

Welsh Government

M4 Corridor around Newport

Environmental Statement Volume
3: Appendix 9.5
LANDMAP Evaluation of
Landscape Character Areas –
Complementary Measures

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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.

Table 1 LANDMAP Junction 28 to Junction 27

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 Coalfield 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 012 M4 & A4232	Good	Low	Low	Low	Low: The roads are visually intrusive albeit in good condition with consistent	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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					character	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 015 Ynysfro	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate A moderately attractive pasture and woodland landscape with attractive waterbodies.	Lower slopes of a ridge running from 60m AOD to 10 m AOD. The landcover consists of smallmedium scale pastures bounded by cut hedges and fences, and blocks of deciduous and mixed woodland dominated by spruce. Some pastures are not managed and are deteriorating close to urban areas. The most significant features in the landscape are the Fourteen locks which cascade down the slope but are hidden by mature tree cover. There is a golf course and the lower part of Ynysfro reservoir. These modify the character of the area. The area is highly visible from the M4 but primarily only accessible by paths. The adjacent expanded settlements with housing estates cause pressure on the landscape with signs of vandalism, worn road verges and rubbish dumping. The area is significantly disturbed by the M4 .
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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						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 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 020 New Tredegar Park Golf Course	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: The golf course and sports facilities are well managed on a pleasant valley floor with a river passing through and enclosed by tree belts	Golf course land sports ground located on the valley floor screened off from adjacent development and busy roads by strong belts of deciduous woodland. The River Ebbw runs through the middle of the course. Tree planting on the course includes a substantial number of conifers such as Cypress trees. Access is limited to one public footpath to the west.
NWPRTVS 021 Tredegar Park Sports	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: The park and facilities are well managed on a pleasant valley floor with a river	Formal park and playing fields located on flat valley floor partly screened off from adjacent development and busy road by mixed tree belt to the south but open to the M4 and associated noise on

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Grounds					passing through and enclosed by tree belts	embankment to west. The River Ebbw runs on the northern boundary separated by a flood embankment. Planting includes formal hedges and rhododendrons, and specimen trees. Well used facility with large car park and play area.
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 045 Bassaleg	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent settlement form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	Bassaleg- a village which has enlarged to become a suburb of Newport incorporating Rhiwderin and Pentrepoeth. It lies on the edge of the Ebbw valley running from 20m AOD to 50mAOD. It is primarily residential with a small commercial centre and school. The residential areas have varying and disjointed character. Bassaleg has a traditional village character running to old bridge with church but this has been expanded significantly with prominent council estates rising up the hill to the west. Pentrepoeth is primarily private estates and is well treed. Rhiwderin character of terraces appears possibly associated with historic small scale industry. The settlement appears to be extending west and southwards and the surrounding countryside is under pressure. The character of the new development is highly suburban with little concession to the local

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						vernacular.
NWPRTVS 046 High Cross	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent settlement form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	High Cross and Rogerstone- a mid to late 20C suburb of Newport running north of the M4. It lies on the valley side of the Ebbw rising to 79 m AOD. High Cross is older than the recent estates extending the settlement boundaries to the north and to the West. Housing reaches the ridge on the south eastern edge. It is primarily residential estates with small dispersed retail areas. Important landscape features include the canal, Cefn Wood and the adjacent open land on the valley side and the recreation ground and open land on the Ebbw valley floor. The character of the residential areas is highly suburban with no concession to the local vernacular.
NWPRTVS 047 Rogerstone	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Low The area is a relatively ordinary dislocated settlement with industrial estate/new development and the presence of many detractors mean that the area has a low value overall	Rogerstone- Primarily a commercial and industrial area with an old run down linear core of housing, education and other uses. The A467 dual carriageway cuts through the area running along the valley side behind the core. The larger units to the South West lie between the older settlement and the River Ebbw on the valley floor. The industrial buildings are reasonably well maintained and have mature tree planting such as poplars which are nearing the end of their life] in places although some underused areas are overgrown with little management input. Newer development has occurred to the north east with less planting. Views are possible into the area from the southern part of the A467 exposing the dislocated urban edge.
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

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						<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTVS 056 Newport West</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low Despite high points of St Woolos/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.</p>	<p>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 Woolos 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, 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.</p>

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 003	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Canal, a semi-natural grassland site and a semi-natural woodland all enhance this urban area and give it a borderline low-moderate value. The mosaic of open spaces and tree lined streets, together with a block of ancient woodland, some species rich grassland and a good network of gardens gives this area a borderline (low) / moderate classification.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Little Oak Fields Cefn Wood (East & West)) This area is largely urban residential housing and there are many gardens and some tree lined streets. There are also several large open green spaces one of which is an ancient semi-natural woodland and the other a species rich semi-improved grassland. Some larger industrial developments are present but generally for an urban area there are good green corridors and networks, including the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal.
NWPRTLH 004	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Aspect Area contains native or semi-natural grassland candidate SINC"s habitats and the River Ebbw. These, together with a good network of hedges, give this area a local significance and a moderate evaluation. A semi-natural species rich field and the River Ebbw, together with the network of hedges, gives this area a local significance.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Llwyn Deri Species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland) This area of small pasture-fields which are hedged, is sandwiched between the Coed Mawr woodland, the motorway and Pentre-poeth and Rogerstone urban areas. There is an area of species rich semi-improved grassland to the north and the River Ebbw runs along the eastern side which is tree lined on much of its bank and adds to the bio-diversity of the area.
NWPRTLH 007	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed noted for the wintering wildfowl it	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Ynys-Y-Fro Reservoir (East & West) Large reservoir with areas of reedbed, marginal vegetation and semi-improved neutral grassland, which is identified as a GOS key site for nesting and wintering wildfowl Coed Kemeys Ancient semi-natural woodland Gwastad Mawr Marshy grassland and improved grassland mosaic with wet ditches and ponds; site

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				supports.	supports good invertebrate fauna. This is a mosaic of moderately sized fields, some of which have hedges, used for pasture, arable and silage on gently undulating land to the west of the motorway between Bettws and the coniferous forestry. There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed.
NWPRTLH 008	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low Some areas of importance to wildlife occur within this Aspect Area. Also urban gardens can be an important source of biodiversity. 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.	Protected Sites: 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) 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 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.
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	Protected sites: pSNCI (Machen-Fach North Unimproved neutral grassland Ty-Coch Grasslands Unimproved neutral grasslands White Gates Species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland Cwm

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				species rich grassland and ancient woodland. These give this area a borderline moderate (high) value.	<p>Pensidan Ancient semi-natural woodland Coed Ffynon-Oer Ancient semi-natural woodland Court Wood Ancient semi-natural woodland Graig Wylt Grassland North Unimproved neutral grassland)</p> <p>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...</p>
NWPRTLH 043	Unassessed	High	High	High This area of unimproved neutral and semi-improved acid grassland with areas of lowland heath, bracken and scrub contains several communities which are not found elsewhere in the county. This area has therefore been recorded as high value.	<p>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>?))</p> <p>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.</p>
NWPRTLH 045	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: This area of mown grassland has a mosaic of other vegetation types... There are also patches of woodland and scrub adjacent to the river which give this area a local significance...	<p>This area has a mown grassland area together with more semi-natural communities towards the river... There are also patches of woodland and scrub adjacent to the river...</p>
NWPRTLH 046	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This area contains a number of larger green spaces and an important pond, this and the	<p>Protected Sites: pSNCI (Dyffryn Pond Pond with emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				hedge bounded pasture fields add to the area and gives a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation...	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 052	Unassessed	High	High	High This area contains a number of fairly large, locally important biodiversity sites, including 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.	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 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
MNMTHHL 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 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.	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 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
MNMTHHL	High	Moderate	Moderate	Site Location This Aspect Area includes the modern development

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
005 Caldicot			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.	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 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;
NWPRTL 024 M4 Communication 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	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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			development along its route.	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.
NWPRTL 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 Gwylm, 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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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)</p>
<p>NWPRTHL028 Newport Urban West</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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).</p>
<p>NWPRTHL036 Lower</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High The present landscape is largely a result of 20th century urban</p>	<p>A largely urban landscape, comprising primarily of several transport corridors, one west from Newport along the route taken by the Roman road from Caerleon to Machen, now the A468, and one</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Machen Corridor			development. However, it retains earlier components of considerable importance in archaeological and historical terms, most notably the Roman industrial settlement at Lower Machen and substantial post-medieval communications features represented by the magnificent stretch of Fourteen Locks on the Monmouthshire Canal at Rogerstone and the enormous early 19th century railway viaduct at Pye Corner.	northwest through Rogerstone following the Ebbw Valley. The modern A468 road and the line of the Newport to Caerphilly railway forms the boundary of the aspect area at Lower Machen and the route of the Monmouthshire Canal forms the northern boundary of the Ebbw Valley corridor. Originally an agricultural landscape of large regular fields with scattered settlements at Rogerstone, Lower Machen and Rhiwderin. An Iron Age hillfort (SAM Mm066) at the latter has been almost entirely swallowed by the industrial encroachments of the former Castle Steelworks to the north (now large factories) and the urban encroachment of Rhiwderin to the south. In the Roman period Lower Machen was the site of a significant 1st and 2nd century AD 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. The Caerleon to Caerphilly Roman road is assumed to leave the Cardiff to Caerleon road at Basseleg and proceed to Lower Machen and Ruperra area, presumably providing access to the lead mines. A monastic cell is known at Basseleg in the 12th century and mills are recorded in the 14th century at Rhiwderin on the River Ebbw. The Crumlin arm of the Monmouthshire Canal follows the Ebbw Valley into Newport. At High Cross it descends 51 metres in just under a kilometre via fourteen locks (SAM Mm184). The flight of locks were constructed 1792-9 to the design of Thomas Dadford with extensive side ponds; the locks are grouped in pairs and opened through segmental arches. The urban development is fairly modern, the settlements of Rhiwde
NWPRTL 045 St Woolos Cemetery	Fair	High	High Historically important as the first 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,	St Woolos Cemetery is a large Grade II listed landscaped cemetery of about 34 hectares situated on a southwest facing 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)

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>together with a collection of substantial Victorian funerary monuments, represents a visually coherent grouping.</p>	<p>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</p>

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 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 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 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 Penytrepoeth, both marginal features to the undulating glacial deposit dominated area of Michaelstone-y-Fedw. Presumed to be dominated by a variety of drift deposits

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
					possibly including glacial and periglacial (Quaternary: Pleistocene (including Devensian)).
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.
NWPRTGL0 46 Rogerstone Ty-Du	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain; geology better seen elsewhere and no notable sites recorded.	Intensely developed slopes on the N side of the Ebbw valley. Includes a prominent spring line on the High Cross area. Mainly underlain by glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)).
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.

