

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2903
Name	Thatched Cottage	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/3/52
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95
Street Number			
Street Side		Grid Ref	336900 188900

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located approx 2km S of Langstone village, and approx 1km N of Llanwern village. Set on the E side of the road within 2.5 acres of garden.

History

Cottage built in 1907 in vernacular style. Said to be by Lutyens and his assistant Oswald Milne. The house was commissioned by Lord Rhondda owner of nearby Pencoed Castle for his niece, Charlotte Haig, daughter of Earl Haig. The gardens are said to have been laid out by Gertrude Jekyll, under restoration at the time of survey (September 1995)

Exterior

Two storey cottage. Reed thatched roof with decorative blocked ridge. Elevations of coursed rubble with some random use of terracotta tile. "E" plan. Picturesque cottage composition, multi-paned casement windows and painted planked timber doors. Two axial ashlar chimneys, one lateral, large red brick rising from ashlar base adjoining front door with pots. Crest on lateral chimney stack adjacent to front door presumably that of the Haig family. The second chimney is constructed of coursed rubble with pots. To the left hand side of the front elevation there is a catslide roof with a small pair of casements and boarded door. Design incorporates gabled and hipped ranges and pent roof dormers.

Interior

Simple cottage interior, recently modernised. Planked doors to ground floor. Large "inglenook" style fireplace with oak mantle shelf to principal reception room, with simple plaster border to ceiling. The second reception room has a small brick chimney located in the corner of the room.

Reason

Listed grade II as an early C20 picturesque cottage said to be from the office of Sir Edwin Lutyens.

References

Information supplied by owner.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2904
Name	Pencoed Castle	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	3/3/52
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	340600	189500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the end of a narrow lane from by-road off B4245, approx 1km S of Llandevaud village and 1km E of Llanmartin.

History

Fortified Tudor manorhouse thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the C16 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. The Manorhouse possibly incorporates part of the earlier castle. The Morgan family resided at Pencoed until the end of the C17. By 1780 the castle has passed into the hands of the Gwyns of Llanhowell. During the C19 the castle was let to farmers. In 1914 Lord Rhondda purchased the castle along with Penhow Castle and proceeded to restore it. After his death in 1918 the work ceased.

Exterior

The castle consists of a large three storied Tudor manorhouse constructed of dressed stone and re-faced in ashlar to the front (W) elevation, with battlemented parapet. The great hall is aligned on a N/S axis with a central three storey porch on the front (W) elevation. The porch is square in plan, full height and with segmental pointed outer door opening with segmental headed recess above. To the right of the porch is a two storey, two window bay, with five-light transomed hall windows to the ground floor and two five light windows aligned above. To the left hand side of the porch is a three storey, two window range with two and three light windows. To the left of this is a further range, the remains of a three storey projecting wall with three openings in it separates the two ranges. The three storey N wing contains the kitchens on the ground floor and the S wing contains further accommodation. The castle has been much restored, being refaced, reroofed and refenestrated using Tudor style chamfered mullion windows. The side and rear walls are mainly unrestored, although some replacement windows are evident. Parts of the masonry appear to be of heavy character suggesting retention of earlier fabric. Two large, three storey wings project at N and S ends of the rear elevation

Interior

Unavailable for inspection at time of survey (September 1995).

Reason

Listed grade II* for its exceptional interest as a surviving Tudor manorhouse on the site of a moated Norman castle.

References

Information supplied by RCAHM(W);
Salter M, 1994, The Castles of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p26, Folly Publications;
Sir Bradney J, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part 2, The Hundred of Caldicot, pp216-7, Merton Priory Press.

Community	Graig	Record No.	2905
Name	Plas Machen	Grade	II*
Post Code	NP1 8UW	Date Listed	3/3/52
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **32347** **18753**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At the end of a track S off the A468, some 900m Se of the church at Lower Machen.

History

Remaining part of a substantial C16 mansion house, seat of the Morgan family until they moved to Tredegar House in the 1660s. A large part of the mansion was demolished in the earlier C19 and the remaining part restored by Habershon & Pite for the Tredegar estate c. 1869. Archdeacon Coxe's volume has an engraving of 1801 showing the whole building, the demolished part replaced by the wing coming forward to the left. The demolished part, as described by Coxe, had a circular room called the hunting room with a rich stuccoed ceiling depicting Diana in the middle with seats, churches and hunting parties in 12 surrounding compartments.

Sir John Morgan, alive in 1491 had a second son Thomas, esquire to Henry VII, alive in 1536, and he was the first to be called of Machen. His son Rowland followed, High Sheriff in 1557, and during his time Machen was described as a 'fair house' by Leland, in 1575. Rowland's son Thomas was MP for the county 1588-93, High Sheriff 1581 and died 1603. Rowland Morgan had inherited also Tredegar on the death of Miles Morgan, and Machen became a subsidiary property, though occupied by the family. William Morgan was knighted in 1633. Thomas Morgan of Machen and Tredegar was MP for the county in 1654-5, his son William (died 1680) was MP 1659-79. John Morgan of Machen and Tredegar, died 1720, is buried in the church. The house was deserted by the family c. 1800.

Exterior

House, purple rubble stone originally lime-rendered, with stone-tiled roofs and numerous C19 brick chimneys each with red brick base and white brick square diagonally-set shafts. East front range has 2-shaft chimney at right end and axial 3-shaft chimney on ridge. Two storeys with two-storey gabled porch. Stone mullioned windows with leaded glazing and iron opening lights, the windows mostly Bath stone ashlar and possibly mostly renewed in C19. Hoodmoulds with square stops generally. The porch has a four-centred arched moulded entry with double wave mouldings and hoodmould, and board door with C19 strap hinges. One 4-light stone-mullion window above with hollow mouldings and Tudor-arched heads to lights, and hoodmould. Porch has right side C19 2-light matching window and corbelled chimney breast above, to C19 single-shaft chimney. Chamber within porch has square-headed diagonally-boarded door (panelled on inside). Range to right of porch has projecting lean-to stair with similar 2-light window and then 2-storey range with two 3-light mullion windows each floor. Windows are all similar to that on porch, but irregularly disposed. Door in C19 lean-to porch to right with stone-tiles on 2 chamfered posts. C19 square-headed door. Left gable end has a small single light each floor, similar, but ground floor one with a diamond stop to the hoodmould.

Set back to left of porch is slightly projected gable with 3-light flat-headed windows on 3 floors, all lights square-headed, the attic and first floor windows roll-moulded, the ground floor window ovolo-moulded.

C19 projecting wing to left has massive E end-wall external chimneybreast with red brick quoins, top and two diagonal shafts. S side to garden is in 3 parts, the C19 wing to right has 3-light windows, one to first floor, 2 below, all recessed roll-moulded. Straight joint to gabled centre section (presumably the end of the main range) with pair of large C19 3-light mullion-and-transom windows to each floor, each with single hoodmould. Massive C16 external chimneybreast on left side wall with tapering rubble stone shaft with single big shaft above. Set-back wing to left has two 2-shaft stacks one at left end and the other on ridge to right. Two-storey and attic front with quite different mullioned windows of purple sandstone, hollow-moulded with sunk spandrels and incised crosses on small boss above each depressed-arched light, and heavy hoodmoulds. Two irregular bays, centre one with gable over attic 2-light, first floor 3-light and ground floor 4-light, all with hoodmoulds. To right is door with stone lintel, and in angle to the big chimneybreast two small square single light windows in chamfered frames one above the other, under eaves, the lower one of limestone.

The rear is on a steep bank, with main rear wing projecting to right with lean-to against its left side. Spine range has stair-gable visible to left of main rear wing and step in roofing to left of the axial chimney. A smaller and later rear wing is to left, with short section of rear wall of main range to extreme left. This has blocked 2-light window to first floor, as those on front, and section of stone shelf to left over big corner buttress. There is a small stone-walled garden in angle between this and the smaller rear wing. Rear wing has W end single-shaft chimney-stack, N side 2 casement-pair windows, one with stone voussoirs one with timber lintel, and blocked basement door. Gable end has straight joint to right of centre, suggesting that this wing is later than lean-to on side of the main rear wing. Lean-to has door, C20 window above and loft window. One gabled dormer on side of main rear wing above lean-to. Square stair-turret in angle between lean-to and rear wing with battered base and stone top, the angle to the wing slightly splayed with one tiny loop light. End gable of wing has battered base, deep-set basement window with relieving arch over, ground floor deep-set narrow loop with stone slab lintel to splayed opening and blocked window to left of centre with relieving arch over. Two small attic windows with rebuilt sides.

