

Welsh Government

M4 Corridor around Newport

Environmental Statement Volume
3: Appendix 9.4
LANDMAP Evaluation of
Landscape Character Areas –
New Section of Motorway

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The following information has been taken direct from the published LANDMAP data sheets. Due to the formatting of the original data, some information is incomplete and sentences have been left unfinished.

Local Landscape Character Area 1: Michaelston-y-Fedw

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 002 Michaelston-y-Fedw	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Pleasant rural farmland in good condition, slightly affected by urban fringe uses and the adjacent M4.	Lowland rolling farmland rising up to 120mAOD from the levels with an open character allowing long views to the Severn estuary to the south and to the Coal field plateau to the north. Land use is a mix of arable and pastoral land enclosed by close trimmed hedges. The field pattern is medium scale and sinuous generally with larger, more open rectangular fields around Penylan. Small blocks of deciduous woodland and copses are evident particularly towards the east. Boundary trees such as oak are present in places. Tree cover forms important skylines in places. Settlement consists of scattered farmhouses and dwellings some suburban in character linked by narrow lanes. Urban fringe influences are present such as south of Bassaleg and just north of the M4 approaching Cardiff. Cypress trees are used for enclosure of some properties. "Horsiculture" is also in evidence. Detractors include pylons, masts and unmaintained farm buildings such as north east Tredegar House. While the area is generally tranquil on its north and west facing slopes the noise from the busy M4 and M48 reduce this on the south and east facing slopes.
NWPRTVS 003 Rhymney Valley	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Pleasant rural valley floor in good condition focussed on attractive river corridor	Alluvial valley floodplain with open character of pastoral and arable land enclosed by more wooded rolling landscapes to east. The area is focused on the sinuous course of the River Rhymney which is

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					slightly affected by urban fringe uses.	strongly defined by riparian vegetation of alders, willows and other species. The medium scale fields are enclosed by close trimmed hedges. There are other uses such as a cricket ground, nurseries and small reservoir. The valley is crossed by three minor roads but it is generally tranquil in character. Settlement consists of scattered farmhouses and dwellings, some of suburban character.
NWPRTVS 004 Castleton Environs	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Pleasant transition area of rural farmland and parkland in fairly good condition, affected by urban fringe uses and the adjacent M4.	Transition area of settled lowland sloping farmland rising up from the levels dominated by the A48 and M4 road corridors and associated development. Land use is primarily pastoral land enclosed by close trimmed hedges. The field pattern is medium scale and sinuous the. Small blocks of deciduous woodland and copses are evident. These help enclose the dispersed linear settlement south of the A48. Boundary trees such as oak are present in places and there is also trees in fields. In places the A48 is lined by an avenue of lime trees which promotes the parkland feel. Tree cover helps to minimise the impact of the M4. There are large houses set within parkland and large coniferous trees highlight these areas. Development along the A48 includes garages, a garden centre, golf course and laybys which contribute to an urban fringe character. Other activities that contribute to this character include horiculture and dumping of fill material on fields. Cypress trees are used for enclosure of some properties. The area is generally affected by background noise from the busy M4 and M48. Views are possible across the levels.
NWPRTVS 012 M4 & A4232	Good	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are visually intrusive albeit in good condition with consistent character	M4 and A449 T corridors- large-scale busy roads which have a significant visual and noise effects on the adjacent landscape. Signs and lighting add to the visual clutter. They have significant planting and barriers to screen the roads more sensitive areas.

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						Coniferous planting forms a significant element particularly close to housing to give all year round cover. Views are possible across the levels to the Severn estuary from the western part of the M4. There are also extensive views towards Newport including distinctive features such as the Transporter Bridge and and less distinctive features such as nearby suburbs and settlements. Some of these views are detractive, particularly where housing breaks the skyline such as a High Cross or adjacent to the Gaer fort.
NWPRTVS 038 LG Park	Fair	Low	Low	Moderate	Low: Large scale nature of the LG development gives this area a sense of place but these buildings are also major detractors and the various uses are disjointed although the management of the landscape infrastructure is positive.	LG and Cleppa Park- Primarily late 20th century commercial and industrial area with some small scale recent housing on the western fringe. The area is served by the A48 and bounded to the north by the M4 which has glimpses of various buildings which are located very close to the motorway. An arched pedestrian bridge in Newport colours of green and gold acts as a gateway to the area from the West and is visible from the M4. However, the area is dominated by the LG complex which consists of large-scale buildings which have not been used for the purpose for which they were built. The area is therefore relatively quiet. The buildings are set in a planned parkland with strong landscape infrastructure including bunds, mass woodland planting and lakes. Dual carriageway access roads serve this complex and the as yet unused site to the south and are instead now used as a gypsy encampment. The complex fringes the levels to the south at 10 m AOD. The planting infrastructure still appears to be managed. Cleppa Park is still being developed north of the A48 and there are substantial landscape features such as formal water bodies. The smaller business Park for innovation is located further east,south of the A48. This is joined by a

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						tortuous route to the LG development. The area also includes sports ground in retail superstore southeast Duffryn estate.
NWPRTVS 051 Castleton	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: Relatively incoherent suburban form with urban and landscape elements in moderate condition, which has a weak sense of place.	Castleton- a linear village mainly located south of the A48 with a core around a chapel possibly of Victorian origin. Commercial uses such as garden centre, motel and garage line the A48 which is crossed by an unsightly pedestrian bridge. New housing to the north turns its back on the road exhibiting unsightly timber fencing. The village has expanded in the late 20C to the south towards the levels in linear development and a series of small estates. The character of the development is suburban with little concession to the local vernacular.
NWPRTVS 058 Marshfield	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: Relatively incoherent suburban form with housing and landscape elements in moderate condition which has a weak sense of place.	Marshfield- a 20C housing estate village with no discernible core and disjointed cul de sacs on a lane running through the Wentlooge Levels. Depot commercial use now defunct and being redeveloped as more housing. The housing is visible from the mainline railway to the south. The character of the development is suburban with little concession to the local vernacular.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 040	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: This area of a mosaic of pasture, silage and arable fields on the gently rolling land to the west of Newport, contains a number of locally important sites including species rich grassland and ancient woodland. These give this area a borderline moderate (high) value.	Protected sites: pSNCI (Machen-Fach North Unimproved neutral grassland Ty-Coch Grasslands Unimproved neutral grasslands White Gates Species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland Cwm Pensidan Ancient semi-natural woodland Coed Ffynon-Oer Ancient semi-natural woodland Court Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Graig Wyllt Grassland North Unimproved neutral grassland) This area consists of a mosaic of pasture, silage and arable fields on the gently rolling land to the west of Newport... Many of the fields have thick hedges and several valleys contain species rich ancient woodland... There are also several areas of more species rich semi-improved neutral grasslands which further adds to the biodiversity of this area...
NWPRTLH 041	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: This mosaic of pasture, silage and arable fields within the valley adjacent to the River Rhymney has fields which are generally small in size and have hedges. There are two areas of species rich grassland and an ancient semi-natural woodland, this gives this area a borderline moderate (high) value.	Protected sites: pSNCI (Pentrepoth Fields East & West Semi-improved acid/wet grassland Rhymney River Woodland Ancient semi-natural woodland Yew Tree Cottage South Unimproved neutral grassland This area consists of a mosaic of pasture, silage and arable fields within the valley adjacent to the River Rhymney... The fields are generally small in size and have hedges... There are two areas of species rich grassland and an ancient semi-natural woodland.
NWPRTLH	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate:	Protected sites:

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042				This mosaic of smaller pasture and silage fields and larger arable fields on the flatter land to the south of the M4, has two areas of species rich grassland and an ancient semi-natural woodland. This gives the area a moderate value.	pSNCI (Pant-Rhiw-Goch Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland The Homestead Unimproved neutral grassland Underpass Field Semi-improved calcareous grassland) This area consists of a mosaic of smaller, hedged, pasture and silage fields and larger arable fields on the flatter land to the south of the M4... There is an area of an ancient semi-natural woodland and two more interesting species rich grassland fields...
NWPRLH 046	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low: This area contains a number of larger green spaces and an important pond, this and the hedge bounded pasture fields add to the area and gives a borderline low/ (moderate) evaluation.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Dyffryn Pond Pond with emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal species) This area is a mosaic of large industrial units with some newer looking residential developments... Some pasture fields and a couple of blocks of coniferous woodland together with several ponds increase the biodiversity value of this otherwise poor area... One of the ponds, Dyffryn Pond, has emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal species...
NWPRTLH 056	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low: This area has little biodiversity interest. The fields are mainly very large arable fields. There are few hedges and only occasional and very small woodland blocks. It therefore has little biodiversity significance and has a low value.	This area has very large arable fields with some small woodlands blocks and very few hedges...

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL001 Michaelston le Fedw Rolling Hills	High	High	High: A well preserved mixed fieldscape with extensive components of woodland and irregular field enclosures which has remained largely unchanged from that shown on the OS 1 st edition map, containing a wealth of archaeological evidence representing human activity from almost all periods including significant Roman occupation sites at Lower Machen and Croes Carn Einion.	A large landscape of mixed woodland, an irregular fieldscape and both dispersed and nucleated settlement. The present landscape is post-medieval in character with scattered churches and farmsteads nestled in an enclosed hedgerow countryside created in the medieval and Tudor periods when the spread of cereal-growing led to deforestation and enclosure. The aspect area is bounded to the west by the Rhymni Valley. This landscape is identical in character to CynonHL663 but only where it follows the Lower Rhymni Valley, extending eastward the fieldscape becomes more irregular with smaller sized fields. The modern A468 communication corridor (NHL036) overlies a much older Roman and later medieval route from Caerleon to Caerphilly and forms the northern boundary. Conversely, the M4 communication corridor (NHL24) forms the southern boundary and the informal parkland of Tredegar House (NHL027) forms the eastern boundary of the aspect area. As one would expect with an aspect area of this size there is a wealth of archaeological evidence representing human occupation from almost all periods. Early prehistory is represented by the recovery of numerous flint tools; these include Mesolithic arrowheads and Neolithic scrapers found in fields to the south and east of Michaelston y Fedw. Later in prehistory the area was settled at Pen y Lan where a small Iron Age defended enclosure survives. Roman influence is stronger and Lower Machen is the site of a significant industrial settlement. Little archaeological excavation of the settlement has taken place, but it appears to be chiefly centred underneath the present village, although it may well expand across most of the floodplain of the River Rhymney. The settlement is thought to have processed lead mined in the neighbouring Ruperra area of Caerphilly. Two Roman roads are known to cross the area, the A468 and the southwest orientated road from Pentre Poeth to Druidstone. The most important is the latter, the main road connecting Caerleon
NWPRTHL	Moderate	High	High	A small aspect area sandwiched between the Wentlooge Level

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
002 Castleton Fen Edge			Important as ' <i>one of relatively few surviving areas of low-lying back-fen where the interface with the fen-edge is preserved</i> '. (Rippon 1996), this area of small to medium rectilinear field enclosures surrounding the small medieval nucleated settlements of Castleton, Marshfield and Coedkernew has survived largely intact, although there has been some encroachment by 20 th century housing development in the vicinity of Castleton and to the SW of Marshfield.	(NHL20/21) and M4 Communication Corridor (NHL024). Marshfield is the main settlement and although medieval in origin, centred on the church to St Mary with its scheduled cross-base, much of the development of the village has occurred in the latter part of the 20th century. St Mary's Church is surrounded by an irregular enclosure that may indicate the presence of an early-medieval ecclesiastical site. Coedkernew is medieval, again centred on the church; it was rebuilt in 1854 on the site of an earlier 12th century church, little remains of the latter except for a font, now at the west end of the building. This church is also surrounded by an irregular enclosure that, like St Mary's, may be early-medieval in origin. The remaining settlement of Castleton is also medieval but the remnants from that period lie within the M4 Communications corridor (NHL024); the ribbon development along the road south to Marshfield is an early 20th century development. The existing fieldscape around these settlements is regular shaped small fields that have changed little from the 18th and 19th centuries and is probably broadly medieval in character (see NHL021).
NWPRTHL 024 M4 Communicati on Corridor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: The M4 represents an important modern communications corridor dominating the Newport historic landscape and functioning as an industrial and economic catalyst for development along its route.	The M4 Motorway is easily one of the most recognisable features of Newport and has acted as an industrial and economic catalyst for developments along its route, such as the industrial estates at Tredegar and Cleppa Park and the grand Celtic Manor Resort complex at the Coldra. Built after the first Severn Crossing had been established at Chepstow in 1966, the route of the motorway follows a loop around the north of Newport crossing the River Usk at Brynglas where it dives through the two-lane Brynglas Tunnel. From Brynglas the motorway follows its circular route around Newport to the new Celtic lake Industrial Park and further on to Druidstone. During the construction of the motorway a deserted medieval settlement (DMS), with house platforms, a possible hollow way, and ridge and furrow earthworks were identified to the north of the Celtic Lakes Industrial Park (Mackintosh 2000, 12). Within the industrial park several Roman buildings and a medieval manor house and mill are known to have existed. Further to the west an earth and timber motte and bailey castle (SAM Mm131) survives at Castleton. There is no evidence that it was re-built in stone and

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				probably was abandoned at an early date.
NWPRTHL 027 Tredegar Park Historical Setting	Moderate	High	High A multi-period landscape with evidence of Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity; the prehistoric monuments at Gwern-y-Cleppa and Coed-y-Defaid are of particular importance.	An irregular fieldscape of large fields forming the essential setting to Tredegar House (NHL003). The character area includes an area known as Cleppa Park, once a medieval manorial estate and deer park. There are a range of archaeological interests from all periods; these include the substantial remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb (Gwern y Cleppa tomb) of the Severn Cotswolds type, located on a south facing slope to the south of the character area with views out over the Severn estuary (Pearson and Lewis 2003, 33). A Bronze Age palstave (axe) was discovered during ploughing in 1955 on the slope of Cwrt y Defaid, an Iron Age hillfort situated to the northwest of Graig y Saeson Farm (Mackintosh 2000, 11). Evidence for Roman occupation in the area is sparse; a coin hoard of one denarius and 903 antoniniani, spanning the reigns of Maximus I (AD 235-8) and Victorius (AD 269-71), was found with the remains of a pewter container at the farmstead of Graig-y-Saeson (Mackintosh 2000, 12). A later medieval settlement is known to have existed at Gwern y Cleppa, to the northwest of Graig-y-Saeson farmstead. Here Ifor Hael is reputed to have held his court in an unfortified manor house during the 14th century (Rowe 2003, 4). Ifor Hael was the patron of one of Wales' more famous bards Daffyd ap Gwilym, who is reputed to have wooed Ifor Hael's daughter and caused her to be sent to a convent on Anglesey (Bradney 1993, 72). Today the manor house is little more than a confused mass of rock and earth and the foundations are hardly distinguishable. A deserted medieval settlement (DMS), with house platforms, a possible hollow way, and ridge and furrow earthworks was identified during construction work for the M4 motorway to the northwest of the development area (Mackintosh 2000, 12). Cleppa Park encompasses a large area of what was once the northern part of Tredegar House parkland. The park lay within the medieval parish and manorial estate of Bassaleg, known from at least AD 1296 (C
NWPRTHL 038 Parc Golf	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: A modern designed recreational landscape retaining some features	A designed landscape situated on the northern edge of the Wentooze/Gwynllwg Level, west of the small hamlet of Coedkernew. This modern golf course covers a 39 hectare area

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Course			from the reclaimed wetland landscape which preceded it, as shown on the OS 1st – 3rd edition maps.	and comprises a par 69, eighteen hole course and 36 bay driving range. Formerly the area was an agricultural landscape of reclaimed regular fields. Several features from this earlier landscape survive; Ty'n-y-brwyn Reen forms the western boundary and Cowleaze Reen follows its original route through the centre of the course.
NWPRTHL 040 Druidstone	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: A small landscape containing elements of regular and irregular enclosure, bisected by the course of the Roman road from Caerleon to Cardiff. The most significant monument within this landscape consists of the large standing stone within the grounds of Druidstone House of probable Neolithic / Bronze Age date, which may either have formed as part of a chambered tomb or a much larger grouping of standing stones somewhere within this area.	A small artificial landscape created when first the A48 turn pike was laid out in the late 18th century and then formalised more recently in the 1960s when Junction 29 of the M4 Motorway was constructed. The M48 now runs parallel to the older A48 on the south side of Druidstone, while the continuation of the M4 west effectively encloses the countryside into a small triangular shaped landscape. Druidstone road is thought to be aligned on the main Roman road from Cardiff to Caerleon and neatly dissects the landscape in two. The fields to the south are a continuation of the Castleton Fen Edge (NHL002) and consist of isolated farmsteads within regular-shaped small fields that have changed little from the 18th and 19th centuries and are probably broadly medieval in character. While the fields to the north of the road are a continuation of the Michaelston y Fedw (NHL001) landscape of large and irregular shaped fields, broadly post-medieval in character with scattered farmsteads created in the medieval and Tudor periods when the spread of cereal-growing led to deforestation and enclosure. Druidstone gets its name from the large standing stone situated amongst five mature beech trees and stands in the grounds of Druidstone House. The stone, known locally as Gwal y Filiast or St Mellons Cromlech retains the name common to both Neolithic burial chambers and stone circles but there is no evidence that this single stone is the remnant either monument forms, although this possibility still remains as the standing stone was moved from the fields to the northwest.

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 038 Marshfield – Coedkernen	Poor	Moderate	High	Moderate: No notable sites / landforms recorded an area extensively developed.	Broad, low, terrace-like feature marginal to the extensive coastal flats of southern Newport. Includes areas of river terrace deposits and glacial moraine to SW. Highly irregular SE facing margin represents former coast. Extensively developed.
NWPRTGL 040 Michaelstone -y-Fedw	Good	High	High	High: Includes important terminal moraine deposits and includes a cluster of Geodiversity Audit sites.	Undulating area with hills of bedrock geology (Old Red Sandstone, mudrocks and sandstones, mainly Devonian) with intervening areas filled with glacial deposits including moraine (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)). Some hills include scarp-like features and Quaternary deposits often form a low, marginal and gently sloping apron below.
NWPRTGL 041 Cleppa-Croes-heolydd	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded, although nature of geology / geomorphology remains to be confirmed.	Includes a gently sloping sub-triangular platform in the Cleppa area and a broad drift-filled valley S of Penytrepeth, both marginal features to the undulating glacial deposit dominated area of Michaelstone-y-Fedw. Presumed to be dominated by a variety of drift deposits possibly including glacial and periglacial (Quaternary: Pleistocene (including Devensian)).
NWPRTGL 042 Michaelstone Bridge	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and nature/ status of geology/ deposits not clear.	Gently sloping terrace like feature on the E side of the Rymney River and cut into by the river in places (Quaternary: Pleistocene).
NWPRTGL 043 Rhydney	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Floodplain and channel of the meandering Rhydney river on the western margins of Newport. May include areas of low terrace (Quaternary: Holocene).

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 001 M4/M48 Motorways / Newport Relief Road	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as 20 th /21 st century manifestations of the need for rapid, efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized on by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their lengths.	The M4 and M48 created a new culture of settlement in Monmouthshire for residents commuting over the Severn Bridge, which is now extending into the Newport area. A prime early example is the modern settlement of Parc Seymour, whose residents look to Bristol more than to Newport as a main retail centre. The Second Severn Crossing has encouraged more strategic planning by developers who have built commuter dormitories adjacent to the Magor interchange. If the route for the planned Newport Relief Road across the derelict portion of the Llanwern Steelworks site is confirmed, however careful the plans are to mitigate its impact then there will inevitably be a further loss of historic landscape on the Gwent and Wentlooge Levels because of the huge land take required for a road of motorway standard, together with the mooted two new interchanges. There are already six such interchanges serving Newport.
NWPRTCL 010 Imperial Park and Others	Unassessed	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: High as an example of successful inward investment initiatives on a massive scale in the 21 st century.	This area to the west of Newport and adjacent to both the M4 motorway and A48 is an extensive series of separate but contiguous commercial and business park developments surrounding Tredegar Park... They have been largely built on former parkland... They represent on material form the huge economic development ambitions of Newport City Council, and have benefited from tens of millions of pounds of investment from Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government... The Council's development arm, Newport Unlimited, is responsible for attracting developers, occupants and financial investment... These ambitious developments appear to demonstrate that confidence has recovered after the fiasco of the LG Electronics and Semi-conductor affair... Immediately adjacent on the southern side of these business parks stands the Newport suburb of Duffryn,

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					developed since 1974 in the Tredegar House parkland... It consists mostly of the last major council estate, but there are also the celebrated Inmos factory and other business and government buildings... The housing estate is remarkable for being the largest experiment in "perimeter planning" attempted in the UK... Low rise is combined with high density by ingeniously packed wriggling terraces of two-storey housing into a perimeter band that encloses open ground, including a triangular tract of woodland...
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	High: High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.

Local Landscape Character Area 2: Wentlooge Levels

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 001 Wentlooge Level	Fair	High	High	High	High: “The Levels are a rare, distinctive landscape of rectangular fieldscapes with reens, hedges and field boundary trees and attractive settlements and farmhouses with a strong sense of place. It would be of outstanding value if there were not some degrading of the landscape and detractors in places.”	“The Wentlooge Level is an extensive landscape below 10 m AOD and is large in scale. It is primarily pastoral land with limited arable. The pattern of linear rectangular fields to the west is distinctive, some enclosed by cut hedges or lined with willows but all bounded by ditches. A more sinuous pattern prevails to the east of St Brides Wentlooge. The most distinctive feature is the drainage network including undulating fields, field ditches and reens of various sizes. These have strong reed and other marginal vegetation which contributes to the lowland character of the area. There are a variety of other uses such as golf courses, ranges and recreational facilities including a permanent caravan park. Cypress has been used to screen detractors and also on the golf course. Turf cutting is also an activity. Settlement pattern tends to be focused on a few minor roads which pass through the area. Between the clustered settlements there is a significant amount of linear development, particularly around Peterstone Wentlooge, mostly dwellings associated with small holdings. There are some fine farmhouses and buildings associated with the older villages including churches which act as landmarks. Alongside the vernacular villages there are also occasional industrial or commercial uses. Associated with these are areas of rough land in places and japanese knotweed is evident. The mainline Swansea to London railway passes through breaking the tranquillity of the Northern part of the levels. Two lines of pylons are noticeable running parallel to the

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						railway. There are few rights of way and relatively few accesses to the flood embankment by the Severn estuary making the area a surprisingly inaccessible landscape. In places, the area is open allowing extensive views towards the backcloth of hills although it is not possible to see the adjacent Severn estuary because of the flood embankment. This 5 m high embankment is mainly covered in maintained grass although in places...
NWPRTVS 006 Estuary Saltmarsh	Fair	High	Out-standing	High	High “A semi-natural edge landscape/seascape with a strong sense of place with superb views across the Severn estuary”	“Areas of saltmarsh with waterchannels bordering the Severn estuary. The areas are very exposed, covered with water at the highest tides. The areas are generally inaccessible. Superb views are possible across the Severn estuary although there are detractors looking towards Newport and the power station.”
NWPRTVS 009 St Brides Estuary Grassland	Fair	High	Out-standing	High	High “An edge landscape / seascape with a strong sense of place with superb views across the Severn estuary”	“A small flat area of saline tolerant grasses with a rip rap edge bordering the Severn estuary. The area is very exposed, covered with water at the highest tides. The area is accessed from the levels over the embankment from the adjacent lane and nearby caravan park and is used by fishermen and others. Superb views are possible across the Severn estuary although there are detractors looking east towards Newport and the power station.”
NWPRTVS 022 Ebbw River Corridor	Poor	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate: “The river has very attractive stretches where it is a natural watercourse with riparian vegetation allowing pleasant views in which the water is a natural focus but there are detractors adjacent and the river is modified in parts giving it a variable	“River corridor of the River Ebbw including watercourse, adjacent embankments and riparian vegetation. The river is in its lower reaches forming a sinuous course where it is within natural boundaries but it is canalised in parts with concrete walls and weirs. The surrounding valley floor is protected from flooding by an embankment which also divorces the river from the flat land including parks adjacent. Japanese knotweed is in evidence. Where there is a natural bank there is strong riparian vegetation including alders. Some adjacent land uses including

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					character.”	industry back onto the river and public access along its banks is discontinuous, also interrupted by roads and other transport corridors. The river is fast flowing but becomes tidal in its lower reaches with mud banks.”
NWPRTVS 058 Marshfield	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: “Relatively incoherent suburban form with housing and landscape elements in moderate condition which has a weak sense of place.”	“Marshfield- a 20C housing estate village with no discernible core and disjointed cul de sacs on a lane running through the Wentlooge Levels. Depot commercial use now defunct and being redeveloped as more housing. The housing is visible from the mainline railway to the south. The character of the development is suburban with little concession to the local vernacular.”

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 049	Unassessed	High	Unassessed	“High: This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock contains some interesting native habitats such as mudflats and scrub. It is likely to be used locally significant species. It therefore has a high value.”	“This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock comprises a mosaic of grass fields and mudflats, together with the scrub land adjacent to the railway line... The River Ebbw reaches the Severn Estuary here...”
NWPRTLH 053	Good	Outstanding	Outstanding	“Outstanding Habitat and the species it supports are of international	“Protected sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary) SPA SAC Ramsar”

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				significance. The Severn Estuary with the mudflats and sandflats and saltmarsh provides an internationally important area for a very wide number of bird and marine invertebrate species."	"The Severn Estuary is one of the most important estuaries in the UK for wintering wildfowl and waders. The mudflats and sandflats provide an undisturbed refuge for the wading birds and wildfowl that flock to the Estuary, and the billions of invertebrate species living in the mud provide a rich source of food."
NWPRTLH 055	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	"Outstanding: The Gwent levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reens types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. In particular this area is noted for its green lane habitats important for relict meadow plant species such as the regionally notable grass vetchling <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> and common meadow-rue <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> . The mixture of arable and pasture fields bounded by hedges have two distinct field patterns. In the east, there are more angular fields with hedges whilst in the west, the fields tend to be long and narrow with reens and hedges. "	"Protected Sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - ST BRIDES SSSI) The SSSI citation specifies that many nationally rare or notable species are present such as thread-leaved water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> and small pondweed <i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i> ; grass vetchling <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> and common meadow-rue <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> and invertebrates the true fly <i>Chrysogaster macquarti</i> and the beetle <i>Hydaticus transversalis</i> and the rare fly <i>Stenomicroa cogani</i> . "The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels have a mixture of arable and pasture. The fields patterns are quite distinct in the east where there are more angular fields with hedges, whilst in the west, the fields tend to be long and narrow with reens and hedges. This area is noted for its green lane habitats, also important relict meadow plant species such as the regionally notable grass vetchling <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> and common meadow-rue <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> ."

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 057	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding	<p>“Outstanding</p> <p>The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reens types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. The reens are rich in plant species and communities. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels have a mixture of arable and pasture. The fields patterns are quite distinct in the east where there are more angular fields with hedges, whilst in the west the fields tend to be long and narrow with reens and hedges. This area is noted for the rare brackish water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> and flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> and rare invertebrates such as the variable damselfly <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>.”</p>	<p>“Protected sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - ST BRIDES SSSI)”</p> <p>“The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels have a mixture of arable and pasture. The fields patterns tend to be long and narrow with reens and hedges. The area supports rare brackish water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> and flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> and rare invertebrates such as the variable damselfly <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>.”</p>

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL 020 St Brides, Wentlooge	High	High	“High: A complex extensive landscape of reclaimed wetland and dispersed settlement dating from the medieval period; the demolition of the relict sea wall in this area has detracted slightly from the coherence of this landscape.”	“The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a "hand-crafted" landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998) A landscape of irregular fields, dispersed and nucleated settlement. This landscape has formed over a long period of time; the higher coastal areas were probably re-colonized in the late 11th and 12th centuries. Lower-lying areas inland were subsequently enclosed and drained, probably in the 13th and 14th centuries. St. Brides Wharf was reclaimed in the 18th century. The early settlement focus was near the church at St Brides Wentlooge. The church to St Bridget is recorded from 13th century and the medieval Welsh name Llansanffraid Gwynllwg is at least 16th century in date; the church also has a tablet recording the height of the famous flood in 1609. To the south of the church, an oval area defined in the field-boundary pattern probably marks the earliest settlement focus. Elsewhere, the fields are small and irregular and the roads sinuous, formerly with abundant roadside waste (indicated by long narrow fields beside the roads). The settlement pattern is largely dispersed. A relict sea wall that once ran along Wharf Reen has been demolished, though slight traces of a ramp can be seen in places. The lines of sinuous fen-banks mark the limit of this enclosed/drained landscape and the former open moors in the lower-lying back-fens. Very fine examples of surface ridging; mainly grips, but includes some ridge and furrow that is otherwise very r ”
NWPRTHL 021 Wentlooge Level	High	Outstanding	“Outstanding: An extremely well preserved, visually coherent regular landscape, the result of several	“The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a "hand-crafted" landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			phases of wetland reclamation during the Roman and medieval periods with an extremely high potential for the survival of buried waterlogged deposits of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental value”	inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998) A reclaimed landscape of regular fields, dispersed and nucleated settlement. The area around Peterstone Wentlooge is characterised by trapezoidal blocks of very long, very narrow fields. Several major axial elements include Broadstreet Common, a fine example of an unenclosed street common with farmsteads along its edge set back from the road. The sea wall cuts unconformably across the landscape and the lines of field ditches can be seen cut into the intertidal peat shelf. As a surviving example of large-scale Roman reclamation, it is certainly unique in Wales, if not north-west Europe. The homogeneity of large areas, laid out in exceptionally long narrow fields, contrasts with the complex landscape along Broadstreet, where farms of medieval origin are strung out along an unenclosed street common. To the east of the aspect area, near St Brides Wentlooge, elements of the Roman landscape survive in the regular field pattern of long narrow fields. This landscape is at the edge of the area flooded in the post-Roman period. It is characteristic of the general Wentlooge landscape of long narrow fields and the process of reclamation of lower-lying areas through a sequence of intakes from the open moor. The western half of this area has been affected by agricultural improvement and drainage. The north of the aspect area has a regular field pattern”
NWPRTHL 038 Parc Golf Course	Moderate	Moderate	“Moderate: A modern designed recreational landscape retaining some features from the reclaimed wetland landscape which preceded it, as shown on the OS 1st – 3rd edition maps.”	“A designed landscape situated on the northern edge of the Wentlooge/Gwynllwg Level, west of the small hamlet of Coedkernew. This modern golf course covers a 39 hectare area and comprises a par 69, eighteen hole course and 36 bay driving range. Formerly the area was an agricultural landscape of reclaimed regular fields. Several features from this earlier landscape survive; Ty'n-y-brwyn Reen forms the western boundary and Cowleaze Reen follows its original route through the centre of the course.”