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	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

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				and industrial and commercial enterprises along their lengths.	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 & 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 tract of woodland...
NWPRTCL	Good	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding	Tredegar House (Grade I) is the grandest and most

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
011 Tredegar House & Park				Outstanding both as high grade registered landscape and as a well managed visitor attraction in an exceptional historic house.	exuberant country house in the old county of Gwent, and one of the outstanding houses of 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 Spytty Pill.. All are associated with regeneration efforts, and have the effect of increasing motorised transport, resulting in the

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					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 Vue Park and Beechwood Park originating as municipal pleasure and leisure grounds. The other two in the

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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 I</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 025 City of Newport</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>Outstanding Outstanding as a 21st century city that has a clear vision of where it is going with ambitious inward investment and regeneration</p>	<p>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</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	plans. 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.

Table 2 LANDMAP Cleppa Park to Junction 28

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 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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						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 horsiculture 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. 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 023 Tredegar Park	Good	High	High	High	High: Tredegar House and surrounding formal and informal parklands are very attractive with aesthetically	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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					pleasing vistas and elements of consistent character and in good condition	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.
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 tortuous route to the LG development. The area also

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						includes sports ground in retail superstore southeast Duffryn estate.
NWPRTVS 039 Duffryn	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.

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 Wylt 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 042	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: 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.	Protected sites: 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...
NWPRRLH 046	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low: This area contains a number of larger green spaces and an important pond, this and the	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Dyffryn Pond Pond with emergent swamp vegetation, which supports a range of important invertebrate, plant, reptile, amphibian and mammal

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				hedge bounded pasture fields add to the area and gives a borderline low/ (moderate) evaluation.	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...

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL 001 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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 002 Castleton Fen Edge</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High 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 20th century housing development in the vicinity of Castleton and to the SW of Marshfield.</p>	<p>A small aspect area sandwiched between the Wentlooge Level (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).</p>

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 to the NW has also disturbed the coherence of this landscape.	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 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).
NWPRTL 024 M4 Communicati	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The M4 represents an important modern communications corridor, dominating the Newport historic	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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
ons Corridor			landscape and functioning as an industrial and economic catalyst for development along its route.	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.
NWPRTL 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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>

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 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 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 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.

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 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 ans 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
					<p>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...</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 011 Tredegar House & Park</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Rare</p>	<p>Outstanding Outstanding both as high grade registered landscape and as a well managed visitor attraction in an exceptional historic house.</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, and graded II*.
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 M5 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 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,

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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>

Table 3 LANDMAP Junction 27 to Junction 26

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
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 014 Maescoed	Fair	High	High	High	High An attractive and distinct ridge wooded mosaic landscape with attractive waterbodies. The area is attractive despite poor condition in limited areas and golf course and therefore it merits a high evaluation.	Ridge with the steep slopes in places rising from 60m AOD to up to 213 m AOD. The landcover consists of coniferous woodland dominated by spruce with some deciduous woodland on the lower northern slopes and a mosaic of small- medium scale pastures bounded by cut hedges, overgrown in parts. Trees are prominent in some field boundaries and on skylines. The area is accessed by a narrow hedged lanes sometimes with holly and settlement is scattered with occasional farmhouses. The area borders expanded settlements with housing estates which cause pressure on the landscape with signs of vandalism, worn road verges and rubbish dumping. The area acts as an important rural backcloth to these settlements. There are two reservoirs- one, the

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						tranquil and hidden Pant-yr-Eos to the north and at the more accessible YnysFro to the south. These add interest to the landscape. There is evidence of horsiculture, a small hilltop reservoir and there is an established golf course which breaks up the field pattern, all of which introduce an urban fringe character. The area is generally tranquil, disturbed only by adjacent housing.
NWPRTVS 015 Ynysfro	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate A moderately attractive pasture and woodland landscape with attractive waterbodies	Ynysfro- Lower slopes of a ridge running from 60m AOD to 10 m AOD. The landcover consists of smallmedium scale pastures bounded by cut hedges and fences, and blocks of deciduous and mixed woodland dominated by spruce. Some pastures are not managed and are deteriorating close to urban areas. The most significant features in the landscape are the Fourteen locks which cascade down the slope but are hidden by mature tree cover. There is a golf course and the lower part of Ynysfro reservoir. These modify the character of the area. The area is highly visible from the M4 but primarily only accessible by paths. The adjacent expanded settlements with housing estates cause pressure on the landscape with signs of vandalism, worn road verges and rubbish dumping. The area is significantly disturbed by the M4.
NWPRTVS 016 Malpas Brook Valley	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The area has pleasing elements, in particular the canal and the Malpas Brook and their associated tree cover, although parts, such as the farmland to the south, appear to be in poor condition.	The area forms the enclosed valley floor of the Malpas Brook, and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal also passes through on eastern side of the area. It is poorly drained and there is an area of marshy pasture with gappy hedgerows to the south. Other uses include playing fields, waterbodies and a park at Crindau. The area is hemmed in by settlement and has an urban fringe character. The canal is an important feature and a popular walking/cycling route. Trees along the watercourses help to integrate the settlement. The area is highly

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						visible from the M4 motorway and looks unkempt.
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 046 High Cross	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent settlement form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	High Cross and Rogerstone- a mid to late 20C suburb of Newport running north of the M4. It lies on the valley side of the Ebbw rising to 79 m AOD. High Cross is older than the recent estates extending the settlement boundaries to the north and to the West. Housing reaches the ridge on the south eastern edge. It is primarily residential estates with small dispersed retail areas. Important landscape features include the canal, Cefn Wood and the adjacent open land on the valley side and the recreation ground and open land on the Ebbw valley floor. The character of the residential areas is highly suburban with no concession to the local vernacular.
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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTVS 056 Newport West</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low Despite high points of St Woolos/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.</p>	<p>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 Woolos 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, 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.</p>

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 003	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate: Canal, a semi-natural grassland site and a semi-natural woodland all enhance this urban area and give it a borderline low-moderate value. The mosaic of open spaces and tree lined streets, together with a block of ancient woodland, some species rich grassland and a good network of gardens gives this area a borderline (low) / moderate classification.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Little Oak Fields Cefn Wood (East & West)) This area is largely urban residential housing and there are many gardens and some tree lined streets. There are also several large open green spaces one of which is an ancient semi-natural woodland and the other a species rich semi-improved grassland. Some larger industrial developments are present but generally for an urban area there are good green corridors and networks, including the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal.
NWPRTLH 007	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed noted for the wintering wildfowl it supports.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Ynys-Y-Fro Reservoir (East & West) Large reservoir with areas of reedbed, marginal vegetation and semi-improved neutral grassland, which is identified as a GOS key site for nesting and wintering wildfowl Coed Kemeys Ancient semi-natural woodland Gwastad Mawr Marshy grassland and improved grassland mosaic with wet ditches and ponds; site supports good invertebrate fauna. This is a mosaic of moderately sized fields, some of which have hedges, used for pasture, arable and silage on gently undulating land to the west of the motorway between Bettws and the coniferous forestry. There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed.
NWPRTLH 008	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low Some areas of importance to	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Gaer Pond Suburban pond with tall swamp

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				<p>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>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 009	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Moderate:</p> <p>The area is graded as having a local significance as nearly 20 percent is made up of BAP ancient woodland categories; wet woods and mixed upland ash woodland. There is also a large population of wild daffodil (Narcissus pseudonarcissus) recorded in the area.</p> <p>Nearly a fifth of the area of these two woodland blocks comprise of BAP wet woods and mixed upland ash woodland. There is also a large population of wild daffodil (Narcissus pseudonarcissus) recorded in the area which gives a local</p>	<p>Protected Sites:</p> <p>pSNCI (Mescoed Mawr/Mescoed Bach Large complex of ancient semi-natural woodland with areas of replanted ancient semi-natural woodland, which supports a large population of wild daffodil (Narcissus pseudonarcissus))</p> <p>Two areas of woodland which are mainly coniferous plantation stands, but which do have areas of broadleaved semi-natural woodland of both upland mixed ash woodland and wet woodland types.</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				significance.	
NWPRTLH 044	Unassessed	Low	Moderate	Low This area contains a number of larger green spaces and many domestic gardens... Malpas brook with runs through the town also forms an important biodiversity corridor and gives the area a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation...	This urban area is mainly residential housing... There is a fairly large amount of green space most of which is domestic garden and larger communal grassland areas... Malpas brook runs through the area forming an important biodiversity corridor...
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 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.	Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Redwick & Llandevenny, Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy and Magor Marsh.) The area is a mosaic of wood/scrub, grassland and tall herb vegetation with an underlying wet nature to the area.
NWPRTLH 052	Unassessed	High	High	High This area contains a number of fairly large, locally important biodiversity sites, including 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	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 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