Interior

Interior not fully inspected. The stair hall has earlier C19 open-well stair with stick balusters, column newels, closed string and ramped rails to banister. Six-panel doors. Stone-flagged floor. Two four-centred arched doorways to first floor rear and right. Stone winding stair in small stair turret beside entrance porch. Stone-vaulted basement to rear wing.

Reason

Graded II* as a substantial Elizabethan gentry house of one of the principal families of the county, with surviving detail including mullioned windows.

References

J. Newman, *The Buildings of Wales: Gwent*, 1998, pp 371-2;
Sir J. Bradney, *A history of Monmouthshire*, 1993 ed. 5, p 116;
National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
South Wales Daily News, 17/12/1904.

Community	Bishton	Record No.	2907
Name	Parish Church of St Cadwaladr	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

338700

187400

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the N of road leading from Bishton village to Llanwern, set back from the road along a driveway leading to the Rectory.

History

The nave and chancel date from the Early English period, whilst the tower is Perpendicular. The church was restored in 1887 by the Diocesan architect, John Prichard when the nave and tower were re-roofed, the nave and chancel re-floored, re-fenestrated and re-furnished. The porch was also added to the N side of the nave.

Exterior

The church consists of nave, chancel, W tower and N porch. Constructed of coursed liassic limestone rubble with pink sandstone dressings to quoins and relieving arches. C19 windows in bathstone. The chancel roof steps down from the nave and both are clad in modern tiles. The fenestration largely dates from the C19 restoration with some earlier windows to the chancel, nave and tower. The E window is C19 and of two, cusped lights with a quatrefoil to the head. The chancel is lit on the S side by two C14 windows with cusped heads; a single lancet to the W end, and at the E end a two-light window with replaced mullion. The S side of the nave is lit by two sets of C19 windows, each of three cusped lights set beneath a relieving arch of alternating pink sandstone and limestone. The three-stage, C15 tower, is tall with a plinth, stringcourses, embattled parapet and C19 belfry lights. Sandstone quoins of diminishing size. Polygonal stair turret to the NE corner, lit by five oblong stairlights, rises above the parapet. The tower has a two-light, cusped, louvred belfry window to each face with tracery to the head, beneath an acutely pointed hoodmould with head stops. The C19 W window is large, of three-lights with ogee tracery beneath a hoodmould with human heads as stops, set beneath a pink sandstone and limestone relieving arch. The W door is wide, with complexly moulded jambs and hoodmould, with C19 planked door. The C19 porch is set on the N side of the nave, at the W end; with acutely pointed coped gable with cross finial, outer doorway is plain chamfered and of two orders. The inner doorway is C15, obtusely pointed with chamfered jambs with stops. The nave is lit on the N side by a single lancet at the E end. The N side of the chancel is lit by a surviving C14 lancet to the right of the small, round-headed priests door. C19 square-headed window of two cusped lights to left. Above the priests door is a late C18 memorial plaque.

Interior

Porch has a C19 encaustic tiled floor with flanking stone benches. All internal walls stripped of plaster. The chancel arch is plain, and of two orders with four carved heads projecting, two facing the chancel and two the nave depicting; a nun, monk, man and woman. The tower arch is similar although taller and narrower, without the heads. To the right of the chancel arch is a blocked niche with cusped ogee head and flamboyant crocketed top. The C19 chancel and nave roofs are boarded with arched principals and collar purlin. The nave has an embattled wall plate with plain timber shields. To the left of the N doorway is a C15 five sided stoup set beneath a niche with ogee head. The octagonal font is probably C14, set on a later, square, chamfered base with broached stops. The tower stair doorway is acutely pointed with plain dressed jambs of liassic stone.

Reason

Listed grade II for the special interest of the surviving medieval fabric.

References

Sir Bradney J. 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part II, The Hundred of Caldicott (Part 2), p 258, Merton Priory Press;
 Rev. Jones S. 1967, The History of the Parishes of Llanwern and Bishton, D Brown and Sons, Cowbridge, pp 9-18;
 Salter M. 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p 14, Folly Publications.

Community	Graig	Record No.	2908
Name	Nos 28, 29 and 30 Forge Lane Cottages	Grade	II
		Date Listed	01/03/63
Post Code	NP1 9RE	Last Amended	22/08/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32880	18638
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Formerly Listed As **Forge Lane Cottages**

Location

On the SW side of the A4072 some 700m S of the Church of Saint Basil.

History

U-plan block of 4 Georgian Gothic estate cottages dated 1828, apparently now three with the NE corner cottage, part of No 28 only preserving the original window detail which was common to all the cottages when listed. No 29 is known as Forge Cottage and No 30 as Bag End, 2002.

Exterior

U-plan block of estate cottages, in painted roughcast with flat-eaved slate roof hipped at angles and gabled to rear gables. Red brick chimneys on side range ridges and rear gable ends. Two storeys, pointed windows. Four-bay front with original timber Y-tracery with leaded glazing and iron opening casements surviving to right cottage only. Thin stone sills. Each cottage has 2 windows to first floor, lozenge plaque marked 1828 between cottages, one window to outer ground floor and deep shared centre recessed porch. Recess has moulded timber cornice over unusual triple arcade of cast-iron reeded piers with paterae and elliptical arches with keystones. Piers are of a T section moulded on front. Within, right return has original plank door in moulded frame, to No 28, centre has half-round window, formerly a circular window shared with No 29 the other half removed as No 29, has been modernised and has a C20 window, a C20 door to left and a C20 window in left return.

N side has blank pointed opening to right end bay of front range, than much altered cottage behind with pointed pairs of windows to first floor each side of large C20 porch, pointed window to ground floor to left of porch, C20 large windows right.

S side has all C20 glazing, one bay to left end of front range, then double-fronted house to right with C20 glazed door to No 30 in gabled trellis porch with bargeboards, one-window range each side.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as a good group of Georgian estate cottages with early and remarkable cast iron detail to entrance porch.

References

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	2910
Name	Stable Block including Orangery	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **328740** **185270**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the NW of Tredegar House, facing onto the cobbled Stable Court, and enclosed to the rear by the Stable Yard.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables. Limited documentary evidence suggests that the stables are contemporary with the house, probably built a little later during the 1670's. Architect is unknown, however, Roger and William Hurlbutt, master carpenters of Warwick, may be responsible, having worked at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire and Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire. Furthermore, the stables bear strong similarities with the demolished block at Warwick Castle (1667) where the Hurlbutts were also employed. The orangery dates from the early C18, probably built after 1715, when John Morgan inherited the considerable wealth of his unmarried uncle. After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house and its grounds were used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Large, two storey stable building. Continuous, symmetrical, 10 bay elevation in Mannerist style including projecting pavilions to either end. Red brick elevations in Flemish bond, in contrast to the house which is in English Bond. Steeply pitched, hipped, slated roof, with six small vertically aligned, C19 swept-headed dormers with six pane sashes to main elevation and a single thermal dormer to each pavilion. Front elevation has large, unsupported central pediment, possibly added later, with central pedimented clock. Ornate central arched carriageway leading through to rear stable yard, with broken pediment; classical Roman bust flanked by suits of armour and cannon. Further carved weapons to spandrels. Flanking corinthian columns set on fielded pedestals. Ground floor has 10 stone mullion and transom windows with hoodmoulds and small oeuil-de-boeuf windows above, interspersed by 10 decorative, three-quarter height, Ionic brick pilasters, set on pedestals with cupped acorn finials. A typically Mannerist device, defying the traditional use of pilasters in favour of a decorative effect; possibly reflecting the stanchions of the stabling. The rear elevation has an early C18 brick Orangery to the right hand side with a central gable and double doorway flanked by three large, timber 15 over 20 pane sashes. Stone cills and simple gauged brick arches over. Two small swept-headed dormers to each side of the gable. On return flank are two further large sashes, with oeuil-de-boeuf window over. Shaped semi-gable to return. To the left hand side of the stable, divided by an altered three bay gabled projecting wing, is the stabling accommodation with three, flat-headed doorways with stone hoodmoulds, carried on small corbels, interspersed by three mullion and transom windows to match those on the front elevation.

