TP03	Cut	MW-SE orientated cut for (3005)	Located at 0.4m bgl	Filled by (3005)
4000	TP04	Deposit	Friable mid to dark grey brown silty loam	>0.4m diameter >0.10m thick	Above (4001)
4001	TP04	Deposit	Friable dark black brown silty loam	>0.4m diameter >0.60m thick	Below (4000) Above (4002)
4002	TP04	Deposit	Compact dark grey brown clayey silt	>0.4m diameter >0.50m thick	Below (4001) Above (4003)
4003	TP04	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey sandy clay	>0.4m diameter >0.40m+ thick	Below (4002)
5000	TP05	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown silt	>0.3m diameter >0.7m thick	Above (5001)
5001	TP05	Deposit	Friable dark black brown silt	>0.3m diameter >0.50m thick	Below (5000)
6000	TP06	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown loam	>0.4m diameter >0.10m thick	Above (6001)

6001	TP06	Deposit	Compact mid to light brown grey sandy clay	>0.4m diameter >1.10m thick	Below (6000)
7000	TP07	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown loam	>0.40m diameter >0.10m thick	Above (7001)
7001	TP07	Deposit	Compact mid to light grey brown clayey silt	>0.40m diameter >0.20m thick	Below (7000) Above (7002)
7002	TP07	Deposit	Compact mid to dark grey brown silt	>0.40m diameter >0.10m thick	Below (7001) Above (7003)
7003	TP07	Deposit	Compact mid to light grey brown sandy clay	>0.4m diameter >1.20m thick	Below (7002)
2000	WS1a	Deposit	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	>0.3m diameter >0.16m thick	Above (2001)
2001	WS1a	Deposit	Compact mid brown grey gravelly sand	>0.3m diameter >0.54m thick	Below (2000) Above (2002)
2002	WS1a	Deposit	Concrete - LOE	>0.3m diameter >0.16m thick	(Below 2001)
2003	WS1b	Deposit	Friable mid brown grey fine gravel and silt	>0.4m diameter >0.20m thick	Above (2004)

2004	WS1b	Deposit	Compact mid grey red brown clayey silt	>0.4m diameter >0.20m thick	Below (2003) Above (2005)
2005	WS1b	Deposit	Concrete with metal strip	>0.4m diameter >0.16m thick	Below (2004) Above (2006)
2006	WS1b	Deposit	Compact mid brown black silty clay	>0.4m diameter >0.10m thick	Below (2005) Above (2007)
2007	WS1b	Deposit	Friable mid grey brown stones	>0.4m diameter >0.52m thick	Below (2006) Above (2008)
2008	WS1b	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown silt	>0.4m diameter >0.88m thick	Below (2007)