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				gives this area a high value.	woodlands are a local nature reserve.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 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 & 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

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				<p>(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</p>
<p>MNMTTHL 005 Caldicot</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHHL 024 M4 Communications Corridor	High	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.	(Arnold & Davies 110; 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.
NWPRTL0 26 Bettws Urban	Moderate	Low	Low Extensive late 20th century development (represented by the Bettws housing estate, High School and Leisure Centre) has largely overwhelmed evidence of the regular fieldscape and dispersed settlement pattern which preceded it; surviving remnants of the pre-1960s landscape consist of St David's Church and isolated groups of early post-medieval buildings at Church Farm and Pen Twyn.	An entirely urban aspect area flanking the north and south sides of the Malpas Brook; Bettws is bordered on all sides by the agricultural landscape of Mescoed Mawr (NHL004). Originally Bettws was centred on the small Norman church dedicated to St David. The small church was heavily restored in the mid-19th century but is known from at least the medieval period and may have had an early-medieval origin based on the sub-circular layout of the graveyard. Most of the burials are recent, Bradney (1993, 126) suggests that the absence of early burials is due to the wetness of the ground. The landscape up to the middle of the 20th century was one of mixed, large and small, regular fields flanking the course Malpas Brook. A 14th century watermill and pond, used to grind wheat and barley, was located on the brook, down stream of a series of mill races. The mill was later listed under Bettws and Malpas in a deed of allotment of 1708 held by David Brace Morgan. Pen Twyn, a regional style stone house,

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>located 750m northwest of the mill is dated to the 16th century. Church Farm, adjacent to St David's, and Newhouse 600m northwest may also be of comparable date. From the late 1960s and 1970s Bettws underwent a dramatic change, from a purely agricultural landscape to completely urban. Bettws housing estate is the second largest in Europe and was laid out by Newport Council along a circular route following a new road call Monnow Way; many of the roads in the estate were named on the theme of rivers. The church and farm were incorporated into the south of the estate but still retain their historic character.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL028 Newport Urban West</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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).</p>
<p>NWPRTHL035</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate Tredegar Golf Course represents a</p>	<p>A designed landscape north of the Ynysfro Reservoirs and M4 corridor (NHL024), and south of Coed Garw and Kemeys. The area</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Tredegar Golf Course			modern designed recreational landscape with little surviving evidence of earlier landscape features.	was once a landscape of large regular fields. Tredegar Park Golf Club is around 100 years old and has been located in several locations, including the parkland of Tredegar House, north of the M4 (NHL027). The architect of the present course at Ynysfro, Rob Sandow, has created a 48 hectare dog-leg shaped par 72, 18 hole course. Many of the original boundaries no longer survive due to the extensive landscaping.
NWPRTHL036 Lower Machen Corridor	Moderate	High	High The present landscape is largely a result of 20th century urban development. However, it retains earlier components of considerable importance in archaeological and historical terms, most notably the Roman industrial settlement at Lower Machen and substantial post-medieval communications features represented by the magnificent stretch of Fourteen Locks on the Monmouthshire Canal at Rogerstone and the enormous early 19th century railway viaduct at Pye Corner.	A largely urban landscape, comprising primarily of several transport corridors, one west from Newport along the route taken by the Roman road from Caerleon to Machen, now the A468, and one northwest through Rogerstone following the Ebbw Valley. The modern A468 road and the line of the Newport to Caerphilly railway forms the boundary of the aspect area at Lower Machen and the route of the Monmouthshire Canal forms the northern boundary of the Ebbw Valley corridor. Originally an agricultural landscape of large regular fields with scattered settlements at Rogerstone, Lower Machen and Rhiwderin. An Iron Age hillfort (SAM Mm066) at the latter has been almost entirely swallowed by the industrial encroachments of the former Castle Steelworks to the north (now large factories) and the urban encroachment of Rhiwderin to the south. In the Roman period Lower Machen was the site of a significant 1st and 2nd century AD 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. The Caerleon to Caerphilly Roman road is assumed to leave the Cardiff to Caerleon road at Basseleg and proceed to Lower Machen and Ruperra area, presumably providing access to the lead mines. A monastic cell is known at Basseleg in the 12th century and mills are recorded in the 14th century at Rhiwderin on the River Ebbw. The Crumlin arm of the Monmouthshire Canal follows the Ebbw Valley into Newport. At High Cross it descends 51 metres in just under a kilometre via fourteen locks (SAM Mm184). The flight of locks were constructed 1792-9 to the design of Thomas Dadford with extensive

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				side ponds; the locks are grouped in pairs and opened through segmental arches. The urban development is fairly modern, the settlements of Rhiwde
NWPRTHL 045 St Woolos Cemetery	Fair	High	High Historically important as the first 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.	St Woolos Cemetery is a large Grade II listed landscaped cemetery of about 34 hectares situated on a southwest facing 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

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
NWPRTGL001 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.
NWPRTGL018 Bettws Brook Malpas Brook	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and most features likely to be significantly modified.	Relatively wide floodplain / low terrace of the Bettws Brook (largely developed) and of the Malpas Brook (tributaries of the Usk). Latter also modified, by landscaping/excavation. Drift infill includes alluvium (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL046 Rogerstone Ty-Du	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain; geology better seen elsewhere and no notable sites recorded.	Intensely developed slopes on the N side of the Ebbw valley. Includes a prominent spring line on the High Cross area. Mainly underlain by glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene (Devensian)).
NWPRTGL047 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.
NWPRTGL049 Coed Garw / Llwyrriad	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Undulating and relatively low area dissected by stream valleys south of Bettws. Bounded to the SW and SE by low escarpments. Underlain by Old Red Sandstone mudrocks (Silurian-Devonian).

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTCL001 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.
NWPRTCL009 Celtic Manor Resort	Good	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding (Outstanding as an ambitious, opulent and massive leisure development based on the sport of golf)	The Celtic Manor Resort stands massively against the skyline above the Coldra interchange. Centred upon the former Celtic Manor Hotel, it dominates views from the Usk Valley and the M4 motorway, and is dedicated to golf as the dominant leisure activity with three courses in 1400 acres of panoramic parkland. Indeed, for 2010 it has been chosen as the venue for the Ryder Cup. It is claimed that the three golf courses, Ryder Cup, Roman Road and The Montgomerie (named after Colin Montgomerie, the renowned Scottish Ryder Cup player) are designed deliberately to avoid the underlying archaeology (principally Roman) as the golf parkland extends almost to Caerleon. The Resort is the brainchild of Sir Terry Matthews, a multi-millionaire electronics entrepreneur from South Wales who made a fortune with his company Mitel in Canada. It contains two hotels, convention centre, exhibition hall, 31 function rooms, four

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>restaurants, a golf academy, two health clubs, two spas, a club for children and creche in addition to the three championship golf courses, tennis courts, shooting facilities, mountain bike and walking trails. Such a massive development is all of a piece with the exceptionally extensive economic development aspirations of Newport.</p>
<p>NWPRTCL012 Canal and 14 Locks</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Rare</p>	<p>Outstanding (Outstanding as an example of a redundant commercial water route and the exceptional flight of 14 Locks being restored for transformation into a major leisure resource)</p>	<p>The Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal(s) was originally two canals: the Monmouthshire Canal was completed in 1799, creating 11 miles from Pontnewynydd to Newport, and an 11-miles Crumlin Arm from Malpas to Crumlin; the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal was completed in 1812 when it joined the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontymoile. The canal starts in Brecon and 33 miles of waterway remain navigable. The Cefn Flight of Fourteen Locks - part of the Crumlin Arm - is recognised as being a significant heritage asset in Newport and South Wales, and is both scheduled as an ancient monument and listed as historic structures. It is a notable engineering achievement. The Flight rises 50.97 metres over a distance of 0.81 kilometres, a density of a lock every 58 metres and an overall gradient of 1:15.9, one of the steepest rises on any canal. The local authority and Monmouthshire, Brecon & Abergavenny Canals Trust are working together to return the Flight to navigability, with financial assistance from Europe and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The canals, which meet at Crindau, were built to carry coal and iron to Newport Docks, and thereby played a significant role in the rapid expansion of the town. However, due to competition from tramroads and railways commercial traffic ceased by 1930, and the canal in Newport was neglected with large sections becoming un-navigable and many locks no longer usable. The most notable feature is the Fourteen Locks (Cefn Flight) engineering achievement. The former industrial waterway is now subject to efforts to restore it, and there is a Canal</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>Heritage Centre at High Cross, adjacent to the recently restored top lock. Further restoration plans for the canal involve disinterring it from solid ground at Cwmbran which will involve the construction of a new aqueduct at Green Meadow Way. While fishing will have taken place virtually since the canal opened, new canal-side leisure uses are walking and cycling, being taken advantage of by such developments as a wat</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 013 Reservoirs</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>Moderate Moderate as being largely recognised as local amenities</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTCL016 Caerleon</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Rare</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Caerleon (the Roman Isca) is the most important Roman settlement in Wales, being the site of the extensive Second Augustan Legionary fortress from about 75 to 400AD... Its other archaeological remains of note include an Iron Age hill fort, Norman castle and two Civil War fortifications... There are substantial Roman remains extending to about 50 acres including the Fortress Baths, Amphitheatre, Barracks (all in the care of the National Assembly for Wales) and outside the walls on the road to Usk a civil settlement of housing and shops and a cemetery... The Legionary Museum, a component of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales, houses many artefacts from excavations in the town and other sites... The town also contains the church of St Cadoc, originating in the 6th century and a Norman motte and bailey castle, the latter influencing its elevation to borough status as it developed into an important market and port on the Usk, Caerleon has the</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>inaccurate reputation from Geoffrey of Monmouth as being both the capital of the kingdom of King Arthur and the location of a Metropolitan See, an Archbishopric superior to Canterbury and York under Saint Dubricius... The town was also visited by Geraldus Cambrensis during his Journey Through Wales in the company of Archbishop Baldwin in 1188, occasioning him to remark upon the wealth of Roman buildings still upstanding, notably the Baths... The town is now very much a tourist destination as well as being a dormitory for commuters, and contains a large campus of the University of Wales, Newport...</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 022 Registered Parks & Gardens</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>Outstanding Outstanding as registered landscape parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest</p>	<p>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 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.</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					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 I
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 with ambitious inward investment and regeneration plans.	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
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