Interior

Central entranceway subdivides the two uses of the building. The right hand side is a double height space. Exposed timber framed roof supported on stone corbels. To the left hand side the ground floor contains late C19/early C20 stalls for stabling with ball finials to stanchions. A stone C17, quarter-turn staircase leads up to the first floor, currently partially used as offices. Flagstone floors throughout ground floor.

Reason

Listed grade I as an exceptionally fine and architecturally distinctive example of a C17 stable and for its important group value with Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
 Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
 Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
 Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
 Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp81, 4 Feb 1988.



Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	2911
Name	Pair of lodges, gates and piers with flanking walls to NW of Tredegar House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code	NP1 9TF	Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	328490	185800
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Formerly Listed As **Gate piers and gates on main road**

Location

Prominently located on the South side of the Cardiff Road, A48, close to the junction with the M4, at the N boundary of the Tredegar Park.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The lodges date from the late C19 (?c1890) and formed the main drive entrance to Tredegar House. The gates and piers may date from the earlier C19.

Exterior

Pair of single storey mid C19 lodges in Restoration style with red brick elevations and Bathstone dressings. Steeply pitched hipped, slated roofs with sprocketed eaves. Central tall Bathstone chimney stack with rustication, brick panel to side and moulded projecting, bracketed cornice cap. Heavy Bathstone modillion cornice to eaves. Bathstone plinth and quoins. Side elevations to road have a single large, Bathstone window of mullion and transom form with shouldered architrave and flat projecting, moulded cornice over. Each front (inward facing) elevation has central doorway with Bathstone surround, shouldered architrave and pediment over, flanked by a single-light, smaller version of side windows. Linking the two lodges are four rusticated, Bathstone piers with moulded Bathstone caps and with attendant upswept wrought-iron railings flank central, taller Bathstone gate piers, each with moulded plinth and cap. Projecting cornice carried on modillions. Ornate Bathstone urn finials of cup and cover form with scrolled acanthus details to underside, human masks to sides, gadrooning to rim and cavetto moulded lid with knopped finial. Central high wrought-iron gates, each with upswept scrolling cresting. Short sections of red brick screen walls to either side, terminating in similar rusticated piers.

Interior

Not available for inspection at time of resurvey, February 1996.

Reason

Listed grade II as an unaltered example of a pair of gate lodges to a major country house

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Goldcliff	Record No.	2912
Name	Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	336500	183200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To rear of Farmers' Arms public house, in churchyard with stump of medieval cross, and C19 chest and table tombs.

History

Medieval Church. Nave said to be C12 with C14 tower; medieval porch, austere later C19 restoration.

Exterior

Yellow-brown stone, slate roofs. Undivided nave and chancel, W tower, S porch. Porch has C18 sundial in gable, entrance door boarded and nailed. To each side of porch, 2-light Decorated window (C19) and buttress. East window C19 3-light Decorated. No openings to N side, buttresses. Castellated tower with plain arched windows on 3 levels.

Interior

In nave, brass records "1606. On the XX day of January, even as it came to pas, it pleased God the flud did flow to the edge of this same bras, and in this parish there was lost 5000 and odd pounds besides XXII people was in this parish drownd".

Reason

Included for special interest of medieval fabric.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	2913
Name	Church of Saint Basil	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side **N** Grid Ref **32773** **18712**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the E side of Bassaleg, on the N side of the churchyard some 75m W of the Afon Ebwy.

History

Anglican parish church, medieval, restored 1878-9 by Habershon Fawckner & Co of Newport and 1902-3 by C. Busted Fowler of Cardiff with Morgan chapel rebuilt 1916 by W.D. Caroe.

A priory was founded here c. 1105 by Robert de la Haye but was abandoned in 1235. The present fabric is principally C14 to C15, nave and chancel with large W tower and S aisle. A free-standing C14-15 chapel on the S side was demolished c. 1850. The medieval arcade, since replaced, was of heavy square pillars and low arches. The NE chapel of uncertain date was possibly built c.1800 as a burial place of the Morgans of Tredegar, similar to the chapel at Lower Machen, and was remodelled in 1916 for the 1st Viscount Tredegar, died 1934, and contains some particularly fine monuments from 1806 onward.

The S porch, nave arcade and windows are of 1878-9, the S transept (organ chamber), chancel roof and possibly the nave and aisle roofs are of 1902-3, and the N chancel arcade and roofs and fittings of the NE chapel are of 1916.

Exterior

Parish church, rubble stone with ashlar dressings, slate roofs and coped gables. W tower, nave, chancel, S aisle with S porch and S transept or organ chamber, and NE mausoleum chapel.

The W tower is large, 3-stage, C15, with plinth, 3 moulded string courses and embattled parapets. Large cornerstones. Bell stage has small flat-headed 2-light ashlar openings with stone voussoirs, middle stage has small rectangular or square lights, 2 on W and 2 on S, and lowest stage has 3-light C15 flat-headed window with cusped lights and relieving arch, the plinth moulding carried over W door as hoodmould. W door is C15, segmental arched in moulded surround, with C19 double doors. S side bell-opening masked by C19 clock.

S aisle has battered base to wall (all other walls are straight), old cornerstones to SW, some in red sandstone, W end C19 3-light window with reticulated ogee tracery, hoodmould and stone voussoirs (typical of all the replaced windows of 1878-9). S side has C19 S porch, 3 similar S windows, S transept with another similar window, and similar E window, the E end stonework continuous with nave E end.

Large S porch of 1878-9 in squared rockfaced stone with clasping buttresses, and large heavily moulded and shafted arch with hoodmould and carved head stops. Two small pointed windows each side. Inner door in big 1878-9 moulded pointed arch over cambered-headed doorway with roll-moulded head and double ledged doors. Each side are fine eroded medieval carved angel stops to a lost hoodmould, and on inner side of outer doorway are 2 further medieval carved stops.

S transept of 1902-3 has tall gable, purple stone quoins, and reset 1878-9 window over pointed C19 door with hood and purple stone voussoirs.

Chancel has lower roof. Small later C19 addition in angle to S aisle E, with canted hipped lean-to roof, window to S and door in canted SE wall. Chancel S C16 flat-headed 4-light window with hoodmould, the lights with segmental pointed heads. Under sill is fine plaque to Hugh Jones of Troderhiwrgelli, Radns., bailiff to the Tredegar estate, died 1719. E end has C19 quoins and gable coping dated 1903, roundel in apex and E C15 4-light Perpendicular style window with panel tracery and hoodmould.

NE chapel is added, straight joint to chancel E end, all detail of 1916. E flat-headed 3-light window set high and no coping to gable, diagonal NE gabled buttress, N single-light, another gabled buttress, 3-light window and transeptal gable (attached to nave wall) with stepped 3-light window set high, and carved boss in gable. Added earlier C20 porch on W side with flat roof and parapet, door to N single light and basement entry to W.

Nave N wall has 3 windows similar to those on S aisle.

Interior

Tower has C19 boarded ceiling, C15 Tudor-arched narrow door to winding stair. Deep segmental arch over W door with thin stone voussoirs. Tower arch also has thin voussoirs to pointed arch. Moulded impost to stone side piers. Late C19 timber screen with attractive leaded glazing to Gothic panels.

Nave and aisle have segmental arched panelled ceilings with painted moulded ribs and plaster panels, S aisle roof much narrower, possibly both of 1902-3, nave roof of 14x6 panels aisle roof of 14x4 panels, with coved cornices and shields under main ribs. Five bay 1878-9 ashlar arcade with alternate round and octagonal piers and 2-chamfer arches. Nave aisle paved with grave slabs.

Segmental arch cut through nave N wall 1916 into antechapel of NE chapel. Medieval chancel arch C14 or early C15 with 2-chamfer pointed arch dying into plain sides.