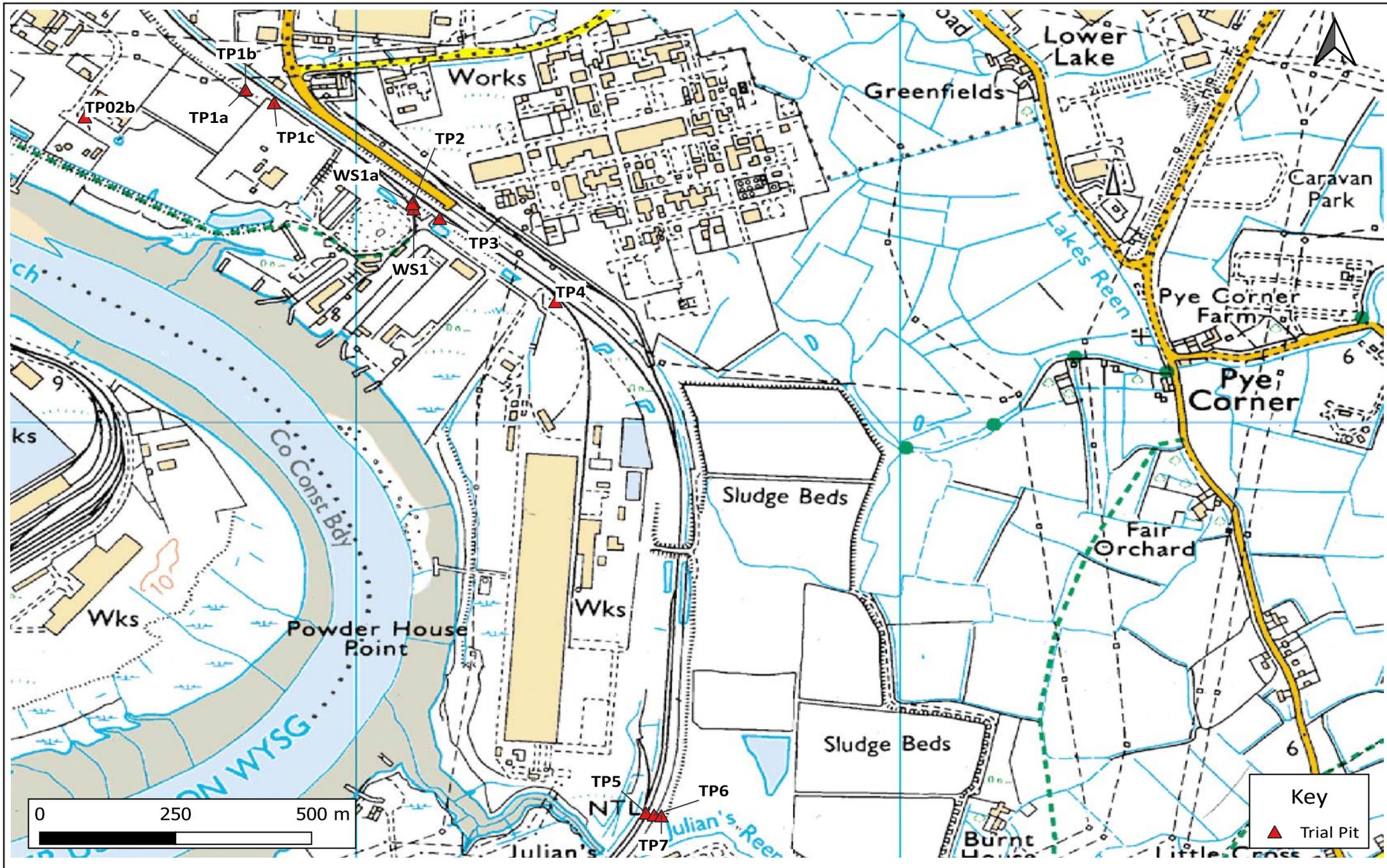


Figure 1. Location of Trial Pits

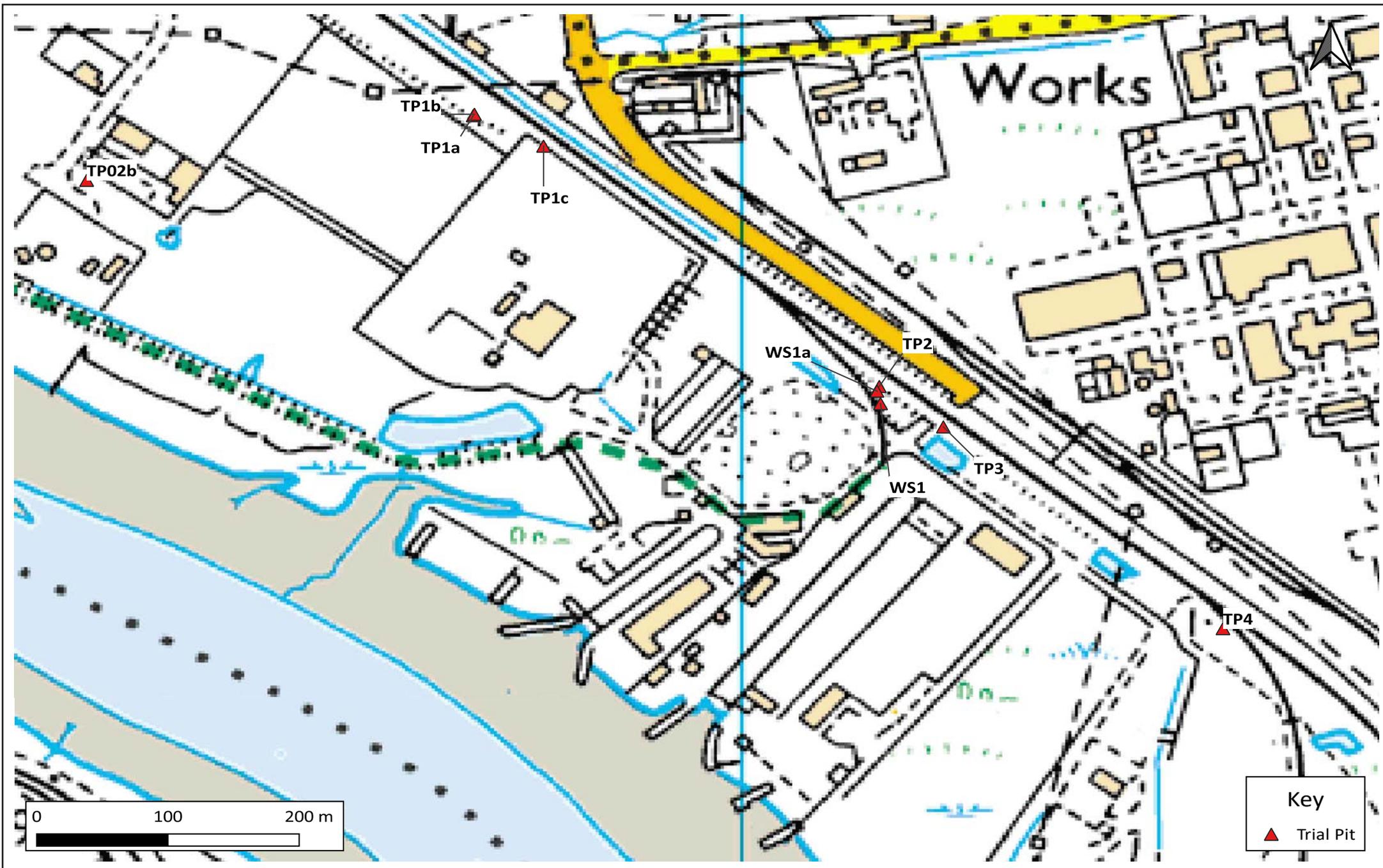


Figure 2. Location of Trial Pits: TP1a, TP1b, TP1c, TP02b, TP2, TP3, TP4, WS1a & WS1.