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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>

Table 4 LANDMAP Junction 26 to Junction 24

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 011 River Usk	Fair	High	High	High	High	River corridor of the River Usk including watercourse, adjacent river banks, flood embankments and riparian vegetation... The river is in its lower reaches on a rural flat valley floor, excluding the urban area through Newport, and is wide and powerful, full of sediment... It has a sinuous course, tidal in nature

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						with wide grey muddy banks, with stone and "beaches" on inside bends at lower levels exposed at low tide, indicating a large tidal range... There is limited marginal reed-like vegetation in parts, particularly in areas of low flow such as minor oxbows in the floodplain... Rubbish is exposed at low tide in more urban areas giving the river the feeling of neglect... There is limited woody riparian vegetation as the river passes through pasture but consists primarily of alders where it occurs... The flood embankments are grassed and are not prominent... The river passes through Caerleon where there is the only bridge and river slipway on this stretch and forms an important strategic point,
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 016 Malpas Brook Valley	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The area has pleasing elements, in particular the canal and the Malpas Brook and their associated tree	The area forms the enclosed valley floor of the Malpas Brook, and the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal also passes through on eastern side of the area. It is poorly drained and there is an area of marshy pasture with gappy hedgerows to the south.

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					cover, although parts, such as the farmland to the south, appear to be in poor condition.	Other uses include playing fields, waterbodies and a park at Crindau. The area is hemmed in by settlement and has an urban fringe character. The canal is an important feature and a popular walking/cycling route. Trees along the watercourses help to integrate the settlement. The area is highly visible from the M4 motorway and looks unkempt.
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 109 m AOD down to 10 m 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 025 Caerleon Farmlands	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Pleasant rural farmland into a good condition affected by A4042 and minor urban fringe uses	Minor lowland ridge and valley landscape rising up to 100 mAOD from the Usk valley at 10mAOD with an open pastoral character of fields bounded by close trimmed hedges and significant deciduous tree cover such as Lodge Wood on skylines and as riparian vegetation. Deciduous woodland lies on the steep slopes abutting the Valley of the Afon Loyd to the north having a significant visual and enclosing effect. The field pattern is rectilinear small-medium scale. Settlement consists of sparse scattered farmhouses and there are the remains of a fort on the ridge top next to the expanded settlement of Caerleon. This and Malpas to the west fringe and overlook the area. A power line crosses the valley to the north. Access

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						is via minor roads and tracks and the area is generally tranquil with the exception of the west which is crossed by the A4042 dual carriageway linking Newport to Cwmbran.
NWPRTVS 026 Usk Floodplain	Fair	High	High	High	High The floodplain when seen in conjunction with the meandering River Usk and the adjacent Valley sides is highly attractive. There are pleasing views up and down the valley. The condition of some fields is poor in parts.	The Usk valley floor consists of pastoral fields of medium-size through which the Usk meanders. The fields are enclosed by a hedges, discontinuous in places, and by fences. Sinuous reed-lined tributary watercourses and linear ditches are noticeable. Trees include both oak and willow and alder adjacent to the river but generally the area is fairly open. The field pattern is disrupted by the golf course. There is evidence of horsiculture in places. Some of the fields are periodically flooded while others are protected by embankment. There is no settlement apart from Caerleon. There are attractive views to the Valley sides on both sides. Access is limited to the river although there is a minor lane that skirts the edge of the floodplain.
NWPRTVS 027 Chepstow Hill	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The area has pleasing elements such as woodland and pasture in parts and provides an important and strong backcloth to the Usk Valley and to Northern Newport. However, the area appears to be in deteriorating condition and its character does vary with suburban influences but there is no significant intrusive development within it.	Chepstow Hill forms the eastern Valley side to the Usk running from 100 m AOD down to 10 m AOD. It also forms the northern boundary of Newport around which the M4 skirts. The landcover is a mosaic of woodland, scrub and pasture with scattered settlement with the exception of Christchurch which is a clustered settlement prominent on the hilltop with its water tower. The area shows sign of urban fringe uses such as a cemetery and other modification particularly when viewed from the M4. The field pattern is small to mediumsized. In many places there is evidence of bracken and scrub encroachment indicating that there is a very low management input possibly due to the development of Celtic Manor golf course which lies adjacent. The area forms an important wooded backcloth to the River Usk and long views are also possible from the

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						top of the ridge. Some of the woodland/scrub appears to have little management input.
NWPRTVS 029 Celtic Manor Golf Course	Good	Low	Low	Moderate	Low: The golf course as a raw landscape in transition having removed the structure of hedgerows and changed the character of the previously rural landscape. New planting has yet to have a visual effect. The vast inelegant massing of the hotel/conference centre in a prominent position on Ridgetop is a detractor. The golf range is also a detractor and with the hotel is visible in the landscape at night. The fairway cutting through the woodland to the north creates an awkward edge.	Celtic Manor Golf Course: A large scale golf course with large resort buildings set in a prominent position on the ridgetop overlooking the M4. The course covers both ridgetop and falls to the Usk valley floor. The course consists of large swathes of mown grass and undulating landform with hedgerows removed. Some copses and scrub are retained and there is new planting of trees as standards and groups. Tarmac paths run adjacent to the fairways. A small number of private dwellings remain enclosed by hedges and trees. Sinuous lakes lie on the valley floor close to the Usk. The area is crossed by powerlines. The fairway cuts through coniferous woodland and is marked visible from the A449 [M]. The hotel is particularly prominent from the M4 and A449 [M] and the driving range is also visible on the skyline and the buildings are lit at night. The entrance to the hotel is signalled by exotic shrub species on the country lane.
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 in an otherwise tranquil area. This road allow views into the area making it an important approach to

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						Newport. Views from the area to the south are dominated by the Llanwern complex. The area is generally well managed.
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 043 Usk Unbuilt Urban Corridor	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The park and facilities are fairly well managed on a green valley floor with a river passing through and enclosed by trees.	Formal playing fields and park located on flat valley 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 048 Malpas	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent settlement form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	Malpas- an old 20C suburb of Newport running north of the M4 on the dualled main road to Cwmbrian. It straddles a broad ridge between the Malpas Brook to the West and the Pilltori Vale to the east rising to 82 m AOD. It is primarily residential estates with a linear commercial core along the busy main road. Graig wood and the adjacent open land is an important prominent feature on the highest point visible from

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						the M4 and the Malpas Road. The fire station and adjacent industrial buildings are prominent from the M4 as are the buildings above Brynglas Tunnel. The character of the residential areas is highly suburban with no concession to the local vernacular.
NWPRTVS 049 Caerleon	Good	High	Moderate	High	High Caerleon has a highly distinctive, rare and attractive character in terms of the Roman remains, its effect on the pattern layout of the town, the mediaeval remains and its relationship with the River Usk. The northern and western extensions have a weak sense of place and to the west is highly intrusive on the hillside. The importance and rarity of the Roman remains and their attractive relationship to the town centre and the Usk however mean that the area should be assigned a high-value.	Caerleon- the small town originated as a Roman fort and town and still has significant remains on its southwest corner including an amphitheatre and walls. These still have an important connection with the landscape of the Usk Valley floor and to the crossing over the Usk which was the reason for their origin. This crossing has now being improved to become a stone bridge which acts as the gateway to the town. With the exception of the garage the buildings either side of the Usk form an attractive composition. The centre of the town, associated with the Roman remains including the bathhouse and also later historic features such as the castle mound, is attractive and has intimate spaces. Due to the width of the streets there is a one-way system in place which gives an unwelcome feeling of swift movement through the town. The town itself has expanded to the North West crossing over the railway line and rising up from the valley floor at 10m AOD to the hill slopes to the northwest reaching 100 m AOD. Here there are large buildings including a hospital and college and housing estates which are highly visible from the South including the M4.
NWPRTVS 056 Newport West	Fair	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low Despite high points of St Woolos/Stow Hill, Civic centre, Gold Tops and High Street and parks, the city has relatively incoherent urban form with some urban	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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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.</p>	<p>and visible from the station and railway. Stow Hill to the south with the church of St Woolos 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, 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.</p>
<p>NWPRTVS 057 Newport East</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low Relatively incoherent urban form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which has a weak sense of place.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 007	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed noted for the wintering wildfowl it supports.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Ynys-Y-Fro Reservoir (East & West) Large reservoir with areas of reedbed, marginal vegetation and semi-improved neutral grassland, which is identified as a GOS key site for nesting and wintering wildfowl Coed Kemeys Ancient semi-natural woodland Gwastad Mawr Marshy grassland and improved grassland mosaic with wet ditches and ponds; site supports good invertebrate fauna. This is a mosaic of moderately sized fields, some of which have hedges, used for pasture, arable and silage on gently undulating land to the west of the motorway between Bettws and the coniferous forestry. There are several areas of local significance including a complex of marshy grassland noted for its invertebrate fauna, a small block of ancient woodland and a large reservoir with areas of reedbed.
NWPRTLH 008	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low Some areas of importance to wildlife occur within this Aspect Area. Also urban gardens can be an important source of biodiversity. 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	Protected Sites: 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). 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 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