Chancel has ornate 2-bay N arcade to NE chapel, of 1916, with ashlar pointed 2-chamfer arches dying into piers and 3 column shafts, ornate carved spandrels and cresting. Roof of 1902-3 has 3 trusses with cambered tie-beams, posts with cusping above up to collars and Tudor-arched bracing to tie beams from corbels. S wall has been straightened to carry roof with a jetty carried on moulded broad stone corbels. N wall has a lancet (now into NE chapel) in deep splayed reveal. Big C15 E window has stone voussoirs to segmental-pointed reveal. Ashlar roundel set high in gable above. S wall has segmental-pointed piscina, much renewed or C19, C15 S window has oak lintel.

NE chapel of 1916 has segmental oak-vault to ante-chapel with blind tracery, pointed stone arch into chapel matching the 2 arches from chapel to chancel, and chapel has fine roof of collar trusses with cambered collars, deep arched braces and decorative brattishing to collars and parallel purlins.

Fittings: C19 ashlar octagonal font. C19 pine pews. Oak Gothic pulpit post 1935 with ornate traceried panels and vine-trail cornice, similar reading desk. Chancel has early C20 dado panelling, rail with 4 Gothic pierced uprights. Oak Gothic reredos of 1939 with ornate vine-trail surround and cresting, canopied blank centre and 5 traceried panels each side, centre left with wheat motif, centre right with vine, outermost posts with angels. Matching panelling each side.

NE chapel has carved oak stalls on antechapel W wall in 2 rows, apparently C19, panelled dado to main chapel more ornate in sanctuary. Very ornate reredos of 1916 on chapel E wall in ashlar, Gothic, with much cresting and statues of SS George and David flanking, centre Adoration of the Magi.

Fine hanging brass candelabra, 2 large ones in nave with 2 tiers of branches of 1822 said to come from St Woolos, Newport. Smaller later chandeliers also in nave, S aisle and NE ante-chapel. Painted hatchments of the early C19, 2 on nave N wall, 4 in S aisle. Large organ in S aisle transept in pine case with painted pipes, said to be of 1902-3.

Stained glass: Nave N first SS George, Michael & David, c. 1920 to Lt Col C. Wilkie and 17th Battalion Welch Regiment (the names of the fallen in 3 brass plaques around), attributed to Martin Travers. N second, Faith, Hope and Charity, in green aesthetic movement colours, 1904 by A. Savell & Co, to Capt S. Homfray, (d 1894) and J. Hearsey (d 1901); patterned glass in N third and S aisle first and third. Chancel E window of 4 Evangelists of c. 1860 by Cox & Son, to Rev. T. Leyson (d 1838), in bright colours, the top lights with 12 reused German C17-C18 panels, chancel S has 2 similar inset panels. NE chapel antechapel has earlier C20 high N window with Morgan arms flanked by Virgin and a female saint. Chapel has N 3-light c. 1990 and single light 1977 both by Alan Younger. E window of SS David, Basil & Dubricius, 1917, by Kempe & Co. S aisle E window, Angel at tomb, by G. Maile Studios, to J. Whitmore (d 1964), second window, SS Luke, Matthew and John, 1910 by Kempe & Co, and W window by Alan Younger 1988.

Memorials: Nave N brass plaque to Lt A. Justice died at Pretoria 1880 with design of 2 soldiers; marble plaque to Rev. J. Yorath (d 1852) by Cade of Bristol. Brass to Samuel Homfray of Tredegar Ironworks (d 1882). Three matching neo-Grec marble memorials to the Homfray family, the earliest to Samuel (d 1822) by H. Wood of Bristol with inscription also to Watkin (d 1837) and Jane (d 1846); second to Charlotte (d 1852) (by AH James of Newport); and third to Lorenzo (d 1903). On left pier of arch to NE chapel, plaque to Rev. B. Williams (d 1858), by T. Williams of Newport. On left of chancel arch, ashlar Gothic memorial to Lord Tredegar, (d 1875) with crocketed gable, another similar within NE antechapel to Lady Rosamund Style d 1883. On right of chancel arch marble Gothic plaque to Octavia Somerton (d 1869) by Tyley of Bristol. On inner chancel arch piers plaques to Phillips family 1822-58 and Rev W. Phillips (d 1875), by J. Thomas of Newport. Chancel has marble plaques to Ellen Leyson (d 1867), Rev T. Leyson (d 1838), CR Morgan MP (d 1854), neo-Grec, Caroline Leyson (d 1851) and Ellen Leyson (d 1839). S aisle has plaque to RE White drowned in Russia 1887 with low relief of ship, by AH James of Newport.

NE Morgan chapel has large N wall memorial to Viscount Tredegar, (d 1934). W wall very fine neo-Grec memorial with draped urn and seven mourning children, to Lady Maria Morgan, 1808, by Sir Richard Westmacott (1775-1856), 2 brasses to C.O.S. Morgan FRS d 1888 and AJ and GL Morgan (d 1900 and 1907). E wall has marble neo-Jacobean large memorial with some 20 painted shields and strapwork cresting to Sir Charles Morgan (d 1846), by J. Evan Thomas (1810-73). NE chapel has N wall very fine memorial by Coade & Sealy, in Coade's patent stone, to Sir Charles Morgan (d 1806), with sarcophagus and reclining female over base with upturned torches on outer piers. S wall monument to Gwyneth Morgan (d 1924) by Cecily Thomas 1936 with poem by Evan Morgan (Thomas also designed memorial to Gwyneth Morgan in churchyard outside E end of chapel).

Reason

Graded II* as a substantial medieval church with Morgan of Tredegar mausoleum attached, which contains high quality memorials of the early C19.

References

- J. Newman, *The Buildings of Wales: Gwent*, 2000, pp 114-5;
J. Bradney, *A History of Monmouthshire*, 1993 ed., 5, p 65,
R. Gunnis, *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851*, 1951, pp 109, 390, 426.

Community	Graig	Record No.	2914
Name	Croes-heolydd	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code	NP1 9RW	Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32640	18606
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated in farm land some 1.5km SW of the centre of Bassaleg.

History

House probably of later C17, altered. There were stone tiles in part to the rear and a massive square stack rising from rear eaves at time of previous listing, now gone.

Exterior

House, painted render with slate roof and one brick ridge stack. Two-storey, 4-bay front with 2-storey gabled porch in third bay. C20 15-pane windows throughout. Porch has stone voussoirs to segmental opening. Within is square-headed oak doorway with plank door, and there are blocked tiny windows to each side wall of porch. Exposed at right end of ground floor is a small blocked C17 ovolo-moulded oak window and some of the original roughcast. Left end wall has C20 attic and first floor windows. Right end wall has attic casement-pair, 2 C20 small windows to first floor and C20 12-pane sashes to ground floor. Two-storey rear stair wing with corbelled external chimneybreast, stack removed. First floor C20 9-pane window. Lean-tos each side, 2-storey rubble stone lean-to to right with 2 casement-pair windows above, C20 ground floor window with concrete lintel and C20 porch. Lower lean-to to left projects beyond stair gable with C20 long horizontal window.

Interior

Interior altered, ground floor partitions removed. In stair projection is broad c. 1660 staircase in 2 flights with heavy moulded rail, turned balusters and square newels with ball finials.

Reason

Included despite alterations to exterior as later C17 house with good staircase.

References

Fox & Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses, 1951-4, 3, pp 48, 159.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2916
Name	Kemeys Manor	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **338200** **192600**

Formerly Listed As **Kemeys House**

Location

Set on the E side of the A449. Located on the W slope of the steep escarpment of Kemeys Graig, immediately to the S of the A449. Set at the end of a long private drive overlooking the River Usk on a lane leading from Llantrissant to Langstone.

History

C13 origins when Edward Kemeys, Lord of the Manor, settled at Kemeys Greig. Extended during the C16 and occupied continuously by the Kemeys family until 1700 when George Kemeys, builder of Kemeys Folly, sold the house and farm. During these four centuries the Kemeys family married into some of the most prestigious families in the County, including; Lewis of St Pierre, Lewis of Van, Cecil, Lewis and Jones (Herbert).