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 034 Wentlooge Level	Fair	High	Moderate	“High: Part of the extensive and well known coastal flats of the Gwent Levels which record former coastline processes.”	“Section of the broad coastal plain which dominates southern Newport and includes Caldicot Levels). Represents a former area of estuarine marsh (Quaternary: Holocene) and although now reclaimed and drained is not heavily industrialised or urbanised. Surface has a "patchwork" appearance due to network of drainage furrows. Separated from Severn estuary by sea-wall.”
NWPRTGL 035 Wentlooge (saltmarsh)	Fair	Moderate	Low	“Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and forms only small part of much larger feature”	“Narrow fringe of saltmarsh (Quaternary: Holocene) on seaward side of seawall surrounding Wentlooge Levels and on W side of the Usk estuary.”
NWPRTGL 036 Peterstone Great Wharf	Fair	Moderate	Low	“Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and forms only small part of much larger feature”	“Area of saltmarsh (Quaternary: Holocene), the most significant in Newport, mainly above Mean High Water level. although seaward of seawall enclosing Wentlooge Levels some reclamation may have taken place”
NWPRTGL 037 Peterstone (coast)	Fair	Moderate	Low	“Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and forms relatively small part of much larger feature”	“Broad area of coastal mudflat west of the Usk estuary. Includes some tidal channel features, minor areas of shingle shore and a small area of saltmarsh above Mean High Water level at Peterstone Gout.”
NWPRTGL 052 Usk Estuary	Poor	Low	Low	“Low: System extensively modified and constrained by coastal defence works and industrial development.”	“Estuary of the Usk river including the tidal channel and adjacent areas of coastal mudflat (Quaternary: Holocene). Also includes very minor areas of marginal saltmarsh further upstream and constrained sections of the river as far upstream as central Newport city, near the castle. The tidal, estuarine channel of the Ebbw river is also included.”

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 002 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	“Outstanding: Outstanding as a product of the industrial age requiring fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers that still performs its original function.”	“Built some 80-100 years before the M4/M48 Motorways, the cultural impacts of this main line railway linking South Wales with England were similar to those identified for AA/001. In addition, its construction resulted in - degradation of the culture of other stretches of the Levels - the creation of new or expanded settlements at Sudbrook, Portskewett and Rogiet (Severn Tunnel Junction station) - a fast and efficient means of transporting heavy goods from the coalfields and steel and ironworks of South Wales - alterations in the ways of conducting business and in leisure journeys - increasing Victorian awareness of the economic value and nearness of South Wales The railway links to other lines - Newport-Hereford, Chepstow-Monmouth, which had similar but less-impactful cultural effects on the rural hinterland of the county.”
NWPRTC 004 Gwent Levels	Poor	Outstanding	Very rare	“Outstanding: Outstanding as an unique to Britain multi-period evolved historic reclaimed landscape of exceptional integrity dating back at least to the Roman era, now heavily compromised by development.”	“The Gwent Levels (or in this instance the Caldicot Level portion) represent an evolved landscape of exceptional integrity dating back to at least the Roman period. It is principally a reclaimed, man-made landscape protected for most of its area by sea walls and criss-crossed with a subtle but practical system of drainage. Field patterns vary widely, at times the product of cultural evolution, at others to meet prevailing systems of agriculture or to respond to topographical features. The Levels in this AA are principally located to the south of the Cardiff-London Railway but towards the north-east they appear between the railway and the M4 and M48 which cut through the Levels northern fringe as it abuts the back lands. Historically, it is thought that in the earliest days the land was used largely as summer pasture before the successive engineering skills of the Romans and, later, monastic houses and Normans developed the present

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					sophisticated methods of draining the land and preventing encroachment of the Severn Estuary waters. The Caldicot Level is, perhaps, less manufactured than other parts, particularly as it swings northwards in line with the estuary towards Chepstow and the rising land. Settlement patterns vary between the larger (but still small) groupings on the rising back lands, single farms at the end of narrow roads (frequently running alongside reens) and small clusters of houses. There is extensive evidence of Roman occupation, with a Roman building and related features discovered near Rogiet church and at Ifton Manor. Much of the Caldicot Level is designated both as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Level also borders the RAMSAR site of the Severn Estuary. The Levels as a whole are on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The evolved integrity of the Level culture and landscape has been severely compromised with, successively, first the building of the Great Western Railway into South Wales via the Se “
NWPRTCL 021 Golf Courses	Good	Moderate	Commonplace	“Moderate: Moderate as commonplace, and largely alien intrusions into once rural or urban fringe landscapes, of largely local interest”	“The several golf courses within the Study Area vary from the long-established (and to a degree exclusive) clubs to those that have responded to increasingly popular fixation with the game, possibly even influenced by the decision to stage the Ryder Cup competition in 2010 at the Celtic Manor Resort near Newport. The majority of courses have been established for a number of decades, catering originally for the leisured upper and middle classes but now increasingly broadening their popularity. Though golf is still to a degree still bound by some archaic rules, some of those restrictions are gradually being relaxed as the sport grows in popularity. All testify to what is perceived as a growing trend that is to pursue healthy lifestyles and enjoy leisure in attractive scenery. Nevertheless, their artificially manicured appearance is a significant landscape statement.”
NWPRTCL	Fair	High	Representativ	“High:	“This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
026 Newport Hinterland			e	High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.”	attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.”

Local Landscape Character Area 3: Newport Docks and Uskmouth

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 010 Lower River Usk	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate: The river has a distinct character and is a strong focus to the settlement, is in moderate condition with consistent character throughout, but is spoilt by intrusive development which is being improved over time but is in transition.	Lower river corridor of the River Usk to Severn Estuary through the urban area of Newport including watercourse, adjacent river banks, flood embankments and riparian vegetation. The river is an important natural, linear feature in the centre of Newport. wide and powerful and full of sediment. It has a modified, straightened course, tidal in nature with wide grey muddy banks, with stone and "beaches" on inside bends at lower levels exposed at low tide, indicating a large tidal range. The banks have walls and hard edges in places, mainly in the centre of Newport. Some more recent development addresses the river and creates pleasant public spaces. There is also evidence of older riverside docks which give character but are no longer used. Much development does not address the river or use it in a positive way. There are five bridges crossing the river from the M4 down to the distinctive Transporter Bridge. This and the city bridge are the most attractive and promote contact with the river. There is limited marginal reed-like vegetation in lower parts, where there is less intense development. Rubbish is exposed at low tide in more urban areas giving the river the feeling of neglect. There is limited public access along the river.
NWPRTVS 022 Ebbw River Corridor	Poor	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate: The river has very attractive stretches where it is a natural watercourse with riparian vegetation allowing pleasant views in which the	River corridor of the River Ebbw including watercourse, adjacent embankments and riparian vegetation. The river is in its lower reaches forming a sinuous course where it is within natural boundaries but it is canalised in parts with concrete walls and weirs. The surrounding valley floor is protected from

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					water is a natural focus but there are detractors adjacent and the river is modified in parts giving it a variable character.	flooding by an embankment which also divorces the river from the flat land including parks adjacent. Japanese knotweed is in evidence. Where there is a natural bank there is strong riparian vegetation including alders. Some adjacent land uses including industry back onto the river and public access along its banks is discontinuous, also interrupted by roads and other transport corridors. The river is fast flowing but becomes tidal in its lower reaches with mud banks.
NWPRTVS 040 Docks and Level of Mendalgrief	Poor	Low	Low	Moderate	Low: This commercial area has a moderate sense of place but the illegible built form and the presence of many detractors mean that the area has a low value overall.	Newport Docks- primarily dock related commercial and industrial area with some waste disposal use around the level of Mendalgrief. Located on the levels below 10 m AOD. The area is dominated by the extensive docks and by the raised mound of the waste disposal site and is a mixture of old and new commercial and industrial buildings bordering the Usk. It is difficult to discern a logical pattern to development other than the buildings around the docks. The peripheral distributor road with associated landscaping runs east west allows views into the area making it prominent. The old industrial buildings are rundown in places and boundaries and unused land is overgrown with little management input. The boundary with the Usk is particularly prone to this condition. There are a number of derelict and empty sites. Newer development has occurred and is generally better maintained. The waste disposal tip is an alien feature in this flat landscape and whilst contouring is carefully applied
NWPRTVS 041 Eastern Usk Industrial Area	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Low: This commercial area has a weak sense of place and the presence of many detractors mean the area has a low value overall.	Primarily commercial and industrial area with some housing, education and recreational uses. Located on the levels below 10 m AOD. The largest building is the Uskmouth power station and pylons carry power lines to the area. The old industrial buildings are rundown in places and boundaries are overgrown

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						with little management input. The boundary with the Usk is particularly prone to this condition. There are a number of derelict and empty sites. Newer development is has occurred to the east and is generally better maintained and manicured in places. The peripheral distributor road forms the northern boundary crossing over the Usk new bridge. There is significant landscape treatment adjacent to this road.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 014	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	Outstanding: The river is an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important aquatic species. The Aspect Area incorporates areas of riparian habitat including woodlands, marshy grassland, inundated grassland, stands of tall herb, swamp and fen vegetation, salt-marsh and coastal grassland, which supports a wide range of native plant, bird and animal species.	Protected Sites: SSSI (RIVER USK (LOWER USK)) The Aspect Area follows the boundary of the SSSI along the River Usk which forms a long, linear ecosystem and acts as an important wildlife corridor. Within Newport CBC the Lower Usk has developed a wide floodplain with a complex and active system of meanders, which contribute to the biological interest and diversity of the site. The Aspect Area incorporates areas of riparian habitat including woodlands, marshy grassland, stands of tall herb, swamp and fen vegetation, salt-marsh and coastal grassland. The river is tidal throughout Newport CBC and the occasionally inundated grassland supports regionally rare species including bulbous foxtail <i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i> , marsh-mallow <i>Althaea officinalis</i> and marsh helleborine <i>Epipactis palustris</i> . The river is an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species of fish.
NWPRTLH 032	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: This area contains several locally important biodiversity sites, the mosaic of grassland, with arable and the occurrence of the reed swamp which supports some important species, and ancient semi-natural woodland block gives this area a moderate value. This area contains some locally important biodiversity sites, in particular Ringland	Protected sites: pSNCI (Ringland Way Marsh Reedswamp and marsh, with wet grassland areas; supports bird species including Cetti's warbler and reed bunting (a UKBAP Priority Species) Dockwell Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Wilcrick Fort West Unimproved neutral grassland areas) This Aspect Area comprises the flatter fields between the Spencer steel works and the hills which form NWPTLH031. The area is a mosaic of small pasture, temporary grass lay and arable fields many of which

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				way marsh. The mosaic of grassland and arable and blocks of woodlands gives this area a locally importance and a moderate value.	do have hedges. There is also a fairly large golf course. There are several areas of locally significant habitat the most important is Ringland way marsh which supports important species.
NWPRTLH 034	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low: This large industrial site has little green space, however around the lagoons important reedbed communities occur. These reedbeds add significantly to the biodiversity of the site which overall is of low value and should be taken into account in future plans for the site once works stops.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Spencer Works 3 Marshy grassland with wet drains Elver Pill Reen Grassland & Pond Lagoon with mosaic of swamp and marshy and dry semi-improved neutral grassland; supports Cetti's warblers Greenmoor Pool Formerly standing water which now supports reedswamp (UKBAP Priority Habitat), which itself supports bird populations including Cetti's warbler) A large industrial site with little green space, however around the cooling lagoons important reedbed communities occur and these need to be actively managed...
NWPRTLH 036	Unassessed	High	Unassessed	High: Although there is much industrial development in this area, there are also some important wetland pastures and reedbeds which form part of the Levels. These support significant species and the area, therefore has been evaluated as having a high significance. This area of grassland and industrial sites also has some important communities of the Gwent Levels. A number of fields have good hedges and the area supports some	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Gwent Wetland Reserve Mosaic of wet grassland, reedbeds, open water, hedgerows and saline lagoon, which supports internationally important numbers of wildfowl as well as UK BAP Priority species such as water vole, great crested newt and brown hare Julian's Gout Land Maritime influenced semi-improved neutral grassland, with willow carr and large populations of marsh helleborine (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>), marsh orchids (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.) and narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus glaber</i>) Alpha Steel Site Area of former Levels, scrub and other habitats which supports a range of species including scarce moth species, birds such as Cetti's warbler, and plants including orchids (<i>Epipactis palustris</i> , <i>Ophrys apifera</i> , <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.) Solutia Site A series of improved and semi-

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				significant species. Although it lies outside the SSSI it still has a high value.	improved grasslands with traditional ditches and ponds; site supports a range of species including nesting birds such as Cetti's warbler, and invertebrates including hairy dragonfly (Brachyto) This area comprises a mosaic of industrial sites, agricultural land and Levels. There is an extensive area of reedbed which is a Wetland Reserve. The site borders the Severn Estuary and the mouth of the Usk. Many of the fields have good hedges and some are wetter and drained by reens.
NWPRTLH 037	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low: This large industrial area has some green space but few native habitats. It has therefore been graded as low value.	This is a large industrial area adjacent to the River Usk... There is some green space most of which is amenity grassland... There are a few areas of trees and scrub and some bare ground which can form an important habitat for rudral species...
NWPRTLH 047	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: Although mostly industrial land use, the four SINC sites support important rudral species and reedbeds. These give the area a local significance and a borderline (low) / moderate value. This large industrial area has a few important sites including some disturbed ground where unusual rudral species occur and reedbed and salt marsh. Although these comprise a very small amount of the total area they do enhance the biodiversity and are enough to push the area over the borderline into the moderate	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Usk Way West Ruderal site with areas of scrub, which supports a large population of yellow common broomrape (Orobanche Warehouse Yard Ruderal site with areas of scrub and degraded marsh. Site supports populations of bee orchid (Ophrys apifera) and and RDB species: round-headed club-rush (Scripoides holoschoenus) Pilots Hill Saltmarsh and brackish reed swamp North Dock Ruderal ground with large population of Deptford Pink (Dianthus armeria) and other ruderal plant species) This is a large industrial area surrounding the docks. There are some important areas of bare ground which support unusual rudral species. There are also reedbeds and salt marsh communities present although the vast majority of the area has an industrial usage.

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				category.	
NWPRTLH 049	Unassessed	High	Unassessed	High: This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock contains some interesting native habitats such as mudflats and scrub. It is likely to be used locally significant species. It therefore has a high value.	This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock comprises a mosaic of grass fields and mudflats, together with the scrub land adjacent to the railway line... The River Ebbw reaches the Severn Estuary here...

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTLH 022 East Usk and Llanwern Industrial	Unassessed	High	High: In spite of the fact that the dominant character of the landscape is undeniably industrial, represented by the modern Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Euro Park, this area is nevertheless of high value because of its demonstrable and significant potential for the survival of intact archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric era.	A significant industrial landscape following the eastern bank of the River Usk from the coast in the south, northwards almost to the M4 corridor; eastward extending from the river to Greenmoor Arch this landscape has been imposed upon a large swathe of former reclaimed agricultural wetland. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the western bank of the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. The establishment of the East Usk Railway and Docks Company (1865) acted as a catalyst for the development of the eastern bank of the River Usk. Wharves of significant size were

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				built, which were serviced by a network of tramroads and later railroads; two surviving examples include Great Western Wharf west of Spyty Pill, possibly the largest structure of its time on the east bank of the River Usk, and Clarence Wharf another impressive construction located immediately south of Newport Bridge. Industry was encouraged, which saw the establishment of brickworks and sawmills to the north of Newport Bridge and further sawmills, chemical works and iron/steelworks to the south extending to the coast. The railways were intended to join a connecting line from the Western Valleys railways at Basseleg on the main Great Western Railway (GWR) line. It was envisaged that the eastern bank of the river would become part of a major dock, in competition with Newport Town Dock and the many wharves established on the opposing western bank of the River Usk. However, it was not until the East Usk Railway and Docks Company was finally incorporated in 1885 that the former tramroads, coal stages and wharves, connecting to the main line, were replaced by the Nettlefold's Bran
NWPRTHL 032 Newport Docklands	Unassessed	High	High: The area of Newport Docks represents a reasonably well preserved 19 th century industrial maritime and trading quarter, its character having largely remained intact in spite of 20 th century development.	The town of Newport began to develop as a port during the medieval period, with much of the trade centred around a large inlet known as the "Town Pill". It provided merchants with an excellent, safe harbour, as well as easy access to the town. Indeed, the medieval economy of Newport appears to have been based around trade, such as the export of fleeces and processed cloth (Griffiths 1978). The discovery in 2002 of the Newport Medieval Ship, beneath the post-medieval Moderator Wharf, and an already known medieval wharf on the Town Pill is further evidence of the use of the area for maritime activities during this period. The importance of maritime trade in Newport continued into the early post-medieval period. The Welsh Port Books indicate trade from the town with other Welsh ports such as Milford Haven, Tenby and Beaumaris, with Bristol and Bridgewater in south-west England, and with Dublin in Ireland, and Bordeaux and La Rochelle in France (Lewis 1927). However, unlike Chepstow, Cardiff and Swansea, Newport did not merit its own Customs House in this period, possibly suggesting that it was of lesser importance. During the late 18th century

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Coal, iron and timber could then be transported from Newport to any number of other ports, including Bristol. The development of the waterfront continued throughout the 19th century, as can be seen by the expansion of the Monmouthshire Canal to the south of Newport in 1806; also at this time additional wharfage was added along the western bank of the river. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. Dry docks were built in 1830, and were extended in 1842 and again in 1888. The first flo
NWPRTHL 048 River Usk	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding: An historically important tidal landscape and communications corridor for trade and commerce since the medieval period, with considerable potential for the excellent preservation of remains of high archaeological and paleoenvironmental significance, as witnessed by the nationally important discovery of the medieval 'Newport ship'.	An tidal river landscape that has formed the main communication route, an intertidal super-highway, into Newport from the sea for hundreds of centuries. The Romans were known to have used this waterway to access their docks at Caerleon and penetrate further up the Usk Valley. But it is from the medieval period, when the town of Newport began to develop as a port (NHL032), that this landscape can be properly described as a busy communications corridor. Medieval wharves are known to have existed centred on the town pill and the west bank of the river Usk and the discovery in 2002 of the 15th century Newport Medieval Ship in dry-dock shows that dockyard activities existed here that were not restricted just to the loading and unloading of cargo. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. The canal signalled the decline in river traffic and combined with the construction of the Newport and Caerleon stone bridges restricted which types of vessels were able to navigate the river. The Transporter Bridge was constructed in 1906 across the River Usk from Brunel Street to Stephenson Street. Constructed entirely of steel to a design by the French engineer F Arnodin, who already had constructed similar bridges in Rouen. The George

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				Street Bridge, from Cardiff Road to Corporation Road, was the earliest cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain and had many successors including the Second Severn Crossing. Built 1962-4 by Mott Hay and Anderson and engineer DP Cartwright, the bridge consists of pairs of tall concrete masts with three sets of four cables stays threaded throughout (Newman 2000, 448).

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 002 Newport (Pilgwenlly-Crindau)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Intensively developed few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed area of former coastal flat and flood plain occupying a "promontory" of land between the Usk and Ebbw (now heavily modified as dockyards). Also includes the low area of central Newport on the west side of the Usk as far north as Crindau. Includes a bypassed former meander of the Ebbw and the developed lowest part of the Malpas Brook flood plain, close to its confluence with the Usk. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 003 Newport (Maes-glas)	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although largely developed, exposures of geodiversity significance remain.	Area of low terrace or platform which rises slightly above the surrounding former coastal flats. Extensively developed, including industrially. Partly developed over an isolated outcrop of "Lias" (Lower Jurassic).
NWPRTGL 004 Newport (Barnardstown-Green Moor)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed former coastal flat on the east side of the Usk estuary. Includes areas of former flood plain in north and small area of river terrace. Includes parts of eastern central Newport and areas of industrial development to the east and along the east side of the Usk to the south. In latter area partly excavated as presumed settling lagoons. General separated from active river / estuarine system by flood defences including sea-wall. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL	Poor	Low	Low	Low:	Estuary of the Usk river including the tidal channel and

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
052 Usk Estuary				System extensively modified and constrained by coastal defence works and industrial development.	adjacent areas of coastal mudflat (Quaternary: Holocene). Also includes very minor areas of marginal saltmarsh further upstream and constrained sections of the river as far upstream as central Newport city, near the castle. The tidal, estuarine channel of the Ebbw river is also included.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 002 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as a product of the industrial age requiring fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers that still performs its original function.	Built some 80-100 years before the M4/M48 Motorways, the cultural impacts of this main line railway linking South Wales with England were similar to those identified for AA/001. In addition, its construction resulted in - degradation of the culture of other stretches of the Levels - the creation of new or expanded settlements at Sudbrook, Portskewett and Rogiet (Severn Tunnel Junction station) - a fast and efficient means of transporting heavy goods from the coalfields and steel and ironworks of South Wales - alterations in the ways of conducting business and in leisure journeys - increasing Victorian awareness of the economic value and nearness of South Wales The railway links to other lines - Newport-Hereford, Chepstow-Monmouth, which had similar but less-impactful cultural effects on the rural hinterland of the county.
NWPRTCL 004 Gwent Levels	Poor	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding: Outstanding as an unique to Britain multi-period evolved historic reclaimed landscape of exceptional integrity dating back at least to the Roman era, now heavily compromised by development.	The Gwent Levels (or in this instance the Caldicot Level portion) represent an evolved landscape of exceptional integrity dating back to at least the Roman period. It is principally a reclaimed, man-made landscape protected for most of its area by sea walls and criss-crossed with a subtle but practical system of drainage. Field patterns vary widely, at times the product of cultural evolution, at others to meet prevailing systems of agriculture or to respond to topographical features. The Levels in this AA are principally located to the south of the Cardiff-London Railway but towards the north-east they appear between the railway and the M4 and M48 , which cut through the Levels northern fringe as it abuts the back lands. Historically, it is thought that in the earliest days the land was used largely as summer pasture before the successive engineering skills of the Romans and, later, monastic houses and Normans developed the present

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					sophisticated methods of draining the land and preventing encroachment of the Severn Estuary waters. The Caldicot Level is, perhaps, less manufactured than other parts, particularly as it swings northwards in line with the estuary towards Chepstow and the rising land. Settlement patterns vary between the larger (but still small) groupings on the rising back lands, single farms at the end of narrow roads (frequently running alongside reens) and small clusters of houses. There is extensive evidence of Roman occupation, with a Roman building and related features discovered near Rogiet church and at Ifton Manor. Much of the Caldicot Level is designated both as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Level also borders the RAMSAR site of the Severn Estuary. The Levels as a whole are on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The evolved integrity of the Level culture and landscape has been severely compromised with, successively, first the building of the Great Western Railway into South Wales via the Se
NWPRTCL 005 Uskmouth Power Stations	Good	Out-standing	Commonplace	Outstanding Outstanding as prominent industrial structures in an otherwise rural landscape on the fringe of the Gwent Levels and Usk River.	For nearly 50 years since 1960 the original coal-fired electricity power station at Uskmouth has dominated the skyline of the western Gwent Levels. The depositing of its waste in adjacent ash pits, irretrievably altering the original Levels landscape has had the unforeseen benefit of the operator donating the ash pits to the newly created Newport Wetlands Reserve. Following a turbulent financial history, resulting in part of the original power station being demolished in 2002, the mothballed portion has been refurbished and began to produce power again in 2004-5. Most recently (August 2007) it has been announced that an additional #400 million gas power station will be built and operate alongside the refurbished coal facility by 2010. Efforts are to be made to alleviate the environmental impact, though the numbers and intrusiveness of the massive electricity pylons marching across the Levels is unlikely to decrease.

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 007 Usk River	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as an historically important waterway whose habitats area afforded protection by the SSSI designation.	The whole length of the River Usk is a designated SSSI and potential Special Area of Conservation. Within the Study Area it is tidal as far inland as Caerleon, the lowest fordable point inland from the sea. The river has for at least two millennia been an economic and social communications route, and influenced the settlements of Usk and Caerleon. Then came the Norman borough, the shape of which is still discernible in the street patterns of the town. The river also influenced Newport's transition into becoming an economic powerhouse in the Industrial Revolution, being the focus for canals, tramroads and railways which resulted in the creation of the docks.. For the most part - save where it passes through the conurbation of Newport - the river's course has remained almost the same, with extensive mudbanks either side of the revetted "canal" that protects the built areas of Riverside. Now, part of the authority's regenerative efforts are being concentrated in a ribbon of variable width adjacent to the river, thereby helping to restore its heart. The iconic Newport Transporter Bridge (1901-06) is the lowest river crossing. Fortuitously, perhaps, the generations of industry alongside the southern reaches has had no long-term deleterious effect; the river's waters and banks harbour a decent variety of wildlife, such as otters and migratory fish like salmon and shad. It is to be hoped that the building of a #2 million flood defence project, designed to provide protection for 4000 existing homes in the Maindee and Liswerry areas, will have limited impact on important wildlife habitats.
NWPRTCL 014 Industrial and Business Parks	Fair	Moderate	Commonplace	Moderate: Moderate as serving a local need for employment	Newport, like many conurbations of size in South Wales along the M4 corridor, contains many industrial, business and retail parks. The more recent ones are peripheral, though some are 20th/21st century redevelopments of sites formerly associated with the docks and industry, such as the former Pirelli Cables site around Spytty Pill.. All are associated with regeneration efforts, and have the

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					effect of increasing motorised transport, resulting in the massive land takes required for access roads, a phenomenon that characterises the City, both as feeder roads as well as by-passes. They make no aesthetic contribution to the landscape, being of generally utilitarian design and possessing hectares of tarmac surfaces for car parking, but clearly are considered to be of significant economic and social value. An exception is the River East Gateway development on a 26-acre brownfield site where an ecological park is intended as a haven for wildlife alongside the river.
NWPRTCL 015 Newport Docks Regeneration	Poor	High	Commonplace	High: High as an extensive regeneration area benefitting from massive investment.	The Old Town Dock built in 1842 was the first phase of dock building in Newport on the west bank of the River Usk. It was followed in 1875 by Alexandra Dock and later South Dock. The docks were a response to the massive increases in coal and iron production from the eastern Valleys. For a time Newport was the preeminent South Wales port. The docks still operate though they ceased to be a coal port in 1964; shipbuilding ceased in 1971. The docks had a considerable social impact resulting in the creation of the now-benighted community of Pillgwenlly. Pill is poised to be transformed by regeneration with projects with a value of 500 million pounds and creating 4000 jobs being planned. The brownfield land will enable a redevelopment providing a new mixed use neighbourhood that is expected to bring social, economic and environmental benefits through housing, a business district, hotel, local shops, bars and cafes. Also planned is a riverside city park with playing fields, cycle paths and skateboard areas creating a new tourist destination.
NWPRTCL 017 Newport Sports Village etc	Good	High	Commonplace	High High as an example of concentrated leisure facilities in line with the pursuit of healthier lifestyles.	Newport International Sports Village at Spyty Park and the Speedway Stadium stand alongside the A48 to the east as it deviates through the southern outskirts of the City. The newly built Sports Village houses facilities for 20 sporting disciplines, including the Wales National Velodrome, Cycle Speedway Club, swimming pool, a

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					fishing lagoon, Newport Tennis Centre, Newport Squash Centre and Newport Cricket Centre and the ubiquitous fitness centre. The central area of the covered Velodrome has a 12-court zone for badminton, and two courts for 5-a-side football, basketball and netball. Although primarily intended for training purposes, the Velodrome hosts national events and attracts competitors from across the UK and Europe. The Speedway Stadium, not far away, is home to the Newport Wasps which competes in the Premier League, with meets held every Sunday from March to October. Speedway was a regular on the sporting scene from 1964 to 1978 when meetings were held at Somerton Park, but rising costs forced it to move to Bristol. Then in 1996 the sport returned to the stadium at Spytt. The Aspect Area includes the adjacent Retail Park, an almost universal phenomenon as a leisure destination.
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	High High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.

Local Landscape Character Area 4: Newport

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 010 Lower River Usk	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate: The river has a distinct character and is a strong focus to the settlement, is in moderate condition with consistent character throughout, but is spoilt by intrusive development which is being improved over time but is in transition.	Lower river corridor of the River Usk to Severn Estuary through the urban area of Newport including watercourse, adjacent river banks, flood embankments and riparian vegetation. The river is an important natural, linear feature in the centre of Newport wide and powerful and full of sediment. It has a modified, straightened course, tidal in nature with wide grey muddy banks, with stone and "beaches" on inside bends at lower levels exposed at low tide, indicating a large tidal range. The banks have walls and hard edges in places, mainly in the centre of Newport. Some more recent development addresses the river and creates pleasant public spaces. There is also evidence of older riverside docks which give character but are no longer used. Much development does not address the river or use it in a positive way. There are five bridges crossing the river from the M4 down to the distinctive Transporter Bridge. This and the city bridge are the most attractive and promote contact with the river. There is limited marginal reed-like vegetation in lower parts, where there is less intense development. Rubbish is exposed at low tide in more urban areas giving the river the feeling of neglect. There is limited public access along the river.
NWPRTVS 012 M4 & A4232	Good	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are visually intrusive albeit in good condition with consistent character	M4 and A449 T corridors- large-scale busy roads which have a significant visual and noise effects on the adjacent landscape. Signs and lighting add to the visual clutter. They have significant planting and barriers to screen the roads more sensitive areas. Coniferous planting forms a significant element

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						particularly close to housing to give all year round cover. Views are possible across the levels to the Severn estuary from the western part of the M4. There are also extensive views towards Newport including distinctive features such as the Transporter Bridge and and less distinctive features such as nearby suburbs and settlements. Some of these views are detractive, particularly where housing breaks the skyline such as a High Cross or adjacent to the Gaer fort.
NWPRTVS 018 Alt-yr Yn	Fair	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate A distinctive steep slope with attractive woodland mosaic and canal at the base which forms a strong edge to Newport but exhibits poor condition in parts.	Steep sloping scarp slope running from 109m AOD down to 10m AOD. The Monmouthshire and Brecon canal runs along the bottom of the slope. The landcover is a mosaic of deciduous woodland dominated by oak, hazel and birch with small fields of pasture with boundary hedges. Houses on the outskirts of Newport are visible on the skyline, only partially screened by trees. There is public access to a park on the top of the Ridgeway and along the canal and also at two points down the slope. Farmland exhibits pressures of the urban fringe and there is bracken encroachment in places on the upper slopes. There are a limited number of farmsteads on the slopes which are prominent. The area is affected by noise from the M4 motorway.
NWPRTVS 019 Gear	Poor	High	High	High	High A distinctive hill fort on a prominent hill with attractive mosaic forms a strong edge to Newport but exhibits poor condition in parts.	Prominent steep sloping hill running from 91m AOD down to 20m AOD. The River Ebbw, adjacent railway and the M4 run along the bottom of the slope. The landcover is a mosaic of bracken, rough grassland, encroaching scrub and deciduous tree cover dominated by oak, hazel and birch. The key feature is a prehistoric fort on top of the hill. Deep earthworks are still highly visible and give the area a strong sense of place. Houses on the outskirts of Newport are visible on the skyline, only partially screened by trees. There is public access throughout the area

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						with paths criss crossing the slopes as it is managed as an informal open space. Steel railings separate housing from the area and are showing signs of age in places. The area is affected by noise from the M4 motorway.
NWPRTVS 022 Ebbw River Corridor	Poor	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate: The river has very attractive stretches where it is a natural watercourse with riparian vegetation allowing pleasant views in which the water is a natural focus but there are detractors adjacent and the river is modified in parts giving it a variable character.	River corridor of the River Ebbw including watercourse, adjacent embankments and riparian vegetation. The river is in its lower reaches forming a sinuous course where it is within natural boundaries but it is canalised in parts with concrete walls and weirs. The surrounding valley floor is protected from flooding by an embankment which also divorces the river from the flat land including parks adjacent. Japanese knotweed is in evidence. Where there is a natural bank there is strong riparian vegetation including alders. Some adjacent land uses including industry back onto the river and public access along its banks is discontinuous, also interrupted by roads and other transport corridors. The river is fast flowing but becomes tidal in its lower reaches with mud banks.
NWPRTVS 023 Tredegar Park	Good	High	High	High	High Tredegar House and surrounding formal and informal parklands are very attractive with aesthetically pleasing vistas and elements of consistent character and in good condition.	Tredegar Park- House with formal parks and gardens and grounds located on flat valley floor partly screened off from adjacent development and busy road by mixed tree belt to the east but open to the M4 and associated noise on embankment. The house with associated mature tree avenues is orientated to face the M4 to the north-west. These large grassed areas are used for outdoor events and as a park and include a large playground. Access is from the rear and small scale uses such as craft workshops use the previous stables and outbuildings and are located next to the car park. A large linear lake enclosed by trees is an attractive feature to the north. Planting includes formal hedges and rhododendrons, and specimen and avenue trees.