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				large busy roads and so the native species and habitats are very fragmented leading to a borderline low / (moderate) evaluation.	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.
NWPRTLH 010	Unassessed	Moderate	High	Moderate This area contains a high proportion of native vegetation and has a mixed structure to the vegetation with scrub bracken and woodlands. This diversity and its proximity to Malpas urban area gives it a local significance. If the area contains important species this grading would raise to high.	This is a small area sandwiched between Malpas urban area and the busy dual carriageway. There is a diverse range of habitats present including grassland, unimproved neutral grassland with bracken and scrub and a block of semi-natural woodland. The area is likely to be heavily used by the general public and a number of paths cross the area.
NWPRTLH 011	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate The presence of upland mixed ash woodlands and the smaller pasture fields, some of which have hedges, give this area a local importance. If important species were noted in this area it would move up to a high evaluation classification.	This area of gently undulating land is mainly pasture with occasional blocks of woodland on the hill tops. The area contains some hedges and some individual trees. The woodlands are classified as PSINCs and the largest of them, 7.5 ha Lodge Wood, is an upland mixed ash wood.
NWPRTLH 012	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low This urban area has a large network of urban gardens and a fairly large amount of green space... There are a few scattered areas of scrub and trees and the Phase 1 data records a small amount of semi-improved grassland... None of these areas has national or local conservation status and	This urban area is mainly residential housing with gardens... There is a good amount of green space some of which is covered by trees and scrub... The woodland and scrub which follows the railway line is a strong green corridor through the area, which has few native or semi natural communities...

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				therefore this area is borderline low (moderate) in value...	
NWPRTLH 013	Unassessed	Low	Low	Low: This area of improved grass fields and a golf course lies between the River Usk and Caerleon urban area... It has scattered areas of scrub and small blocks of trees and some fields do have gedges... However, there are no sites of particular importance locally or nationally and therefore this area is evaluated overall as low...	This is a small block of grassland sandwiched between the river and Caerleon Urban area... Some of the area comprises of a golf course but most is improved fields which are either grazed or mown for hay / silage...
NWPRTLH 014	Unassessed	Outstanding	Outstanding	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 support 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 017	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although this large golf course	This area is now a very large golf course complex... There are still some areas of

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				<p>site is intensively managed there is opportunity to enhance biodiversity building on the already existing ancient semi-natural woodlands... Therefore this area has been graded with a moderate borderline (low) value, however, this would be strengthened by a management plan to promote biodiversity...</p>	<p>ancient woodland and the steep fields leading down to the motorway are still improved pasture, however the rest of the site is amenity grassland... Several lakes have also been created...</p>
NWPRTLH 019	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	<p>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...</p>	<p>Protected Sites: Local wildlife site (Flat Wood Remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland)</p> <p>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...</p>
NWPRTLH 029	Unassessed	Moderate	Moderate	<p>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</p>	<p>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 Llandevaud 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) (Llandevaud Court) Species-rich calcareous grassland road verges Coed Y Mynydd Ancient semi-natural woodland) SSSI (LANGSTONE - LLANMARTIN)</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				high or moderate...	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 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 044	Unassessed	Low	Moderate	Low This area contains a number of larger green spaces and many domestic gardens... Malpas brook with runs through the town also forms an important biodiversity corridor and gives the area a borderline low / (moderate)	This urban area is mainly residential housing... There is a fairly large amount of green space most of which is domestic garden and larger communal grassland areas... Malpas brook runs through the area forming an important biodiversity corridor...

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				evaluation...	
NWPRTLH 048	Unassessed	High	Moderate	High This area contains a large number of locally important biodiversity sites, the mosaic of grassland, with arable and denser hedges, together with the brook and canal which support some important BAP species give this area a high value.	Protected Sites: pSNCI (Bettws West Mosaic of unimproved neutral grassland with bracken slopes and scrub Ty-Y-Pwll Fields Semi-improved neutral grassland and bracken slopes with UKBAP species Deptford Pink (Dianthus armeria) recorded Ty-Fynnon Unimproved and semi-improved marshy grassland complex Bettws Fields Area of marshy, semi-improved neutral grassland Sneyd Park Wood Predominantly ancient semi-natural woodland with some recent areas Canal Fields Mosaic of unimproved and semi-improved marshy and dry neutral grassland Malpas Brook Linear freshwater stream. Otter site Monmouth & Brecon Canal (West) Disused linear waterway with mosaic of adjacent habitats. Otter site) This area consist of the mosaic of small, pasture, silage and arable fields on gently rolling land in the north of the county. The Malpas brook and canal run through the valley area are surrounded by woodlands, scrub and neutral grassland which hold important species. Many of the rest of the fields have thick hedges forming important biodiversity networks.
NWPRTLH 050	The LANDMAP data sheet for this Aspect Area is incorrect and mistakenly reports on Aspect Area NWPRTLH047, therefore the information associated with this Aspect Area is unavailable.				
NWPRTLH 052	Unassessed		High	High This area contains a number of fairly large, locally important biodiversity sites, including 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	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 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

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				gives this area a high value.	woodlands are a local nature reserve.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTHL004 Mescoed Mawr	Moderate	High	High This landscape, consisting of a regular fieldscape of post-medieval origin surrounding extensive tracts of ancient semi-natural woodland (Mescoed Mawr and Bach, Coed Garw, Coed Craig etc.) has survived in a remarkably intact state, in spite of encroachment by late 20th century housing development on its periphery (represented by the housing estates of Bettws, Malpas and Risca).	A large aspect area with the M4 corridor (NHL024) bordering to the south, Malpas to the east and Rogerstone to the west (NHL036) and enclosing the planted estate of Bettws (NHL026). The area was heavily forested until the post-medieval period when large areas were opened up into a regular fieldscape of large fields. Many of the field boundaries on the higher ground, such as Wenallt, are drystone walls reflecting enclosure during this period. The area retains a woodland character with the ancient woods of Mescoed Mawr and Bach, Coed Garw, Coed Craig, Coed Bald, Coed Kemeys, Craig Merchant and Wern y Rhead all surviving, albeit the encroachment of the agricultural fieldscape. Settlement is broadly distributed and restricted to isolated farmsteads, the woodland character appears to have limited human activity in the area until recent times, although the absence of known archaeological sites may reflect the lack of study in the area. The placenames all reflect the wooded nature of the area and the present field pattern reflects medieval and post-medieval encroachment into the woodland areas. Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites have been suggested on the slopes of Lower Wenallt, several large stone cairns have been identified but these could just as easily been created during agricultural clearance. Modern development has been restricted to the building of a large council housing estate at Bettws in the 1960's (NHL026) and the construction of two three reservoirs, the Ynysfro Reservoirs to the south at High Cross and the Pant yr eos Reservoir at Craig y Merchant.
NWPRTHL	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	A small aspect area sandwiched between the M4 Communication

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
005 Craig Ddiffaith Ridgeway			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.	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) to 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, 447).
NWPRTL007 Park Farm	Moderate	High	High: The dominant landscape pattern is characterised by well-defined, large trapezoidal field enclosures of likely post-medieval date; Iron Age and Roman remains figure most prominently in the archaeological record, represented by the substantial Iron Age multivallate hillfort of Lodge Wood Camp and various	A rural landscape of large regular fields to the north of the modern settlement at Caerleon. The aspect area is bounded to the west by Malpas (NHL041) and north by the UA boundary. To the south and on the edge of the modern encroachment of Caerleon, and dominating the landscape is Lodge Hill Iron Age hillfort (SAM m23), thought to have belonged to the native tribe called the Silures. The proximity of Caerleon Roman fortress may hint to the political and strategic importance of the hillfort. A Roman aqueduct leading from the Dowlais Brook across the area to Caerleon has been identified following the contours of the hill side to the southeast of Park Farm Cottage. Pwll Mawr Road follows the main road from Caerleon to