Exterior

Substantial Tudor manorhouse with later C16 and C17 accretions including a mid C17 steeply pitched, hipped roof. The house consists of an early/mid C16 tower house to the NE with hall and parlour wing with porch, probably dating from 1580. The addition of the storeroom to the NE was carried out c1600. A further parlour range was added to the SE c1600-1620. Three storey house, sandstone, rubble elevations, roughly coursed with some dressed sandstone quoins, window dressings and doorways. Hipped and slated roof with overhanging boarded eaves. Two sets of four, diagonally set, shafted chimneys to S end, two further axial stacks to hall and two matching to NE range. Many surviving windows, with sunk chamfered mullions, sunk spandrels, hoodmoulds with a variety of decorative label stops. Front (W) elevation is five bays wide, with a three storey, gabled, asymmetric porch of two phases of construction. Stone coping and slated roof. Four-centred doorway with sunk spandrels within porch. Original window openings to W elevation with some later restoration. Windows on two floors; ground floor windows light hall. Garden (S elevation) clearly shows the chronological development with a change in the masonry, being cruder to the left hand side. Windows on three elevations, aligned, but not symmetrical, many original. Small attic windows set under projecting eaves. Rear (E) elevation has two projecting wings to S and N ends. Wing to S has modern timber mullion and transomed windows to all floors, excepts for two-light, ovolo-moulded window to ground floor. The rear of the main range has a further two breaks in the style of masonry. The left hand side has a two-light and a three-light mullioned window. To the right hand side are modern casements to first and second floor. To ground floor is a lean-to extension with slated roof with two stone, four-light, ovolo-moulded, mullion and transomed windows; to the left of these is a wide four-centred dressed stone doorway. To the N is a lower one and a half storey range with further ovolo-moulded, two-light stone window on the S elevation and a second two-light window with sunk chamfered mullion on the E elevation.

Interior

Entered on the W side through the porch, via inner four-centred doorway with narrow round-headed stone doorway on the left hand side. The hall has two fireplaces, to the N the fire has a timber bressumer, with dressed stone jambs and stops, heavily eroded, to the S is a rebuilt fire, with vousoired arch. Above is a stone plaque dated 1623 depicting George Kemeys an hourglass and the Kemeys coat-of-arms and the motto (in Welsh) "when the wind stops so does time". Some exposed beams of irregular width in a coffered design to the ceiling. On the W wall, to the right of the entrance is a mural stair leading up to a room above the porch and onto the second floor and attic. To the SW of the hall is the parlour which has a dressed stone fireplace with diagonal stops. Adjacent to this is the second parlour which has a fine Carolean moulded plaster ceiling, with a deeply moulded wreath of fruit and flowers enclosing a central floral motif, itself surrounded by a geometric ribbed design, with plain moulded cornice and frieze. On the W wall is a small fire with rubble jambs. To the NE corner of the hall is a well-type staircase with moulded treads and some replaced balusters, moulded oak handrail. The strings of the stair have the remnants of decorative plasterwork of figures entwined in foliage rising up the staircase. On the S side of the first floor landing are three doorways of two panels with applied mitred mouldings forming lozenges. Between and above these doorways is deeply moulded plasterwork depicting Solomonic columns flanking the central doorway with ivy, vines and fruits entwined, topped with angels heads in an attitude of prayer, with Tudor roses above. To each side are oval wreaths (similar to those in the parlour below) above the two outer doorways with angels heads in the centre. At the outer four corners of the wreath are further angels heads. (It has been suggested that these may depict the members of the Kemeys family). The roof was reconstructed in 1961.

Reason

Listed grade II* as a well-preserved C16 manorhouse with later alterations, and with fine plasterwork from the mid C17.

References

Information supplied by RCAHM(W)

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2917
Name	Barn to N of Kemeys Manor	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	338200	192600
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set on the E side of the A449. Located on the W slope of the steep escarpment of Kemeys Graig, immediately to the S of the A449. Accessed from Kemeys Farm, adjoining Kemeys Manor. Set at the end of a long private drive overlooking the River Usk

History

Kemeys Manor has C13 origins when Edward Kemeys, Lord of the Manor, settled at Kemeys Greig. Extended during the C16 and occupied continuously by the Kemeys family until 1700 when George Kemeys, builder of Kemeys Folly, sold the house and farms. During these four centuries the Kemeys family married into some of the most prestigious families in the County, including; Lewis of St Pierre, Lewis of Van, Cecil, Lewis and Jones (Herbert). This barn is dated 1597.

Exterior

Barn, dated 1597, enclosing the south end of a small yard, aligned on an E/W axis. Four bays, elevations of coursed rubble. E end gabled, W end has hipped roof with Roman tiles. N elevation has off-centre, full height doorway with ventilation slot to either side. S elevation has two-storey porch with round-headed, dressed stone door surround beneath a relieving arch. Three-light, sunk-chamfered window beneath hoodmould above doorway; the outer two lights now blocked. Datestone above window inscribed 1597. Further similar two-light window above. Flight of steep steps on E side of porch leads to a doorway. Another similarly blocked three-light window on the W side of the porch. Part blocked doorway on W gable with later (?) hipped roof. Internally, evidence of former first floor in W end of barn with two chamfered and stopped large beams with mortises for joists remaining. Planked partition with door to loft over porch. Original pegged "A" framed roof structure remains.

Single storey byre range attached to NW end of barn; E side is open, with conical rubble columns, in the local manner. Four-bay C19 cartshed attached to E end of barn and to south of the cartshed forming was formerly a further range (probably stables) of which only the S gable and part of the E and W walls now remain. Yard is enclosed by a coursed rubble wall.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as a dated C16 barn associated with the neighbouring Kemeys Manor.

References

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2918
Name	Cat's Ash Farmhouse (incorporating remains of St Curig's chapel)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

337100

190700

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of the Roman Road, approx 1km W of Langstone Village. Aligned on a N/S axis.

History

Exterior

Substantial farmhouse dated 1604. Two-and-a-half storeys with attached barn incorporating the remains of the Medieval chapel of St Curig. Steeply pitched slate roof with three chimneys: two gable, one axial, all rebuilt in yellow brick. Garden elevation (W) of main range refaced during late C18/early C19, three windows wide, sixteen pane, hornless sashes to ground and first floor, with small six pane sashes to attic storey, set beneath eaves, all symmetrically aligned. Doorway offset to left hand side with date stone above: "John Thomas 1604". Main range steps down at S end to a one-and-a-half storey range linking the remains of the chapel. Rubble elevations and slated roof. The chapel has been substantially modified and incorporated into a barn (probably C18). The only surviving feature is to the W gable end which has a blocked, pointed window with stone, chamfered jambs and arched drip mould. The rear (E) elevation has a three storey stair outshut at the N end with C19 casements. Large modern two storey lean-to to remainder of the S elevation.

Interior

Few exposed features although unmodernised. Ground and first floor retain large ceiling beams with medium chamfers and leaf stops. The N cell is partitioned, timber spiral stair within outshut rises to the attic. Moulded, round-headed early doorframe at base of stair. It is understood that the kitchen fire on the N gable remains, complete with range, although blocked. Axial stack fire blocked at ground floor, retains stone cross-slab spiral stair, visible at first floor level. Broad oak floorboards to first floor and attic. Original pegged and trussed "A" frame roof.

Reason

Listed grade II for its special interest as a large Monmouthshire farmhouse of early C17 date retaining historic character.

References

Bradney J Sir, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part 2, p205, Merton Priory Press;
Fox Sir C and Lord Raglan, 1994, Monmouthshire Houses, Part III, pp146 & 167, Merton Priory Press.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2919
Name	Parish Church of Langstone	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	337100	189100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the E side of Langstone Lane leading from Langstone to Llanwern..

History

Church with C13 origins. The nave was extended in 1622 after the S porch which is probably C16. The church was restored in 1907. The N and S chapels to the chancel probably date from this time.