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 039 Dyffryn	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate Sinuous housing forms are highly distinctive and the offices within parkland setting are noticeable although the area does detract from the setting of Tredegar Park.	Dyffryn- late 20th-century mixed extension to Newport fringing the Wentlooge levels to the south and Tredegar Park to the West. The core of the area is the distinctive 1970s two-storey housing with its continuous sinuous built form enclosing courtyards. Commercial development lies to the west and north, the latter of which [high quality offices] is highly visible from the M4. The South are a school and playing fields and private housing estates which are beginning to encroach further on to the levels. The development, in particular, the offices, appear to occupy what was once part of Tredegar Park and their proximity to the house and existing park and gardens have an adverse effect on the setting and approach. Mature trees, remnant of the park, and on the road to the east help to integrate the development and make the area feel fairly enclosed, limiting views. Fly tipping occurs on the rural lanes to the south, visible to the rail corridor.
NWPRTVS 042 Usk Built Urban Corridor	Fair	Low	Low	Moderate	Low Disrupted piece of town with industrial buildings and associated infrastructure and derelict sites which are detractors although being improved over time.	Industrial and commercial area with some dereliction on the lower river corridor of the River Usk in the urban area of Newport. The area is a mix of older Victorian and more recent commercial developments with a dislocated urban character. The older buildings and structures are often associated with defunct docks. Some refurbishment has created pleasant buildings, especially near the centre and public spaces. Much of the older development does not address the river or use it in a positive way. There are bridges crossing the river which create noise and there is also the distinctive Transporter Bridge. Some of the older buildings and their curtilages have a feeling of neglect and redevelopment is under way creating the impression of an area in transition. There is limited public access along the river.
NWPRTVS	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Formal playing fields and park located on flat valley

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
043 Usk Unbuilt Urban Corridor					The park and facilities are fairly well managed on a green valley floor with a river passing through and enclosed by trees.	floor by the River Usk open to the M4 on planted embankment and associated noise . Planting includes specimen and avenue trees. Well used facility of Indoor Bowls adjacent with large car park and also private sports club hedged to the south with pitches. Walk along the riverside and model railway. Views out to the countryside in area 25 to the north and to the Brynglas ridge.
NWPRTVS 055 St Woollos Cemetery & Park	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The park and cemetery are well managed in a pleasant valley and enclosed by trees.	Park of informal character, cemetery and playing fields make up an extensive open space in a small valley surrounded by housing on the Western edge of Newport. Tree planting is mature and consists of deciduous and coniferous trees forming an important green wedge in the built-up area. The stream valley runs west towards the Ebbw. The cemetery is the dominant land use is laid out in a formal grid on the sloping ground. There is an associated War Memorial at the stone built structures late Victorian period. The park and cemetery are surrounded by steel railings. The park appears well used but has quiet conservation areas.
NWPRTVS 056 Newport West	Fair	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low Despite high points of St Woollos/Stow Hill, Civic centre, Gold Tops and High Street and parks, the city has relatively incoherent urban form with some urban elements in poor-moderate condition. Despite a few highlights, the urban form has many detractors and is relatively incoherent so the overall value is low.	West Newport- part of the city on the western side of the Usk running from hills at 109 m AOD at the Ridgeway to 10m AOD on the flat valley floor and levels. The area includes the Victorian retail centre of Newport, close to the Usk, with vibrant main street and relatively new mall. The Portland stone art deco Civic Centre is dominant on a hill overlooking the city and visible from the station and railway. Stow Hill to the south with the church of St Woollos is the other main landmark of note. The most affluent houses, detached and semi detached, lie north of the civic centre on the higher ground, some with views to the countryside to the north on the Ridgeway. Victorian development of terraces lie to the south towards the docks. To the west there is expansion of estates,

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						some council, which form the eastern margins of the built up area and are visible from the M4 above the Gaer fort. Stow Park and Bellevue Park are important formal open spaces. The A4042 cuts a strong swathe into the town centre, with traffic dominating this area.
NWPRTVS 057 Newport East	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent urban form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place.	East Newport- part of the city on the eastern side of the Usk running from hills at 80 m AOD to 10m AOD on the flat valley floor and levels. Victorian development of terraces to the west give way to estates further north and east. Primarily residential with commercial and industrial areas with some education and recreational uses. The M4 and the eastern peripheral distributor road form boundaries and allow intermittent views into the area. There is significant landscape treatment adjacent to the latter road. The main focal points are the approach to the main town bridge and the war memorial and the junction between the M4 and A449 with the distinctive industrial building to the east.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 008	Unassessed	Low	Low	<p>Low</p> <p>Some areas of importance to wildlife occur within this Aspect Area. Also urban gardens can be an important source of biodiversity.</p> <p>This area contains a number of larger green spaces, some of which support important semi-natural communities including ancient woodland, ponds and scrub/ neutral grassland. Many urban gardens and standard trees also add to the biodiversity. However, the area is bisected by large busy roads and so the native species and habitats are very fragmented leading to a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation.</p>	<p>Protected Sites:</p> <p>pSNCI (Gaer Pond Suburban pond with tall swamp vegetation and Nationally Scarce fly species (Typhamyza bifasciata) Barrack Hill A large mosaic site with semi-improved wet and dry neutral grassland, scrub and bracken with small stream and drains Graig Wood, Brynglas Ancient semi-natural woodland)</p> <p>An urban area which is mostly residential housing. Several parks and woodland form larger green spaces. There is a widespread network of domestic gardens and some streets have mature trees. Three candidate SINC's are present in small areas including Gaer Pond which has tall swamp vegetation; Barrack Hill, a mosaic site with semi-improved wet and dry neutral grassland, scrub and bracken and Griag Wood which is ancient semi-natural woodland. A few large roads bisect the area, which break any ecological corridors formed by gardens and standard trees.</p>
NWPRTLH 014	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding	<p>Outstanding:</p> <p>The river is an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important aquatic species. The Aspect Area incorporates areas of riparian habitat including woodlands, marshy grassland, inundated grassland, stands of tall herb, swamp and fen vegetation, salt-marsh and coastal</p>	<p>Protected Sites:</p> <p>SSSI (RIVER USK (LOWER USK))</p> <p>The Aspect Area follows the boundary of the SSSI along the River Usk which forms a long, linear ecosystem and acts as an important wildlife corridor. Within Newport CBC the Lower Usk has developed a wide floodplain with a complex and active system of meanders, which contribute to the biological interest and diversity of the site. The Aspect Area incorporates areas of riparian habitat including woodlands, marshy grassland, stands of tall herb, swamp and fen vegetation, salt-marsh and coastal grassland. The river</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				grassland, which supports a wide range of native plant, bird and animal species.	is tidal throughout Newport CBC and the occasionally inundated grassland supports regionally rare species including bulbous foxtail <i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i> , marsh-mallow <i>Althaea officinalis</i> and marsh helleborine <i>Epipactis palustris</i> . The river is an essential migration route and key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species of fish.
NWPRTLH 037	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low: This large industrial area has some green space but few native habitats. It has therefore been graded as low value.	This is a large industrial area adjacent to the River Usk... There is some green space most of which is amenity grassland... There are a few areas of trees and scrub and some bare ground which can form an important habitat for rudral species...
NWPRTLH 038	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This area contains three green spaces including ancient woodland... Much of the central urban area has gardens with trees adding to the biodiversity... However, the area is bisected by large busy roads and industrial areas and so the native species and habitats are very fragmented leading to a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation...	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Lawrence Hill Mosaic area of land with bracken slopes, semi-natural woodland, scattered scrub over semi-improved and improved grassland Ladyhill Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Ringland Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland) An urban area which is mainly residential housing... Several parks and woodland form larger green spaces... There is a network of domestic gardens and some streets have mature trees... Three ancient semi-natural woodland candidate SINCs are present on the hills which enhance the biodiversity of the area...
NWPRTLH 039	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This large industrial area has some green space but few native habitats. It has therefore been graded as low value.	This is a large industrial area adjacent to the River Usk... There is some green space in the north of the area which is also common land and which is mainly amenity grassland... There is an inter-tidal river which may support native species...
NWPRTLH 043	Unassessed	High	High	High This area of unimproved neutral and semi-improved acid grassland with areas of lowland heath, bracken and	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Gaer Fort Large mosaic area of unimproved neutral and semi-improved acid grassland with areas of lowland heath, bracken and scrub... Large population of ants (<i>Lasius flavus</i> ?))

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				scrub contains several communities which are not found elsewhere in the county. This area has therefore been recorded as high value.	This hill with its ancient earthworks and bracken and acid grassland vegetation is unique in Newport... Patches of semi-improved acid grassland and lowland heath are present which are unusual habitats in the county and add significantly to the biodiversity.
NWPRTLH 046	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This area contains a number of larger green spaces and an important pond, this and the hedge bounded pasture fields add to the area and gives a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation...	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Dyffryn Pond Pond with emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal species) This area is a mosaic of large industrial units with some newer looking residential developments... Some pasture fields and a couple of blocks of coniferous woodland together with several ponds increase the biodiversity value of this otherwise poor area... One of the ponds, Dyffryn Pond, has emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal species...
NWPRTLH 049	Unassessed	High	Moderate	High This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock contains some interesting native habitats such as mudflats and scrub... It is likely to be used locally significant species. It therefore has a high value.	This small area between the Gwent Levels SSSI and the industrial area of the Alexandra Dock comprises a mosaic of grass fields and mudflats, together with the scrub land adjacent to the railway line... The River Ebbw reaches the Severn Estuary here...
NWPRTLH 052	Unassessed	High	High	High This area contains a number of fairly large, locally important biodiversity sites, including	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Coed Y Fedw Ancient semi-natural woodland Allt-Yr-Yn Mosaic of ancient semi-natural woodland, recent woodland, ponds, semi- and unimproved neutral

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				Coed y fed woods and Allt-yr-Yn mosaic of wood and semi-natural grassland. The small fields with semi-improved communities and blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland gives this area a high value.	grasslands) LNR (ALLT-YR-YN) This area consists of a mosaic of small fields and blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland. Some of the grassland is species rich and semi-improved and many fields have thick hedges and patches of scrub... The woodlands are a local nature reserve.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTL 003 Tredegar Park	Good	Outstanding	Outstanding Tredegar House represents an outstandingly well preserved late 17th century great house, one of the finest surviving examples of its date not only in Wales but in the United Kingdom, with significant historic associations with the influential Morgan family. Moderate remains survive of the formal gardens, parterres and radial avenues laid out at the same time as the house, as well as more substantial remnants of the extensive landscaped parkland laid out in the late 18th-19th century. There has been significant encroachment on the original area of the park to the S and E by late 20th century office and housing development, and the construction of the M4 motorway	The boundaries of the aspect area reflect the original layout of formal parkland belonging to a grand country house, now much reduced by the encroachment of industrial estates and suburban housing to the south and east, and truncated by the M4 transport corridor to the north and west (NHL024). The present mansion was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan, who also first created the parkland, an irregularly-shaped area with the main ornamented part to the north and northeast. In 1951 John Morgan (3rd Viscount) sold Tredegar House to the Sisters of St Joseph for a Catholic girls' boarding school. The house and grounds were subsequently purchased in 1974 by Newport Borough Council and are now open to the public. The grounds of Tredegar House include the immediate area around the house to the southwest and northwest consisting of three walled gardens and a much smaller one at the northwest end. Great avenues extended north to Tredegar Fort/Y Gaer (SAM Mm 084), a large Iron Age multi-vallate hillfort, and northwest to the deer park at Gwern y Cleppa; a smaller avenue also extended south from the house. The parkland has now been truncated by the M4 motorway, aspects of the deer park to the north (NHL027) have been converted to a golf course and Cleppa Park is now agricultural landscape of large irregular fields. The former

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			to the NW has also disturbed the coherence of this landscape.	parkland to the southeast of the house was developed into the Duffryn Estate in 1974, a planned sub-triangular layout of 997 two-storey houses, a school and retirement homes built around a large central woodland. The planned 4000 houses were never completed and Duffryn's 997 houses were the first and last phase of an ambitious project by Newport Borough Council. Tredegar was originally a small settlement part of the medieval parish and manorial estate of Bassaleg, known from at least AD 1296 (Courtney 1983, 200; Gray 1993, 65) and certainly by 1314 when it was held by William de Berkerolles as part of one knight's fee (Bradney 1993. 65).
NWPRTHL 005 Craig Ddiffaith Ridgeway	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate A small but well-preserved landscape of regular field enclosures and extensive woodland with panoramic views over Newport and its environs, together with a substantial intact section of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.	A small aspect area sandwiched between the M4 Communication Corridor (NHL024) on the west and Newport Urban West (NHL028) on the eastern side. The ridgeway is lozenged shaped with a crown of woodland enclosing Altery House and gardens, the latter extended southeast and included formal parkland and orchards, now open pasture. The small regular fields to the west of the ridgeway have been truncated by the M4 motorway; some fields exhibit ridge and furrow but are not thought to be medieval but rather the remnants of post-medieval orchards. The aspect area is crossed by the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, which follows the contours of the hill around the west. This section forms part of the Crumlin Branch and includes the Allt yr Yn flight of five locks (LB 22326-22331) and the Barrack Hill Tunnel (LB 25735) the east where the canal now terminates. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewydd and Crumlin on two branches. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to Newport Docks. In 1812, the Crumlin branch was connected to the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal at Pontymoile Basin, and this became the main line. In 1853-55, the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company built a railway down to Newport, the company amalgamating with the Great Western Railway in 1880. The canal then became increasingly disused. The Crumlin branch closed in 1949 (Newman 2000,

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				447).
NWPRTHL 022 East Usk and Llanwern Industrial	Unassessed	High	High: In spite of the fact that the dominant character of the landscape is undeniably industrial, represented by the modern Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Euro Park, this area is nevertheless of high value because of its demonstrable and significant potential for the survival of intact archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric era.	A significant industrial landscape following the eastern bank of the River Usk from the coast in the south, northwards almost to the M4 corridor; eastward extending from the river to Greenmoor Arch this landscape has been imposed upon a large swathe of former reclaimed agricultural wetland. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the western bank of the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. The establishment of the East Usk Railway and Docks Company (1865) acted as a catalyst for the development of the eastern bank of the River Usk. Wharves of significant size were built, which were serviced by a network of tramroads and later railroads; two surviving examples include Great Western Wharf west of Spyttly Pill, possibly the largest structure of its time on the east bank of the River Usk, and Clarence Wharf another impressive construction located immediately south of Newport Bridge. Industry was encouraged, which saw the establishment of brickworks and sawmills to the north of Newport Bridge and further sawmills, chemical works and iron/steelworks to the south extending to the coast. The railways were intended to join a connecting line from the Western Valleys railways at Basseleg on the main Great Western Railway (GWR) line. It was envisaged that the eastern bank of the river would become part of a major dock, in competition with Newport Town Dock and the many wharves established on the opposing western bank of the River Usk. However, it was not until the East Usk Railway and Docks Company was finally incorporated in 1885 that the former tramroads, coal stages and wharves, connecting to the main line, were replaced by the Nettlefold's Bran
NWPRTHL 023 Newport Historic Centre	Poor	High	High The historic urban core of Newport owes its present appearance and	During the early-medieval period the cantref of Gwynllwg, was centred on a maedref (settlement) on Stow Hill, where the 6th century AD saint Gwynllyw (St Woolos) is reputed to have

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			architectural character to mid to late 19th century development, which has largely obscured evidence of the pre-19th century topography, with the exception of the castle, cathedral and an early 17th century merchant's house. The reorganisation of the road system in the 1970s has significantly detracted from the coherence of the urban landscape along the riverfront.	founded a church, now the site of St Woolos Cathedral. An earthwork castle is known to have existed nearby in the late 11th century, possibly erected by Robert Fitzhamon who founded the Marcher lordship of Glamorgan including the cantref of Gwynllwg. During the 13th century the area north of Stowe Hill was under the lordship of Caerleon, retained by Morgan ap Howell. Upon his death in 1248 the lordship should have passed to his son Sir Morgan ap Meredydd of Tredegar but was seized by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester. The de Clares held both lordships until the death of the last male member of the family, Gilbert de Clare at the Battle of Bannockburn in AD 1314. In the ensuing division of his lands to his sisters and their husbands, a new lordship of Newport was established based on the boundaries of the
NWPRTHL 024 M4 Communications Corridor	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate The M4 represents an important modern communications corridor, dominating the Newport historic landscape and functioning as an industrial and economic catalyst for development along its route.	The M4 Motorway is easily one of the most recognisable features of Newport and has acted as an industrial and economic catalyst for developments along its route, such as the industrial estates at Tredegar and Cleppa Park and the grand Celtic Manor Resort complex at the Coldra. Built after the first Severn Crossing had been established at Chepstow in 1966, the route of the motorway follows a loop around the north of Newport crossing the River Usk at Brynglas where it dives through the two-lane Brynglas Tunnel. From Brynglas the motorway follows its circular route around Newport to the new Celtic lake Industrial Park and further on to Druidstone. During the construction of the motorway a deserted medieval settlement (DMS), with house platforms, a possible hollow way, and ridge and furrow earthworks were identified to the north of the Celtic Lakes Industrial Park (Mackintosh 2000, 12). Within the industrial park several Roman buildings and a medieval manor house and mill are known to have existed. Further to the west an earth and timber motte and bailey castle (SAM Mm131) survives at Castleton. There is no evidence that it was re-built in stone and probably was abandoned at an early date.
NWPRTHL 025 Newport Urban East	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate The suburbs to the E of the Newport Bridge represent a series of residential developments laid	A large urban landscape of the 19th and 20th centuries interspersed with areas of formal parkland (NHL042). Stowe Hill, St Woolos and Newport town centre (NHL023) form the medieval settlement nucleus, while the remaining areas to the east are

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			out from the mid 19th century through to the 1950s, some elements being of moderate architectural and historical interest.	19th and 20th century developments. Clarence Place, after the Newport Bridge, was sparsely settled in the 1830s but by 1850 had developed into a small settlement complete with toll house, which extended south along the river and east towards Barnardtown and Maindee. The Fair Oak Estate was laid out from 1852 between Christchurch Road and Chepstow Road and consisted Italianate villa pairs and stuccoed terraces (Newman 2000, 456). Urbanisation had by 1915 spread down Corporation Road along the River Usk towards Liswerry and east to Beechwood park (NHL042). In the 1920s this was extended beyond the park to Pen y Lan and Lawrence Hill, the latter being a ribbon development along Chepstow Road. Somerton to the south was an attempt at an inter-war garden-suburb style housing around Hawthorne Avenue and Somerton crescent. Ringland and Liswerry are fairly modern housing estates; both were established during the 1960s and 1970s. As part of the regeneration of Newport new modern housing estates are now being built on brown field sites, which have been reclaimed from defunct industrial centres along the east bank of the River Usk.
NWPRTHL 028 Newport Urban West	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate The suburbs to the W of the Newport Bridge represent a series of residential developments laid out from the mid 19th century through to the 1950s, some elements being of moderate architectural and historical interest.	A large urban landscape of the 19th and 20th centuries interspersed with areas of formal parkland (NHL043 and 045). Stowe Hill, St Woolos and Newport town centre (NHL023) form the medieval settlement nucleus, while the remaining areas to the west are 19th and 20th century developments. Clytha Square and Crescent, east of St Woolos, were built in the 1850s above Cardiff Road and consist of large three-storey stuccoed terraces of pavilion-style Italianate houses built around a trapezoidal square and crescent. Clytha Park Italianate villas were built during the 1860s with large gardens and are now the site of the present civic buildings. Gold Tops to the north was primarily a development of seven tall villas looking down on the railway line, built in the 1850s. Stowe Park to the south on Stowe Hill was built in 1870 to the designs of AO Watkins and Son, as was Stowe Park Circle in 1880. The Fields Park estate was laid out to the designs of Alfred Swash in 1892 and consisted of middle-class suburban housing. To the west of here is a surviving estate of Acorn prefabricated houses of the post-war period. Intended to

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				have a life-span of no more than ten years, these houses stand in regimental ranks on the hillside of the Ridgeway. The Gaer-Stelvio housing estate adjacent to Tredegar Park was also built in the post-war period (1946-7) to the designs of the borough architect Johnson Brackett. The estate was constructed in pairs and terraces around Gaer Hill (Newman 2000, 455-58).
NWPRTHL 032 Newport Docklands	Unassessed	High	High: The area of Newport Docks represents a reasonably well preserved 19 th century industrial maritime and trading quarter, its character having largely remained intact in spite of 20 th century development.	The town of Newport began to develop as a port during the medieval period, with much of the trade centred around a large inlet known as the "Town Pill". It provided merchants with an excellent, safe harbour, as well as easy access to the town. Indeed, the medieval economy of Newport appears to have been based around trade, such as the export of fleeces and processed cloth (Griffiths 1978). The discovery in 2002 of the Newport Medieval Ship, beneath the post-medieval Moderator Wharf, and an already known medieval wharf on the Town Pill is further evidence of the use of the area for maritime activities during this period. The importance of maritime trade in Newport continued into the early post-medieval period. The Welsh Port Books indicate trade from the town with other Welsh ports such as Milford Haven, Tenby and Beaumaris, with Bristol and Bridgewater in south-west England, and with Dublin in Ireland, and Bordeaux and La Rochelle in France (Lewis 1927). However, unlike Chepstow, Cardiff and Swansea, Newport did not merit its own Customs House in this period, possibly suggesting that it was of lesser importance. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Coal, iron and timber could then be transported from Newport to any number of other ports, including Bristol. The development of the waterfront continued throughout the 19th century, as can be seen by the expansion of the Monmouthshire Canal to the south of Newport in 1806; also at this time additional wharfage was added along the western bank of the river. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. Dry docks

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				were built in 1830, and were extended in 1842 and again in 1888. The first flo
NWPRTHL 042 Beechwood Park	Fair	High	High A well-preserved late 19th century urban landscape park which has survived largely unaltered; the contemporary mansion of Beechwood House, formerly derelict, has been recently restored.	A twelve hectare Grade II listed (LB 3109) designed landscape park and Italianate mansion enclosed by the urban sprawl of early 20th century Newport (NHL025). Beechwood House and Park was built in 1877-8 by Habershon, Pite and Fawkner, architects of Cardiff and Newport, for George Fothergill, a tobacco manufacturer and former Mayor of Newport. Bought in 1900 by Newport Borough Council who, despite proposals to demolish the house, opened the grounds as a public park; the house was later used as a First World War convalescent home and in 1920s it became a refreshment centre for park visitors. Damaged by fire in 1992; now boarded-up within a security fence. The grounds may have been designed by Thomas Mawson, the pre-eminent garden designer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries who was responsible for the contemporary Bellevue Park on the other side of Newport. The laying out of the park in 1900 is attributed to Mr Davey of the Borough Engineers Department. The park is informal in style with open grass and isolated ornamental trees, though with more elaborate water features round the springs. The park was extended to the south in 1924 and all four entrances have wrought iron gates. Early 1900s photograph of the house shows the building exterior very much as at present with large pane sash windows, but with an additional chimney on west side and a stone balustrade on the forecourt wall in place of the railings. The house is shown on the First Edition OS map (1881-2) with attached west range within a small garden enclosure, the glasshouses no longer extant. The small mansion is in simple Italianate Classical style, one of a group of small mansions in parkland on this hillside, including Maindee Hall to south and Hatherleigh House to the east. The house is built of ashlar Bath-stone, with rusticated dressings and partly rendered walls. The house has a Welsh slate hipped roof, now fire-damaged, and a grand flat-roofed porch with entablature, parapet, paired Corinthian
NWPRTHL 045 St Woolos	Fair	High	High Historically important as the first	St Woolos Cemetery is a large Grade II listed landscaped cemetery of about 34 hectares situated on a southwest facing

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Cemetery			public cemetery to be opened in Wales, the core layout of the original 1850s cemetery remains intact; the Gothic entrance arch, lodge and flanking chapels, together with a collection of substantial Victorian funerary monuments, represents a visually coherent grouping.	slope on the western edge of Newport (NHL 028). The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, Able Seaman Cooper was the first burial on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist (LB 22338) and Anglican Chapels (LB 22339), together with the Lodge (LB 22337) and gates (LB 22336 and LB 22342) was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, these buildings were completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the 19th century growing urban populations coupled with increased cholera outbreaks meant that many parish churchyards became notoriously unsanitary. In 1850, the government passed the Metropolitan Burial Act, which was extended in 1853 to England and Wales. The purpose of the Acts, which spanned 1850-57 was to ensure that public cemeteries were laid out, bodies buried in a dignified fashion, and that all burials were recorded. The setting out of cemeteries with elaborate gates, lodges and chapels for various denominations had already been initiated by the London-based General Cemetery Company, a private enterprise, which laid out Kensal Green Cemetery 1831-37. The Act of 1853 prompted a boom in cemetery building, Newport being the first public cemetery in Wales. The use of contrasting styles for the Nonconformist and Anglican chapels is unusual among the early public cemeteries, reflecting the strength of Nonconformity in Newport. The Roman Catholics after some difficulty, gained an area on the north side of the cemetery by 1855, but it was not until 1880 that they built their own chapel (LB 22340), by which time the Jewish community had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the southwest by 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the west end of the site, and again in the early 20th century. T
NWPRTHL 048 River Usk	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding: An historically important tidal landscape and communications corridor for trade and commerce since the medieval period, with	An tidal river landscape that has formed the main communication route, an intertidal super-highway, into Newport from the sea for hundreds of centuries. The Romans were known to have used this waterway to access their docks at Caerleon and penetrate further up the Usk Valley. But it is from the medieval period, when

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			considerable potential for the excellent preservation of remains of high archaeological and paleoenvironmental significance, as witnessed by the nationally important discovery of the medieval 'Newport ship'.	the town of Newport began to develop as a port (NHL032), that this landscape can be properly described as a busy communications corridor. Medieval wharves are known to have existed centred on the town pill and the west bank of the river Usk and the discovery in 2002 of the 15th century Newport Medieval Ship in dry-dock shows that dockyard activities existed here that were not restricted just to the loading and unloading of cargo. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. The canal signalled the decline in river traffic and combined with the construction of the Newport and Caerleon stone bridges restricted which types of vessels were able to navigate the river. The Transporter Bridge was constructed in 1906 across the River Usk from Brunel Street to Stephenson Street. Constructed entirely of steel to a design by the French engineer F Arnodin, who already had constructed similar bridges in Rouen. The George Street Bridge, from Cardiff Road to Corporation Road, was the earliest cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain and had many successors including the Second Severn Crossing. Built 1962-4 by Mott Hay and Anderson and engineer DP Cartwright, the bridge consists of pairs of tall concrete masts with three sets of four cables stays threaded throughout (Newman 2000, 448).
NWPRTHL 049 St Julians	Unassessed	Low	Low Late 20th century suburban housing development has completely obliterated evidence of the pre-existing landscape, including the historic mansion of St Julian's House, standing on the site of a medieval grange and earlier chapel dedicated to the pre-Conquest saints Julius and Aaron.	An entirely urban landscape, one which originated with a small earl-medieval ecclesiastical centre and later medieval chapel and manor. A ribbon development of Victorian terracing was constructed along Caerleon Road, which has since been added to by 20th century terraced estate and later 20th century housing estates and a school. This urban landscape has been artificially dissected from eastern Newport (NHL025) by the course of the M4 Motorway (NHL024). St Julians House was built at the end of the 16th century in the manor held by the Herberts, Earls of Powys (NHL015); previously the manor had been owned by Goldcliff Priory in the 12th century. St Julians House was a major seat of the Herbert family until 1752 when the estate was sold. The house then appears to have declined and by 1801 only part

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				of it was being used as a farm house (Coxe 1801, 95). Although some restoration took place during the twentieth century the house was demolished in 1976.

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 001 Newport (Stow Hill)	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although largely developed, the general morphology of the ridge remains together with exposures of geodiversity significance.	Low double ridge with a general SW-NE orientation with a northern scarp formed by a sandstone unit in the Lower Old Red Sandstone (Devonian). Southern area effectively a row of coalesced knolls. Largely developed and forms the hilly centre of Newport on the W side of the Usk.
NWPRTGL 002 Newport (Pilgwenlly-Crindau)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Intensively developed few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed area of former coastal flat and flood plain occupying a "promontory" of land between the Usk and Ebbw (now heavily modified as dockyards). Also includes the low area of central Newport on the west side of the Usk as far north as Crindau. Includes a bypassed former meander of the Ebbw and the developed lowest part of the Malpas Brook flood plain, close to its confluence with the Usk. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 003 Newport (Maes-glas)	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although largely developed, exposures of geodiversity significance remain.	Area of low terrace or platform which rises slightly above the surrounding former coastal flats. Extensively developed, including industrially. Partly developed over an isolated outcrop of "Lias" (Lower Jurassic).
NWPRTGL 004 Newport (Barnardstown-Green Moor)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed former coastal flat on the east side of the Usk estuary. Includes areas of former flood plain in north and small area of river terrace. Includes parts of eastern central Newport and areas of industrial development to the east and along the east side of the Usk to the south. In latter area partly excavated as

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
					presumed settling lagoons. General separated from active river / estuarine system by flood defences including sea-wall. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 005 Newport (Beechwood)	Poor	Low	Low	Low Although largely developed, the general morphology of the ridge remains; geology widespread and no notable sites recorded however.	Rounded promontary of higher ground forming the intensively developed SW part of the ridge and escarpment of Aspect Area 10. Underlain by Devonian mudrocks and sandstones.
NWPRTGL 007 Brynglas	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although largely developed, the general morphology of the ridge remains together with exposures of geodiversity significance.	Isolated low knoll of Lower Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) silty mudrocks rising above softer rocks to NW and alluvial areas to E.
NWPRTGL 008 Ringland-Alway	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although largely developed, the general morphology of the ridge remains together with exposures of geodiversity significance.	Double, tabular knoll, capped by "Lias" limestones and clays (Jurassic) with Triassic mudrocks below. Extensively developed although surrounding escarpment preserved in places. Includes a valley which dissects the Lias platform.
NWPRTGL 009 Ringland	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain; geology widespread and no notable sites recorded.	Broad and intensively developed valley with general WSW-ENE. Branches around Ringland hill and enters former coastal flat area in the Somerton area. Valley excavated in soft Triassic mudrocks and probably includes some Quaternary drift including alluvium.
NWPRTGL 010 Christchurch	Good	High	Moderate	High Area forms a distinctive ridge on the S side of the Usk valley and has a high concentration of Gwent Geodiversity Audit sites.	ENE-WSW ridge rising steeply from the southern side of the Usk to the N and above the valley of the Ringland area to the S. Dominated by Lower Old Red Sandstone mudrocks (Devonian) with some sandstones. Surface uneven and largely undeveloped but includes golf course.
NWPRTGL 026 Lower Usk	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and river system constrained by flood banks.	Section of lower part of Usk valley with well developed, large meander belt (now constrained by flood defence works). Includes some minor tributaries. River channel mainly tidally influenced although includes areas above and below Normal Tidal Limit (NTL). Floodplain also locally modified by development, including recreational

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 034 Wentlooge Level	Fair	High	Moderate	High: Part of the extensive and well known coastal flats of the Gwent Levels which record former coastline processes.	Section of the broad coastal plain which dominates southern Newport and includes Caldicot Levels). Represents a former area of estuarine marsh (Quaternary: Holocene) and although now reclaimed and drained is not heavily industrialised or urbanised. Surface has a "patchwork" appearance due to network of drainage furrows. Separated from Severn estuary by sea-wall.
NWPRTGL 039 Duffyn	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and no natural features appear to have survived.	Developed area of former coastal flat (Quaternary: Holocene) to N of Wentlooge Levels.
NWPRTGL 045 Ebbw River	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain.	Former flood plain / low terrace of the Ebbw river (Quaternary: Holocene), now extensively developed including with industry. Nevertheless, also Includes surviving, undeveloped areas including a broad flat area S of Bassaleg, now crossed by the M4 motorway. May include some estuarine alluvium.
NWPRTGL 047 Golynos	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Broadly NW-SE raised area with relatively steep NE face largely underlain by glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)). Forms the undeveloped part of the same feature as the Rogerstone Ty-Du area and feature at base of escarpment of Allt-yr-yn to SE.
NWPRTGL 052 Usk Estuary	Poor	Low	Low	Low: System extensively modified and constrained by coastal defence works and industrial development.	Estuary of the Usk river including the tidal channel and adjacent areas of coastal mudflat (Quaternary: Holocene). Also includes very minor areas of marginal saltmarsh further upstream and constrained sections of the river as far upstream as central Newport city, near the castle. The tidal, estuarine channel of the Ebbw river is also included.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 001 M4 M48 Motorways	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding Outstanding as 20th/21st century manifestations of the need for rapid, efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized on by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their lengths.	The M4 and M48 created a new culture of settlement in Monmouthshire for residents commuting over the Severn Bridge, which is now extending into the Newport area. A prime early example is the modern settlement of Parc Seymour, whose residents look to Bristol more than to Newport as a main retail centre. The Second Severn Crossing has encouraged more strategic planning by developers who have built commuter dormitories adjacent to the Magor interchange. If the route for the planned Newport Relief Road across the derelict portion of the Llanwern Steelworks site is confirmed, however careful the plans are to mitigate its impact then there will inevitably be a further loss of historic landscape on the Gwent and Wentlooge Levels because of the huge land take required for a road of motorway standard, together with the mooted two new interchanges. There are already six such interchanges serving Newport.
NWPRTCL 002 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as a product of the industrial age requiring fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers that still performs its original function.	Built some 80-100 years before the M4/M48 Motorways, the cultural impacts of this main line railway linking South Wales with England were similar to those identified for AA/001. In addition, its construction resulted in - degradation of the culture of other stretches of the Levels - the creation of new or expanded settlements at Sudbrook, Portskewett and Rogiet (Severn Tunnel Junction station) - a fast and efficient means of transporting heavy goods from the coalfields and steel and ironworks of South Wales - alterations in the ways of conducting business and in leisure journeys - increasing Victorian awareness of the economic value and nearness of South Wales The railway links to other lines - Newport-Hereford, Chepstow-Monmouth, which had similar but less-impactful cultural effects on the rural hinterland of the county.