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>Roman remains, including a possible aqueduct extending from Dowlais Brook over Lodge Hill to Caerleon.</p>	<p>Cardiff and adjacent to it in the fields to the north a Roman cemetery has been located, a common practice during this period (see NHL015). On the northern border of the area dominating the confluence of the Dowlais Brook with the Afon Llwyd is the small motte of Graig Wood. This small earth and timber castle was probably abandoned by AD 1270. The majority of this area was a deer park connected to the Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam. It may have continued as a hunting park after the dissolution of the monastery, but it was not included in 1836 around his new house of Llantarnam Abbey. The place names present clear evidence for the park with farms and cottages called Pen-y-Parc, Park Farm and Lodge Wood.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 014 Bishton & Wilcrick</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High An extensive regular fieldscape, the pattern of which has survived largely unchanged from that 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).</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL015 Celtic Manor Golf Course</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Outstanding: This area has been assessed as being of outstanding value, based on the survival of exceptionally well-preserved remains relating to Roman settlement and industrial activity closely associated with the Roman legionary fortress of Caerleon.</p>	<p>A large predominantly designed landscape of great archaeological potential bordered to the south and east by the M4 and A48 communication corridors (NHL024 and NHL013) and to the north and west by the River Usk and the modern urban expansion of Newport into St Julians (NHL016 and NHL049). St Julian's Park to the west is the remains of a former medieval deer park belonging to the Herberts, Earls of Powys, in the 16th century; previously the manor had been owned by Goldcliff Priory (Coxe 1801, 95). St Julians House (NHL049) was a major seat of the Herbert family until 1752 when the estate was sold. The denuded earthworks of a large rectangular Iron Age defended enclosure are located in St Julian's Park; a late Bronze Age axe was found in close proximity to the enclosure and may allude to an earlier date for the earthworks. St Julian's Park aside, the remaining area is almost entirely composed of various elements of the Celtic Manor Resort's golf course. The courses and grounds extend across the Usk Valley from Christchurch to Kemeys Inferior covering in excess of 500 hectares of former agricultural landscape. The golf courses include the Roman Road, Ryder Cup (formerly Wentwood Hills) and Montgomery courses. The Roman Road course was opened in 1995 and was named after the extensive Roman settlement at Great Bulmore (SAM Mm176) and the associated roads from Caerleon to Usk and Chepstow. This area was settled from the 1st century AD and is known to have been both a Roman industrial area producing Caerleon Ware pottery, evident by the number of kilns found at the Little Bulmore and Abernant Farms (SAM Mm257), and other metalworking sites. The large settlement at Great Bulmore and a number of smaller sites grew in conjunction with the legionary fortress. The presence of many gravestones</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				show that veterans of Legio II Augusta and their families occupied the area until the end of the 3rd century AD. Several large cemeteries are known in the area and have been incorporated.
NWPRTHL016 Caerleon/Isca Silurum	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding A nationally important urban landscape of great antiquity, and enormous archaeological potential, centred on the Roman legionary fortress at Caerleon and including its immediate extra-mural suburbs.	An urban landscape of great antiquity, and archaeological potential, centred on the Roman fortress at Caerleon and also including its immediate environs. The first known occupation at Caerleon relates to the foundation of the Roman fortress (Isca) established cAD 75 as the base for the Second Augustan Legion (Legio II Augusta); occupation continued into the 4th century (Boon 1972), although after the end of 3rd century it is not clear whether it was military or civilian in nature (Evans 2000, 170-3). The fortress was originally built of timber with earth ramparts but the construction of a stone replacement is known to have started in AD 100, recorded on a marble tablet to the Emperor Trajan. The fortress was in decline during the 3rd century AD with political power possibly moving to the fortress at Cardiff. Excavations and comparisons with other fortresses though out the Roman Empire allow for much of the layout of the fortress to be reconstructed. Caerleon followed the standard design, having a rectangular layout with four gates on the cardinal points. The centre of the fortress where the church now stands was the headquarters building (principia) and behind was the legionary commander's palace, built around an oval courtyard. Twelve rows of barrack blocks were situated on the outer edge of the four quarters of the fortress, to the north and south, between these and the wall ran a road with cookhouses and large ovens to feed the 5000 legionaries. The barrack block to the northwest survives and is on display along with its latrines. To the southeast of the headquarters building lie the remains of the fortress baths and great exercise hall (basilica) covering two and a half hectares. The baths consisted of an open air public pool (natatio), fountain house and excise yard (palaestra) enclosed by a roofed colonnade. A cold room (frigidarium), warm room (tepidarium), hot room (caldarium) and heated changing rooms (apodyterium) were all located in a building attached.
NWPRTHL022	High	High	High: In spite of the fact that the	A significant industrial landscape following the eastern bank of the River Usk from the coast in the south, northwards almost to the M4

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
East Usk and Llanwern Industrial			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 bac to the prehistoric era.	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 Spytty 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
NWPRTL 023 Newport Historic Centre	Poor	High	High The historic urban core of Newport owes its present appearance and architectural character to mid to late 19th century development, which has largely obscured evidence of the	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 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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 024 M4 Communications Corridor</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 025 Newport Urban East</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate The suburbs to the E of the Newport Bridge represent a series of residential developments laid out from the mid 19th century through to the 1950s, some elements being of moderate architectural and historical</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			interest.	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.
NWPRTL026 Bettws Urban	Moderate	Low	Low Extensive late 20th century development (represented by the Bettws housing estate, High School and Leisure Centre) has largely overwhelmed evidence of the regular fieldscape and dispersed settlement pattern which preceded it; surviving remnants of the pre-1960s landscape consist of St David's Church and isolated groups of early post-medieval buildings at Church Farm and Pen Twyn.	An entirely urban aspect area flanking the north and south sides of the Malpas Brook; Bettws is bordered on all sides by the agricultural landscape of Mescoed Mawr (NHL004). Originally Bettws was centred on the small Norman church dedicated to St David. The small church was heavily restored in the mid-19th century but is known from at least the medieval period and may have had an early-medieval origin based on the sub-circular layout of the graveyard. Most of the burials are recent, Bradney (1993, 126) suggests that the absence of early burials is due to the wetness of the ground. The landscape up to the middle of the 20th century was one of mixed, large and small, regular fields flanking the course Malpas Brook. A 14th century watermill and pond, used to grind wheat and barley, was located on the brook, down stream of a series of mill races. The mill was later listed under Bettws and Malpas in a deed of allotment of 1708 held by David Brace Morgan. Pen Twyn, a regional style stone house, located 750m northwest of the mill is dated to the 16th century. Church Farm, adjacent to St David's, and Newhouse 600m northwest may also be of comparable date. From the late 1960s and 1970s Bettws underwent a dramatic change, from a purely agricultural landscape to completely urban. Bettws housing estate is

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>the second largest in Europe and was laid out by Newport Council along a circular route following a new road call Monnow Way; many of the roads in the estate were named on the theme of rivers. The church and farm were incorporated into the south of the estate but still retain their historic character.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL028 Newport Urban West</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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).</p>
<p>NWPRTHL041 Malpas</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate Post-1950s housing development has largely obscured the irregular fieldscape and ettlement pattern of isolated farmsteads of post-medieval date shown on the OS 1st-4th edition maps. St Mary's</p>	<p>A largely urban landscape of 20th century housing estates and also acting as the main thoroughfare north from Newport's town centre to Cwmbran. Previously an agricultural landscape of large but irregular fields bordered to the west by the Monmouthshire Canal and east by the GWR Railway line to Abergavenny. Originally, the settlement was centred on St Mary's Church, the site of a Cluniac Cell belonging to Montacute Priory in Somerset (AD</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>parish church (and its churchyard) and Malpas Court represent the only surviving earlier components.</p>	<p>1107-10). Apparently founded by Winebald, son of Drue de Baladon, brother of Hamelyn, the conqueror of Over Gwent. At the Dissolution, it was valued at fifteen pounds, two shillings and four pence and was granted in 1547 on lease to Sir William Herbert of St. Julians. Thomas Prothero of Malpas Court, agent for the Morgans of Tredegar, had offered five hundred pounds towards the rebuilding of the church on the condition that it was built closer to his house at Malpas Court, the offer was rejected, and he consequently reduced his contribution to tow hundred and fifty pounds. Malpas Court was built 1834 to 1838 by architect T H Wyatt, perhaps inspired by Llantarnam abbey nearby, and included large formal parkland and a sweeping drive. The large housing estate south of the drive was built early in the 1950s by Newport Borough Council (architect Johnson Blackett) and includes three-storey blocks of flats, terraced houses, shops and a school all within the former parkland. Malpas Court (house) is now the community social club. The historian Sir Joseph Bradney married Florence Prothero of Malpas Court in 1927. The GWR line was given over to the A4042 Malpas bypass in latter part of the 20th century, and large areas either side of the A4051 were developed into suburban housing estates.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 042 Beechwood Park</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL044 Bryn Glas House</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate: A reasonably intact example of a late Victorian mansion (now a local Community Centre) and associated landscape gardens; modern development has encroached significantly on the eastern edge of the gardens (the Malpas relief road) while the kitchen garden N of the house has also been greatly altered.</p>	<p>A Grade II listed designed landscape with a two-storey Victorian mansion (LB 3003), situated on elevated ground with fine views of both the River Usk and Bristol Channel. Surrounded by the urban development 19th and 20th centuries, the house is still located within extensive grounds (LB 3002), which slope south and eastwards down to the banks of the River Usk. The house and grounds were originally built in 1834 for Edward and John Alfrey who owned the brewery housed in Newport Castle. The house was then substantially rebuilt in 1877 by Thomas Cordes MP for Newport and it remained in his family until 1890. The buildings were then used as hospital during the First World War and purchased by Newport Council in 1922 for use as school. The buildings and park are still in council ownership and it has been a community centre since 1974. The house was originally of stucco with ashlar dressings but is now wholly painted. The building has a very shallow pitched hipped roof of Welsh slate.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL048 River Usk</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Outstanding: An historically important tidal landscape and communications</p>	<p>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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>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'.</p>	<p>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 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).</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
NWPRTL049 St Julians	Low	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 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.
NWPRTL050 Caerleon Urban	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate: Late 20th century housing development has extended over most of this area, with the exception of the substantial early 20 th century complexes of St Cadocs Hospital and University of Wales College Caerleon, prominently situated on Lodge Hill, the location of an extensive and important Roman funerary landscape consisting of several cemeteries flanking the Roman road from Caerleon to Cardiff.	An entirely urban landscape to the north of Caerleon Roman fortress and beyond the GWR railway line from Abergavenny to Newport. Pwll Mawr Road follows the main road from Caerleon to Cardiff and Roman cemeteries, burials and funerary decorations have been found flanking the road, which was a common practice during this period. The settlement today is a late 20th century construct; the only buildings of any age are the Lodge Hill farm complex dated to the 18th century and the 19 th century Caerleon Tin and wire Forge works, now an industrial estate. During the early part of the 20th century the Newport Mental Hospital (now St Cadoc's Hospital) and Monmouthshire Training College (now University of Wales, Caerleon) were built on the hill overlooking the river valley. The Newport Borough Lunatic Asylum was built in 1903-6 by AJ Wood of London in the approved layout of the time; a central block set between a pair of ward ranges, all constructed of brick with Bath stone and some minor Baroque touches to the entrance and clock turret. Alfred Swash and Son of Newport designed the Monmouthshire Training College building (1912), an enormous thirty-one bay ridge-top range and central clock tower, again with some Baroque touches (Newman 2000, 143-44).