Exterior

Church consists of nave, chancel, S porch, bellcote and N and S chapels to the chancel. The church is constructed of blue lias and local pink sandstone with some Roman bricks to the porch. The roofs are clad in natural slate. The majority of the fenestration is in Perp style with hollow chamfered mullions, cusped heads, flat hoodmoulds with simple square labels and sandstone dressings. The E window is C19, two-light, with quatrefoil to the head and simple hoodmould over. High up on the chancel gable are what appear to be three early window heads, re-set, with trefoil heads and sunk spandrels. The chancel is lit on the N and S side by early, leaded, two-light windows. The N and S chapels adjoin the chancel and have modern fenestration; the S chapel has a large squat lancet beneath a voussoired arch on the E wall and the N chapel is lit by a large three-light, cusped window on the N elevation beneath voussoired arch. The S side of the nave is lit by a further early windows at the E end and by a C19 copy at the W end, under a more complexly moulded hoodmould. The N side of the nave reveals the C17 extension which is inset from the earlier nave. The W end is lit by a surviving Early English lancet with shallow cusping to the head and plain chamfer to the jambs. Presumably re-set. The main body of the nave has a further early two-light window. The N side of the nave has a stone plinth along its length. The S porch is probably early C16 with round-headed outer arch with chamfered jambs, the inner doorway is also round-headed with dressed stone jambs with diagonal stops. The roof has an ovolo-moulded collar purlin with arched braces and two moulded purlins. Evidence of bosses to collar purlin now lost. The W end has a bellcote with a single bell, a C17 window with stained glass and four-centred arch is below it. At ground floor is a large doorway with oak doorframe and boarded door and the following inscription is carved in the lintel:

April the 7 Anno Domini 1622 Theophilus Bishop
John Renalde Edw ard William
Churc Warden

Interior

Chancel arch is high, two-centred and plain with a C19 boarded roof to the nave and chancel. Windows have deeply splayed reveals. All furnishings are C19. Small octagonal C19 font to W of doorway.

Reason

Listed grade II for the special interest of its surviving early fabric.

References

Bradney J Sir, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part 2, p207, Merton Priory Press;
Salter M, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p21, Folly Publications.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2920
Name	Langstone Court Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	337000	189500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the E side of Langstone Court Road, to the S of the A48 Chepstow/Newport Road, set down a private drive.

History

Exterior

Substantial two-and-a-half storey farmhouse dating from three periods: the central range is the earliest, probably dating from the C15, aligned on a N/S axis, the W two-storey range is C17 aligned E/W and the E range is a lower C19 addition, set back on an E/W axis. Whitewashed rendered elevations with steeply pitched slate roofs: four gable chimneys all rebuilt in yellow bricks, two to the central range and one each to the W and E ranges. The house has been refenestrated with a mixture of mostly modern casements and small pane sash windows, being symmetrically aligned to the front (S) W end range and the rear (N) central range. The central range to the front elevation has a large projecting stack rising to the eaves with blocked square window openings to the attic high up on the gable on S and N faces. Rear elevation has a miscellany of modern windows largely of random pattern.

Interior

Entered on the S side via a modern gabled porch into the C17 W range. Interior is generally modernised. A good well type oak stair survives in this range with five landings with turned balusters, flat moulded handrail to flat topped newels, ball pendants and solid moulded strings. To right hand side of the entrance hallway are two surviving long, square-headed C15 lights with hollow chamfered mullion and chamfered sandstone jambs. Formerly on gable of the earliest hall range, now internalised by the C17 range. Basement of C19 wing has surviving cast iron range at E end. Original pegged and trussed "A" frame roof.

Reason

Listed grade II for the special interest of its late-medieval origins and good surviving C17 staircase.

References

Bradney J Sir, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part 2, p202, Merton Priory Press.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2921
Name	Parish Church of St Martin	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	339400	189400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the centre of Llanmartin village, set back from the road and bounded by a low rubble wall.

History

C15 Parish Church largely rebuilt in 1858 in Perpendicular style.

Exterior

Consists of chancel, nave, S porch, vestry and surviving C15 battlemented tower, with rebuilt upper stage. Constructed in Penant sandstone rubble with quoins and dressings of pink sandstone. Continuous terracotta tiled roof running through the chancel and nave. All fenestration in Perpendicular style dates from the C19 with sunk spandrels and square label stops. The E window is of three cusped lights, with Perpendicular tracery to the head and simple hoodmould over, all beneath a relieving arch. The N and S side of the chancel is lit by 2 two-light windows and the nave has a matching three-light window to each side. The tower has a batter and some large sandstone quoins, plinth and two stringcourses at the ridge height of the nave and just beneath the battlements. The W door is wide, with a broadly four-centred doorway, dressed and chamfered jambs in pink sandstone with diagonal stops. Above is a two-light window, probably C15, with cusped head, simple hoodmould and relieving arch over. Each face of the tower has a similar two-light belfry window beneath the battlement. Small square-headed light beneath belfry window on the W side. Rebuilt stair turret on NE side, with two small stairlights. S porch has pointed outer arch with simple hoodmould and simple plain chamfered inner doorway with single cusped light to E and W elevation.

Interior

On the N side of the chancel, set within a niche, is the tomb of Sir Thomas Morgan, the first knight of Pencoed, who died in 1510. The tomb is carved in a fine white stone. In the centre is a figure, supporting a shield, flanked by the seven praying figures of his children. The niche has a flat four-centred arch to the top with detached bosses to each side of angels clasping shields. The chancel arch is wide and plain, probably C15. The tower arch is tall and narrow and plain except for exposed stone chamfered arch head which is similar in style to the chancel arch. The chancel roof is arch braced with plain collared roof with C19 painted stencilled plasterwork between the rafters. The nave roof is C19, plastered with moulded ribs and gilded bosses of floral design. C19 octagonal font under the tower. Vestry door is pointed and complexly moulded, probably C15/ early C16.

Reason

Listed grade II for the special interest of the surviving medieval fabric and the Morgan monument.

References

Bradney J Sir, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part 2, p220, Merton Priory Press;
Salter M, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p27, Folly Publications

Community	Langstone	Record No.	2922
Name	Ford Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	338500	190000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the N of the B4245 Magor Road set back along a short private driveway.

History

Exterior

Mid C17 three bay farmhouse, aligned on a N/S axis. Two storeys plus attic, elevations of local rubblestone, now mainly rendered. Front and rear elevations have projecting central gabled, full height bays. Gabled concrete tiled roof with two substantial rendered gabled stacks, each with two diagonally set shafts, rebuilt in brick. Front (E) elevation has four symmetrically arranged, sixteen paned sashes with horns (recently replaced). Central porch has large, square-headed doorway with recessed original planked and boarded door with pintel hinges. Original two-light, ovolo-moulded window above with two-light casement to attic storey. Rear (W) elevation has central, gabled stair outshut with two small rectangular openings. Large four-light, ovolo-moulded window to left hand ground floor, with square leaded lights, modern casement above. To the right of the stair outshut is a twelve paned hornless sash to ground floor with a small two-light ovolo moulded casement with C19 casement to left at first floor. Single bay, one-and-a-half storey gabled kitchen attached to S end with later lean-to on rear (W) side. Large stack rises to full two storey height with offset square shaft. Symmetrically arranged pigeon holes to S gable, retaining some shelves. Doorway on E front and enlarged window opening to ground floor S gable with later two-light casement above in original opening.

Interior

Retains simple ceiling beams and two original spiral staircases, one with heavy timber treads in the outshut. Flagstone floors to ground. Original "A" frame roof with heavy principals. Cast iron Regency firegrate to N bedroom. Blocked open fire with exposed bressumer to central room to first floor. Some planked doors remaining.

Reason

Listed grade II for its distinctive C17 character and surviving internal detail.

References

Community	Llanvaches	Record No.	2923
Name	Parish Church of St Dubritius	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **343400** **191600**

Formerly Listed As **Church of St Maches**

Location

Located at the centre of Llanvaches village, surrounded by a low rubble wall with cock and hen coping and stone stile to S side.

History

Dedicated to St Dubritius, the C6 saint. Church consists of nave, chancel, west tower with saddleback roof and south porch. Heavily restored in 1850 in Early English style when the chancel was partially rebuilt and again in 1908 when the nave was re-roofed, refenestrated and internal fittings replaced. The tower retains medieval work, ? C14. William Wroth, the first non-conformist minister in Wales, was Rector at Llanvaches between 1611-1638 when he was expelled from the church. The following year he established the first Independent church in Wales at Llanvaches. (see Tabernacle Chapel - separate entry).