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 007 Usk River	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as an historically important waterway whose habitats area afforded protection by the SSSI designation.	The whole length of the River Usk is a designated SSSI and potential Special Area of Conservation. Within the Study Area it is tidal as far inland as Caerleon, the lowest fordable point inland from the sea. The river has for at least two millennia been an economic and social communications route, and influenced the settlements of Usk and Caerleon. Then came the Norman borough, the shape of which is still discernible in the street patterns of the town. The river also influenced Newport's transition into becoming an economic powerhouse in the Industrial Revolution, being the focus for canals, tramroads and railways which resulted in the creation of the docks.. For the most part - save where it passes through the conurbation of Newport - the river's course has remained almost the same, with extensive mudbanks either side of the revetted "canal" that protects the built areas of Riverside. Now, part of the authority's regenerative efforts are being concentrated in a ribbon of variable width adjacent to the river, thereby helping to restore its heart. The iconic Newport Transporter Bridge (1901-06) is the lowest river crossing. Fortuitously, perhaps, the generations of industry alongside the southern reaches has had no long-term deleterious effect; the river's waters and banks harbour a decent variety of wildlife, such as otters and migratory fish like salmon and shad. It is to be hoped that the building of a #2 million flood defence project, designed to provide protection for 4000 existing homes in the Maindee and Liswerry areas, will have limited impact on important wildlife habitats.
NWPRTCL 008 Newport, Abergavenny, Hereford Railway	Good	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding: Outstanding as the principal rapid transport link from South to North Wales via England, and a much-used business, leisure and commuting route	The Newport, Abergavenny & Hereford Railway is the sole remaining rapid transport route (pace the Heart of Wales line) from South (and West Wales via Swansea and Cardiff) to the English Midlands and beyond to the North Wales littoral and the route to Ireland from Holyhead. Formerly, with origins in the West Midland Railway scheme of the 1840s, both an industrial and

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					passenger railway, its dominant uses are for longer-distance business and leisure travel, though it is still quite heavily used as a commuter line from Abergavenny to Newport and Cardiff. There are plans for the Taff Vale extension to Ebbw Vale, but funding appears to be elusive. The branch line to Brynmawr from the then Abergavenny Junction was opened in 1862 but closed to passenger traffic in 1958. The railway company was formed by an amalgamation of the Hereford Railway, Llanfihangel Railway and Grosmont Railway in 1846, and was taken over by the West Midland Railway in 1860.
NWPRTCL 010 Imperial Park & Others	Unassessed	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding High as an example of successful inward investment initiatives on a massive scale in the 21st century.	This area to the west of Newport and adjacent to both the M4 motorway and A48 is an extensive series of separate but contiguous commercial and business park developments surrounding Tredegar Park... They have been largely built on former parkland... They represent on material form the huge economic development ambitions of Newport City Council, and have benefited from tens of millions of pounds of investment from Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government... The Council's development arm, Newport Unlimited, is responsible for attracting developers, occupants and financial investment... These ambitious developments appear to demonstrate that confidence has recovered after the fiasco of the LG Electronics and Semi-conductor affair... Immediately adjacent on the southern side of these business parks stands the Newport suburb of Duffryn, developed since 1974 in the Tredegar House parkland... It consists mostly of the last major council estate, but there are also the celebrated Inmos factory and other business and government buildings... The housing estate is remarkable for being the largest experiment in "perimeter planning" attempted in the UK... Low rise is combined with high density by ingeniously packed wriggling terraces of two-storey housing into a perimeter band that encloses open ground, including a triangular

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					tract of woodland...
NWPRTCL 011 Tredegar House & Park	Good	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding Outstanding both as high grade registered landscape and as a well managed visitor attraction in an exceptional historic house.	Tredegar House (Grade I) is the grandest and most exuberant country house in the old county of Gwent, and one of the outstanding houses of the Restoration period in the whole of Britain, and was occupied for some five and a half centuries by the Morgans of Tredegar (later ennobled in the mid-19th century). The Park originally extended over a huge acreage but in 1951 the heir to the third Viscount sold the house and immediate grounds to the Sisters of St Joseph who ran a school for Catholic girls in the house. The then Newport County Borough Council bought house and grounds in 1974. Since then much of the parkland has been given over to comprehensive inward investment development, but the Tredegar House and its immediate surroundings have been restored and imaginatively enhanced into one of the best (if not the best) country house visitor experiences in Wales, it being unfussy and un-marshalled, allowing freedom of exploration, in contrast to the noli me tangere approach of the National Trust. There remains sufficient landscape attached to Tredegar House for its setting not to have been wholly compromised, though some of the architecture of the business parks that press in on all sides, and the unfortunate alignment (for want of a few feet) of the M4 underpass interrupts most abruptly the view along the visually important avenue to the north. Nonetheless, and despite contraction, the remains of the parkland associated with Tredegar House is on the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, and graded II*.
NWPRTCL 014 Industrial and Business Parks	Fair	Moderate	Commonplace	Moderate: Moderate as serving a local need for employment	Newport, like many conurbations of size in South Wales along the M4 corridor, contains many industrial, business and retail parks. The more recent ones are peripheral, though some are 20th/21st century redevelopments of sites formerly associated with the docks and industry, such as the former Pirelli Cables site around Spytyt Pill..

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					All are associated with regeneration efforts, and have the effect of increasing motorised transport, resulting in the massive land takes required for access roads, a phenomenon that characterises the City, both as feeder roads as well as by-passes. They make no aesthetic contribution to the landscape, being of generally utilitarian design and possessing hectares of tarmac surfaces for car parking, but clearly are considered to be of significant economic and social value. An exception is the River East Gateway development on a 26-acre brownfield site where an ecological park is intended as a haven for wildlife alongside the river.
NWPRTCL 018 A48	Good	High	Representative	High High: reduced to that evaluation level because of its diminished importance as formerly the principal communications route in South Wales since the Roman era	The nearly 2000-year old highway, the A48, was constructed by Roman legionaries as the principal communications route in South Wales for Roman forces, from Chepstow to Carmarthen, and conceivable beyond. It remained so until the 1960s when the M4 was opened. Parts of the length of the Roman road are still discernible in the characteristic straight-as-an-arrow routes in the Study Area, notably near Penhow. Much of its former route is now under the six and four-lane M4. The designated A48 deviates from its original course as it skirts Newport as a sort of inner ring road, passing to the south of the city, and swinging north-westwards towards Tredegar Park before becoming parallel to the M4 as both roads approach Cardiff. Now largely used as an alternative to the motorway, except for those travellers from western Monmouthshire, the importance of the road has diminished, but there can be no doubt as to its military, economic and social importance and value, stretching over two millennia, and continuing today
NWPRTCL 022 Registered Parks & Gardens	Good	Outstanding	Representative	Outstanding Outstanding as registered landscape parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest.	There are eight entries for Newport in the Register of Landscapes Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens, covering the period from the 16th to the late 19th centuries. Half lie in the urbanised area and are all 19th century, with Belle

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>Vue Park and Beechwood Park originating as municipal pleasure and leisure grounds. The other two in the urbanised area are Bryn Glas and the St Woolos Cemetery. The remaining four are gentry gardens associated with estates. Pencoed Castle and Kemys House are 16th century, though not much evidence survives apart from earthworks and terracing walls. Only the Kemys House landscaping is elevated to Two Star, the remainder being Grade II. Belle Vue Park was definitely designed by the celebrated landscape architect and designer Thomas H. Mawson, and is currently being restored with the assistance of the Heritage Lottery Fund. The colourful history of the origins of the Park and its first few decades is documented in detail in the Minutes of the Borough Council. Beechwood Park was also probably designed by Mawson, its style being similar, though there is no provenance of his involvement. St Woolos Cemetery high above the city centre demonstrates the segregation of the three principal Christian affiliations. This well preserved mid-Victorian landscape garden cemetery of 1850 plus two or three subsequent phases possesses three funerary chapels. On the west is a Romanesque structure for the Non-Conformists; to the east is a Gothic chapel for the use of members of the Church in Wales; while to the north Roman Catholics send the faithful to their Maker from a simple Gothic structure. The cemetery is notable for the numbers of soldiers from the celebrated Rorkes Drift skirmish laid to rest, and for the collection of elaborate headstones. Llanwern Park and Machen House are examples of the investment by wealthy families in their surroundings in the 18th and 19th centuries. The former stands on the back l</p>
NWPRTCL 025 City of Newport	Good	Outstanding	Representative	Outstanding Outstanding as a 21st century city that has a clear vision of where it is going	There is insufficient available space her to convey the complex and multi-faceted cultural distinctiveness of the City. Readers are directed to detail in the Technical Annex

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				with ambitious inward investment and regeneration plans.	
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	High High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.

Local Landscape Character Area 5: Chepstow Woods Southwest

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 039 Llanvihangel Rogiet	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate: Scenic quality derives almost solely from the church and its settlement which is a strong positive feature but views are affected by surrounding development. The area has moderate integrity and consistent character. The church its settlement and setting have a distinct character and a strong sense of place. Gently undulating farmland is relatively common in the county.	A flat gently undulating lowland, bounded to the west by the M4, to the north by M48, to the east by Rogiet, and to the south by the mainline railway. It is an untr tranquil open and exposed landscape dissected and crossed by the B4245 with long views from the motorway towards the Severn Estuary in the distance. Medium fields of mixed arable and pastoral farming are bounded by low intensively managed hedges and ditches, interrupted in places by intrusive lines of post and wire fencing. This landscape provides an important green buffer zone visually separating the settlements of Magor/Undy and Rogiet. The small hamlet of Llanvihangel Rogiet is a remnant of the historical rural character comprising traditional stone cottages, a large prominent farmstead with the church forming the focal point in the surrounding landscape.
MNMTHVS 040 East Undy	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate: The area is a simple gently rolling landscape which acts as a setting to the adjacent settlement. The area is generally in reasonable condition with consistent character and itself is unspoilt by intrusive development although this lies adjacent. The area has relatively few distinctive features in itself and is defined to extent by	A flat gently undulating lowland, bounded to the west by Magor, and to the north and east by the M4 and by the mainline railway to the south. It is an open and exposed landscape with long views from the motorway towards; the Severn Estuary in the distance, Vinegar Hill in Magor (an intrusive new development of modern housing) and across Knollbury in the north. Large fields of mixed arable and pastoral farming are bounded by low intensively managed hedges and ditches, interrupted in places by intrusive lines of post and wire fencing. This landscape provides an important green buffer zone visually separating the settlements of Magor/Undy and Rogiet. To the west, Magor services at Junction

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					adjacent land uses. This arable dominated farmland has low rarity value.	23A of the M4, is located on low lying land, effectively concealed from eastbound views, however westbound views are particularly open past Knollbury.
MNMTHVS 041 Ifton	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate A simple open rolling farmland landscape acting as a pleasing gap in the built form. The area is the deteriorating condition in terms of field boundaries although it maintains its integrity as the gap between the two settlements. The area has a subtle rural character. The mixed farmland is relatively common in the county.	An open gently rolling lowland forming an important green wedge separating Caldicot and Rogiet. Medium scale fields of improved and semi-improved pasture are enclosed by thin hedgelines, gappy and overmature in places. Bounded to the north by the M48, to the south by the Severn Tunnel Junction railway line and crossed by the B4245. There are significant views of this open landscape from the B4245 and rail routes. Distant views also occur from the M4.
MNMTHVS 053 Western coastal grasslands	Fair	High	Moderate	High	High: The area has long views framed by attractive pollarded willows lining the reens with a coastal edge character. The reens, hedgerows and tree lines including pollarded willows are mostly intact although the area is spoilt to an extent by the powerlines. A unique landscape defined by its flat levels, historical character and fragile grasslands / reen system. The area is part of the Gwent levels which is the	Bounded to the west by Cold Harbour Pill and Sudbrook to the east, this landscape is open and exposed with long views across the Severn Estuary, whilst overlooked by the Second Severn Crossing and the settlements of Magor and Caldicot to the north. Forming part of the Caldicot Levels it is a historic landscape of reclaimed pasture, with a variety of regular and irregular field patterns, and drainage channels. Caldicot Moor, Banecroft, Whitewall, and Undy Common are reflective of the enclosure of this common land, a unique landscape of neat and clean appearance, these fields of mainly improved grassland have retained their integrity, although Caldicot Moor has been degraded somewhat by the Second Severn Crossing and the intrusive lines of pylons. In contrast the irregular piecemeal enclosures of the land immediately south

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					largest levels system in the UK and a rare landscape.	of Undy through to Magor Pill have a mixture of mature overgrown treelines and low intensively trimmed hedges, creating a wilder more unkempt appearance. However in
MNMTHVS 061 Rogiet	Fair	Low	Low	Moderate	Low The settlement has limited scenic quality. New development has swamped historic railway core. The settlement has a weak sense of place due to the character of new development. The settlement form is the standard estate pattern.	A small settlement developed as a result of its close proximity to the Severn Tunnel Junction railway line. Located on an area of flat lowland bounded to the north by the M48 and to the south by the railway line, it is a vastly expanded village. In recent times new residential development has swamped the existing linear stone terraced cottages servicing the station, introducing a variety of styles, layouts and medley of materials with little reflection of the character and sense of place. The school grounds, associated playing fields and enclaves of permanent pasture provide an important visual break between the expanding settlement of Rogiet and the industrial development of the station. The main approach roads into Rogiet are along the B4245; from its eastern end, the village is dominated by the stark new brick development, rising intrusively out of a flat open level landscape. From the west the density of new development has been mitigated somewhat by the retention of an important
MNMTHVS 067 M4 Motorway & Second Severn Crossing	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are essentially detractors in the landscape. The associated planting is generally in good condition and is spoiled by the intrusiveness of the roads. The roads have limited sense of place apart from the sense of arrival after crossing the Severn Estuary. Motorways have	The M4 and M48 motorways are large busy dual carriageways which link Monmouthshire to England via the Severn Bridge and second Severn Crossing. There are two junctions and associated development and there is a toll facility on the M4. The old M4 and M4 corridor has fairly established vegetation which helps to integrate the road into the undulating landscape and is generally a positive gateway into the county. The new M4 is lit and crosses the levels and rising ground on relatively bare embankments in parts with highly visible pylons and presents a less positive gateway to Wales although new planting has

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					no rarity value.	helped to improve the outlook from the motorway. The toll plaza is a highly visible feature and its design is coherent, simple and modern.
MNMTHVS 080 Caerwent Brook Quarry	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low The present the quarry is a minor detractor. The area is in poor condition as a result of excavation. The quarry has little intrinsic positive character. Quarries are fairly common in the area.	Small disused limestone quarry on a north facing slope with significant colonising vegetation including grass and scrub with trees on its boundaries. The quarry is not widely visible or noticeable in its current state.
MNMTHVS 082 Ifton Quarry	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low The quarry and associated buildings are a detractor. The area is in poor condition as a result of excavation. The quarry has little intrinsic positive character. Quarries are fairly common in the area.	A limestone quarry, with associated industrial buildings to the south close to the M48, partly disused with significant colonising vegetation including grass and scrub with trees on its boundaries. The quarry is not widely visible being generally enclosed and contained by surrounding woodland. Some natural regeneration on high banks and slopes are characteristic.
MNMTHVS 086 Caerwent	Good	High	High	High	High The settlement core and the Roman remains are attractive with views to the surrounding hills. Although the village and the Roman remains are in good condition the newer developments to the north and east are inconsistent with the character of the original settlement. The centre of Caerwent and the Roman Wall has a distinctive historic character with a strong sense of	The historic Roman settlement of Caerwent located on the flat open levels is sheltered to the North by the gently undulating wooded hills of Golden Valley and divided by the A48 (T) from Caerwent military base. Within its historical core the town has retained its integrity and coherence with a mixture of small terrace cottages and large stone properties. These are enclosed by broad stone walls and hedges following a linear pattern with the church forming the main focal point. The fields enclosed within the rectangular defences are irregular in shape, enlarged in places by intensive arable cropping. Outside the defences, a more regular field pattern occurs with remnant rectilinear field strips enclosed by low intensively managed hedges, mature hedgerow trees and occasional field trees. To the east, the modern

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					place. Roman remains of this relative completeness are rare.	nucleated settlement of Caerwent has grown around playing fields, the size and form of development not reflecting the historic character of the original town. Views of the modern
MNMTHVS 098 Chepstow Woods – South West	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Although exhibiting an underlying quality local patterns of boundary, management and development reduce value.	A gently rolling landscape, with long views towards the Severn Estuary from Shirenewton and adjacent highland... Varied and diverse in character, with a mixture of arable and pastoral farming, becoming more intensively cultivated with a neat and clean appearance... On the flat valley floor around Caerwent, and south of Llanvair-Discoed larger more regular fields are enclosed by low intensively managed hedgerows, in places their breakdown resulting in their replacement with intrusive lines of post and wire fencing... Individual mature field trees and occasional hedgerow trees are characteristic of this area,. Part of a formerly larger aspect area (VS 44) which has been subdivided to reflect differing quality.
NWPRTVS 012 M4 & A4232	Good	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are visually intrusive albeit in good condition with consistent character	M4 and A449 T corridors- large-scale busy roads which have a significant visual and noise effects on the adjacent landscape. Signs and lighting add to the visual clutter. They have significant planting and barriers to screen the roads more sensitive areas. Coniferous planting forms a significant element particularly close to housing to give all year round cover. Views are possible across the levels to the Severn estuary from the western part of the M4. There are also extensive views towards Newport including distinctive features such as the Transporter Bridge and and less distinctive features such as nearby suburbs and settlements. Some of these views are detractive, particularly where housing breaks the skyline such as a High Cross or adjacent to the Gaer fort.
NWPRTVS	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Gently undulating ridges and valleys falling from 80

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
033 Penhow Lowlands					The area of highest scenic quality is around Penhow Castle with its associated settlement and sweeping landform emphasised by woodland blocks. Elsewhere the landscape is subtle with gently undulating landform and pasture punctuated by the occasional settlement with church. The area is generally in good condition spoilt only by the adjacent settlements in parts and by occasional horse pastures.	m AOD to 10 m AOD. These are particularly sweeping and rounded around Penhow Castle and just to the West. The area is primarily pastoral with some arable land use and fields are small to medium scale enclosed by cut hedges and trees. Some fields have sinuous boundaries while others are rectilinear. These are overgrown in parts. Blocks of deciduous woodland are noticeable and give emphasis to the valley sides in places. There is evidence of horse pastures with associated ranch fencing and stables. Settlement is a combination of clustered villages, some of which include recent estate expansion, and scattered farmhouses. Penhow Castle is the most notable building standing in a commanding and attractive position above the A48. The medieval origins of some settlements are also illustrated by the presence of Pencoed Castle and the noticeable church at Llanmartin. The M4 and A48 roads are a source of noise and movement in an otherwise tranquil area. These roads allow views into the area making it an important approach to Newport. Avenues of limes and other trees along the A48 give this road an established and distinctive character. The area is generally well managed.
NWPRTVS 034 Llanwern Park	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The landscape has a pleasing small scale hilly landform of pasture emphasised by woodland with the occasional small historic settlement. It is generally in good condition and of consistent character although there is some suburbanisation of dwellings to the west.	Gently undulating rounded hills rising from the levels at 10m AOD to 60-80m AOD. The area is primarily pastoral and fields are small to medium scale enclosed by cut hedges and trees. Most fields have sinuous boundaries while others are rectilinear. Blocks of deciduous woodland are noticeable and give emphasis to the hillsides in places, and are prominent from the M4. Settlement is a combination of clustered villages, a relatively recent estate at Underwood, and scattered farmhouses. Llanwern Park Farm is surrounded by a parkland landscape. The M4 adjacent is a source of noise and movement

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						in an otherwise tranquil area. This road allow views into the area making it an important approach to Newport. Views from the area to the south are dominated by the Llanwern complex. The area is generally well managed.
NWPRTVS 035 Wilcrick Hill	Good	High	High	High	High The two hills have a strong sense of place as small scale but distinct and attractive outliers of the undulating landscape to the north and west- a pleasing combination of wooded and open hills which act as a landmark.	Two linked distinctive rounded hills rising from the levels at 10m AOD up to 50-69 m AOD. Wilcrick Hill itself is covered in deciduous woodland which emphasises its height but disguises the earthworks of the ancient fort. The smaller hill to the West is covered in bracken and oak standards and hedge enclosed pasture on the lower slopes. A chapel and the remnants of early settlement and a small farm complex lie at the toe of the hills. The M4 adjacent is a source of noise and movement in an otherwise tranquil area. This road allow views towards the prominent hills which act as a setting for the adjacent brewery to the east.
NWPRTVS 036 Wilcrick Moor	Good	High	High	High	High The Levels are a rare, distinctive landscape of rectangular and sinuous fieldscapes with reens, hedges and field boundary trees and attractive settlements and farmhouses with a strong sense of place.	This remnant of the northern edge of the Caldicot level is separated from the main bulk of the levels by the Llanwern industrial area to the south. It is a narrow strip of land lying below 10 m AOD and sits between hills to the north and the mainline Swansea to London railway to the south. It is pastoral land with a mixed pattern of linear rectangular and sinuous fields some enclosed by cut hedges or lined with willows but all bounded by ditches. The most distinctive feature is the drainage network including undulating fields, field ditches and reens of various sizes. These have strong reed and other marginal vegetation which contributes to the lowland character of the area. Modest linear settlements lie on the northern edges where the land begins to rise. Views are limited by rising land to the north and the tree belt beyond the railway line to the south.
NWPRTVS	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low	Langstone- a village which has enlarged to become

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
052 Langstone					Relatively incoherent suburban form with urban and landscape elements in moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	a linear extension of Newport albeit separated by the M4. The settlement seems to developed mainly in the 20th century from previously dispersed linear settlement, some commercial, on the A48. From this there has been cumulative and disjointed estate development from the 1950s onwards. This accelerated in the 1990s close to the junction of the M4 and the A449M. Here development has extended to both motorways and includes commercial developments and a hotel typical adjacent to a junction. The character of the development is suburban with little concession to the local vernacular
NWPRTVS 053 Underwood	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low This suburb in the country is bland having no buildings of note or a pleasing structure or form. In effect it is a detractor where it is visible in the wider countryside. However, the area is in fair condition and of consistent character.	Underwood- a village created entirely on the 20th century, probably in the 1960s and 70s, which lies the most part in a hollow south of the M4. The settlement is curiously located lying off a minor road and forming a cul-de-sac. There is a school and one or two shops. The style of housing is relatively homogenous without hierarchy and does not reflect the local vernacular. The majority of the settlement is screened by the landform and by woodland to the north and south. However, new development has breached the minor ridge to the north and is visible from the M4 and the landscape further north.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 049 Area surrounding Carrow Hill	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low The area is considered to be generally low ecological value habitat. It is noted that a number of key species are present but these are partly a reflection of bats surveys having been undertaken in this area so therefore a number of records have been produced.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Penhow Woodlands) The area comprises of a number of large fields of arable crops.
MNMTHLH 050 Ifton Great Wood	Unassessed	High	Moderate	High Could be either moderate or high but on balance the good variety and number of key species that the habitats present support means that the Aspect Area has been evaluated as high for these two factors. This Aspect Area was quite difficult to evaluate because it is of value due to being a considerable area of woodland, the value is restricted to some degree however because a large proportion is planted. The fact that a large part of the planted area is mixed as opposed to coniferous does enhance the value however. Also the presence of a SSSI designation on part of the woodland reflects a high value, there is however the greater part of the Aspect Area that is not designated. The deciding factor in the high evaluation is the considerable number and variety of key species that are present.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Penhow Woodlands (v. small part)) NNR (Penhow Woodlands) The area is formed by a series of interconnecting woodland areas with planted woodland both broad-leaved and coniferous dominating towards the east and more semi-natural broad-leaved dominating towards the west.
MNMTHLH 052 RAF Caerwent	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: The area contains some valuable grassland sites in the form of Dinham Meadows SSSI but the majority of the area is either built up or is the associated improved/amenity	Protected Sites: SSSI (Dinham Meadows) The area is Ministry of Defence land and comprises of buildings scattered quite

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				grassland that is associated with the built up area so on balance the area is evaluated as moderate.	sparsely throughout the Aspect Area with grassland surrounding these.
MNMTHLH 053 Dewstow Golfcourse	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate A modest number of key species have been recorded.	The area is dominated by grassland that is subject to varying degrees of management in line with the requirements of the golf course. There are also a number of woodland elements present.
MNMTHLH 054 Farmland N of Magor and Rogiet	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: Difficult to evaluate as habitat is generally low although it is recognised that small areas of more ecologically valuable habitats are present most notably some SSSI areas and a number of key species are present, overall it could possibly be evaluated as low but on balance moderate is more appropriate.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Rectory Meadow, -Rogiet. Also very small parts of Gwent Levels - Redwick and Llandeenny, Gwent Levels - Magor and Undy, Magor Marsh and Penhow Woodlands.) The Aspect Area is farmland dominated with stock grazed improved grassland being the dominant feature but arable fields also being a noticeable feature.
MNMTHLH 094 Nedern Brook Wetlands	Unassessed	High	Moderate	High This Aspect Area could easily be evaluated as low as improved grassland is generally quite low ecological value habitat. The value is increased dramatically due to the seasonal flooding of the area which makes it a rare and valuable habitat type and this is reflected in the area supporting a number of key species and most significantly being entirely designated as a SSSI therefore justifying the high evaluation.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Nedern Brook Wetlands, Caldicot SSSI.) An area of predominately grassland that is mainly characterised by regularly being flooded during winter so that up to 1/2 may be underwater at times during this season.
MNMTHLH 105 S Rural Monmouths hire	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate The area is generally quite low ecological value improved grassland but there are small pockets of more valuable habitat. the deciding factor in increasing the evaluation to moderate is the large number of key	Protected Sites: SSSI (Bushy Close, Dinham Meadows, Brockwell Meadows, Pierce, Alcove and Piercefield (v. small part).) SAC (Wye Valley Woodlands (v. small part).)