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 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 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.
NWPRTGL0	Poor	Low	Low	Low	Area of urban development forming the northern part of

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
06 Newport (Malpas)				Area intensively developed and few or no natural features remain; geology widespread and no notable sites recorded.	Newport. Terrain relatively low and undulating forming a N-S ridge between the tidal Usk river to the E and the Malpas Brook and its tributaries to the W. Mainly underlain by Old Red Sandstone mudrocks (Silurian-Devonian).
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 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	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.

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
				excavations.	
NWPRTGL018 Bettws Brook - Malpas Brook	Poor	Low	Low	Low Area intensively developed and most features likely to be significantly modified.	Relatively wide floodplain / low terrace of the Bettws Brook (largely developed) and of the Malpas Brook (tributaries of the Usk). Latter also modified, by landscaping / excavation. Drift infill includes alluvium (Quaternary: Holocene).
NWPRTGL026 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
NWPRTGL028 Caerleon (Isca)	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded although terrace feature may be significant (but requires field assessment).	Remnant of river terrace of the Usk Head (Quaternary: Pleistocene) forming a low platform or promontory between a meander of the Usk and the its tributary the Afon Liwyd. Forms the site of the Roman settlement of Isca.
NWPRTGL029 Caeleon (Pilmawr)	Poor	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded, geology presumed to be widespread and extensively covered by development.	Prominent low ridge with a ENE-WSW orientation. Steep-sided in the N, with gentler slopes to the S. Separated from similar ridges of Old Red Sandstone sandstone to the SW by a tributary valley of the Usk to. Largely developed and forming a major part of the modern town of Caerleon.
NWPRTGL030 Park Farm	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded, geology presumed to be widespread and extensively covered by development.	Low undulating area between the ridge of Pilmawr to the S, tributary valleys of the Usk to the W and E and the Newport boundary to the N. Includes low but steep valley sides of Afon Lwyd valley to N and a very minor area of floodplain. Cut by stream valleys and underlain by Old Red Sandstone mudrocks (Silurian-Devonian).
NWPRTGL049 Coed Garw / Llwyriad	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate Few sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Undulating and relatively low area dissected by stream valleys south of Bettws. Bounded to the SW and SE by low escarpments. Underlain by Old Red Sandstone mudrocks (Silurian-Devonian).

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 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

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					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.
NWPRTCL008 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 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.
NWPRTCL009 Celtic Manor Resort	Good	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding Outstanding as an ambitious, opulent and massive leisure development based on the sport of golf	Outstanding as an ambitious, opulent and massive leisure development based on the sport of golf.
NWPRTCL012	Fair	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding	The Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal(s) was originally

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Canal and 14 Locks				Outstanding as an example of a redundant commercial water route and the exceptional flight of 14 Locks being restored for transformation into a major leisure resource	two canals: the Monmouthshire Canal was completed in 1799, creating 11 miles from Pontnewynydd to Newport, and an 11-miles Crumlin Arm from Malpas to Crumlin; the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal was completed in 1812 when it joined the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontymoile. The canal starts in Brecon and 33 miles of waterway remain navigable. The Cefn Flight of Fourteen Locks - part of the Crumlin Arm - is recognised as being a significant heritage asset in Newport and South Wales, and is both scheduled as an ancient monument and listed as historic structures. It is a notable engineering achievement. The Flight rises 50.97 metres over a distance of 0.81 kilometres, a density of a lock every 58 metres and an overall gradient of 1:15.9, one of the steepest rises on any canal. The local authority and Monmouthshire, Brecon & Abergavenny Canals Trust are working together to return the Flight to navigability, with financial assistance from Europe and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The canals, which meet at Crindau, were built to carry coal and iron to Newport Docks, and thereby played a significant role in the rapid expansion of the town. However, due to competition from tramroads and railways commercial traffic ceased by 1930, and the canal in Newport was neglected with large sections becoming un-navigable and many locks no longer usable. The most notable feature is the Fourteen Locks (Cefn Flight) engineering achievement. The former industrial waterway is now subject to efforts to restore it, and there is a Canal Heritage Centre at High Cross, adjacent to the recently restored top lock. Further restoration plans for the canal involve disinterring it from solid ground at Cwmbran which will involve the construction of a new aqueduct at Green Meadow Way. While fishing will have taken place virtually since the canal opened, new canal-side leisure uses are walking and cycling, being taken advantage of

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					by such developments as a wat
NWPRTCL014 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 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.
NWPRTCL016 Caerleon	Caerleon	Outstanding	Rare	Outstanding Outstanding for the richness of its upstanding and buried Roman archaeology which contribute to the town's popularity as a tourist destination	Caerleon (the Roman Isca) is the most important Roman settlement in Wales, being the site of the extensive Second Augustan Legionary fortress from about 75 to 400AD... Its other archaeological remains of note include an Iron Age hill fort, Norman castle and two Civil War fortifications... There are substantial Roman remains extending to about 50 acres including the Fortress Baths, Amphitheatre, Barracks (all in the care of the National Assembly for Wales) and outside the walls on the road to Usk a civil settlement of housing and shops and a cemetery... The Legionary Museum, a component of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales, houses many artefacts from excavations in the town and other sites... The town also contains the church of St Cadoc, originating in the 6th century and a Norman motte and bailey castle, the latter influencing its elevation to borough status as it developed into an important market and port on the Usk, Caerleon has the inaccurate

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>reputation from Geoffrey of Monmouth as being both the capital of the kingdom of King Arthur and the location of a Metropolitan See, an Archbishopric superior to Canterbury and York under Saint Dubricius... The town was also visited by Geraldus Cambrensis during his Journey Through Wales in the company of Archbishop Baldwin in 1188, occasioning him to remark upon the wealth of Roman buildings still upstanding, notably the Baths... The town is now very much a tourist destination as well as being a dormitory for commuters, and contains a large campus of the University of Wales, Newport...</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 018 A48</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 022 Registered Parks & Gardens</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>Outstanding Outstanding as registered landscape parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest.</p>	<p>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</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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 I</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 with ambitious inward investment and	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
NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland	Fair	High	Representative	regeneration plans. 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.

Table 5 LANDMAP Junction 24 to Junction 23a

Visual & Sensory

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
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 029 Celtic Manor Golf Course	Good	Low	Low	Moderate	Low: The golf course as a raw landscape in transition having removed the structure of hedgerows and changed the character of the previously rural landscape. New planting has yet to have a visual effect. The vast inelegant massing of the hotel/conference centre in a prominent position on Ridgetop is a detractor. The golf range is also a detractor	Celtic Manor Golf Course: A large scale golf course with large resort buildings set in a prominent position on the ridgetop overlooking the M4. The course covers both ridgetop and falls to the Usk valley floor. The course consists of large swathes of mown grass and undulating landform with hedgerows removed. Some copses and scrub are retained and there is new planting of trees as standards and groups. Tarmac paths run adjacent to the fairways. A small number of private dwellings remain enclosed by hedges and trees. Sinuous lakes lie on the valley floor close to the Usk. The area is crossed by powerlines. The fairway cuts through coniferous woodland and is marked visible from the A449 [M]. The hotel is particularly prominent from the M4 and

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					and with the hotel is visible in the landscape at night. The fairway cutting through the woodland to the north creates an awkward edge.	A449 [M] and the driving range is also visible on the skyline and the buildings are lit at night. The entrance to the hotel is signalled by exotic shrub species on the country lane.
NWPRTVS 033 Penhow Lowlands	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate 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.	Gently undulating ridges and valleys falling from 80 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	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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					historic settlement. It is generally in good condition and of consistent character although there is some suburbanisation of dwellings to the west.	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 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 10 m 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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
						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 052 Langstone	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent suburban form with urban and landscape elements in moderate condition which has a weak sense of place	Langstone- a village which has enlarged to become 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.
NWPRTVS 057 Newport East	Fair	Low	Low	Low	Low Relatively incoherent urban form with urban and landscape elements in poor-moderate condition which	East Newport- part of the city on the eastern side of the Usk running from hills at 80 m AOD to 10 m 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

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					has a weak sense of place.	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.
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 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	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,

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Scenic Quality	Character Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					the area is spoilt to an extent by the powerlines. A unique landscape defined by its flat levels, historical character and fragile grasslands / ree system. The area is part of the Gwent levels which is the largest levels system in the UK and a rare landscape.	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 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	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 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.