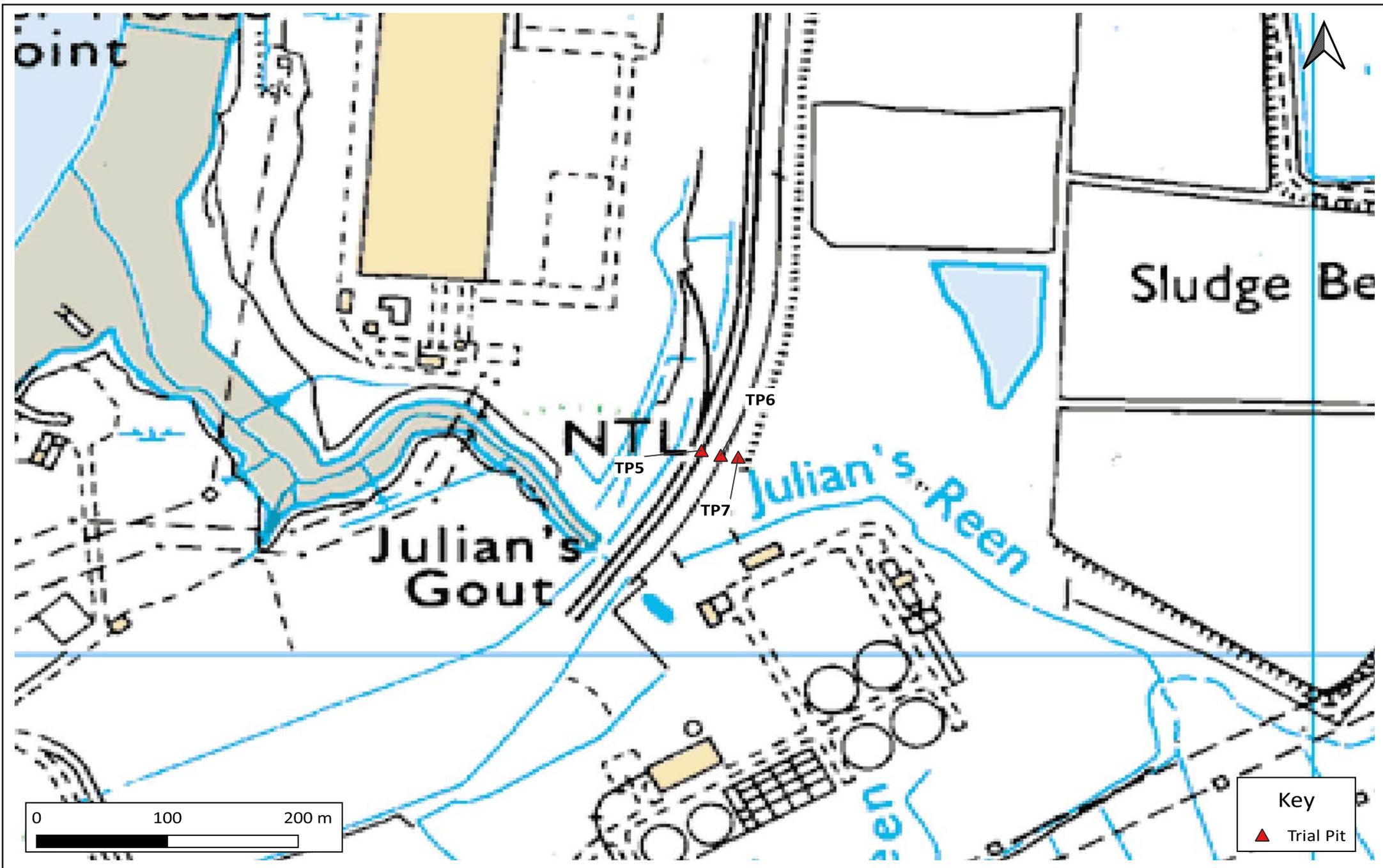


Figure 3. Location of Trial Pits: TP5, TP6 & TP7.



Plate 1. Plan shot of WS1a. Scale 0.3m



Plate 2. Plan shot of WS1b. Scale 0.3m



Plate 3. Plan shot of TP01a. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 4. Plan shot of TP01b. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 5. Plan shot of TP01c. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 6. Plan shot of TP02a. Scale 1m.



Plate 7. Plan shot of TP02b. Scale 1m.



Plate 8. Plan shot of TP03. Scale 1m.



Plate 9. Plan shot of TP04. Scale 1m.



Plate 10. Plan shot of TP05. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 11. Plan shot of TP06. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 12. Plan shot of TP07. Scale 0.3m.

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Archaeology Wales

Ground Investigation Scheme Stephenson Street, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Simon Reames BA

Report No. 1417

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Ground Investigation Scheme Stephenson Street, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Natural Resource Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru to carry out archaeological monitoring on a ground investigation scheme adjacent to Stephenson Street, Newport centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 31866 86170 and ST 32646 85522. The work took place on the 23rd October 2015.

A total of five ground investigation pits were excavated by machine across the site. They all revealed similar, naturally derived deposits. No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

All work was conducted to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Introduction

In October 2015, Archaeology Wales Ltd (hereafter 'AW') was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Stephenson Street, Newport (hereafter 'the site'), during a ground investigation scheme. The site is centred between National Grid Reference (NGR): ST 31866 86170 and ST 32646 85522.

The programme of works comprised of monitoring machine excavated trial pits to assess the potential for or the nature and extent of any archaeological remains across the site.

The groundworks were conducted by Simon Reames on 23 October 2015. The report was written by Simon Reames. The project was managed by Rowena Hart (MCIfA).

2 Site Description

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The site is situated on the east bank of the River Usk extending from Stephenson Street southeast towards Corporation Road and is approximately one kilometre southeast of Newport town centre (Figure 1). The site comprised of floodplain and bounded to the west and south by the River Usk and to the north and east by industrial areas.

The site extends approximately 1.2 kilometres on gently sloping land from approximately 17m above ordnance datum (OD) in the northwest to approximately 7m OD in the southeast.

The underlying natural geology of the site comprises of mudstone from the Mercia Mudstone Group with superficial geological deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits (British Geological Survey, 2015).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located immediately south of a prominent Grade I Listed Building, the Transporter Bridge (17414, 17415 and 3076) which was built in 1906 to allow high mast ship passage to Newport's wharves. This bridge is the finer of two functioning transporter bridges in the UK and indeed only a few examples survive in the world.