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				species records, although it should be noted that as the Aspect Area is large a larger number of key species would be expected.	AONB (Wye Valley) The area is an extensive area of predominately farmland with improved grassland dominating but also a significant arable element.
NWPRTLH 019	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate This area of tree lined streets and gardens with small blocks of ancient woodland, within the residential area gives a locally important value and therefore a moderate evaluation...	Protected Sites: Local wildlife site (Flat Wood Remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland) An urban residential area characterised by large gardens and many street are lined with mature trees... There is a small remnant of semi-natural ancient woodland in this Aspect Area which adds significance...
NWPRTLH 026	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This broad shallow valley has very large arable fields and only scattered trees and occasional hedges... It therefore has little of biodiversity significance and has a low value...	This area is a broad and shallow valley feature which has very large arable fields with some smaller pasture fields which have remnant hedges...
NWPRTLH 028	Unassessed	High	High	High These two areas of ancient semi-natural woodland contain a mixture of native woodland types and rare species of a calcicolous nature. They are therefore nationally significant and have a high overall value.	Protected Sites: SSSI NNR (PENHOW WOODLANDS SSSI) Two areas of ancient semi-natural woodland on steep limestone hills. They have a mixture of coppice and woodland types including some pollarded trees. The dominant canopy tree species are lime <i>Tilia cordata</i> , ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> and elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> . The ground flora is predominately calcicolous and includes a number of nationally rare and locally distributed

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
					species.
NWPRTLH 029	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate This area is mainly a mosaic of larger arable fields, temporary grass lays and pasture fields... However, the complex underlying soils and geology have created smaller areas of native vegetation which is species rich and there are many very small areas of particular wildlife importance... This area lies right on the borderline between high and moderate value... Species records for the area would help confirm the evaluation as to whether it is high or moderate...	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Hartridge Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Coed Rhedyn/Scotch Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Delbury Grasslands Species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland Llandeudau Mill Grasslands Series of semi-improved neutral grassland with marshy grassland areas Foresters Oaks Field Small unimproved neutral grassland area Spring Field Small unimproved neutral grassland area Cae Wall Wood Part replanted ancient semi-natural woodland A48(T) (Llandeudau Court) Species-rich calcareous grassland road verges Coed Y Mynydd Ancient semi-natural woodland) SSSI (LANGSTONE - LLANMARTIN) This area consists of the mosaic of pasture, silage and arable fields on the flatter and gently rolling land to the south of the A48... There is sometimes a complex underlying geology and soils pattern which has lead to interesting habitats being formed in some of the shallow depressions, including one SSSI of species rich neutral marshy grassland... There are also several blocks of small ancient semi-natural woodland...
NWPRTLH 030	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low This urban area has a network of urban	This urban area is mainly residential housing with gardens... There is some

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				gardens... There is one block of trees... Although the area backs onto important woodland there is little evidence of significant species or habitats in the area which has consequently been graded as of low value...	green space most of which consists of domestic gardens and a small block of trees... The gardens form the largest component of green space in the area, which has few native or semi-natural communities... The woodland to the north and east of the area is an important wildlife site and species of bird and bat could be attracted by suitable wildlife gardening initiatives...
NWPRTLH 031	Unassessed	High	High	High This mosaic of pasture and woodland contains some species rich semi-improved calcareous grassland areas and marshy grassland species rich areas... Many of the woodlands have blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland which adds to the biodiversity and gives a high evaluation overall...	Protected Sites pSNCI (Stock Wood (East & West) Ancient semi-natural woodland Craig-Y-Perthi Field North Area of semi-improved calcareous grassland within larger improved grassland field Craig-Y-Perthi Field South Area of semi-improved calcareous grassland within larger improved grassland field Underwood Field Unimproved neutral and marshy grassland with pale sedge (<i>Carex pallescens</i>) Craig-Y-Perthi Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland with large population of goldilocks buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>) and early purple orchids (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) The Routs Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Pamt Yr Eos Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Ridings Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland) An area of a mosaic of pasture and woodland together with a complex of reservoirs at the top of the hill... There are also some species rich semi-improved

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
					calcareous grassland areas within the improved fields and also some marshy grassland species rich areas... Many of the woodlands have blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland which also adds to the biodiversity.
NWPRTLH 032	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Moderate This area contains several locally important biodiversity sites, the mosaic of grassland, with arable and the occurrence of the reed swamp which supports some important species, and ancient semi-natural woodland block gives this area a moderate value.</p> <p>This area contains some locally important biodiversity sites, in particular Ringland way marsh. The mosaic of grassland and arable and blocks of woodlands gives this area a locally importance and a moderate value.</p>	<p>Protected Sites pSNCI (Ringland Way Marsh Reedswamp and marsh, with wet grassland areas; supports bird species including Cetti's warbler and reed bunting (a UKBAP Priority Species) Dockwell Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Wilcrick Fort West Unimproved neutral grassland areas)</p> <p>This Aspect Area comprises the flatter fields between the Spencer steel works and the hills which form NWPTLH031. The area is a mosaic of small pasture, temporary grass lay and arable fields many of which do have hedges. There is also a fairly large golf course. There are several areas of locally significant habitat the most important is Ringland way marsh which supports important species.</p>
NWPRTLH 033	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding	<p>Outstanding The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reën types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels.</p>	<p>Protected Sites SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - REDWICK AND LLANDEVENNY SSSI)</p> <p>The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are a mixture of square hedge bound fields and long narrow fields drained by reens. The reens are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species are</p>

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				The mixture of arable and pasture fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are drained by reens which are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species are present. This Aspect Area forms part of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK	present. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 004 Rogiet Fen Edge	Unassessed	High	High: A surviving section of undeveloped fen-edge landscape with medieval villages at Rogiet and Llanfihangel Rogiet. The area contains a potential wealth of undiscovered archaeology.	<p>Site Location This Aspect Area encompasses an open landscape of gently undulating farmland lying between the modern village of Rogiet to the E (part of Aspect Area H5) and the conurbation of Magor and Undy to the W (Aspect Area H3). The area is bounded to the N by the M48 motorway, which divides it from the St. Brides Foothills (Aspect Area H10), and to the S by the intersection of the solid geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1). The M4 motorway bisects the area from NW to SE.</p> <p>Historical Overview An isolated standing stone of probable prehistoric origin is located immediately SW of the M4 embankment at ST 44518775. The stone is substantially intact and its height of 2.3m suggests that it is prehistoric, although the possibility that it is a later boundary marker or cattle rubbing stone cannot be ruled out (Pearson & Lewis, 2003, 22). The likelihood is that the stone is of Bronze Age date and that it formed part of a ritual landscape that included the Gray Hill complex (Aspect Area H15) located to the N (Children & Nash, 1996, 65). Archaeological finds in the vicinity include a pit containing flint flakes that was found during construction of the M4. The Roman period is represented by a substantial stone building of two phases. This structure, together with related</p>

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				features and pottery of 2nd century AD date, were found in 1996 to the N of Manor House Farm (ST4560 8770) prior to the construction of a housing development (Marvell, 1996, 78). The site had previously been heavily ploughed and only the foundations of the structure survived. This building appears to represent a rural settlement (Evans, 2001, 22) and it may be connected to further settlement evidence situated beneath the present farm complex. A hoard of c. 3500 late 3rd century Roman coins was found in 1998 to the W of the farm (ST 4548 8777), demonstrating that the Roman population was wealthy. The Roman occupation in this area, like that of the medieval period, appears to
MNMTTHL 005 Caldicot	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate: Caldicot originated as a nucleated Anglo-Norman post-Conquest settlement located to the W of the castle, with an open field system of cultivation. A process of urbanisation began with the coming of the railway but the recent construction of extensive housing development associated with the M4/M48 has dramatically hastened this process, separating the town from its traditional agricultural hinterland and obscuring the earlier settlement layout as shown on the tithe map of 1846. Neighbouring Rogiet has also witnessed significant development beginning with the opening of the Severn Tunnel Junction.	Site Location This Aspect Area includes the modern development surrounding medieval Caldicot and the post-medieval railway village of Rogiet. Its boundaries are the M48 motorway to the N, dividing it from the St. Brides Foothills and the lowland of the Caerwent Basin, the open countryside of the St. Pierre Pill area to the E; the intersection of the hard geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level to the S and the agricultural area of Rogiet Fen-Edge to the W. Historical Overview The remains of four adults and two children / adolescents dating to the 4th millennium BC were recovered from Ifton Quarries in 1908. This collective burial probably represents the successive deposition of bodies or body parts over a period of time during the Neolithic (Peterson & Pollard, 2004, 69-70). Within the adjacent Caldicot Level Aspect Area, immediately to the E across the Nedern Brook, significant Bronze Age waterlogged deposits suggestive of settlement within a sequence of palaeochannels were revealed during excavations carried out at Caldicot Castle Lake. Part of a sewn plank boat was recovered and dated to c. 2500BC (Nayling & Caseldine, 1997; Hamilton, 2004, 107). The Roman period is fairly well represented. A fen-edge settlement at Stoop Hill has been interpreted as a villa on the basis of its square ditched enclosure, although its status has recently been questioned (Brewer, 2004, 234). Evans (2001, 26-7) suggests the building represents a farmstead of relatively unromanised type. The site occupies a slight rise immediately to the N of the intersection of the solid

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				geology and the alluvium and may have been the centre of an estate extending across the Levels. Pottery production appears to have been concentrated to the NW (ST478 878), where a series of single-flue updraught kilns operated during the 3rd century producing South Wales Grey Ware vessels, probably for the market at Caerwent. These included open-mouthed jars, bowls and dishes (Arnold & Davies 110;
MNMTHHL 010 St Brides Foothills	Unassessed	High	High: A post-medieval landscape of dispersed settlement, influenced historically by the presence of extensive areas of woodland, survives essentially unchanged. Underlying this is a relict medieval landscape represented by several small nucleated manorial settlements. In view of its proximity to Caerwent, there would appear to be considerable potential for the discovery of further settlement evidence of Roman date.	Site Location This aspect area comprises the eastern part of the St Bride's Foothills, an extensive area of low rolling hills located between the M4 to the S and the A48 to the N. Historical Overview The earliest evidence of human activity within the Aspect Area is represented by a small quantity of worked flints of Mesolithic date recovered during the excavation of an early Bronze Age round barrow at Carrow Hill (Walker, 2004, 48). The barrow, which has been heavily damaged by modern ploughing, consists of an irregularly-shaped mound which was excavated in 1860, revealing no evidence of burials or cremations and a small number of finds, including a poorly preserved bronze dagger contained in a wooden sheath (Lee, 1862, 108-9). Further excavations in 1973 revealed the presence of two ditches extending around part of the mound and indicated evidence of two phases of construction (Buckley, 1975; Hamilton, 2004, 90-2). Iron Age occupation in the vicinity is represented by a small hillfort situated at Larches Wood (NGR ST 4329 8996), comprising a roughly D-shaped enclosure defended by a bank and ditch. Surprisingly, in view of its proximity to Caerwent, limited archaeological evidence of Roman settlement has been found within this Aspect Area to date. However, an extensive programme of excavation was carried out on the site of a late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead complex at Caerwent Quarries, situated in the extreme SE corner of the Aspect Area (Vyner & Allen, 1988). The site appears to have originated as a ditched enclosure in the late 1st century BC / early 1st century AD and was followed by a succession of palisades that formed part of an enclosure associated with five, possibly six roundhouses. During the 4th century a number of large timber buildings, together with a substantial limestone wall, appear to have been constructed on

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				the site, perhaps indicative of high-status occupation. Occupation appears to have ceased around the mid-late
MNMTHHL 011 Caerwent Basin	Moderate	High	High Aerial reconnaissance has revealed evidence of an extensive and well-defined Romano-British agricultural hinterland to the W and NW of Caerwent. The elements comprising this landscape include farmstead/villa complexes and associated field systems. Overlying this rectilinear pattern of field enclosures is a more irregular pattern, presumably of medieval date, which was in turn subsequently altered and regularised during the post-medieval period.	Site Location This Aspect Area comprises the valley of the Cas Troggy / Nedern Brook, which forms a hinterland lying to the S and W of the Roman town of Caerwent (Venta Silurum). Historical Overview Early prehistoric activity within this area is well attested by scatters of worked flint and flint artefacts recovered during fieldwalking on newly-ploughed fields. Evidence of funerary activity of Bronze Age date is represented by a pair of round barrows which are situated in a pasture field immediately N of the A48. Both barrows survive as low, turf-covered mounds heavily disturbed by ploughing and await detailed survey and investigation; it is possible that they may have been connected with another Bronze Age round barrow at Crick further to the E and they may possibly be associated with other evidence for Bronze Age ritual and funerary activity in the wider locality (in particular the Gray Hill complex). The Aspect Area has strong historic associations with the nearby Roman civitas capital of Caerwent. The Roman road from Caerwent towards Caerleon runs westwards through the SW corner of the Aspect Area (roughly following the line of the modern A48 trunk road) and at least two possible wayside cemetery sites of Roman date have been identified to the W and NW of the town on either side of the A48. The prosperity of Venta Silurum was strongly based its location within an area of prime agricultural land, attested by the numerous farming implements and tools which have been recovered and the presence of a number of farmsteads situated on the fringes of the town. It is not surprising, therefore, that aerial reconnaissance has revealed an increasing body of evidence for farmstead/villa complexes and an associated system of rectilinear field enclosures to the W and NW of the town that appear to represent an extensive, well-defined agricultural hinterland which is presumably of Romano-British origin. Archaeological evidence for medieval occupation is chiefly repre
MNMTHHL 012 Caerwent	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding The wall of the civitas capital is of exceptional importance within the	Site Location This Aspect Area comprises the site of the Roman town of Venta Silurum, the administrative centre or civitas capital of the territory of the Silures tribe, located 1.5km NW of Caldicot

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			context of Northern Europe (Newman, 2000, 148) and there are the remains of four groups of buildings. The significance of Caerwent as an early medieval ecclesiastical centre is well attested by the archaeological and documentary evidence.	on the course of the main Roman road running E-W from Gloucester towards Caerleon. The site of the Roman town is presently occupied by the small medieval and post-medieval village of Caerwent. Historical Overview The origins and early development of the Roman urban settlement at Caerwent (identifiable with Venta Silurum in the 3rd century Antonine Itinerary) remain uncertain. Although much of the town was extensively excavated during the early 20th century, as a result of which a reasonably complete plan of the settlement is known, these investigations were somewhat limited in scope, being restricted only to investigating the uppermost masonry structures and leaving any earlier timber buildings untouched (Boon, 1989, 5-26). Consequently, while the plan of the late Roman town has been established, little was known about the origins and early development of the Roman settlement until recently, although the impressive defensive circuit surrounding the town has been extensively investigated (Manning, 2003, 168-83). The programme of excavations carried out by the National Museum of Wales and Cadw between 1981 and 1995 has helped to establish a chronological framework for key buildings, specifically the forum and basilica (Brewer, 2004, 218-9). No evidence has been found to indicate that the Roman town occupied the site of an earlier Iron Age settlement. It has been suggested that the Iron Age hillfort of Llanmelin Wood, located 2km NNW of Caerwent, might represent the site of an oppidum or proto-urban settlement and that its inhabitants were subsequently relocated to Caerwent, although the identification of Llanmelin as the former political capital of the Silures is now regarded as doubtful (Children & Nash, 1996, 118). The earliest evidence of occupati
MNMTTHL 024 M4 Communications Corridor	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate The M4 represents an important modern communications corridor, dominating the Newport historic landscape and functioning as an industrial and economic catalyst for development along its route.	The M4 Motorway is easily one of the most recognisable features of Newport and has acted as an industrial and economic catalyst for developments along its route, such as the industrial estates at Tredegar and Cleppa Park and the grand Celtic Manor Resort complex at the Coldra. Built after the first Severn Crossing had been established at Chepstow in 1966, the route of the motorway follows a loop around the north of Newport crossing the River Usk at Brynglas where it dives through the two-lane Brynglas Tunnel.

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				From Brynglas the motorway follows its circular route around Newport to the new Celtic lake Industrial Park and further on to Druidstone. During the construction of the motorway a deserted medieval settlement (DMS), with house platforms, a possible hollow way, and ridge and furrow earthworks were identified to the north of the Celtic Lakes Industrial Park (Mackintosh 2000, 12). Within the industrial park several Roman buildings and a medieval manor house and mill are known to have existed. Further to the west an earth and timber motte and bailey castle (SAM Mm131) survives at Castleton. There is no evidence that it was re-built in stone and probably was abandoned at an early date.
NWPRTHL 006 Llanwern Golf Course	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate This area largely constitutes a designed recreational landscape of the late 1920s, which has largely obliterated traces of the regular fieldscape which preceded it (as shown on the OS 1st edition map) with the exception of the isolated tract of ancient, semi-natural woodland at Dockwell Wood occupying the centre of the area.	A designed landscape centred on Dockwell Wood on the northern edge of the Caldicot Level. Llanwern Golf Course is located to the southwest of Llanwern village and is bordered to the south by the main Cardiff to London rail line. The golf course was founded in 1928 by three businessmen and was accessed via Llanwern Station, conveniently placed 150m to the south of the clubhouse. The station later closed during the rationalisation of the railways in the 1960s. The course is a par 70 and covers 50 hectares of mixed woodland and a former landscape of large regular fields now fairways and greens.
NWPRTHL 011 Llandevaud & Llanmartin Foothills	Moderate	High	High A well-preserved, extensive regular landscape of post-medieval origin with significant archaeological evidence of Roman and medieval occupation; the substantial villa complex discovered S of Ford Farm appears to have been a site of considerable importance.	A large area bordered to the north and west by the A48 former Roman road (NHL013) and south by the course of the M4 Motorway (NHL024); to the east the UA boundary forms an artificial boundary to an otherwise continuous landscape of large regular fields interspersed with isolated farmsteads and several nucleated settlements. Prehistoric remains within the aspect area are rare, restricted to casual finds recovered from fields around Llanmartin and Pencoed Castle; these include Neolithic flint scrapers and a Bronze Age axe. Settlement during the Roman period is represented by several villas, one quite substantial high status site to the west of Llanmartin and a site suggested by aerial photographs in fields to the north of the village. The site produced a variety of Roman building material including opus

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				signinum, box tiles, mosaic tesserae, tegulae, imbrices and painted wall plaster dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD; also the recovery of adult human remains may indicate the presence of a cemetery. The second site consists of two rectangular buildings, slightly overlapping, that may represent several phases of a Roman farmstead, suggested by the wealth of casual Roman finds in the area. These include fragments of greyware vessels, lead lamp fittings, both from the farmstead, and further to the west off the main Roman road from Caerleon, the road to Undy and Magorpill on the coast. During the medieval period the Normans established knights fees at the castles of Llanvaches (NHL010), Penhow (NHL031), Pencoed (NHL030) and Bishton (NHL014). Some were supplanted on native Welsh manors, such as Penhow Castle and Bishton was certainly settled from the 6th century AD on the site of an early church from whence it gets its name (see NHL014). The manorial lands at Pencoed Castle (NHL030) were held in 1270 by Sir Richard de la More and in 1306 by Maurice and Walter de Kemeys (see NHL046). The earliest documentary evidence for occupation at in the area dates from 1270 AD whe
NWPRTHL 012 Oxleaze & Wilcrick Moor	High	Outstanding	Outstanding An outstandingly well preserved, secluded back-fen landscape, a rare surviving example of a type once commonly found within the Gwent Levels, with significant potential for the survival of well-preserved archaeological deposits and features dating back to the prehistoric era.	The Oxleaze and Wilcrick Moors is regular landscape of drained fields, artificially cut off from the Whitson aspect area (NHL019), first by the course of the GWR mainline and then later by Llanwern Steelworks (NHL022). Broadly medieval in date this landscape was enclosed and drained probably by the 13th century when Goldcliff and Nash were granted to Goldcliff Priory (see NHL017/019). However, the presence of an ecclesiastical 6th century settlement at Bishton (NHL014) may indicate that some drainage and reclamation may have occurred during the early-medieval period. The placename Waun Deilad (Tenants Field), for the Reen and field south of Wilcrick, indicates a history of tenancy in this area of the moor. Prehistoric flint tools and Roman roof tiles have been recovered from the moors, elsewhere on the Wilcrick Moor but now developed by the Gwent Euro Park, significant archaeological discoveries were made, including an Iron Age settlement, Roman wharf and coastal trading vessel (see NHL022). It is highly likely that this submerged landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				continues north into this area.
NWPRTHL 013 A48 Communication Corridor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate A long-established communication corridor of great antiquity, representing the course of the Roman road from Chepstow to Caerleon and then from Caerleon to Usk and Abergavenny.	A sinuous L-shaped communication corridor of great antiquity following the course of the Roman road from Chepstow to Caerleon and then from Caerleon to Usk and Abergavenny. These routes are sections of much larger roads mentioned in part of Iter XII of the Antonine Itinerary (Sherman and Evans 2004). The modern settlement of Langstone acts as an anchor with the A48 extending east to Penhow and both the A449 and its much older predecessor following the Usk Valley north past Cats Ash and Kemeys. The aspect area is not entirely urban; there is a regular fieldscape of large fields around Langstone, these proving to be an extension of the reclaimed woodland around Coed y Caerau (NHL010). To the north along the Usk Valley floodplain pasture can found in those areas where the river meanders. The Roman road from Chepstow to Caerleon is assumed to follow the route of the modern A48 through Caerwent, where it is confirmed by the position of the gates, to Cats Ash. Although the modern A48 consists of a series of straight alignments, these may owe their origin at least in part to turnpiking. To the west of Penhow Castle, Ordnance Survey fieldworkers excavated a short section of agger but little further information was recorded about the results of the excavation (Sherman and Evans 2004, 17). The road from Caerleon to Usk, along the east side of the river, is an alternative route to the main road located on the opposite side of the river. Bulmore Road has been identified as following the course of the Roman road from Ultra Pontem to Abernant Farm, where it enters the aspect area, and continues north past Kemeys House (NHL046) to Llantrisant. The early-medieval and medieval periods saw a continuity of use in respect of both roads and settlements belonging to both periods are recorded. Llanbedr is first mentioned in the Llandaff charters in 1030 in a grant by Caradog ap Rhiwallon to Bishop Joseph of Llandaff, "Lann Petyr in Henriu in Lebund in Wencia" (Bradney 1932, 205). St Mich
NWPRTHL 014 Bishton & Wilcrick	Moderate	High	High An extensive regular fieldscape, the pattern of which has survived largely unchanged from that	A landscape of large regular fields bounded to the north by the M4 Motorway and to the east by the urban encroachment of Newport (NHL025); the reclaimed Oxleaze and Wilcrick Moors form the boundary to the south. Settlement in the prehistoric

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			shown on the OS 1st edition map, with a diverse range of archaeological features dating back to the Bronze Age period. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of an important estate at Bishton during the early medieval period (with possible Roman origins).	period was centred on the Iron Age Wilcrick Hillfort (SAM Mm127) to the east of the aspect area. The earthwork feature is situated on one summit of a double knolled hill surrounded by steep natural slope around which multiple ditches and ramparts had been constructed. A Round barrow (SAM Mm170) from the Bronze Age are known at Stockwood and north of here a recumbent standing stone is located in fields overlooking the M4 Motorway; the area and village of Langstone take their name from this stone, though it has been suggested that it could be of 10th century date (Bradney 1932, 202). Roman remains are restricted to the recovery of a coin of Vespasian (AD 71) near Llanwern village. Early-medieval charters covering the vast majority of the area survive, demonstrating the importance of the area in that period. The charter for Bishton is particularly early and may well indicate that the land included in it was the boundaries of a Roman estate. Bishton takes its name from the medieval Bishoprick of Llandaff and the Church to St Cadwaladr was founded much earlier in around AD 570. The church at Wilcrick is first mentioned in the 13th century but what stands there now is a complete 19th century remodelling. To the west of the church there are the remains of a large deserted medieval settlement (SAM Mm202) and two fields containing ridge and furrow. At Langstone there survives a deserted medieval settlement adjacent to an early motte and bailey castle (SAM Mm059). Langstone was one knight's fee in 1271 and was held by Sir William Bluet, who also held Raglan, under Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester. A mill was located near the motte and several more further a field at Little Milton, Llanwern and Bishton. The castle at Bishton consists
NWPRTHL 029 Llanwern Park	Fair	Moderate	Moderate Although the boundaries of this 18th century landscape park survive intact, most of the original landscaping shown on the historic mapping has disappeared and the area given over completely to pasture. Charles Van's mansion of	Llanwern Park was the seat of Lord Rhondda and has been designated a Grade II listed designed landscape; the aspect area includes the essential setting which forms a wide band around the parkland from Llanwern Village clockwise to St Mary's Church. Llanwern House, now demolished, was a large classical red-brick building built in 1760 for Charles Van. An earlier medieval moated site to the southwest, bought by Lewis Van in 1630, is thought to have been the original manor. The earthwork

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			1760 has been completely demolished and the associated ornamental terraced gardens to the S of the mansion have vanished.	moat, situated in low lying land beside Monks Ditch, is barely recognisable; the high brick wall belonging to the 18th century kitchen garden no longer survives. The 18th century mansion was built by Charles Van and then passed to Robert Salisbury towards the end of the 18th century. The estate was bought in 1888 by David Alfred Thomas, who later became Viscount Rhondda in 1918. Lord Rhondda employed the architect Oswald Milne to restore the house and create garden terraces on the south side. The parkland today is predominately pasture but was laid out with clumps of deciduous and mixed conifer trees, some of which survive. The main entrance to the park and house was a winding ornamental drive from the east and up the hill to the house. The northern boundary to the park followed the Monks Ditch, then east to the Great Wood and Longditch and south by the course of the Bishton to Llanwern road. The ornamental curving stone walls on either side of the original entrance to the house survive, as do the few dilapidated stone farm buildings, once a barn, stables and outhouses. To the northeast of the moated kitchen garden is a well-preserved brick-lined domed ice-house (Newman 2000, 368; Cadw and ICOMOS 1994, 87).
NWPRTHL 030 Pencoed Castle (Gt) 3	High	Outstanding	Outstanding An exceptionally intact manorial grouping of medieval / early post-medieval date, consisting of a medieval rectangular moated enclosure with stone fortifications, which were later incorporated into a large, ambitious 16th century mansion with associated outbuildings and a series of formal garden enclosures.	Fortified Tudor mansion thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the 16th century on the site of a moated Norman castle held in 1270 by Sir Richard de la More and in 1306 by Maurice and Walter de Kemeys. A medieval moated site (SAM Mm201) is located to the southwest of the mansion; its date is unknown but the existence of Pencoed Castle by the 13th century would suggest it being earlier. The earliest documentary evidence for occupation at Pencoed Castle (SAM Mm274/LB 2904) dates from 1270 AD, when Sir Richard de Mora claimed the rights of "house-bote" (a law which allowed the use of wood for repairing a house and for fuel) and "hay-bote" (allowed the use of wood for the repairing of fences). Three elements survive of the 13th century stone fortifications, the curtain wall, the southwest corner drum tower and the gatehouse (LB 17076); of the original medieval rectangular moated enclosure, three sides can still be traced along the southern, western

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL 031 Penhow Castle	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding An outstandingly well-preserved, coherent manorial grouping, comprising Penhow Castle and the adjacent parish church of medieval date, together with the post-medieval outbuildings at Castle Farm.	Penhow Castle is not included within the register of parks and gardens (Cadw and ICOMOS 1994) but has been mapped at level four because it exhibits clearly defined historical boundaries that have existed since the medieval period. The aspect area includes a 12th century castle with a fortified manor house added later in the 14th century (LB 3078); the 12th century church of St John the Baptist (LB 2937) and two groups of well-preserved farm buildings dating to the 17th and 19th centuries. Penhow originally formed part of the lands held by Caradwg ap Gruffydd, Prince of Gwent. The fortifications at Penhow were usurped by Sir Roger de St Maur by at least 1129 when it is recorded that he witnessed the charter that founded the priory of Monmouth. During the 13th century the St Maurs, later to become the Seymours, married into the Marshal family, earls of Pembroke, and in 1240 both families acted together to usurp Morgan ap Howell, the last prince of Gwent, from his estate at Undy 6.5km to the south. In the 16th century the property passed by marriage into the Somerset family. Unlike most other castles in Monmouthshire Penhow survived the Civil War and in 1674 was bought by Thomas Lewis of St Pierre. The castle was purchased in 1861 by the Perry-Herrick family of Leicestershire and in 1914 by Lord Rhondda. Stephen Weeks, a film director, bought the castle in 1973 and has restored much of the property. The castle was sold into private ownership in 2003 and is no longer open to the public. The castle is situated on a rocky crag overlooking the A48; built as a moated and fortified stone manor house with central courtyard. The keep and curtain wall is late 12th century as is the moat to the east and south, later to be enclosed by a faceted stone wall. During the 14th century the hall range was built against the south wall of the enclosure, later to be considerable remodelled in the 15th century. A rectangular house was constructed within the north of the enclosure wall, which

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHGL 081 St Bride's Brook	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and geomorphology typical of feature/process and not described as exceptional or is widespread	Drift-filled valley system including a broad depositional basin NW of Caerwent into which the Castrogi Brook flows, a broad WNW-ESE channel S of Caerwent and an incised meandering course between Five Lanes and Magor. Complex history indicated by varied fill including river terrace deposits, periglacial head and some alluvium.
MNMTHGL 082 Salisbury Hill	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Rounded hill on County boundary and contiguous slopes to the SW; dominated by uppermost Old Red Sandstone sandstones (Upper Devonian) and lowest Carboniferous limestone. Includes steep gorge-like slopes besides St Brides Brook valley.
MNMTHGL 084 Caerwent - Sudbrook	Fair	High	High	High Area includes several Geodiversity Audit sites including a stratigraphical type locality in addition to an exceptional range of river terrace features.	Complex of river terrace deposits and related platforms and other valley deposits. Forms a platform like surface marginal to the Carboniferous limestone-dominated massifs of the Caerwent-Portskewett-St Pierre area typical at 10-15 m above sea-level but up to 20 m locally. Includes surviving patches of 2nd Terrace deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene) and overlies Triassic sandstones in the S and mudrocks elsewhere. Includes the Sudbrook promontory.
MNMTHGL 086 Caldicot Moor	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate Reclaimed saltmarsh but not sterilised by industrial development so deposits may retain some scientific value.	Broad coastal flat representing reclaimed former saltmarsh adjacent to Severn estuary from which it is separated by a flood defence bank. Includes lowest part of the Nedern Brook valley at Caldicot and the St Bride's Brook valley at Magor. Stream course canalised with banks and network of drainage ditches present. Typically less than 5 m above current sea level. (Quaternary: Holocene).
MNMTHGL 088 Carrow Hill	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Small area adjacent to County boundary with a relatively low, gently undulating surface. Rises slightly above the St Bride's Brook valley and is part of the same landscape element as the lower part of the Llan-Discoed area. Bedrock dominated by Carboniferous limestone with some high terrace deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene)..
MNMTHGL	Poor	Low	Low	Low:	Terrace feature on the S side of the low

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
089 Rogiet – Caldicot				Terrace feature largely developed.	massif/platform of Carboniferous limestone: largely developed and now beneath Caldicot and Rogiet, etc. Triassic sandstone dominated bedrock.
MNMTGL 090 Five Lanes- Undy	Good	High	High	High: Key area of limestone outcrop with concentration of Geodiversity Audit sites and remarkable exhumed Triassic valleys.	Carboniferous limestone dominated low massif with a low escarpment/valley slope in the N and W and rising up to c.70 m. Lower areas to the SE include Triassic sandstones and conglomerates. In the W similar conglomerate fills an ancient branching valley system, now partly exhumed. Includes the urban area of Undy with a probably section of river terrace platform.
NWPRTGL 009 Ringland	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain; geology widespread and no notable sites recorded.	Broad and intensively developed valley with general WSW-ENE. Branches around Ringland hill and enters former coastal flat area in the Somerton area. Valley excavated in soft Triassic mudrocks and probably includes some Quaternary drift including alluvium.
NWPRTGL 011 Llanwern – Underwood	Good	High	Moderate	High Key area of outcrop of Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic rocks with several recorded localities and potential for important discoveries in temporary excavations.	Level topped low plateau capped by Lower Lias limestones. Steep escarpment around most sides. Wooded in the NW and NE but with only limited development. Two valleys on the south side represent former coastal inlets.
NWPRTGL 012 Underwood Moor	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Level basin between solid geology massifs to S and N. Underlain by Triassic mudrocks with alluvium, etc, at surface (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 013 Wilcrick Moor	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Small area of larger feature: no notable sites/landforms recorded.	Section of former coastal flat now isolated from mainly area of levels to the S by industrial development. Includes some creek-like features on edge of solid geology massifs to the N which represent the former coastline. Underlain by estuarine alluvium (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 014	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms	Very gently sloping apron of presumed drift deposits between solid geology massifs above and level coastal

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
Wilcrick				recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	flat below.
NWPRTGL 015 Wilcrick Hill	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology outcrops more extensively elsewhere. Distinctive landform.	Isolated double flat-topped knoll S of the M4 motorway on the eastern margin Newport. Capped by Triassic limestones with mudrocks below. Sides steep but not high passing to more gentle slopes below.
NWPRTGL 016 Llanmartin	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Sub-triangular low promontory between the Wilcrick valley to the S and the Longstone valley to the NW and below a low escarpment of Tintern Sandstone to the E. Solid geology is Old Red Sandstone sandstones (Devonian).
NWPRTGL 017 Llandeuvad	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Massif of Old Red Sandstone sandstones with escarpment best developed to the NW and N. Minor area of Carboniferous limestone in the NE only.
NWPRTGL 019 The Knoll	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Carboniferous limestone dominated knoll with broadly N-S orientation and. Section of larger feature (mainly in Monmouthshire).
NWPRTGL 020 Penhow - Langstone	Good	High	High	High Area includes a range of fluvial features including floodplain and terrace deposits, also periglacial deposits, of potential scientific interest due to close association within a single valley system.	Broad valley with level to very gently sloping base and which includes remnants of river terrace system in lower part (between Langstone and S of Parc Seymour; alluvium also present (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)-Holocene). In Penhow area where the system is connected to narrower valleys, periglacial head is probably dominant (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)).