Exterior

Random, local pink sandstone rubble elevations with slab stone roof to nave and tower and S porch. Chancel steps down from the nave and is slated. All windows referred to date from the later C19 and early C20 restorations unless otherwise specified. The E window is composed of three cusped lancets with stained glass; the central window steps up, set beneath a relieving arch. To either side are pairs of staged buttresses which return on the N and S sides of the nave. Celtic stone cross finials to E gable end of chancel and nave. Chancel is lit on the N side by a pair of small cusped lancets, with sandstone dressings. The N elevation of the nave has an early C13(?), plain round-headed doorway with dressed quoins to the jambs and diagonal stops, now blocked. On left hand side is another stained glass C19 lancet with cusped head and ferramenta, to the right hand side are two matching C19 lancets, all with stained glass, ferramenta and sandstone dressings. The W tower is low and squat with slight batter and stringcourse running immediately above it. Unlit on N, S and E faces, formerly with single small rectangular windows with chamfered jambs under the eaves to all faces except the S face which has two openings, all now blocked. The W face has a two-centred doorway with relieving arch over, chamfered jambs with diagonal stops. Set above the doorway is a two-light, C19 stained glass window with quatrefoil to the head beneath a hoodmould. Two small square-headed openings above with small central mullion blocked except for ventilation holes matched on the E face. Notably massive long and short work to the ground floor of the tower. Stair tower abuts the tower and nave on S side, probably dating from the C15, slated lean-to-roof with two small stairlights. S porch is probably C16 with original 'A' frame roof and has round-headed doorway with original jambs and replacement head, with modern outer gates, round-headed inner doorway with Elizabethan oak door, ribbed and studded with arched head of carved, fanned quills. Fragment of medieval grave slab located on the E side, discovered during 1908 restoration, three C18 gravestones mounted beneath, C13 (?) water stoup located to right hand side of the door. Cusped lancet to left hand side of porch. To the right hand side of the porch is a wide, squat lancet with an early trefoil-headed lancet to light rood loft, now lost. Chancel is lit on the S side by a small pair of later lancets with later small timber priests door beneath hoodmould with relieving arch over.

Interior

Chancel arch is wide, acutely pointed with a secondary arch springing from the jambs, matching in style that of the tower arch. It appears to have been rebuilt, probably in the C19. The tower arch is C14, two-centred and of two orders. The nave has a C20 'A' framed raftered roof with two chamfered tie-beams, decorated in black and white paintwork, carried on stone corbels. The chancel roof is also C19 consisting of a smaller 'A' frame roof, carried set on matching, smaller corbels. At the W end is a C14 font, octagonal bowl set on a square base. Inside the tower is a copy of the will of William Wroth, rector during the 1630's, ejected in 1638 and founder of the first non-conformist congregation in Wales.

Reason

Listed grade II as a parish church with some surviving medieval fabric and important historical associations relating to the early non-conformist movement in Wales.

References

M Salter, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, Folly Publications, p32;
 Bradney, Sir Joseph, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol IV, Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part II, Merton Priory Press, p188;
 The Dictionary Of Welsh Biography down to 1940 (The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion) 1959, p1093.

Community	Llanvaches	Record No.	2924
Name	Tabernacle Chapel (including Wroth Memorial Hall)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	343600	191300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the N side of the A48, approximately 1km E of The Rock and Fountain Inn. Set back from the road with the Memorial Hall incorporated at the W end.

History

Non-conformist chapel, built in 1803 on the site of the earlier chapel. The first Independent Church in Wales was founded in 1638 by William Wroth, Rector of Llanvaches (1611 to 1638) following his expulsion from the parish church. The Chapel building was erected some time after. The chapel was remodelled in 1924 when a contiguous Memorial Hall was added to the W end. Alleged to incorporate fragments of the original C17 chapel.

Exterior

Single storey, rendered elevations, gabled, slated roof. Central timber doorway on S elevation leading to chapel at E end. The chapel is lit on the S side by three large, steel-framed, small paned windows, unlit on the N side. Second entrance on E gable end, modern door. To the W end is the "Wroth Memorial Hall" with date of 1924 on circular cartouche set within pediment; the hall has similar glazing.

Interior

The S elevation allegedly incorporates parts of the earlier C17 chapel. The C19 grained pine fittings include; gallery, pews and lectern, otherwise undecorated.

Reason

Listed grade II, despite modernisation, for the special historic interest of its associations with William Wroth and early Non-Conformism in Wales.

References

Bradney, Sir Joseph, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol IV, Part II, The Hundred of Caldicot, Part II, Merton Priory Press, p189;
The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940, (The Honourable Society of Cymmadorion) 1959, p1093;
Jones, A, 1984, Welsh Chapels (Cardiff), p3.

Community **Llanvaches**

Record No. **2925**

Name **Old Turnpike Cottage**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **3/1/63**

Post Code

Last Amended **12/19/95**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

342800

191300

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located at road junction of Pike Road and the lane leading NE from the A48 to the village of Llanvaches.

History

Exterior

Early C19 two storey cottage, formerly a turnpike house with Picturesque Gothick treatment to the front. White painted, rendered elevations, slated, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and brick chimney stack at junction of the hipped and ridged roof on the E side. Projecting two storey range to S elevation, breaking forward of the adjoining terrace, comprising a two storey, canted bay beneath hipped slated roof. Single lancets, one per floor on each splayed face, with timber two-centred doorway set in S face. Blank rendered wall above the pointed doorway would formerly have carried a noticeboard advertising the toll charges. Two small square-headed timber casements to W elevation. To rear, lean-to and later flat roofed extension with small casement to first floor.

Interior

Not available for inspection at time of resurvey (July 1995).

Reason

Included notwithstanding modern alterations as a surviving example of an early C19 toll cottage.

References

Community	Llanwern	Record No.	2926
Name	Parish Church of St Mary	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

337100

187900

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of the Lane leading from Llanwern village to Bishton at the junction of the driveway to Barn Farm. Immediately to the N of the Spencer steelworks

History

Exterior

Aisleless single-cell church with S porch and three-stage W tower. Probably C14 with re-fenestration and enlargement in the C15. Constructed of coursed liassic limestone rubble with pink sandstone dressings and random blocks within limestone walls; natural slate roof. The E window is three-light with cusped heads beneath debased, Decorated tracery and hollow-chamfered hoodmould over. Small, staged buttresses to either side. The N side is unlit. The tower is broad with an embattled parapet, plinth and three stringcourses. Five angle buttresses with diminishing sandstone quoins. Canted stair turret to NE corner allows staged buttress to rise from the wallplate level of the nave. Stair turret has a narrow lancet to ground floor level and square-headed slot lights to first and second floors. On the N side of the tower is a narrow, C14 style lancet to the second stage. Beneath the parapet to each face is a two-light louvred belfry window with a quatrefoil in plate tracery to the head, beneath a simple hoodmould. W and E faces of tower have a small oblong light beneath belfry window. The large W window is of three cusped lights with Perpendicular tracery to the head, beneath a simple hoodmould. The W doorway is C15, obtusely pointed and chamfered with complexly moulded jambs. The S side of the nave has a C15 (?) gabled porch at the W end. Outer doorway is obtusely pointed with chamfered jambs and diagonal stops. All the windows on the S side are partially restored C15 windows. To the W of the porch is a two-light, square-headed window with cusped head, glazed spandrels and sunk chamfer. To the E of the porch are two further, two-light windows with a blocked, obtusely pointed priests doorway with plain chamfered, dressed stone jambs. At the far E end is a single cusped window with square-head and glazed spandrels. In the churchyard to the SW of the church is part of a shaft of a medieval cross set within a chamfered base and to its left is a fragment of a wheelcross. To the N of the church is a large C20 memorial in Portland stone in the shape of a cross in memoriam to Lord Rhondda, his wife and daughter. To the SW of the church is a C20 memorial to Robert Pettigrew Finlay and wife Gertrude Enid Finlay with a crocketed finial shaft with modern mounted dish to form a bird-bath taken from the Houses of Parliament.