Little is known about the prehistoric period at Newport. Most evidence comes from individual finds spots. The Roman period is dominated by the fort at Caerleon located some 4.8 kilometres north of Newport. Roman finds have been found in Newport however no structural evidence has been noted to date. Newport boasts impressive medieval remains and it is during this time that the area develops as a port.

In 2002 the well-preserved remains of a large medieval ship (02339g/307059) provisionally dated by dendrochronology to 1465-1466, were discovered 115m to the south of Town Pill some 1.8 kilometres upstream of the ground investigation area (Howell and Dunning, 2004). Its importance as a maritime trading centre continues into the post-medieval period.

3 Aims and Objectives

The general aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are:

1. To confirm the presence or absence of preserved archaeological material within the site, its nature and depth below the current ground surface;
2. To identify the character, condition, date, distribution and significance of any surviving archaeological remains and;
3. To determine the degree of complexity of horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy.

4 Methodology

A total of five ground investigation pits were excavated by mechanical excavator and located across the site based upon locations specified by the client (Figure 2). Each trench measured approximately 3m in length by 0.5m in width and a depth that varied between 0.85m and 1.25m. Figure 2 shows six ground investigation pits (TP1-6) however TP6 was not excavated.

All ground investigation pits were excavated under constant archaeological supervision.

All excavated spoil was separated into topsoil and subsoil/superficial geology and visually inspected for finds.

Each trench was recorded using AW's *pro forma* recording system. Sections were drawn at 1:20. General digital photographs were taken of each trench followed by specific shots of archaeological features/areas of interest.

All recording was undertaken to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5 Health and Safety

All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by AW prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.

6 Results

This section presents descriptions of the archive produced on site. Cut numbers are written in square brackets [] and deposit numbers are in rounded brackets ().

All evaluation pits were located on the west facing flood prevention bank. All areas contained vegetation.

6.1 Ground Investigation Pit Descriptions

Each pit was covered with a 0.3m (approx.) deep layer of mid greyey brown, silty loam topsoil (100), which had heavy root bioturbation. This is the present day topsoil and extends across the site. (100) contained modern refuse.

Below (100) in Pit 1 and 3 is a bluey-grey clay of varying depth (approximately 0.3m) (101). This deposit increases in depth as it extends west from the flood defence and contained a large amount of organic material. No datable archaeological material was present.

Underlying deposit 101 is deposit (102) a loose, mid-brown, silty clay extending to a maximum excavated depth of 1.2m and is the main deposit of the flood defence bank and extends west into the floodplain area. Within (102) diffuse, thin lenses of darker material are present however, these are intermittent.

Deposit (102) sits upon a firm, mid-grey clay (103) that is the superficial geology of the area. (103) was discovered at a depth of 0.8m below the present day ground surface in Evaluation Pits 3, 2 and 1 however, was absent in Evaluation Pits 4 and 5.

7 Finds

No archaeological finds were encountered during the ground works.

8 Environmental

No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the excavated areas.

9 Conclusions

The watching brief at Stephenson Street was successful in determining the absence of any surviving archaeological remains within the site.

Each ground investigation pit revealed a similar formation process with depths increasing further to the northwest and this may correlate with the increased height above OD that is seen in the northwest part of site.

The flood defence bank is constructed from alluvial clay deposits (102) and sits upon the superficial geology (103). The intermittent darker material within (102) may

represent layers coinciding with construction phases of the bank however further investigation would be needed to determine this.