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL 002 M4/M48 Motorways	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: As modern transport routes, they have transformed society and the economy and are thus culturally outstanding as 20th / 21st century manifestations of the perceived need for rapid efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized upon by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their length.	The M4 and M48 motorways are part of the UK national motorway network. They have a profound cultural influence on industry, commerce and society as being fast, efficient transport routes. In addition, they have a profound cultural impact on the landscape because of the enormous land take required for their construction. In addition, their physical presence contributes to noise and light pollution over their length. They are much valued by motor-borne travellers and have transformed communications since they were first built in the late 1960s. They motorways enter the Study Area at Beachley and English Stones. The M48 (originally number M4) passes across the first Severn Bridge and now merges with the M4 at Rogiet, having passed over the Second Severn Crossing. The efficiency of the roads is vulnerable at interchanges and on slip roads to significant deterioration if undue development is permitted in the form of business, retail and commercial parks as has occurred further west in Wales.
MNMTHCL 003 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as a product of Victorian enterprise and energy in the industrial age when fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers was perceived as economically and socially essential. The railway still performs these functions.	Mainline inter-city railway providing fast and mostly efficient transport for passengers, freight and manufactured goods, having a materially significant effect on the society and economy of the Study Area. The railway's construction created cultural change with the driving of the Severn Tunnel whose workforce was housed in a newly created settlement at Sudbrook. The railway's passage across the Gwent Levels has had a profound effect on the archaeology and culture of that special region.
MNMTHCL 004 Caldicot,	Poor	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: Moderate as being of principally local importance.	These four "villages" have become in the 20th/21st century largely dormitory settlements whose original "essence" has been subsumed by extensive housing

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Rogiet etc					estates whose creation was and is influenced by the proximity of the M4 and M48 motorways. They are separate historically and (originally) culturally, but are combined in one Aspect Area because of their modern homogeneity.
MNMTHCL 006 Magor with Undy	Unassessed	Low	Commonplace	Low: Low as being of little contemporary cultural merit, having been shorn of their original “cultural essence” as historic Levels settlements.	Magor is included with Undy because the former historic settlements have merged as a result of housing and industrial estate development, resulting in a modern dormitory community of no great attractiveness.
MNMTHCL 007 Lower Gwent (Iscoed)	Good	High	Representative	High: High as a relatively unspoiled evolved historic landscape.	Historically larger, the area is now truncated by the revised county boundary to the west. Its character owes much to history, being a control zone between the comparative lawlessness of Silurian Wentwood and the rich farmlands of the Gwent Levels, with extensive monastic and Marcher landholdings to the eastern end. There is a proliferation of prehistoric earthworks, several mediaeval fortifications, evidence of small-scale mediaeval and industrial development (milling) in the place names along the Troggy and Mouton Brooks, and monastic landholdings. It has a strong sense of place.
NWPRTCL 001 M4/M48 Motorways / Newport Relief Road	Good	Outstanding	Common-place	Outstanding Outstanding as 20th/21st century manifestations of the need for rapid, efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized on by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their lengths.	The M4 and M48 created a new culture of settlement in Monmouthshire for residents commuting over the Severn Bridge, which is now extending into the Newport area. A prime early example is the modern settlement of Parc Seymour, whose residents look to Bristol more than to Newport as a main retail centre. The Second Severn Crossing has encouraged more strategic planning by developers who have built commuter dormitories adjacent to the Magor interchange. If the route for the planned Newport Relief Road across the derelict portion of the Llanwern Steelworks site is confirmed, however careful the plans are to mitigate its impact then there will inevitably be a further loss of historic landscape on the

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					Gwent and Wentlooge Levels because of the huge land take required for a road of motorway standard, together with the mooted two new interchanges. There are already six such interchanges serving Newport.
NWPRTCL 002 Cardiff-London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Common-place	Outstanding Outstanding as a product of the industrial age requiring fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers that still performs its original function.	Built some 80-100 years before the M4/M48 Motorways, the cultural impacts of this main line railway linking South Wales with England were similar to those identified for AA/001. In addition, its construction resulted in - degradation of the culture of other stretches of the Levels - the creation of new or expanded settlements at Sudbrook, Portskewett and Rogiet (Severn Tunnel Junction station) - a fast and efficient means of transporting heavy goods from the coalfields and steel and ironworks of South Wales - alterations in the ways of conducting business and in leisure journeys - increasing Victorian awareness of the economic value and nearness of South Wales The railway links to other lines - Newport-Hereford, Chepstow-Monmouth, which had similar but less-impactful cultural effects on the rural hinterland of the county.
NWPRTCL 013 Reservoirs	Good	Moderate	Representative	Moderate Moderate as being largely recognised as local amenities	The three main reservoirs in the Study area are Wentwood, Ynysfro and Underwood, built in the 19th and 20th centuries to provide water supplies for industrial and domestic use. These man-made phenomena materially affect the visual and land-use aspects of the landscape, but not in a non-aesthetic way. Each contributes to the 21st century leisure industry, being focal points for recreation (such as Wentwood adjacent to Forestry Commission amenities), but principally for fishing and wildlife conservation.
NWPRTCL 019 Penhow & Castle	Good	High	Rare	High High as a complex mix of historic dwelling house, tourism and education in the recent past, and industry (quarrying) of a	With claims to be the oldest inhabited castle in Wales, Penhow Castle stands on a knoll high above the A48, and was home to Stephen Weeks, a film producer and communications practitioner, who spent more than 30 years restoring it and creating an educational and tourism resource. It is now occupied by a member of the Seymour

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				place that has evolved over nearly 1000 years	family, which owned the castle from the 112th to the 16th centuries. The A48 separates the castle, original Home Farm buildings and church of St John the Baptist from the village, which is dominated by the Penhow quarries. This small community is selected as an Aspect Area because of its historicity and for the dedication of one man in preserving and refurbishing a military stronghold, the site of which has been occupied since 1129AD, for educational and tourism purposes.
NWPRTCL 021 Golf Courses	Good	Moderate	Common-place	Moderate Moderate as commonplace, and largely alien intrusions into once rural or urban fringe landscapes, of largely local interest	The several golf courses within the Study Area vary from the long-established (and to a degree exclusive) clubs to those that have responded to increasingly popular fixation with the game, possibly even influenced by the decision to stage the Ryder Cup competition in 2010 at the Celtic Manor Resort near Newport. The majority of courses have been established for a number of decades, catering originally for the leisured upper and middle classes but now increasingly broadening their popularity. Though golf is still to a degree still bound by some archaic rules, some of those restrictions are gradually being relaxed as the sport grows in popularity. All testify to what is perceived as a growing trend, that is to pursue healthy lifestyles and enjoy leisure in attractive scenery. Nevertheless, their artificially manicured appearance is a significant landscape statement.
NWPRTCL 022 Registered Parks & Gardens	Good	Outstanding	Representative	Outstanding Outstanding as registered landscape parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest	There are eight entries for Newport in the Register of Landscapes Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens, covering the period from the 16th to the late 19th centuries. Half lie in the urbanised area and are all 19th century, with Belle Vue Park and Beechwood Park originating as municipal pleasure and leisure grounds. The other two in the urbanised area are Bryn Glas and the St Woolos Cemetery. The remaining four are gentry gardens associated with estates. Pencoed Castle and Kemys House are 16th century, though not much evidence

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					survives apart from earthworks and terracing walls. Only the Kemys House landscaping is elevated to Two Star, the remainder being Grade II. Belle Vue Park was definitely designed by the celebrated landscape architect and designer Thomas H. Mawson, and is currently being restored with the assistance of the Heritage Lottery Fund. The colourful history of the origins of the Park and its first few decades is documented in detail in the Minutes of the Borough Council. Beechwood Park was also probably designed by Mawson, its style being similar, though there is no provenance of his involvement. St Woolos Cemetery high above the city centre demonstrates the segregation of the three principal Christian affiliations. This well preserved mid-Victorian landscape garden cemetery of 1850 plus two or three subsequent phases possesses three funerary chapels. On the west is a Romanesque structure for the Non-Conformists; to the east is a Gothic chapel for the use of members of the Church in Wales; while to the north Roman Catholics send the faithful to their Maker from a simple Gothic structure. The cemetery is notable for the numbers of soldiers from the celebrated Rorkes Drift skirmish laid to rest, and for the collection of elaborate headstones. Llanwern Park and Machen House are examples of the investment by wealthy families in their surroundings in the 18th and 19th centuries. The former stands on the back l
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	High High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.

Local Landscape Character Area 6: Llanwern Steel Works

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTVS 044 Llanwern	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Low: Loss of the steelworks has reduced the area's sense of place and the presence of many detractors mean that the area has a low value overall.	Former Llanwern steelworks located on the levels below 10 m AOD. Former vast plant is in the process of being dismantled. Some large structures remain and pylons carry power lines to the area. The structures are screened from the north to an extent by a tree belt which consists of Willows and poplars some of which are aging and are in poor condition . New development is also occurring to the east on greenfield sites. A warehouse with red banding on each elevation is particularly prominent and is highly visible from the M4 to the north.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 033	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	Outstanding: The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reën types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. The mixture of arable and pasture fields	Protected Sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - REDWICK AND LLANDEVENNY SSSI) The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are a mixture of square hedge bound fields and long narrow fields drained by reens. The reens are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species are present. The land use is

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				on this section of the Gwent Levels are drained by reens which are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable present. This Aspect Area forms part of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK	a mixture of arable and pasture.
NWPRTLH 034	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low: This large industrial site has little green space, however around the lagoons important reedbed communities occur. These reedbeds add significantly to the biodiversity of the site which overall is of low value and should be taken into account in future plans for the site once works stops.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Spencer Works 3 Marshy grassland with wet drains Elver Pill Reen Grassland & Pond Lagoon with mosaic of swamp and marshy and dry semi-improved neutral grassland; supports Cetti's warblers Greenmoor Pool Formerly standing water which now supports reedswamp (UKBAP Priority Habitat), which itself supports bird populations including Cetti's warbler) A large industrial site with little green space, however around the cooling lagoons important reedbed communities occur and these need to be actively managed...

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL 022 East Usk and Llanwern Industrial	Unassessed	High	High: In spite of the fact that the dominant character of the landscape is undeniably industrial, represented by the modern Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Euro Park, this area is nevertheless of high value because of its demonstrable and significant potential for the survival of intact archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric era.	A significant industrial landscape following the eastern bank of the River Usk from the coast in the south, northwards almost to the M4 corridor; eastward extending from the river to Greenmoor Arch this landscape has been imposed upon a large swathe of former reclaimed agricultural wetland. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the western bank of the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. The establishment of the East Usk Railway and Docks Company (1865) acted as a catalyst for the development of the eastern bank of the River Usk. Wharves of significant size were built, which were serviced by a network of tramroads and later railroads; two surviving examples include Great Western Wharf west of Spytyt Pill, possibly the largest structure of its time on the east bank of the River Usk, and Clarence Wharf another impressive construction located immediately south of Newport Bridge. Industry was encouraged, which saw the establishment of brickworks and sawmills to the north of Newport Bridge and further sawmills, chemical works and iron/steelworks to the south extending to the coast. The railways were intended to join a connecting line from the Western Valleys railways at Basseleg on the main Great Western Railway (GWR) line. It was envisaged that the eastern bank of the river would become part of a major dock, in competition with Newport Town Dock and the many wharves established on the opposing western bank of the River Usk. However, it was not until the East Usk Railway and Docks Company was finally incorporated in 1885 that the former tramroads, coal stages and wharves, connecting to the main line, were replaced by the Nettlefold's Bran

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL 004 Newport (Barnardston-Green Moor)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed former coastal flat on the east side of the Usk estuary. Includes areas of former flood plain in north and small area of river terrace. Includes parts of eastern central Newport and areas of industrial development to the east and along the east side of the Usk to the south. In latter area partly excavated as presumed settling lagoons. General separated from active river / estuarine system by flood defences including sea-wall. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 013 Wilcrick Moor	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Small area of larger feature: no notable sites/landforms recorded.	Section of former coastal flat now isolated from mainly area of levels to the S by industrial development. Includes some creek-like features on edge of solid geology massifs to the N which represent the former coastline. Underlain by estuarine alluvium (Quaternary: Holocene).

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 014 Industrial and Business Parks	Fair	Moderate	Commonplace	Moderate: Moderate as serving a local need for employment	Newport, like many conurbations of size in South Wales along the M4 corridor, contains many industrial, business and retail parks. The more recent ones are peripheral, though some are 20th/21st century redevelopments of sites formerly associated with the docks and industry, such as the former Pirelli Cables site around Spyty Pill. All are associated with regeneration

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					efforts, and have the effect of increasing motorised transport, resulting in the massive land takes required for access roads, a phenomenon that characterises the City, both as feeder roads as well as by-passes. They make no aesthetic contribution to the landscape, being of generally utilitarian design and possessing hectares of tarmac surfaces for car parking, but clearly are considered to be of significant economic and social value. An exception is the River East Gateway development on a 26-acre brownfield site where an ecological park is intended as a haven for wildlife alongside the river.
NWPRTCL 023 Llanwern Steelworks	Fair	High	Representative	High: High as a single purpose development now subject to radical change.	Llanwern Steelworks began production in 1961, and was formally opened by HM The Queen in 1962. Built in the back land area of the Caldicot Level to the south of and adjacent to a three mile stretch of the Great Western Railway, it stood alone in the countryside to the east of Newport. Since then the City has gradually spread eastwards to the site boundary. Although steel making ceased in 2001, there is still a sizeable rolling mill and coating operation based on the site. The redundant part of the works is scheduled to be transformed into an extensive residential development of 4000 homes. Two schools, a district centre, sports fields, shops offices and restaurants are planned thus greatly extending the conurbation of the City. In addition, the long-mooted Newport Relief Road may also be routed across the western end of the derelict site. If that route is confirmed then there will inevitably be a further loss of historic landscape on the Gwent and Wentlooge Levels because of the huge land take required for a road of motorway standard.

Local Landscape Character Area 7: Caldicot Levels

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 053 Western coastal grasslands	Fair	High	Moderate	High	High: The area has long views framed by attractive pollarded willows lining the reens with a coastal edge character. The reens, hedgerows and tree lines including pollarded willows are mostly intact although the area is spoilt to an extent by the powerlines. A unique landscape defined by its flat levels, historical character and fragile grasslands / reen system. The area is part of the Gwent levels which is the largest levels system in the UK and a rare landscape.	Bounded to the west by Cold Harbour Pill and Sudbrook to the east, this landscape is open and exposed with long views across the Severn Estuary, whilst overlooked by the Second Severn Crossing and the settlements of Magor and Caldicot to the north. Forming part of the Caldicot Levels it is a historic landscape of reclaimed pasture, with a variety of regular and irregular field patterns, and drainage channels. Caldicot Moor, Banecroft, Whitewall, and Undy Common are reflective of the enclosure of this common land, a unique landscape of neat and clean appearance, these fields of mainly improved grassland have retained their integrity, although Caldicot Moor has been degraded somewhat by the Second Severn Crossing and the intrusive lines of pylons. In contrast the irregular piecemeal enclosures of the land immediately south of Undy through to Magor Pill have a mixture of mature overgrown treelines and low intensively trimmed hedges, creating a wilder more unkempt appearance. However in
NWPRTVS 005 Nash Wetlands	Good	High	High	High	High The extensive and attractive series of lagoons with their fringing reed beds form a distinctive and rare waterscape/landscape in the context of the levels.	Newport wetland reserve consists of a series of saline lagoons, reed beds and lowland wet grassland. The area is surrounded by bunds and lies adjacent to the Severn estuary. There are various walks for visitors and a car park with limited interpretation facilities. Views to the West are dominated by pylons and a power station visible above outgrown hedgerows.
NWPRTVS	Fair	High	Out-	High	High	Areas of saltmarsh with waterchannels bordering the

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
006 Estuary Saltmarsh			standing		A semi-natural edge landscape/seascape with a strong sense of place with superb views across the Severn estuary	Severn estuary. The areas are very exposed, covered with water at the highest tides. The areas are generally inaccessible. Superb views are possible across the Severn estuary although there are detractors looking towards Newport and the power station.
NWPRTVS 037 Caldicot Level	Fair	High	High	High	High: The Caldicot Levels are a rare, distinctive landscape of rectangular and sinuous fieldscapes with reens, hedges and field boundary trees and attractive settlements and farmhouses with a strong sense of place. It would be of outstanding value if there were not some degrading of the landscape and detractors in places.	Caldicot Level is an extensive area landscape below 10 m AOD, large in scale. It is primarily pastoral land with limited arable. The pattern of linear rectangular fields to the east is distinctive, some enclosed by cut or outgrown hedges or lined with willows but all bounded by ditches. A more sinuous pattern prevails to the west of Whitson Common around Goldcliff. The most distinctive feature is the drainage network including undulating fields, field ditches and reens of various sizes. These have strong reed and other marginal vegetation which contributes to the lowland character of the area. There are some other uses such as recreational facilities including a permanent caravan park. Cypress has been used to screen detractors including agricultural buildings. Settlement pattern tends to be focused on a few minor roads which pass through the area. There is evidence of flytipping particularly to the north. Between the clustered settlements there is a significant amount of linear development, mostly dwellings associated with small holdings such as at Whitson Common. There are some fine farmhouses and buildings associated with the older villages including small churches which act as minor landmarks. The dispersed linear pattern of farms set back from the road at Whitson are notable. A significant number of power lines with pylons converge on the power station at Uskmouth . These dominate the landscape on the western fringes. There are relatively few rights of way and accesses to the flood embankment by the Severn

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						estuary making the area a relatively inaccessible landscape. In places, the area is open allowing extensive views although it is not possible to see the adjacent Severn estuary because of the flood embankment. This 5 m high embankment is mainly covered in maintained grass although in places rip rap with a concrete capping is used to strengthen the outward facing slope . The top of the embankment is accessible for walkers in places with stiles to contr
NWPRTVS 044 Llanwern	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Low: Loss of the steelworks has reduced the area's sense of place and the presence of many detractors mean that the area has a low value overall.	Former Llanwern steelworks located on the levels below 10 m AOD. Former vast plant is in the process of being dismantled. Some large structures remain and pylons carry power lines to the area. The structures are screened from the north to an extent by a tree belt which consists of Willows and poplars some of which are aging and are in poor condition . New development is also occurring to the east on greenfield sites. A warehouse with red banding on each elevation is particularly prominent and is highly visible from the M4 to the north.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 048 Magor Marsh and surrounds	Good	High	Unassessed	High Evaluated as outstanding for habitats and high for species, considered to be outstanding overall. The area contains a mixture of valuable habitats that support a good number of	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Redwick & Llandeenny, Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy and Magor Marsh.) The area is a mosaic of wood/scrub,

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				key species and the area is worthy of SSSI designation. Most significantly this area is part of the 'Levels' area which is a unique and highly valuable example of this type of habitat with the mosaic of reens.	grassland and tall herb vegetation with an underlying wet nature to the area.
MNMTLH 138 Levels at Llandevenny	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	Outstanding: Evaluated as outstanding because they are a unique habitat, the most important of its kind in Wales and have unique features that set it apart from other "similar" habitats on a wider scale. Also despite the limited number of key species records it is considered likely that more are present as neighbouring "Levels" areas have other species which may move into or already be present in this Aspect Area. Could possibly only be evaluated as high because many of the fields present are stock grazed or arable and have varying levels of ecological value.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels Redwick -Llandevenny) The key features of this area are the flat grazed grassland fields that are criss-crossed by an extensive network of ditches called reens that give the "levels" area its very distinct nature.
NWPRTLH 033	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	Outstanding: The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reen types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. The mixture of arable and pasture fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are drained by reens which are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable present. This	Protected Sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - REDWICK AND LLANDEVENNY SSSI) The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are a mixture of square hedge bound fields and long narrow fields drained by reens. The reens are rich in plant species and invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species are present. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture.

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				Aspect Area forms part of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK	
NWPRTLH 034	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low: This large industrial site has little green space, however around the lagoons important reedbed communities occur. These reedbeds add significantly to the biodiversity of the site which overall is of low value and should be taken into account in future plans for the site once works stops.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Spencer Works 3 Marshy grassland with wet drains Elver Pill Reen Grassland & Pond Lagoon with mosaic of swamp and marshy and dry semi-improved neutral grassland; supports Cetti's warblers Greenmoor Pool Formerly standing water which now supports reedswamp (UKBAP Priority Habitat), which itself supports bird populations including Cetti's warbler) A large industrial site with little green space, however around the cooling lagoons important reedbed communities occur and these need to be actively managed...
NWPRTLH 035	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	Outstanding: The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reen types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels. The mixture of arable and pasture fields bounded by hedges on the north of this site, together with the pastures drained by reens, forms an internationally important area. This part of the Levels is the only area in Wales for the Least Duckweed <i>Wolffia arrhizal</i> , it is also rich in invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species present. This Aspect	Protected Sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - NASH AND GOLDCLIFF SSSI) The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are mainly hedge bound fields to the north and wetter fields drained by reens in the south. The reens are rich in plant species - it is the only area in Wales for the Least Duckweed <i>Wolffia arrhiza</i> . It is also important for invertebrates with many nationally rare or notable species present. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture.

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				Area forms part of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK.	
NWPRTLH 036	Unassessed	High	Unassessed	<p>High:</p> <p>Although there is much industrial development in this area, there are also some important wetland pastures and reedbeds which form part of the Levels. These support significant species and the area, therefore has been evaluated as having a high significance.</p> <p>This area of grassland and industrial sites also has some important communities of the Gwent Levels. A number of fields have good hedges and the area supports some significant species. Although it lies outside the SSSI it still has a high value.</p>	<p>Protected Sites:</p> <p>pSNCI (Gwent Wetland Reserve Mosaic of wet grassland, reedbeds, open water, hedgerows and saline lagoon, which supports internationally important numbers of wildfowl as well as UK BAP Priority species such as water vole, great crested newt and brown hare Julian's Gout Land Maritime influenced semi-improved neutral grassland, with willow carr and large populations of marsh helleborine (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>), marsh orchids (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.) and narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus glaber</i>) Alpha Steel Site Area of former Levels, scrub and other habitats which supports a range of species including scarce moth species, birds such as Cetti's warbler, and plants including orchids (<i>Epipactis palustris</i>, <i>Ophrys apifera</i>, <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>, <i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.) Solutia Site A series of improved and semi-improved grasslands with traditional ditches and ponds; site supports a range of species including nesting birds such as Cetti's warbler, and invertebrates including hairy dragonfly (<i>Brachyto</i>)</p> <p>This area comprises a mosaic of industrial sites, agricultural land and Levels. There is an extensive area of reedbed which is a Wetland Reserve. The site borders the Severn Estuary and the mouth of the Usk. Many of the fields have good hedges and</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
					some are wetter and drained by reens.
NWPRTLH 054	Unassessed	Outstanding	Unassessed	<p>Outstanding: The Gwent Levels are one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK. They are rich in plant species and communities due to the variety of reen types and their management. A number of nationally rare plant species and invertebrates are recorded from this section of the Levels.</p> <p>The reens in this section of the level are particularly rich in plant and invertebrate species. 65 nationally rare and notable invertebrates have also been recorded from the area. The land use here is mainly grass lays for pasture and silage / hay. This Aspect Area forms part of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in the UK.</p>	<p>Protected Sites: SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - WHISTON SSSI)</p> <p>The fields on this section of the Gwent Levels are mainly long narrow fields drained by reens, there are however occasional hedges. The reens are rich in plant species in particular hairlike pondweed <i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>, tussock sedge <i>Carex elata</i>. and Arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>. 65 nationally rare and notable invertebrates have also been recorded from the area. The land use is a mixture of pasture and hay / silage fields with some arable.</p>

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 001 Caldicot Level	High	Outstanding	Outstanding: Caldicot Level is a major component of the Gwent Levels coastal plain located on the N side of the Severn Estuary. This area of reclaimed estuarine alluvium is regarded as a cultural resource of exceptional importance.	Site Location This Aspect Area forms part of the extensive alluvial wetlands and inter-tidal mudflats known as the Gwent Levels, extending along the N side of the Severn Estuary between Chepstow in the E and Cardiff in the W. Caldicot Level is one of two major components of this important estuarine landscape, the other being Wentlooge Level lying to the W of Newport. The study area comprises that part of the Caldicot Level extending E from the political boundary with Newport County Borough Council to the promontory of Sudbrook. The Character Area continues into the area of Newport County Borough Council. Its northern extent follows the 10m-contour line representing the interface between alluvium and solid geology and to the S the area is demarcated by the sea wall dividing the land from the Severn Estuary. Evidence of human activity found outside the sea wall and thus technically not within the Aspect Area includes a group of three Palaeolithic hand-axes and a blade representing the earliest evidence for human activity in the current county, which was found during construction of the Second Severn Crossing, and a considerable amount of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery found off Magor Pill. The wreck of a 13th century clinker-built cargo ship was also recovered in this area. Historical Overview The Gwent Levels have formed over the last 10000 years as rising post-glacial sea levels laid down sediment on the banks of the Severn. Humans have exploited this estuarine environment more or less intensively throughout the post-glacial period in response to fluctuations in the heights and range of tides; however, significant attempts to modify the landscape were not undertaken until the Roman period, when the construction of sea walls and drainage ditches began to transform the character of the Levels, a process that continued, following a period of extensive post-Roman flooding, into the medieval and post-medieval periods. Sea level rose rapidly
MNMTHHL 002	Moderate	High	High: Much of this area lies within the	Site Location This Aspect Area extends W from Magor (Aspect Area H41) as far as the Newport County Borough Council boundary

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Magor and Fen Edge			eastern part of the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Character Area of Green Moor (HLCA 09), a landscape of high integrity and coherence within the low-lying back-fen of Llandevenny and Magor. This landscape represents a rare survival of a once common field pattern (Rippon 1996).	and is bounded to the S by Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1) and to the N by modern industrial development and the M4/M48. Historical Overview This Aspect Area comprises an inland section of the alluvial plain of the Severn Estuary lying adjacent to the Old Red Sandstone of the Wentwood Hills. The landscape is characterized principally by a pattern of small to medium sized fields, predominantly of permanent pasture, and by dispersed settlement consisting of scattered cottages and smallholdings. The southern part of the area, to the S of the railway line, lies within the Green Moor character area, which the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Study defines as a uniform landscape in the back-fen of Redwick/Llandevenny/Magor characterised by a very regular pattern of field-boundaries laid out within a grid of straight roads and major reens. The landscape is described as having a strong wetland feel, typical of low-lying back-fen areas (Rippon, 1995). To the N and NW lies a radiating field pattern surrounding Wilcrick Hill; however, only one band of fields now survives due to the impact of late 20th century housing and industrial development. The fen-edge was a major focus for settlement during the Roman period, as indicated by discoveries of Roman material at the Magor Brewery site and in Magor village; evidence for post-Roman activity, however, is poor and the description of this period as a "dark age" has been seen as fully justified (Rippon, 1996, 34-8). The centuries following the Norman Conquest saw the gradual emergence of the historic fen-edge landscape. This landscape was intensively farmed during the medieval period to support the population of Magor and remnants of the characteristic fieldstrip system are still clearly visible in places as long narrow pastures bounded by substantial mature hedgerows and ditches. Three English-style me
NWPRTHL 017 Nash / Goldcliffe coastal zone	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding: A complex diverse irregular landscape, largely the product of monastic land reclamation carried out during the medieval period, characterised by a well preserved networks of small irregular fields,	The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a "hand-crafted" landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			sinuous lanes with roadside waste, dispersed settlement and large commons. Recent archaeological work has demonstrated an exceptional abundance of intertidal archaeology in this area dating back to the early prehistoric period.	a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998) The Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone is an irregular fieldscape of medieval origin bounded to the west by the industrialised east bank of the River Usk and Llanwern steelworks to the north. Monk's Ditch forms the eastern boundary where it represents the interface with the post-medieval Whitson fieldscape. The higher coastal parts of this landscape were certainly reclaimed by the late 11th/early 12th centuries when Goldcliff and Nash were granted to Goldcliff Priory. Lower-lying areas inland were enclosed and drained by the 13th/14th centuries. Subsequent changes in landuse, population increase leading to the proliferation of scattered farms and cottages, and the enclosure of commons and roadside waste, have meant that this has been a constantly modified landscape, but one that in essence is high medieval in date. An abundance of prehistoric intertidal archaeology is known off Nash and Goldcliff, and this is known to extend inland under the later alluvium (Lewis 2005). The prehistoric period is represented by cattle hoofprints, Bronze Age roundhouses and post-settings, flint, bone and discredited pottery scatters (Allen 1996b; Bell et al 2000) More recent work has identified several prehistoric timber structures thought to be the remains of fish traps or temporary shelters (Tuck 2004c, 10-11). Evidence of Roman occupation was found when the Nash sl
NWPRTHL 018 Redwick	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding A remarkably coherent, irregular landscape, the product of extensive wetland reclamation during the medieval period, focused on the well-preserved nucleated medieval settlement of Redwick. Recent archaeological work in this area has demonstrated exceptionally high potential for the survival of archaeological remains of all periods within the intertidal zone,	The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a "hand-crafted" landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998) Redwick is a clearly defined reclaimed wetland landscape of irregular fields bordered to the east by the Cold Harbour Reen and

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			including Mesolithic human footprints, Bronze Age roundhouses, palstave axes, cattle footprints and fish-traps, Roman field systems and metalworking areas and medieval ecclesiastical field systems.	west by the Windmill Reen and centred on the medieval village of Redwick. It is the largest nucleated village on the Levels, focused around a nodal point in the road network. There are a wide variety of buildings including the medieval church, and some fine post-medieval cottages and farmhouses. There are several working farms. Earthworks to the south of the village relate to abandoned buildings and are of great archaeological potential. Several very fine orchards survive, and a cider press is preserved in a bus shelter beside the church. Several small areas of roadside common survive, one with a plaque commemorating the enclosure act of 1850. A plaque on the wall of the church commemorates the great flood of 1606 when many thousands of people and animals died; other examples can be seen at Goldcliff and Peterstone churches. The village probably originated in the late 11th century, and is the best-preserved medieval nucleated village on the Levels, and remains generally in very good condition with few modern buildings. There are a diverse range of pleasant buildings and other landscape features including orchards, giving it a very high coherence and group value. With several working farms it retains a high degree of
NWPRTHL 019 Whitson	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding: This landscape is of exceptional significance on two counts. The central and western parts (represented by Whitson and Porton) have been characterised as a unique and fascinating example of a planned landscape and linear settlement dating to the 12 th – 14 th centuries, while the eastern part of the area, represented by the extensive enclosed 'open fields' of Broadmead, constitutes a very rare single-period landscape and the most extensive area of 19 th century	The Gwent Levels have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a "hand-crafted" landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998) A regular landscape of drained fields bordered to the north by Llanwern Steelworks (NHL022) and west by the Monks Ditch and East by Windmill Reen and Cock Street Reen. Broadly medieval in date this landscape can be sub-divided into four areas, Grangefield, Whitson, Porton and Broad Mead. Grangefield to the north of the aspect area was a farm owned by the monks of Tintern Abbey. The