Landscape Habitats

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
NWPRTLH 017	Unassessed	Moderate	Low	Moderate Although this large golf course site is intensively managed there is opportunity to enhance biodiversity building on the already existing ancient semi-natural woodlands... Therefore this area has been graded with a	This area is now a very large golf course complex... There are still some areas of ancient woodland and the steep fields leading down to the motorway are still improved pasture, however the rest of the site is amenity grassland... Several lakes have also been created...

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				moderate borderline (low) value, however, this would be strengthened by a management plan to promote biodiversity...	
NWPRTLH 018	Unassessed	High	Moderate	High This area contains a large number of locally important biodiversity sites, the mosaic of grassland, with arable and denser hedges, together with ribbon woodlands formed in the valleys, and the smaller fields gives this area a borderline (moderate) high biodiversity...	This area consists of a mosaic of small, pasture, silage and arable fields which rise up the hills to the Wentwood forest on the northern edge of the Aspect Area... Many small gullies have ancient semi-natural woodland and many of the fields have thick hedges forming biodiversity networks... There are also several areas of more species rich semi-improved neutral grasslands which further adds to the biodiversity of this area...
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 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	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 Llandevaud 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

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				<p>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...</p>	<p>woodland A48(T) (Llandevaud Court) Species-rich calcareous grassland road verges Coed Y Mynydd Ancient semi-natural woodland) SSSI (LANGSTONE - LLANMARTIN)</p> <p>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 led 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...</p>
<p>NWPRTLH 030</p>	<p>Unassessed</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Unassessed</p>	<p>Low This urban area has a network of urban 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...</p>	<p>This urban area is mainly residential housing with gardens... There is some 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...</p>
<p>NWPRTLH 031</p>	<p>Unassessed</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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...</p>	<p>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</i></p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
					<p>auricomus) 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)</p> <p>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 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.</p>
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 Reeds swamp 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.</p>	<p>Protected Sites SSSI (GWENT LEVELS - REDWICK AND LLANDEVENNY SSSI)</p>

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
				<p>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.</p> <p>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</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 present. The land use is a mixture of arable and pasture.</p>
NWPRTLH 050	The LANDMAP data sheet for this Aspect Area is incorrect and mistakenly reports on Aspect Area NWPRTLH047, therefore the information associated with this Aspect Area is unavailable.				
MNMTHLH 047 Magor	Unassessed	Low	Unassessed	<p>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.</p>	<p>Protected Sites: SSSI (Gwent Levels - Magor & Undy)</p> <p>The key features that define this area are built up area dominated by housing together with their associated gardens.</p>
MNMTHLH	Unassessed	Moderate	Unassessed	Moderate:	Protected Sites:

Landscape Habitat Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Fragmentation	Overall Evaluation (habitat and species)	Summary of Key Features
054 Farmland N of Magor and Rogiet				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.	SSSI (Rectory Meadow,-Rogiet. Also very small parts of Gwent Levels - Redwick and Llandevenny, 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 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 landscape pattern is thus one of	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 railway. However, the character of the landscape remained largely unchanged until the 1960s, when SE Wales felt the impact of the

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
			<p>late 20th century residential and industrial development linked to the modern road network with few elements surviving from earlier periods.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>MNMTHHL 010 St Brides Foothills</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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,</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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 the site, perhaps indicative of high-status occupation. Occupation appears to have ceased around the mid-late</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 011 Llandevaud & Llanmartin Foothills</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 012 Oxleaze & Wilcrick Moor</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 continues north into this area.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 013 A48 Communicati on Corridor</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 lter 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 014 Bishton & Wilcrick</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High An extensive regular fieldscape, the pattern of which has survived largely unchanged from that 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).</p>	<p>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 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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTHL015 Celtic Manor Golf Course</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Outstanding This area has been assessed as being of outstanding value, based on the survival of exceptionally well-preserved remains relating to Roman settlement and industrial activity closely associated with the Roman legionary fortress of Caerleon.</p>	<p>A large predominantly designed landscape of great archaeological potential bordered to the south and east by the M4 and A48 communication corridors (NHL024 and NHL013) and to the north and west by the River Usk and the modern urban expansion of Newport into St Julians (NHL016 and NHL049). St Julian's Park to the west is the remains of a former medieval deer park belonging to the Herberts, Earls of Powys, in the 16th century; previously the manor had been owned by Goldcliff Priory (Coxe 1801, 95). St Julians House (NHL049) was a major seat of the Herbert family until 1752 when the estate was sold. The denuded earthworks of a large rectangular Iron Age defended enclosure are located in St Julian's Park; a late Bronze Age axe was found in close proximity to the enclosure and may allude to an earlier date for the earthworks. St Julian's Park aside, the remaining area is almost entirely composed of various elements of the Celtic Manor Resort's golf course. The courses and grounds extend across the Usk Valley from Christchurch to Kemeys Inferior covering in excess of 500 hectares of former agricultural landscape. The golf courses include the Roman Road, Ryder Cup (formerly</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>Wentwood Hills) and Montgomery courses. The Roman Road course was opened in 1995 and was named after the extensive Roman settlement at Great Bulmore (SAM Mm176) and the associated roads from Caerleon to Usk and Chepstow. This area was settled from the 1st century AD and is known to have been both a Roman industrial area producing Caerleon Ware pottery, evident by the number of kilns found at the Little Bulmore and Abernant Farms (SAM Mm257), and other metalworking sites. The large settlement at Great Bulmore and a number of smaller sites grew in conjunction with the legionary fortress. The presence of many gravestones show that veterans of Legio II Augusta and their families occupied the area until the end of the 3rd century AD. Several large cemeteries are known in the area and have been incorporated.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 024 M4 Communication Corridor</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 025 Newport</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate The suburbs to the E of the Newport Bridge represent a series</p>	<p>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</p>

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Urban East			of residential developments laid out from the mid 19th century through to the 1950s, some elements being of moderate architectural and historical interest.	settlement nucleus, while the remaining areas to the east are 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.
NWPRTL 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 1760 has been completely demolished and the associated ornamental terraced gardens to the S of the mansion have vanished.	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 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

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
				<p>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).</p>
<p>NWPRTHL 030 Pencoed Castle (Gt) 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

Geological Landscape

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
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 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.
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 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	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology	Level basin between solid geology massifs to S and N. Underlain by Triassic mudrocks with alluvium, etc, at surface (Quaternary: Holocene).

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
Moor				presumed to be widespread.	
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 Wilcrick	Good	Moderate	Low	Moderate No notable sites/landforms recorded and geology presumed to be widespread.	Very gently sloping apron of presumed drift deposits between solid geology massifs above and level coastal 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 promontary 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 Llandevaud	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 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	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)).

Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity / Uniqueness	Overall Evaluation	Geographical and Topographical Character
				single valley system.	
NWPRTGL025 Wentwood	Good	High	Moderate	High Major landscape feature in the County, including Geodiversity Audit sites.	Major landscape feature dominating the NE part of Newport county and underlain by Old Red Sandstone sandstone. Includes steep, prominent escarpment to the NW with a SW-NE orientation and a dissected dip slope to the SE, cut by many stream valleys with generally N to S flow.

Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
MNMTHCL002 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.
MNMTHCL005	Fair	High	Commonplace	High: High as an example of	Magor Services & Lodge is one of a proliferation of such sites in the UK. It replaces the simple "comfort break"

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
Magor Services & Lodge				previously unlooked-for roadside facilities and capturing the bored traveller's search for something different, eg retail.	facilities that used to exist, and has become a place of relaxation, retailing, overnight accommodation and a 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.
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 Moun-ton Brooks, and monastic landholdings. It has a strong sense of place.
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

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.
NWPRTCL009 Celtic Manor Resort	Good	Outstanding	Very rare	Outstanding Outstanding as an ambitious, opulent and massive leisure development based on the sport of golf	The Celtic Manor Resort stands massively against the skyline above the Coldra interchange. Centred upon the former Celtic Manor Hotel, it dominates views from the Usk Valley and the M4 motorway, and is dedicated to golf as the dominant leisure activity with three courses in 1400 acres of panoramic parkland. Indeed, for 2010 it has been chosen as the venue for the Ryder Cup. It is claimed that the three golf courses, Ryder Cup, Roman Road and The Montgomerie (named after Colin Montgomerie, the renowned Scottish Ryder Cup player) are designed deliberately to avoid the underlying archaeology (principally Roman) as the golf parkland extends almost to Caerleon. The Resort is the brainchild of Sir Terry Matthews, a multi-millionaire electronics entrepreneur from South Wales who made a fortune with his company Mitel in Canada. It contains two hotels, convention centre, exhibition hall, 31 function rooms, four restaurants, a golf academy, two health clubs, two spas, a club for children and creche in addition to the three championship golf courses, tennis courts, shooting facilities, mountain bike and walking trails. Such a massive development is all of a piece with the exceptionally extensive economic development aspirations of Newport.
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

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
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	wildlife conservation. 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 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

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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>
<p>NWPRTCL 025 City of Newport</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Outstanding</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>Outstanding Outstanding as a 21st century city that has a clear vision of where it is going with ambitious inward investment and regeneration plans.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>NWPRTCL 026 Newport Hinterland</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Representative</p>	<p>High High on balance, just short of Outstanding because of the erosion of historic cultural features.</p>	<p>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</p>

Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Condition	Value	Rarity	Overall Evaluation	Summary Description
					<p>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>