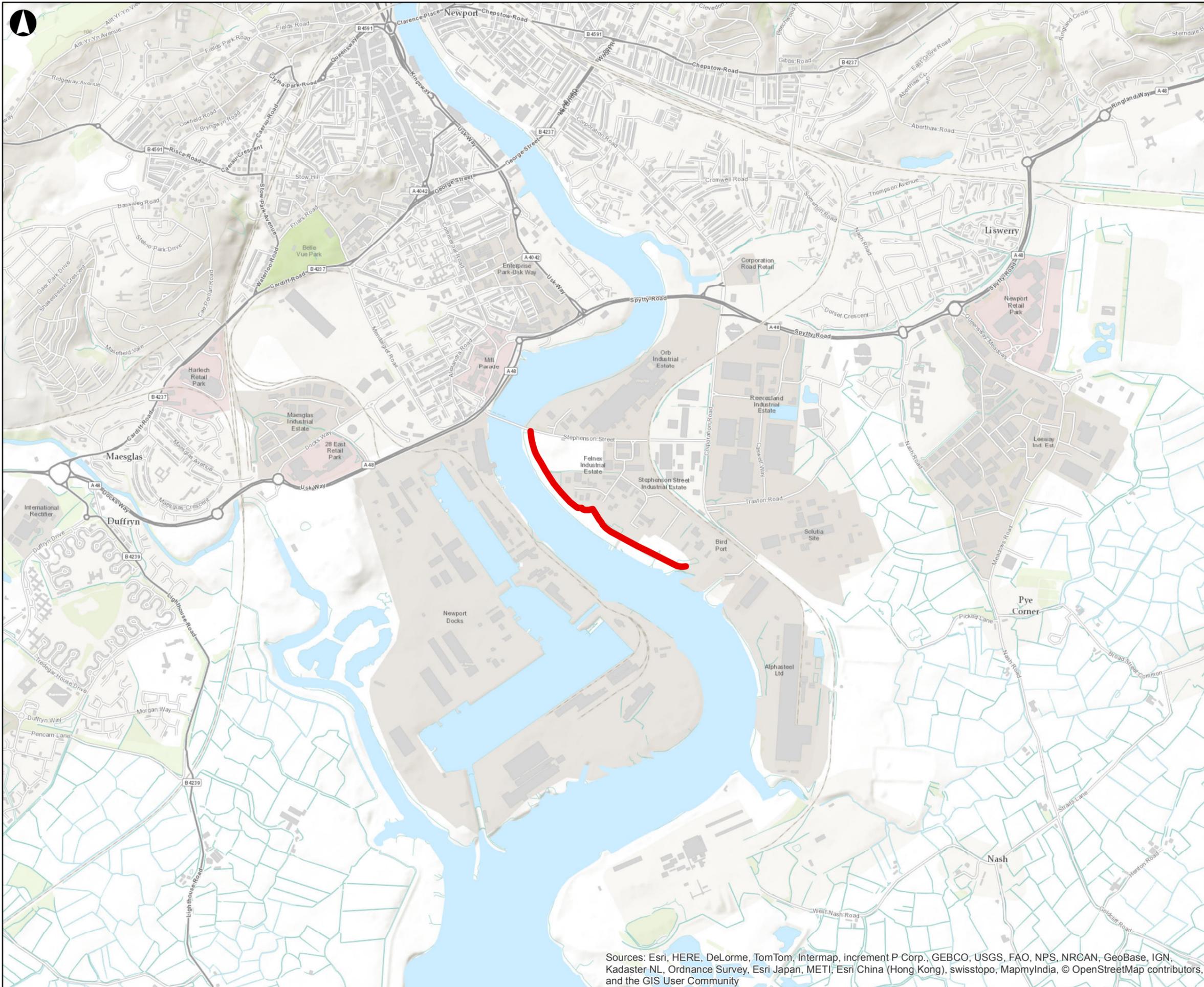
Deposit (101) represents alluvial deposits built up across some areas of the site derived from flooding events in the recent past. The present day ground surface (100) revealed modern refuse throughout the site.

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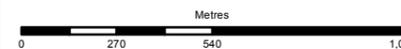
Howell, K. and Dunning, R., 2004, *Urban Waterfronts in Southeast Wales: Phase 1. Desk-Based Assessment*, GGAT, Unpublished Report 76



— Site Location

Figure 1. Site location

F1	2015-09-11	JL	JL	DR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd



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Natural Resources Wales

Job Title
Stephenson Street Embankment



Scale at A3
1:20,000

Job No 245404	Drawing Status For Issue
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Drawing No Figure 01	Issue F1
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Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

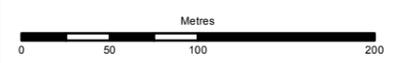


- Legend**
- + Cable percussive and CPT
 - + Sampling Point
 - + Trial Pit
 - Windowless Sampler

Figure 2. Location of ground investigation pits.

F1	2015-09-14	JL	JL	DR
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Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
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Job Title
Stephenson Street Embankment

Exploratory hole location plan

Scale at A3
1:4,000

Job No 245404	Drawing Status For Issue
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Drawing No Figure 03	Issue F1
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



Plate 1. Southeast facing section of ground investigation pit 2.
Plate 2. Southeast facing section of ground investigation pit 3.

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