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			survey planned Parliamentary enclosure on the Gwent Levels.	area to the east, known as Black Moors, was enclosed and drained by them, probably in the 13th or 14th century. The earthworks of the grange survive beside Grangefield, and are scheduled. Whitson was planned out during the high medieval period possibly by the monks at Goldcliff. Initially, a series of long narrow strips were laid out, surrounded by a fen-bank. These strips were subsequently extended a number of times. The principal element is a linear settlement along a street common, and very long narrow fields laid out longitudinally to the east. The main village street runs down the centre of the former common, leading to the farms, which originally all lay on the common's edge, being set back from the present road. Monksditch runs down the west side of the former common. A number of boundaries have been lost but some grips are well-preserved and the pattern of long narrow fields survives in essence. Porton, held by Goldcliff Priory and Tintern Abbey, appears
NWPRTHL 022 East Usk and Llanwern Industrial	Unassessed	High	High: In spite of the fact that the dominant character of the landscape is undeniably industrial, represented by the modern Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Euro Park, this area is nevertheless of high value because of its demonstrable and significant potential for the survival of intact archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric era.	A significant industrial landscape following the eastern bank of the River Usk from the coast in the south, northwards almost to the M4 corridor; eastward extending from the river to Greenmoor Arch this landscape has been imposed upon a large swathe of former reclaimed agricultural wetland. During the late 18th century Newport began to establish itself as a major trading community; such a change was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 and associated railway links, finished in 1850. Following the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796, and its southern extension in 1806, there was a rapid development along the western bank of the River Usk to the south of Newport town centre. The establishment of the East Usk Railway and Docks Company (1865) acted as a catalyst for the development of the eastern bank of the River Usk. Wharves of significant size were built, which were serviced by a network of tramroads and later railroads; two surviving examples include Great Western Wharf west of Spyty Pill, possibly the largest structure of its time on the east bank of the River Usk, and Clarence Wharf another impressive construction located immediately south of Newport Bridge. Industry was encouraged, which saw the establishment of brickworks and sawmills to the north of Newport Bridge and further sawmills,

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				chemical works and iron/steelworks to the south extending to the coast. The railways were intended to join a connecting line from the Western Valleys railways at Basseleg on the main Great Western Railway (GWR) line. It was envisaged that the eastern bank of the river would become part of a major dock, in competition with Newport Town Dock and the many wharves established on the opposing western bank of the River Usk. However, it was not until the East Usk Railway and Docks Company was finally incorporated in 1885 that the former tramroads, coal stages and wharves, connecting to the main line, were replaced by the Nettlefold's Bran

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHGL 083 Magor	Poor	Low	Low	Low Intensive urban development has covered/sterilised most of the surviving feature.	Relatively low and level area , gently rising to the NW. Dominated by river terrace deposits with Upper Old Red Sandstone Group sandstones to the W.
MNMTHGL 086 Caldicot Moor	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Reclaimed saltmarsh but not sterilised by industrial development so deposits may retain some scientific value.	Broad coastal flat representing reclaimed former saltmarsh adjacent to Severn estuary from which it is separated by a flood defence bank. Includes lowest part of the Nedern Brook valley at Caldicot and the St Bride's Brook valley at Magor. Stream course canalised with banks and network of drainage ditches present. Typically less than 5 m above current sea level. (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 004 Newport (Barnardstown -Green Moor)	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain.	Intensively developed former coastal flat on the east side of the Usk estuary. Includes areas of former flood plain in north and small area of river terrace. Includes parts of eastern central Newport and areas of industrial development to the east and along the east side of the

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
					Usk to the south. In latter area partly excavated as presumed settling lagoons. General separated from active river / estuarine system by flood defences including sea-wall. Mainly underlain by estuarine deposits (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL 031 Caldicot Level – Goldcliff	Fair	High	Moderate	High: Forms a key part of the Gwent Levels coastal flats and does have any extensive development.	Major section of the extensive coastal plain which dominates southern Newport. Represents a former area of estuarine marsh (Quaternary: Holocene) and although now reclaimed and drained is not heavily industrialised or urbanised. Surface has a "patchwork" appearance due to network of drainage furrows. Separated from Severn estuary by sea-wall. Includes very small raised area of Triassic and Jurassic limestones and mudrocks at Gold Cliff itself.
NWPRTGL 032 Goldcliffe (saltmarsh)	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and feature very limited in extent.	Narrow fringe of surviving saltmarsh seaward of sea-wall marking the limits of Caldicot Levels. Includes meandering stream channel in creek immediately S of Goldcliff village.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL 001 Gwent Levels	Poor	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding: Outstanding as an evolved reclaimed landscape dating back for two millennia.	The Gwent Levels (in this instance, the Caldicot Level portion) represent an evolved landscape of exceptional integrity dating back at least to Roman period, and containing vestigial evidence of Cistercian monastic land holdings. They are principally a reclaimed, man-made landscape protected for most of its area by sea walls and criss-crossed with a subtle but practical system of drainage - reens, grips, putchers and stanks. Field patterns vary widely, at times the product of cultural evolution, at others to meet prevailing systems of

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					agriculture or to respond to topographical features. Beneath the accumulated silt is buried a large number of archaeological features in the form of Mesolithic footprints, Bronze Age huts, trackways, paleo-channels, Roman wharves. The Middle Ages are represented by a large numbers of Norman sites, including castles, moated sites, churches, mills, manor houses and court houses. There remain some ancient farmhouses. Part of the Levels adjacent to Newport are to be severely compromised by the building of the Newport Relief Road off the M4. An even more damaging threat is the long-mooted (but so far discounted) Severnside Airport. The landtake for both projects would almost certainly mean the wholesale destruction of an unique cultural landscape. The Levels contain a number of SSSI and adjacent to the RAMSAR site of the Severn Estuary.
MNMTHCL 003 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Common place	Outstanding Outstanding as a product of Victorian enterprise and energy in the industrial age when fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers was perceived as economically and socially essential. The railway still performs those functions.	Mainline inter-city railway providing fast and mostly efficient transport for passengers, freight and manufactured goods, having a materially significant effect on the society and economy of the Study Area. The railway's construction created cultural change with the driving of the Severn Tunnel whose workforce was housed in a newly created settlement at Sudbrook. The railway's passage across the Gwent Levels has had a profound effect on the archaeology and culture of that special region.
NWPRTCL 004 Gwent Levels	Poor	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding: Outstanding as an unique to Britain multi-period evolved historic reclaimed landscape of exceptional integrity dating back at least to the Roman era, now heavily compromised by development.	The Gwent Levels (or in this instance the Caldicot Level portion) represent an evolved landscape of exceptional integrity dating back to at least the Roman period. It is principally a reclaimed, man-made landscape protected for most of its area by sea walls and criss-crossed with a subtle but practical system of drainage. Field patterns vary widely, at times the product of cultural evolution, at others to meet prevailing systems of agriculture or to respond to topographical features. The Levels in this AA are principally located to the south of the Cardiff-London

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>Railway but towards the north-east they appear between the railway and the M4 and M48 , which cut through the Levels northern fringe as it abuts the back lands. Historically, it is thought that in the earliest days the land was used largely as summer pasture before the successive engineering skills of the Romans and, later, monastic houses and Normans developed the present sophisticated methods of draining the land and preventing encroachment of the Severn Estuary waters. The Caldicot Level is, perhaps, less manufactured than other parts, particularly as it swings northwards in line with the estuary towards Chepstow and the rising land. Settlement patterns vary between the larger (but still small) groupings on the rising back lands, single farms at the end of narrow roads (frequently running alongside reens) and small clusters of houses. There is extensive evidence of Roman occupation, with a Roman building and related features discovered near Rogiet church and at Ifton Manor. Much of the Caldicot Level is designated both as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Level also borders the RAMSAR site of the Severn Estuary. The Levels as a whole are on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The evolved integrity of the Level culture and landscape has been severely compromised with, successively, first the building of the Great Western Railway into South Wales via the Se</p>
NWPRTCL 006 Newport Wetlands Reserve	Fair	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding Outstanding as an example of deliberate environmental and social and educational engineering in the 21st century.	<p>Newport Wetlands lies on the eastern edge of the City of Newport along the northern shore of the Severn Estuary on part of the original Gwent Levels. The site was chosen for the development of compensation measures for the loss of the Cardiff Bay (Taff/Ely Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) mudflats), and formerly consisted of storage lagoons for pulverised fuel ash (PFA), from the neighbouring Uskmouth Power Station, and improved agricultural land. The adjacent</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					Severn Estuary is designated as an SSSI, Special Protection Area (SPA), RAMSAR site and possible Special Area of Conservation under European legislation. The Reserve also incorporates extensive areas of lowland grazing marsh and reens forming the Nash and Goldcliff, and Whitson SSSI. Compensation measures on this scale are unique in Britain. The Reserve covers some 439 hectares, consisting of three managed habitats: wet grassland, reedbeds and saline lagoons.
NWPRTCL 014 Industrial and Business Parks	Fair	Moderate	Commonplace	Moderate: Moderate as serving a local need for employment	Newport, like many conurbations of size in South Wales along the M4 corridor, contains many industrial, business and retail parks. The more recent ones are peripheral, though some are 20th/21st century redevelopments of sites formerly associated with the docks and industry, such as the former Pirelli Cables site around Spyty Pill.. All are associated with regeneration efforts, and have the effect of increasing motorised transport, resulting in the massive land takes required for access roads, a phenomenon that characterises the City, both as feeder roads as well as by-passes. They make no aesthetic contribution to the landscape, being of generally utilitarian design and possessing hectares of tarmac surfaces for car parking, but clearly are considered to be of significant economic and social value. An exception is the River East Gateway development on a 26-acre brownfield site where an ecological park is intended as a haven for wildlife alongside the river.
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	High: High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.</p>

Local Landscape Character Area 8: Caldicot Moor

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 053 Western coastal grasslands	Fair	High	Moderate	High	High: The area has long views framed by attractive pollarded willows lining the reens with a coastal edge character. The reens, hedgerows and tree lines including pollarded willows are mostly intact although the area is spoilt to an extent by the powerlines. A unique landscape defined by its flat levels, historical character and fragile grasslands / reen system. The area is part of the Gwent levels which is the largest levels system in the UK and a rare landscape.	Bounded to the west by Cold Harbour Pill and Sudbrook to the east, this landscape is open and exposed with long views across the Severn Estuary, whilst overlooked by the Second Severn Crossing and the settlements of Magor and Caldicot to the north. Forming part of the Caldicot Levels it is a historic landscape of reclaimed pasture, with a variety of regular and irregular field patterns, and drainage channels. Caldicot Moor, Banecroft, Whitewall, and Undy Common are reflective of the enclosure of this common land, a unique landscape of neat and clean appearance, these fields of mainly improved grassland have retained their integrity, although Caldicot Moor has been degraded somewhat by the Second Severn Crossing and the intrusive lines of pylons. In contrast the irregular piecemeal enclosures of the land immediately south of Undy through to Magor Pill have a mixture of mature overgrown treelines and low intensively trimmed hedges, creating a wilder more unkempt appearance. However in
MNMTHVS 055 Central Coastal Grassland	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate The area has long views framed by attractive pollarded willows lining the reens with a coastal edge character. The reens, hedgerows and tree lines including pollarded willows are mostly intact although the area is spoilt to an	Part of the Caldicot Levels this area lies between Caldicot and the M4. The Caldicot levels are bounded to the west by Cold Harbour Pill and Sudbrook to the east, this landscape is open and exposed with long views across the Severn Estuary, whilst overlooked by the Second Severn Crossing and the settlements of Magor and Caldicot to the north. Forming part of the Caldicot Levels it is a historic landscape of reclaimed pasture, with a variety of regular and irregular field patterns, and

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>extent by the powerlines. and the M4. A unique landscape defined by its flat levels, historical character and fragile grasslands/reen system. The area is part of the Gwent levels which is the largest levels systems in the UK and a rare landscape.</p> <p>One outstanding, one high, one moderate and one low equals moderate value because even though the Gwent levels are a distinct landscape the area has significant detractors adjacent and within it.</p>	<p>drainage channels. Caldicot Moor, Banecroft, Whitewall, and Undy Common are reflective of the enclosure of this common land, a unique landscape of neat and clean appearance, these fields of mainly improved grassland have retained their integrity, although Caldicot Moor has been degraded somewhat by the Second Severn Crossing and the intrusive lines of pylons. In contrast the irregular piecemeal enclosures of the land immediately south of Undy through to Magor Pill have a mixture of mature overgrown treelines and low intensively trimmed hedges, creating a wilder more unkempt appearance. However in places this network of irregular field boundaries has been lost where fields have been enlarged and improved, or used for silage or hay production. Immediately south of Magor and Undy, the enclosed rectilinear commons of Banecroft and Whitewall, form a mixture of wet meadows, semi-improved and improved pastures, defined by lines of pollarded willow, mature hedgerows and ditches. Settlement is limited to scattered linear lines of housing that has developed alongside the few roads which cross the Levels. Modern styles and unsympathetic materials of some new housing and their associated fenced horse paddocks, intrude upon the traditional intrinsic character of this historic landscape. These flat coastal levels are often punctuated by large modern farmsteads, sometimes accompanied by remnant orchards.</p>
MNMTHVS 057 Western Saltmarsh and Mudbanks	Fair	Out-standing	Out-standing	Outstanding	<p>Outstanding</p> <p>Part of the Severn estuary coastline with broad views the area is consistent in character and unspoilt by development. It has a highly distinctive character</p>	<p>Stretching from Sudbrook in the east to Cold Harbour Pill in the west, this open linear strip of saltmarsh allows long views across the Severn Estuary. Dissected by the Second Severn Crossing there are dramatic views of the bridge as it rises out of the surrounding flat levels. It is a diverse species-rich coastal habitat of saltmarsh, sandbanks, mudflats,</p>

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					as part of the coastline and is a rare feature.	shingles and boulders, isolated and remote in character to the west, though disrupted to the east by the M4 and contained by the remnant earthen sea defence wall and footpath forming the boundary with the Caldicot Levels.
MNMTHVS 067 M4 Motorway and second Severn crossing	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low The roads are essentially detractors in the landscape. The associated planting is generally in good condition and is spoiled by the intrusiveness of the roads. The roads have limited sense of place apart from the sense of arrival after crossing the Severn estuary. Motorways have no rarity value.	The M4 and M48 motorways are large busy dual carriageways which link Monmouthshire to England via the Severn Bridge and second Severn Crossing. There are two junctions and associated development and there is a toll facility on the M4. The old M4 and M4 corridor has fairly established vegetation which helps to integrate the road into the undulating landscape and is generally a positive gateway into the county. The new M4 is lit and crosses the levels and rising ground on relatively bare embankments in parts with highly visible pylons and presents a less positive gateway to Wales although new planting has helped to improve the outlook from the motorway. The toll plaza is a highly visible feature and its design is coherent, simple and modern.
MNMTHVS 081 Severn Tunnel junction	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Low The area is highly modified, exploited landscape with diverse but generally unsightly and inappropriate features, some semiderelict and in poor condition. The area has limited distinctiveness defined by its association with the railway and the M4 works. Semiderelict land is relatively rare but of limited value.	A flat lowland marshalling yard of the Severn Tunnel Railway Junction, land locked by the railway to the north and the M4 and toll plaza to the south. The area is also used for informal recreation and an improved pasture with a major bund separating the M4 from the area to the north. The area is mainly visible from the M4 from the east. Due to the low-lying level of the site, there are few views, however the most significant are views of Rogiet Church and the backdrop of Ifton Great Wood and Thicket Wood. However from the M4 east bound, there are particularly long views across Rogiet moor towards the Severn Estuary. Much of the site is composed of railway ballast - upon which a significant amount of natural regeneration has taken place. The field of permanent pasture prone to flooding is enclosed by

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						wire fences and low neatly managed hedges.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 014 Welsh Grounds (saltmarsh)	Unassessed	Outstanding	Moderate	Outstanding Evaluated as outstanding overall due to its international importance reflected in its designation as a SPA as well as SSSI and Ramsar. An important, quite scarce and vulnerable habitat type that is worthy of SSSI, SPA and Ramsar designation.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary) SPA (Severn Estuary) Ramsar (Severn Estuary) The area is a relatively narrow strip of saltmarsh that separates the mudflats on the seaward side from the "levels" on the inland side.
MNMTHLH 015 Caldicot Moor (coastal grassland)	Unassessed	Outstanding	Moderate	Outstanding Could be evaluated as only high as it is considered that the coastal grassland is not of as great an importance to the SPA and Ramsar designation and small parts of it fall outside of the designation but still within the SSSI... It is however largely considered worthy of European designation and adds an extra habitat dimension to the saltmarsh and mudflats present so is evaluated as outstanding.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary, Gwent Levels- Magor & Undy...) SPA (Severn Estuary) Ramsar (Severn Estuary) An area of coastal grassland that divides the saltmarsh on the seaward side from the more improved grass-land and field system of the 'levels'.
MNMTHLH 047 Magor	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low The area is built up which is a low biodiversity value habitat so evaluated as low despite the presence of a small area of SSSI and some key species being present.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy) The key features that define this area are built up area dominated by housing together with their associated gardens.
MNMTHLH 048 Magor	Good	High	Unassessed	High Evaluated as outstanding for habitats and high for species, considered to be	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Redwick & Llandeenny, Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
Marsh and surrounds				outstanding overall. The area contains a mixture of valuable habitats that support a good number of key species and the area is worthy of SSSI designation. Most significantly this area is part of the 'Levels' area which is a unique and highly valuable example of this type of habitat with the mosaic of reens.	and Magor Marsh.) The area is a mosaic of wood/scrub, grassland and tall herb vegetation with an underlying wet nature to the area.
MNMTHLH 088 Magor, Undy and Caldicot Levels	Unassessed	Outstanding	High	Outstanding: Could possibly only be evaluated as high because many of the fields present are stock grazed or arable and have varying levels of ecological value. Evaluated as outstanding however because they are a unique habitat, the most important of its kind in Wales and it have unique features that set it apart from other "similar" habitats on a wider scale.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels Magor-Undy. Severn Estuary (v. small part)) SPA (Severn Estuary (v. small part)) Ramsar (Severn Estuary (v. small part)) The key features of this area are the flat grazed grassland fields that are criss-crossed by an extensive network of ditches called reens that give the "levels" area its very distinct nature.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 001 Caldicot Level	High	Outstanding	Outstanding: Caldicot Level is a major component of the Gwent Levels coastal plain located on the N side of the Severn Estuary. This area of reclaimed estuarine alluvium is regarded as a cultural resource of	Site Location This Aspect Area forms part of the extensive alluvial wetlands and inter-tidal mudflats known as the Gwent Levels, extending along the N side of the Severn Estuary between Chepstow in the E and Cardiff in the W. Caldicot Level is one of two major components of this important estuarine landscape, the other being Wentlooge Level lying to the W of Newport. The study area comprises that part of the Caldicot Level extending E from the

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			exceptional importance.	political boundary with Newport County Borough Council to the promontory of Sudbrook. The Character Area continues into the area of Newport County Borough Council. Its northern extent follows the 10 m-contour line representing the interface between alluvium and solid geology and to the S the area is demarcated by the sea wall dividing the land from the Severn Estuary. Evidence of human activity found outside the sea wall and thus technically not within the Aspect Area includes a group of three Palaeolithic hand-axes and a blade representing the earliest evidence for human activity in the current county, which was found during construction of the Second Severn Crossing, and a considerable amount of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery found off Magor Pill. The wreck of a 13th century clinker-built cargo ship was also recovered in this area. Historical Overview The Gwent Levels have formed over the last 10000 years as rising post-glacial sea levels laid down sediment on the banks of the Severn. Humans have exploited this estuarine environment more or less intensively throughout the post-glacial period in response to fluctuations in the heights and range of tides; however, significant attempts to modify the landscape were not undertaken until the Roman period, when the construction of sea walls and drainage ditches began to transform the character of the Levels, a process that continued, following a period of extensive post-Roman flooding, into the medieval and post-medieval periods. Sea level rose rapidly
MNMTTHL 003 Modern Magor & Undy	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The character of the Aspect Area has changed significantly over recent decades due to its proximity to the M4 corridor. Housing estates located on either side of the B4245 road have obliterated traces of earlier field patterns and the historically separate and distinct settlements of Magor and Undy have been submerged within a single conurbation. The dominant	Site Location This Aspect Area encompasses modern residential and industrial development to the E, N and W of medieval Magor. The area is defined to the N by the M4 motorway, which divides it from the St. Brides Foothills (Aspect Area H10), the agricultural area of the Rogiet Fen Edge (Aspect Area H4) to the E, the intersection of the solid geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1) and historic Magor (Aspect Area H2) to the S and the political boundary with Newport County Borough Council to the W. The Aspect Area does not continue into Newport. Historical Overview Medieval Magor, centred upon St Mary's Church, began to expand along the turnpike road to the N of the village around the middle of the 19th century, with the coming of the

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			landscape pattern is thus one of late 20th century residential and industrial development linked to the modern road network with few elements surviving from earlier periods.	railway. However, the character of the landscape remained largely unchanged until the 1960s, when SE Wales felt the impact of the new motorway system. The opening of the Newport to Severn Bridge section of the M4, with its junction to the W of the village, in 1966-7 heralded a phase of significant development that eventually saw the communities of Magor and Undy coalesce into a single conurbation. The present character of the Aspect Area emerged during this period, as housing estates were added to the N and E of Magor. The presence of a motorway junction also led to the construction in 1978-9 of the large Whitbread Brewery at the W extent of the Aspect Area and the designation of other farmland in that vicinity for industrial development, to the detriment of any surviving historic landscape features. A number of prehistoric flints have been found on the slopes of Vinegar Hill and Roman bronze objects have been recorded from Magor village but little archaeological work has taken place during the expansion of the settlement. Two Roman inhumations were discovered around 2m below the surface during construction work at the brewery site (ST 4135 8738) in 1978 (Dowdell & Metcalf, 1979, 51). One of these was a 25
MNMTTHL 004 Rogiet Fen Edge	High	High	High A surviving section of undeveloped fen-edge landscape with medieval villages at Rogiet and Llanfihangel Rogiet. The area contains a potential wealth of undiscovered archaeology.	Site Location This Aspect Area encompasses an open landscape of gently undulating farmland lying between the modern village of Rogiet to the E (part of Aspect Area H5) and the conurbation of Magor and Undy to the W (Aspect Area H3). The area is bounded to the N by the M48 motorway, which divides it from the St. Brides Foothills (Aspect Area H10), and to the S by the intersection of the solid geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1). The M4 motorway bisects the area from NW to SE. Historical Overview An isolated standing stone of probable prehistoric origin is located immediately SW of the M4 embankment at ST 44518775. The stone is substantially intact and its height of 2.3m suggests that it is prehistoric, although the possibility that it is a later boundary marker or cattle rubbing stone cannot be ruled out (Pearson & Lewis, 2003, 22). The likelihood is that the stone is of Bronze Age date and that it formed part of a ritual landscape that included the Gray Hill complex (Aspect Area H15) located to the N (Children &

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				Nash, 1996, 65). Archaeological finds in the vicinity include a pit containing flint flakes that was found during construction of the M4. The Roman period is represented by a substantial stone building of two phases. This structure, together with related features and pottery of 2nd century AD date, were found in 1996 to the N of Manor House Farm (ST4560 8770) prior to the construction of a housing development (Marvell, 1996, 78). The site had previously been heavily ploughed and only the foundations of the structure survived. This building appears to represent a rural settlement (Evans, 2001, 22) and it may be connected to further settlement evidence situated beneath the present farm complex. A hoard of c. 3500 late 3rd century Roman coins was found in 1998 to the W of the farm (ST 4548 8777), demonstrating that the Roman population was wealthy. The Roman occupation in this area, like that of the medieval period, appears to
MNMTHHL 005 Caldicot	High	Moderate	Moderate Caldicot originated as a nucleated Anglo-Norman post-Conquest settlement located to the W of the castle, with an open-field system of cultivation. A process of urbanisation began with the coming of the railway but the recent construction of extensive housing development associated with the M4/M48 has dramatically hastened this process, separating the town from its traditional agricultural hinterland and obscuring the earlier settlement layout as shown on the tithe map of 1846. Neighbouring Rogiet has also witnessed significant development, beginning with the opening of the Severn Tunnel Junction.	Site Location This Aspect Area includes the modern development surrounding medieval Caldicot and the post-medieval railway village of Rogiet. Its boundaries are the M48 motorway to the N, dividing it from the St. Brides Foothills and the lowland of the Caerwent Basin, the open countryside of the St. Pierre Pill area to the E; the intersection of the hard geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level to the S and the agricultural area of Rogiet Fen-Edge to the W. Historical Overview The remains of four adults and two children / adolescents dating to the 4th millennium BC were recovered from Ifton Quarries in 1908. This collective burial probably represents the successive deposition of bodies or body parts over a period of time during the Neolithic (Peterson & Pollard, 2004, 69-70). Within the adjacent Caldicot Level Aspect Area, immediately to the E across the Nedern Brook, significant Bronze Age waterlogged deposits suggestive of settlement within a sequence of palaeochannels were revealed during excavations carried out at Caldicot Castle Lake. Part of a sewn plank boat was recovered and dated to c. 2500BC (Nayling & Caseldine, 1997; Hamilton, 2004, 107). The Roman period is fairly well represented. A fen-edge settlement at Stoop Hill has been interpreted as a villa on the basis of its square ditched enclosure, although its status has recently been questioned

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				(Brewer, 2004, 234). Evans (2001, 26-7) suggests the building represents a farmstead of relatively unromanised type. The site occupies a slight rise immediately to the N of the intersection of the solid geology and the alluvium and may have been the centre of an estate extending across the Levels. Pottery production appears to have been concentrated to the NW (ST478 878), where a series of single-flue updraught kilns operated during the 3rd century producing South Wales Grey Ware vessels, probably for the market at Caerwent. These included open-mouthed jars, bowls and dishes (Arnold & Davies 110;

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHGL 086 Caldicot Moor	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Reclaimed saltmarsh but not sterilised by industrial development so deposits may retain some scientific value.	Broad coastal flat representing reclaimed former saltmarsh adjacent to Severn estuary from which it is separated by a flood defence bank. Includes lowest part of the Nedern Brook valley at Caldicot and the St Bride's Brook valley at Magor. Stream course canalised with banks and network of drainage ditches present. Typically less than 5 m above current sea level. (Quaternary: Holocene).
MNMTHGL 089 Rogiet - Caldicot	Poor	Low	Low	Low Terrace feature largely developed.	Terrace feature on the S side of the low massif/platform of Carboniferous limestone largely developed and now beneath Caldicot and Rogiet, etc. Triassic sandstone dominated bedrock.
MNMTHGL 090 Five Lanes – Undy	Good	High	High	High Key area of limestone outcrop with concentration of Geodiversity Audit sites and	Undulating lowland hill terrain

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
				remarkable exhumed Triassic valleys.	
MNMTHGL 092 Magor Pil- Caldicot Pil	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate: No notable sites/landforms recorded and geomorphology typical of feature/process and not known to be exceptional or is widespread.	Narrow strip of surviving saltmarsh, seaward of flood defence wall between County boundary near Cold Harbour Pil and Sudbrook Point

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL 001 Gwent Levels	Poor	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding: Outstanding as an evolved reclaimed landscape dating back for two millennia.	The Gwent Levels (in this instance, the Caldicot Level portion) represent an evolved landscape of exceptional integrity dating back at least to Roman period, and containing vestigial evidence of Cistercian monastic land holdings. They are principally a reclaimed, man-made landscape protected for most of its area by sea walls and criss-crossed with a subtle but practical system of drainage - reens, grips, putchers and stanks. Field patterns vary widely, at times the product of cultural evolution, at others to meet prevailing systems of agriculture or to respond to topographical features. Beneath the accumulated silt is buried a large number of archaeological features in the form of Mesolithic footprints, Bronze Age huts, trackways, paleo-channels, Roman wharves. The Middle Ages are represented by a large numbers of Norman sites, including castles, moated sites, churches, mills, manor houses and court houses. There remain some ancient farmhouses. Part of the Levels adjacent to Newport are to be severely compromised by the building of the Newport Relief Road off the M4. An even more damaging threat is the long-mooted (but so far discounted) Severnside Airport. The landtake for both projects would almost certainly mean the wholesale destruction of an unique cultural landscape. The Levels contain a number of SSSI and adjacent to the RAMSAR site of the Severn Estuary.
MNMTHCL 002 M4/M48 Motorways	Good	Outstanding	Common-place	Outstanding As modern transport routes, they have transformed society and the economy and are thus culturally outstanding as 20th/21st century manifestations of the perceived need for rapid, efficient transport	The M4 and M48 motorways are part of the UK national motorway network. They have a profound cultural influence on industry, commerce and society as being fast, efficient transport routes. In addition, they have a profound cultural impact on the landscape because of the enormous land take required for their construction. In addition, their physical presence contributes to noise

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				whose social and economic benefits are seized upon by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their length.	and light pollution over their length. They are much valued by motor-borne travellers and have transformed communications since they were first built in the late 1960s. They motorways enter the Study Area at Beachley and English Stones. The M48 (originally number M4) passes across the first Severn Bridge and now merges with the M4 at Rogiet, having passed over the Second Severn Crossing. The efficiency of the roads is vulnerable at interchanges and on slip roads to significant deterioration if undue development is permitted in the form of business, retail and commercial parks as has occurred further west in Wales.
MNMT HCL 003 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Common place	Outstanding Outstanding as a product of Victorian enterprise and energy in the industrial age when fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers was perceived as economically and socially essential. The railway still performs those functions.	Mainline inter-city railway providing fast and mostly efficient transport for passengers, freight and manufactured goods, having a materially significant effect on the society and economy of the Study Area. The railway's construction created cultural change with the driving of the Severn Tunnel whose workforce was housed in a newly created settlement at Sudbrook. The railway's passage across the Gwent Levels has had a profound effect on the archaeology and culture of that special region.

Local Landscape Character Area 9: Magor and Undy

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 040 East Undy	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate: The area is a simple gently rolling landscape which acts as a setting to the adjacent settlement. The area is generally in reasonable condition with consistent character and itself is unspoilt by intrusive development although this lies adjacent. The area has relatively few distinctive features in itself and is defined to extent by adjacent land uses. This arable dominated farmland has low rarity value.	A flat gently undulating lowland, bounded to the west by Magor, and to the north and east by the M4 and by the mainline railway to the south. It is an open and exposed landscape with long views from the motorway towards; the Severn Estuary in the distance, Vinegar Hill in Magor (an intrusive new development of modern housing) and across Knollbury in the north. Large fields of mixed arable and pastoral farming are bounded by low intensively managed hedges and ditches, interrupted in places by intrusive lines of post and wire fencing. This landscape provides an important green buffer zone visually separating the settlements of Magor/Undy and Rogiet. To the west, Magor services at Junction 23A of the M4, is located on low lying land, effectively concealed from eastbound views, however westbound views are particularly open past Knollbury.
MNMTHVS 060 Magor	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: The settlement has limited scenic quality. New development has swamped historic core. The settlement has a weak sense of place due to the character of new development. The settlement form is the standard estate pattern.	Contained and bounded by the M4 to the north and the Severn Tunnel railway to the south, there are few views of the town from the west, located lower than the motorway and concealed by the undulating topography. However, there are long views of the towns new development from the M4 particularly where it rises intrusively on high hills around Vinegar Hill and at its most northern boundary leaving Undy. Located on low lying land, adjacent to the Caldicot Levels, the medieval villages of Magor and Undy have merged as a result of extensive new residential development, which has little identity and does not reflect the historic character of these villages. Small

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						enclaves of open rough land particularly on rising slopes, provide important green lungs, helping to break up the solid lines of housing. Of particular importance are the open views of the remnant levels, immediately adjacent to the B4245, these rough land pastures grazed by horses reinforce the sense of place and historical links
MNMTHVS 066 Magor Brewery	Fair	Low	Low	High	Low: Though the vats are a coherent feature the Brewery remains an industrial feature in otherwise predominantly rural area. The complex is overall visually intrusive development but is a distinctive landmark. Coherent industrial design is relatively rare in the county.	Linked by the B4245 to Magor, the Brewery sits on low lying land, but its tall towers are particularly visible on the westbound approach of the M4. Despite being an industrial element in predominantly rural area there is some coherence to the vats which are well-designed and are enhanced by the backcloth of the wooded Wilcrick Hill which also provides an important screen from the west. More recent development is less sensitive.
MNMTHVS 067 M4 Motorway & Second Severn Crossing	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are essentially detractors in the landscape. The associated planting is generally in good condition and is spoiled by the intrusiveness of the roads. The roads have limited sense of place apart from the sense of arrival after crossing the Severn Estuary. Motorways have no rarity value.	The M4 and M48 motorways are large busy dual carriageways which link Monmouthshire to England via the Severn Bridge and second Severn Crossing. There are two junctions and associated development and there is a toll facility on the M4. The old M4 and M4 corridor has fairly established vegetation which helps to integrate the road into the undulating landscape and is generally a positive gateway into the county. The new M4 is lit and crosses the levels and rising ground on relatively bare embankments in parts with highly visible pylons and presents a less positive gateway to Wales although new planting has helped to improve the outlook from the motorway. The toll plaza is a highly visible feature and its design is coherent, simple and modern.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 047 Magor	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	Low: Evaluated as low because the area is largely built up so has low biodiversity value habitat and as a consequence does not support so many key species and ones it does support are there despite the area being built up. The area is built up which is a low biodiversity value habitat so evaluated as low despite the presence of a small area of SSSI and some key species being present.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy) The key features that define this area are built up area dominated by housing together with their associated gardens.
MNMTHLH 054 Farmland N of Magor and Rogiet	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: Difficult to evaluate as habitat is generally low although it is recognised that small areas of more ecologically valuable habitats are present most notably some SSSI areas and a number of key species are present, overall it could possibly be evaluated as low but on balance moderate is more appropriate.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Rectory Meadow, -Rogiet. Also very small parts of Gwent Levels - Redwick and Llandeenny, Gwent Levels - Magor and Undy, Magor Marsh and Penhow Woodlands.) The Aspect Area is farmland dominated with stock grazed improved grassland being the dominant feature but arable fields also being a noticeable feature.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 002 Magor and	Unassessed	High	High: Much of this area lies within the eastern part of the Gwent Levels	Site Location This Aspect Area extends W from Magor (Aspect Area H41) as far as the Newport County Borough Council boundary and is bounded to the S by Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1) and to

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Fen Edge			Historic Landscape Character Area of Green Moor (HLCA09), a landscape of high integrity and coherence within the low-lying back-fen of Llandeenny and Magor. This landscape represents a rare survival of a once common field pattern.	the N by modern industrial development and the M4/M48. Historical Overview This Aspect Area comprises an inland section of the alluvial plain of the Severn Estuary lying adjacent to the Old Red Sandstone of the Wentwood Hills. The landscape is characterized principally by a pattern of small to medium sized fields, predominantly of permanent pasture, and by dispersed settlement consisting of scattered cottages and smallholdings. The southern part of the area, to the S of the railway line, lies within the Green Moor character area, which the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Study defines as a uniform landscape in the back-fen of Redwick/Llandeenny/Magor characterised by a very regular pattern of field-boundaries laid out within a grid of straight roads and major reens. The landscape is described as having a strong wetland feel, typical of low-lying back-fen areas (Rippon, 1995). To the N and NW lies a radiating field pattern surrounding Wilcrick Hill; however, only one band of fields now survives due to the impact of late 20th century housing and industrial development. The fen-edge was a major focus for settlement during the Roman period, as indicated by discoveries of Roman material at the Magor Brewery site and in Magor village; evidence for post-Roman activity, however, is poor and the description of this period as a "dark age" has been seen as fully justified (Rippon, 1996, 34-8). The centuries following the Norman Conquest saw the gradual emergence of the historic fen-edge landscape. This landscape was intensively farmed during the medieval period to support the population of Magor and remnants of the characteristic fieldstrip system are still clearly visible in places as long narrow pastures bounded by substantial mature hedgerows and ditches. Three English-style me
MNMTHHL 003 Modern Magor and Undy	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate: The character of the Aspect Area has changed significantly over recent decades due to its proximity to the M4 corridor. Housing estates located on either side of the B4245 road have obliterated traces of earlier field patterns and	Site Location This Aspect Area encompasses modern residential and industrial development to the E, N and W of medieval Magor. The area is defined to the N by the M4 motorway, which divides it from the St. Brides Foothills (Aspect Area H10), the agricultural area of the Rogiet Fen Edge (Aspect Area H4) to the E, the intersection of the solid geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level (Aspect Area H1) and historic Magor (Aspect Area H2) to the S and the political boundary with Newport County Borough Council

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			the historically separate and distinct settlements of Magor and Undy have been submerged within a single conurbation. The dominant landscape pattern is thus one of late 20 th century residential and industrial development linked to the modern road network with few elements surviving from earlier periods.	to the W. The Aspect Area does not continue into Newport. Historical Overview Medieval Magor, centred upon St Mary's Church, began to expand along the turnpike road to the N of the village around the middle of the 19th century, with the coming of the railway. However, the character of the landscape remained largely unchanged until the 1960s, when SE Wales felt the impact of the new motorway system. The opening of the Newport to Severn Bridge section of the M4, with its junction to the W of the village, in 1966-7 heralded a phase of significant development that eventually saw the communities of Magor and Undy coalesce into a single conurbation. The present character of the Aspect Area emerged during this period, as housing estates were added to the N and E of Magor. The presence of a motorway junction also led to the construction in 1978-9 of the large Whitbread Brewery at the W extent of the Aspect Area and the designation of other farmland in that vicinity for industrial development, to the detriment of any surviving historic landscape features. A number of prehistoric flints have been found on the slopes of Vinegar Hill and Roman bronze objects have been recorded from Magor village but little archaeological work has taken place during the expansion of the settlement. Two Roman inhumations were discovered around 2m below the surface during construction work at the brewery site (ST 4135 8738) in 1978 (Dowdell & Metcalf, 1979, 51). One of these was a 25

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHGL 083 Magor	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Intensive urban development has covered / sterilised most of the surviving feature.	Relatively low and level area , gently rising to the NW. Dominated by river terrace deposits with Upper Old Red Sandstone Group sandstones to the W.
MNMTHGL 086 Caldicot Moor	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Reclaimed saltmarsh but not sterilised by industrial development so deposits may retain some scientific value.	Broad coastal flat representing reclaimed former saltmarsh adjacent to Severn estuary from which it is separated by a flood defence bank. Includes lowest part of the Nodern Brook valley at Caldicot and the St Bride's Brook valley at Magor. Stream course canalised with banks and network of drainage ditches present. Typically less than 5 m above current sea level. (Quaternary: Holocene).
MNMTHGL 090 Five Lanes-Undy	Good	High	High	High: Key area of limestone outcrop with concentration of Geodiversity Audit sites and remarkable exhumed Triassic valleys.	Carboniferous limestone dominated low massif with a low escarpment/valley slope in the N and W and rising up to c.70 m. Lower areas to the SE include Triassic sandstones and conglomerates. In the W similar conglomerate fills an ancient branching valley system, now partly exhumed. Includes the urban area of Undy with a probably section of river terrace platform.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL 002 M4/M48 Motorways	Good	Outstanding	Common-place	Outstanding As modern transport routes, they have transformed society and the economy and are thus culturally outstanding as 20th/21st century manifestations of the perceived need for rapid, efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized upon by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their length.	The M4 and M48 motorways are part of the UK national motorway network. They have a profound cultural influence on industry, commerce and society as being fast, efficient transport routes. In addition, they have a profound cultural impact on the landscape because of the enormous land take required for their construction. In addition, their physical presence contributes to noise and light pollution over their length. They are much valued by motor-borne travellers and have transformed communications since they were first built in the late 1960s. They motorways enter the Study Area at Beachley and English Stones. The M48 (originally number M4) passes across the first Severn Bridge and now merges with the M4 at Rogiet, having passed over the Second Severn Crossing. The efficiency of the roads is vulnerable at interchanges and on slip roads to significant deterioration if undue development is permitted in the form of business, retail and commercial parks as has occurred further west in Wales.
MNMTHCL 003 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Common place	Outstanding Outstanding as a product of Victorian enterprise and energy in the industrial age when fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers was perceived as economically and socially essential. The railway still performs those functions.	Mainline inter-city railway providing fast and mostly efficient transport for passengers, freight and manufactured goods, having a materially significant effect on the society and economy of the Study Area. The railway's construction created cultural change with the driving of the Severn Tunnel whose workforce was housed in a newly created settlement at Sudbrook. The railway's passage across the Gwent Levels has had a profound effect on the archaeology and culture of that special region.
MNMTHCL 005 Magor Services &	Fair	High	Commonplace	High: High as an example of previously unlooked-for roadside facilities and	Magor Services & Lodge is one of a proliferation of such sites in the UK. It replaces the simple "comfort break" facilities that used to exist, and has become a place of relaxation, retailing, overnight accommodation and a

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Lodge				capturing the bored traveller's search for something different, eg retail.	business meeting point.
MNMTHCL 006 Magor with Undy	Unassessed	Low	Commonplace	Low: Low as being of little contemporary cultural merit, having been shorn of their original "cultural essence" as historic Levels settlements.	Magor is included with Undy because the former historic settlements have merged as a result of housing and industrial estate development, resulting in a modern dormitory community of no great attractiveness.

Local Landscape Character Area 10: Caldicot

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 062 Caldicot	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low The settlement has limited scenic quality. New development has swamped historic core and conservation area. The settlement has a weak sense of place due to the character of new development. The settlement form is the standard estate pattern.	Bounded by the M48 to the north and the Severn Tunnel Junction railway to the south, Caldicot has spread eastwards to amalgamate with Portskewett. Located just above the floodplain, views of the town are restricted within the wider landscape, confined mainly to local views from the eastern and western approaches along the B4245 and the railway line. The town centre, a modern pedestrianised zone has little character, surrounded by new housing estates which have swamped Caldicot with little identity and no sense of place. There are few views and vistas of the Castle, now set within a Country Park, isolated and separated from the town. Formal and informal open spaces together with the recreational fields of the primary school, create an important visual break in the dense lines of housing. The linear village of Portskewett has been linked to Caldicot by the Severn Bridge Industrial Estate which has disrupted its individual identity. There are longer views from the village across the levels and towards Sudbrook in the south, with a stronger identity defined by its linear settlement pattern and mixture of large detached stone properties and terraced houses.
MNMTHVS 067 M4 Motorway & Second Severn Crossing	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are essentially detractors in the landscape. The associated planting is generally in good condition and is spoiled by the intrusiveness of the roads. The roads have limited	The M4 and M48 motorways are large busy dual carriageways which link Monmouthshire to England via the Severn Bridge and second Severn Crossing. There are two junctions and associated development and there is a toll facility on the M4. The old M4 and M4 corridor has fairly established vegetation which helps to integrate the road into the undulating landscape and is generally a positive gateway into

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					sense of place apart from the sense of arrival after crossing the Severn Estuary. Motorways have no rarity value.	the county. The new M4 is lit and crosses the levels and rising ground on relatively bare embankments in parts with highly visible pylons and presents a less positive gateway to Wales although new planting has helped to improve the outlook from the motorway. The toll plaza is a highly visible feature and its design is coherent, simple and modern.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 125 Caldicot	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low The area is built up which is a low biodiversity value habitat so evaluated as low despite some key species being present.	The key features that define this area are built up area dominated by housing together with their associated gardens.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 001 Caldicot Level	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding: Caldicot Level is a major component of the Gwent Levels coastal plain located on the N side of the Severn Estuary. This area of reclaimed estuarine alluvium is regarded as a cultural resource of exceptional importance.	Site Location This Aspect Area forms part of the extensive alluvial wetlands and inter-tidal mudflats known as the Gwent Levels, extending along the N side of the Severn Estuary between Chepstow in the E and Cardiff in the W. Caldicot Level is one of two major components of this important estuarine landscape, the other being Wentlooge Level lying to the W of Newport. The study area comprises that part of the Caldicot Level extending E from the political boundary with Newport County Borough Council to the promontory of Sudbrook. The Character Area continues

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				into the area of Newport County Borough Council. Its northern extent follows the 10m-contour line representing the interface between alluvium and solid geology and to the S the area is demarcated by the sea wall dividing the land from the Severn Estuary. Evidence of human activity found outside the sea wall and thus technically not within the Aspect Area includes a group of three Palaeolithic hand-axes and a blade representing the earliest evidence for human activity in the current county, which was found during construction of the Second Severn Crossing, and a considerable amount of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery found off Magor Pill. The wreck of a 13th century clinker-built cargo ship was also recovered in this area. Historical Overview The Gwent Levels have formed over the last 10000 years as rising post-glacial sea levels laid down sediment on the banks of the Severn. Humans have exploited this estuarine environment more or less intensively throughout the post-glacial period in response to fluctuations in the heights and range of tides; however, significant attempts to modify the landscape were not undertaken until the Roman period, when the construction of sea walls and drainage ditches began to transform the character of the Levels, a process that continued, following a period of extensive post-Roman flooding, into the medieval and post-medieval periods. Sea level rose rapidly
MNMTHHL 005 Caldicot	High	Moderate	Moderate: Caldicot originated as a nucleated Anglo-Norman post-Conquest settlement located to the W of the castle, with an open field system of cultivation. A process of urbanisation began with the coming of the railway but the recent construction of extensive housing development associated with the M4/M48 has dramatically hastened this process, separating the town from its traditional	Site Location This Aspect Area includes the modern development surrounding medieval Caldicot and the post-medieval railway village of Rogiet. Its boundaries are the M48 motorway to the N, dividing it from the St. Brides Foothills and the lowland of the Caerwent Basin, the open countryside of the St. Pierre Pill area to the E; the intersection of the hard geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot Level to the S and the agricultural area of Rogiet Fen-Edge to the W. Historical Overview The remains of four adults and two children / adolescents dating to the 4th millennium BC were recovered from Ifton Quarries in 1908. This collective burial probably represents the successive deposition of bodies or body parts over a period of time during the Neolithic (Peterson & Pollard, 2004, 69-70). Within the adjacent Caldicot Level Aspect

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			agricultural hinterland and obscuring the earlier settlement layout as shown on the tithe map of 1846. Neighbouring Rogiet has also witnessed significant development beginning with the opening of the Severn Tunnel Junction.	Area, immediately to the E across the Nedern Brook, significant Bronze Age waterlogged deposits suggestive of settlement within a sequence of palaeochannels were revealed during excavations carried out at Caldicot Castle Lake. Part of a sewn plank boat was recovered and dated to c. 2500BC (Nayling & Caseldine, 1997; Hamilton, 2004, 107). The Roman period is fairly well represented. A fen-edge settlement at Stoop Hill has been interpreted as a villa on the basis of its square ditched enclosure, although its status has recently been questioned (Brewer, 2004, 234). Evans (2001, 26-7) suggests the building represents a farmstead of relatively unromanised type. The site occupies a slight rise immediately to the N of the intersection of the solid geology and the alluvium and may have been the centre of an estate extending across the Levels. Pottery production appears to have been concentrated to the NW (ST478 878), where a series of single-flue updraught kilns operated during the 3rd century producing South Wales Grey Ware vessels, probably for the market at Caerwent. These included open-mouthed jars, bowls and dishes (Arnold & Davies 110;
MNMTTHL 006 St Pierre Pill	High	High	High The Aspect Area contains monuments of Neolithic and Iron Age date and has revealed evidence Iron Age / Roman activity, especially in the vicinity of Portskewett / Sudbrook. The area is noted for a number of post-medieval landscape parks and gardens included within the Cadw Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales.	Site Location The boundaries of the Aspect Area are the line of the Roman road from Newnham to Caerleon, which divides it from Wentwood and the Tintern monastic landscape to the N; Modern Chepstow to the W; the intersection of the hard geology with the alluvium of the Caldicot and Mathern Levels to the S and Modern Caldicot to the W. Historical Overview The earliest evidence of occupation is represented by a small group of artefacts including three handaxes forming part of an earlier Palaeolithic distribution of stray finds along the South Wales littoral (Aldhouse-Green, 2000, 11) recovered from the gravels at Sudbrook. The Neolithic is represented by the chambered tomb of Heston Brake, one of a series of such monuments situated on the undulating hinterland overlooking the Severn Estuary / Bristol Channel and forming part of a SE Wales coastal group (Peterson & Pollard, 2004, 72). Although somewhat disturbed, the structure can be seen to consist of a linear chamber and passage set within a long cairn aligned E-W. Excavations carried out in 1888 revealed 'two chambers lying E and W and connected internally',

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>together with fragments of human and cattle bone (Bagnall-Oakley, 1889, 18-20). Isolated Bronze Age artefacts have also been found in the area together with a round barrow at Killcrow Hill; however, the most visible prehistoric sites date from the Iron Age, a period which is believed to have witnessed a shift in population from the uplands to the coast, perhaps in response to deteriorating climate and soils (Howell & Pollard, 2004, 146). The multivallate promontory fort at Sudbrook occupies a strategic location with respect to the Severn Estuary and is thought to have been the tribal capital of the Silures. The ramparts enclose a roughly triangular area of 1.4 ha but this was probably larger at the time of construction, as the promontory has suffered considerable erosion by the sea. The Camp was excavated in the 1930s (Nash-Williams, 1939) b</p>

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHGL 084 Caerwent – Sudbrook	Fair	High	High	High Area includes several Geodiversity Audit sites including a stratigraphical type locality in addition to an exceptional range of river terrace features.	Complex of river terrace deposits and related platforms and other valley deposits. Forms a platform like surface marginal to the Carboniferous limestone-dominated massifs of the Caerwent-Portskewett-St Pierre area typical at 10-15 m above sea-level but up to 20 m locally. Includes surviving patches of 2nd Terrace deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene) and overlies Triassic sandstones in the S and mudrocks elsewhere. Includes the Sudbrook promontory.
MNMTHGL 085 Leechpool	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few notable sites/landforms recorded and geology widespread in district.	Low massif dominated by Carboniferous limestones with some Triassic cover towards the S. Includes a low escarpment in the W , NW and E and rises above surrounding platform area with river terrace deposits.
MNMTHGL 086 Caldicot Moor	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Reclaimed saltmarsh but not sterilised by industrial development so deposits may retain some scientific value.	Broad coastal flat representing reclaimed former saltmarsh adjacent to Severn estuary from which it is separated by a flood defence bank. Includes lowest part of the Nedern Brook valley at Caldicot and the St Bride's Brook valley at Magor. Stream course canalised with banks and network of drainage ditches present. Typically less than 5 m above current sea level. (Quaternary: Holocene).
MNMTHGL 089 Rogiet – Caldicot	Poor	Low	Low	Low: Terrace feature largely developed.	Terrace feature on the S side of the low massif/platform of Carboniferous limestone: largely developed and now beneath Caldicot and Rogiet, etc. Triassic sandstone dominated bedrock.
MNMTHGL 090 Five Lanes- Undy	Good	High	High	High: Key area of limestone outcrop with concentration of Geodiversity Audit sites and remarkable exhumed Triassic valleys.	Carboniferous limestone dominated low massif with a low escarpment/valley slope in the N and W and rising up to c.70 m. Lower areas to the SE include Triassic sandstones and conglomerates. In the W similar conglomerate fills an ancient branching valley system, now partly exhumed. Includes the urban area of Undy with a probably section of river terrace platform.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL 002 M4/M48 Motorways	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: As modern transport routes, they have transformed society and the economy and are thus culturally outstanding as 20 th / 21 st century manifestations of the perceived need for rapid efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized upon by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their length.	The M4 and M48 motorways are part of the UK national motorway network. They have a profound cultural influence on industry, commerce and society as being fast, efficient transport routes. In addition, they have a profound cultural impact on the landscape because of the enormous land take required for their construction. In addition, their physical presence contributes to noise and light pollution over their length. They are much valued by motor-borne travellers and have transformed communications since they were first built in the late 1960s. They motorways enter the Study Area at Beachley and English Stones. The M48 (originally number M4) passes across the first Severn Bridge and now merges with the M4 at Rogiet, having passed over the Second Severn Crossing. The efficiency of the roads is vulnerable at interchanges and on slip roads to significant deterioration if undue development is permitted in the form of business, retail and commercial parks as has occurred further west in Wales.
MNMTHCL 003 Cardiff – London Railway	Good	Outstanding	Commonplace	Outstanding: Outstanding as a product of Victorian enterprise and energy in the industrial age when fast and efficient transport for manufactured goods and passengers was perceived as economically and socially essential. The railway still performs these functions.	Mainline inter-city railway providing fast and mostly efficient transport for passengers, freight and manufactured goods, having a materially significant effect on the society and economy of the Study Area. The railway's construction created cultural change with the driving of the Severn Tunnel whose workforce was housed in a newly created settlement at Sudbrook. The railway's passage across the Gwent Levels has had a profound effect on the archaeology and culture of that special region.
MNMTHCL 004 Caldicot,	Poor	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate: Moderate as being of principally local importance.	These four "villages" have become in the 20th/21st century largely dormitory settlements whose original "essence" has been subsumed by extensive housing

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Rogiet etc					estates whose creation was and is influenced by the proximity of the M4 and M48 motorways. They are separate historically and (originally) culturally, but are combined in one Aspect Area because of their modern homogeneity.

Local Landscape Character Area 11: Severn Estuary

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHVS 052 Severn Estuary	Fair	Outstanding	High	Outstanding	Outstanding A large stretch of tidal estuary water of intrinsically high-quality with long views to England and to the impressive structure of the second Severn Crossing. The area is relatively unspoilt although it is broken up by the second Severn Crossing. The estuary has a strong dynamic and wild sense of place which is threatening at times. The estuary is very rare in terms of its high tidal ranges.	It is an open and windy landscape, with long views to the English coastline interrupted by the Severn Bridge and Second Severn Crossing. The strong tidal action results in a visually diverse landscape from the exposed mudflats, sandbanks and ragged rock outcrops to the high tidal fast flowing estuarine waters typical of the Severn. Large-scale industrial development visually intrudes upon this open and exposed landscape in particular at; Sudbrook and Newpark on the Welsh side and the Severn Reach along the English Coastline. In places the open coastal character is retained, where bordering the Caldicot Levels, the flat reclaimed farmed pastures merge with the estuarine edge.
MNMTHVS 067 M4 Motorway and second Severn crossing	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low The roads are essentially detractors in the landscape. The associated planting is generally in good condition and is spoiled by the intrusiveness of the roads. The roads have limited sense of place apart from the sense of arrival after crossing the Severn estuary. Motorways have	The M4 and M48 motorways are large busy dual carriageways which link Monmouthshire to England via the Severn Bridge and second Severn Crossing. There are two junctions and associated development and there is a toll facility on the M4. The old M4 and M4 corridor has fairly established vegetation which helps to integrate the road into the undulating landscape and is generally a positive gateway into the county. The new M4 is lit and crosses the levels and rising ground on relatively bare embankments in parts with highly visible pylons and presents a less positive gateway to Wales although new planting

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					no rarity value.	has helped to improve the outlook from the motorway. The toll plaza is a highly visible feature and its design is coherent, simple and modern.
MNMTHVS 095 Bedwin Sands	Fair	Outstanding	High	Outstanding	Outstanding The area is at vast scale with exposed long views. The sands are of consistent character and form part of the Severn estuary which has a very distinctive estuarial and maritime character and strong sense of place. The Severn Estuary is very rare due to its large tidal range and the extent of Bedwin Sands illustrates this.	It is an open and windy seascape, with long views to the English coastline interrupted by the Severn Bridge and Second Severn Crossing. The strong tidal action results in a visually diverse landscape from the exposed mudflats, sandbanks and ragged rock outcrops to the high tidal fast flowing estuarine waters typical of the Severn. Large-scale industrial development visually intrudes upon this open and exposed landscape in particular at; Sudbrook and Newpark on the Welsh side and the Severn Reach along the English Coastline. In places the open coastal character is retained, where bordering the Caldicot Levels, the flat reclaimed farmed pastures merge with the estuarine edge.
NWPRTVS 007 Estuary Mudflats	Fair	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding A wild edge landscape/seascape accommodating the second highest tidal range in the world with a strong sense of place with superb views across the Severn estuary	An extensive area of intertidal mud bordering the Severn estuary accommodating the second highest tidal range in the world. The area is very exposed, covered with water at high tide and forms part of the raw seascape. Relict structures exist such as posts probably relating to a former fishing use. Superb views are possible across the Severn estuary.
NWPRTVS 008 Severn Estuary	Fair	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding A wild seascape with a strong sense of place with second-highest tidal range in the world and superb views	The Severn estuary is a large dynamic tidal waterbody which is at a vast scale. It forms a wild seascape which influence is the character of much of Newport. Superb views are possible across to the English coast. It is a significant attraction for people to fish or to walk alongside.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
MNMTHLH 043 Welsh Grounds	Unassessed	Outstanding	Moderate	Outstanding Evaluated as outstanding for both these factors. Evaluated as outstanding overall due to its international importance reflected in its designation as a SPA as well as SSSI and Ramsar.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary) SPA (Severn Estuary) Ramsar (Severn Estuary) Expansive areas of intertidal mudflats.
MNMTHLH 086 The Sea	Unassessed	Outstanding	High	Outstanding Valuable habitat that supports internationally important bird populations that is entirely designated as a SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary) SPA (Severn Estuary) Ramsar (Severn Estuary) This is an area of sea immediately of the coast from the mudflats that border the seaward site of Monmouth.
NWPRTLH 053	Good	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding Habitat and the species it supports are of international significance. The Severn Estuary with the mudflats and sandflats and saltmarsh provides an internationally important area for a very wide number of bird and marine invertebrate species.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Severn Estuary) SPA SAC Ramsar The Severn Estuary is one of the most important estuaries in the UK for wintering wildfowl and waders. The mudflats and sandflats provide an undisturbed refuge for the wading birds and wildfowl that flock to the Estuary, and the billions of invertebrate species living in the mud provide a rich source of food.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL 047 Peterstone and the Portland Grounds	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding The intertidal zone is a multi-period landscape of international importance, due to the exceptional conditions for preservation of an extremely diverse range of buried remains of all periods in the deep intertidal peats, attesting to human activity dating back to the Mesolithic period and possibly earlier.	The intertidal foreshore of the Newport Unitary Authority extends from Rumney Great Wharf in the west to Portland Grounds. Predominately sand and some discrete areas of shingle with overlying alluvial clays concentrated at the mouth of the River Usk and the lesser water courses discharging in the estuary. The foreshore is incredibly rich in intertidal archaeological features from almost all periods. Mesolithic forests, hunter gatherer settlements, human footprints and flint tool scatters have been identified eroded out of the foreshore at Goldcliff along with Neolithic Auroch skeletons. Bronze Age roundhouses and post-settings, cattle hoofprints, flint and bone tools and discreet pottery scatters and Iron Age fish-traps have all been identified from Rumney Great Wharf to Magor Pill (Allen 1996b; Bell et al 2000; Tuck 2004c, 10-11; Lewis 2005). The Romans drained vast areas of the Wentlooge and Caldicot Levels and traces of their drainage network of reens and dykes have been found eroding out of the foreshore at Rumney Great Wharf, Peterstone Great Wharf, Goldcliff and Redwick. This Roman landscape, exposed during low tide, is thought to have provided pasture for cavalry horses among other pastoral agricultural activities. Industry, in the form of metal working areas, is known on the foreshore during this period. The foreshore was allowed to encroach during the following period and a new drainage system was then laid out in the medieval period, most areas at the instigation of the ecclesiastical centres (see NHL017-021). The post-medieval period is represented by the presence of numerous wreck sites, fishing traps and a retreating foreshore. The latter has been addressed recently with the rock armouring of the exposed coastline from Rumney Great Wharf to Redwick and in several places polder enclosures have been erected to stabilise and encourage the re-growth of the salt marsh thus protecting the buried archaeology (Tuck 2004c; Lewis 2005).

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
MNMTHTGL 093 Bedwin Sands – Charston Sands	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few notable sites/landforms recorded and geomorphology typical of feature/process and not known to be exceptional and is part of much larger system.	Muds, sands and channels of the Severn Estuary between High Water Mark and County boundary within the estuary. Includes Bedwin Sands, Charston Sands and Mathern Oaze. Local areas of shingle present and flat rock, the latter including Lady Bench and Charston Rock with exposures of Triassic sandstones and mudrocks.
NWPRTGL 033 Welsh Grounds	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and forms only small part of much larger feature.	Wide coastal mudflats and Severn estuary east of the Usk estuary. Includes the sandbanks of Welsh Grounds which are only exposed at low tide. Local areas of shingle also present, mainly near Gold Cliff.
NWPRTGL 037 Peterstone (coast)	Fair	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and forms relatively small part of much larger feature.	Broad area of coastal mudflat west of the Usk estuary. Includes some tidal channel features, minor areas of shingle shore and a small area of saltmarsh above Mean High Water level at Peterstone Gout.
NWPRTGL 052 Usk Estuary	Poor	Low	Low	Low: System extensively modified and constrained by coastal defence works and industrial development.	Estuary of the Usk river including the tidal channel and adjacent areas of coastal mudflat (Quaternary: Holocene). Also includes very minor areas of marginal saltmarsh further upstream and constrained sections of the river as far upstream as central Newport city, near the castle. The tidal, estuarine channel of the Ebbw river is also included.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHTCL 002	Good	Outstanding	Common-place	Outstanding As modern transport	The M4 and M48 motorways are part of the UK national motorway network. They have a profound cultural

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
M4/M48 Motorways				routes, they have transformed society and the economy and are thus culturally outstanding as 20th/21st century manifestations of the perceived need for rapid, efficient transport whose social and economic benefits are seized upon by administrations and industrial and commercial enterprises along their length.	influence on industry, commerce and society as being fast, efficient transport routes. In addition, they have a profound cultural impact on the landscape because of the enormous land take required for their construction. In addition, their physical presence contributes to noise and light pollution over their length. They are much valued by motor-borne travellers and have transformed communications since they were first built in the late 1960s. They motorways enter the Study Area at Beachley and English Stones. The M48 (originally number M4) passes across the first Severn Bridge and now merges with the M4 at Rogiet, having passed over the Second Severn Crossing. The efficiency of the roads is vulnerable at interchanges and on slip roads to significant deterioration if undue development is permitted in the form of business, retail and commercial parks as has occurred further west in Wales.
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland		High	Representative	High: High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.	This Aspect Area embraces an eclectic mixture of cultural attributes, ranging from prehistory through Roman and Norman to historic and modern transport routes. It is not a simple matter to classify it as the rural hinterland is torn from its original evolved historic context in a truncated administrative setting and is dominated by the urban sprawl of the City itself. There are many features of considerable cultural importance, such as the Roman Fortress town of Caerleon, Penhow and Pencoed Castles on the edge of Wentwood, the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canals, and the supra-important Gwent and Wentlooge Levels where small and distinctive historic hamlets may be encountered in the carefully planned and controlled drained landscape. The area also contains relatively modern settlements like Parc Seymour, Underwood, Bettws, High Cross, Rogerstone, Rhiwderin and Underwood, all satellite residential areas. The expanse of the truncated Llanwern Steelworks lies beyond the City boundaries, but a large proportion of it is planned

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					to be an extension of the greater urban area. Motorways and major highways and the railways dominate the central part of this landscape, being both a means of rapid access or of rapid bypass of the region. Apart from the Levels and the communications routes, Caerleon and the Celtic Manor Resort there is little of high cultural importance.