Interior

South porch has flagged floor with flanking benches, collared roof. Inner doorway has complexly moulded jambs with thistle stops, modern door. C19 roof with arched principals carried on plain stone corbels, simple boarded ceiling, embattled wallplate. Modern octagonal font. To the N side of the E window is a fine Baroque alabaster memorial in the form of an oval cartouche set within drapery, beneath a gadrooned funerary urn, with flanking cherubs. Set beneath, are two cherub heads above a winged skull with lozenge armorial panel set within scrolled strapwork above. The inscription on the cartouche is no longer legible. To the right hand side of the altar is a C14 piscina with cusped head and flamboyant crocketed top. Early C17 tomb stones to either side of altar. Three C19 funerary plaques to the Salusbury family of Llanwern on the N side of the nave. Tower arch is plain, chamfered and of two orders. C15 plain chamfered doorway to the base of the tower.

Reason

Listed grade II* for its medieval origins and surviving internal detail.

References

Bradney Sir J, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part 2, The Hundred of Caldicot (Part 2), pp254-6, Merton Priory Press;
 Salter M, 1991, The Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p34, Folly Publications;
 Rev Jones S, 1967, The History of the Parishes of Llanwern and Bishton, pp31-34, D Brown and Sons Ltd, Cowbridge.

Community	Graig	Record No.	2927
Name	Church of Saint Michael	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **32279** **18808**

Formerly Listed As

Location

In a prominent position in the centre of Lower Machen Conservation Area.

History

Anglican parish church, medieval, mostly C15 with W tower, nave, chancel and S porch. Works are recorded in 1829-30 (new reredos and S doors), there was a W gallery, the reason for the split window on the N side, removed when the church was restored in 1900-1 by C. B. Fowler of Cardiff. Notable for the early C18 burial chapel of the Morgan family said to have been built c. 1716, containing the fine monument to John Morgan of Ruperra (d 1715) by Edward Stanton, and the double monument to John Morgan (d 1719) and Sir William Morgan (d 1731). The chapel is shown in an engraving of 1800, after Sir R. Colt Hoare, in Archdeacon Coxe's Tour.

Exterior

Parish church, rubble stone with C19 ashlar dressings, imitation stone tile roofs, gables without copings. W tower, nave, S porch, chancel and NE memorial chapel. Tower is plain C15 with battered base, corbelled embattled parapet and pyramid roof with weathercock. Pointed chamfered late medieval possibly early C16 white stone broad W door with relieving arch and C19 board door. W side has small medieval loop at mid height, altered louvred bell-opening with cambered head and stone voussoirs. Similar bell-opening on S and 2 loops, one loop on N and bell-opening is rectangular chamfered with trace of lost centre mullion, possibly C16. E side shows line of a steeper nave roof.

Nave has straight walls without battered base. Windows are C19 cusped 2-light with trefoils in heads, set flush without hoodmoulds, 3 to nave S with brick voussoirs, one window left of porch 2 to right. Porch is large possibly C17 with chamfered segmental pointed doorway with pyramid stops, C20 sundial in gable. W side has plaque to Robert Lewis (d 1824), eroding. Low wrought-iron porch gates, benches and stone flagged floor within, C19 curved panelled roof and C19 inner door with cambered-headed ashlar surround and double doors. Chancel has C19 ashlar door in plain segmental pointed surround and 2-light window as on nave, but without the brick voussoirs. E end has C19 broad 4-light window with imitation Perpendicular tracery, and hoodmould.

NE chapel is plain, gable in line with chancel E, one E c1900 2-light with trefoil in head, and N side low door.

Nave N has single-light pulpit window to left, cusped with trefoil in head, one 3-light C19 pointed window with 3 trefoils in head and stone voussoirs, a lean-to outbuilding with square E chimney and board door on N, and finally, to right, a 2-light with trefoil in head and brick voussoirs set over a flat-headed 2-light with hoodmould.

Interior

Broad interior with plastered walls, plaster stripped on W and E nave walls. Tower has been added to an earlier nave. Nave W has medieval first floor pointed window with 2 relieving arches over and deep segmental-pointed arch over pointed W door. Nave has panelled boarded ceiling and 3 tie beams. Stone flagged aisles. S door has cambered head and double baize doors recorded as replaced in 1830. Rood loft entrance to winding stair in NE corner of nave, and opening in wall above. Recess with cusped head behind pulpit adjoining. Moulded oak lintel over pulpit window, possibly reused. Broad chancel arch with thin stone voussoirs, probably late medieval. Three high steps to chancel with broad 1900 2-bay roof. Chancel walls exposed rubble stone with segmental-pointed recess to left of E window and crude piscina on S wall.

Entrance to chapel on chancel N is earlier C18 classical arch with keystone, pilasters, panelled soffit and fine wrought iron gates.

Chapel has cornice, deep cove and reeded centre border. Stone flag floor with incised stones.

Fittings: unusual presumably early C18 whitewashed small bowl font on long stem. C19 pine pews, pine pulpit. Organ by CR Gill, Cardiff Organ Works. Eleven hatchments to Morgan family members from 1767 to 1867. Cast iron Hanoverian royal arms over chancel arch. Patterened glass in trefoil heads of windows. Pair of painted benefaction boards on nave N side late C18 or early C19.

Memorials: In the NE chapel :W wall very fine marble pedimented monument to Sir William Morgan (d 1731) and John Morgan (d 1719), two cambered-headed plaques with cherub head between in fine surround with carved festoons, panels below, Corinthian columns and carved arms with supporters above. To right an infilled fireplace with reeded surround and inscription Virtus Vincit under grey-painted Gothic memorial to Charles Morgan (d 1787) and John Morgan (d 1792), sarcophagus with mourning large cherub, draped urn and 2 shields below. N wall has early C19 marble plaque to Frances Morgan (d 1767) by Gaffin; marble plaque to Rev. C.A.S. Morgan of Machen House, (d 1875), and C19 marble scroll to Frances Morgan with poem by the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan, also by Gaffin. Blocked door to centre. E wall has C19 Gothic window, neo-Baroque cartouche to Hon. F.C. Morgan, (d 1909), and very fine oval plaque to

John Morgan (d 1715), with cornice semi-circular in centre, on fluted pilasters with palm fronds, three veiled cherub heads under cornice and carved arms. The monument is by Edward Stanton of London (1681-1734) who was paid for it in 1717. S wall has pointed oval plaque to Charlotte Morgan (d 1891) with carved lilies and cherubs.
In the body of the church: marble plaque to Rev. H. Williams (d 1866), and painted plaque in chancel arch to Mary Edmunds (d 1785) and Margaret Edmunds (d 1806) with raised oval.

Reason

Graded II* for the remarkable C18 family chapel and tombs.

References

John Newman, *The Buildings of Wales: Gwent*, 2000, p 370;
J. Bradney, *A History of Monmouthshire*, 1993 ed, 5, p 116.

Community	Marshfield	Record No.	2932
Name	Parish Church of St Mary	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	2/29/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

326200

182600

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set on the N side of Church Lane opposite Church Farm, leading off Marshfield Road. The church is surrounded by a low rubble wall with cock and hen coping; lych gate to W and remains of medieval cross base to S, now with modern timber cross.

History

Parish Church, Early English origins with various phases of C19 and C20 restoration. Said to have been built in 1135 by the Countess Mabel, in memory of her father, Robert Fitzhamon, Norman Lord of Glamorgan and Wentlooge. W tower and S porch added in C15 (restored in 1902). In 1867 the nave roof was replaced; in 1924 the chancel was re-roofed. In 1909 the church was re-fenestrated and refurbished in Jacobethan style. Modern vestry linked to N side in 1984.

Exterior

Church consists of chancel, nave, battlemented W tower, S porch and vestry to N of chancel with modern linked vestry to N of nave. Constructed of random red sandstone. Coped gables to nave, chancel, S porch and N vestry with cross finials. Slate clad roofs to chancel and vestry, red clay tiles to nave. All fenestration dates from the C19 restoration in Perpendicular style, with square heads and hoodmoulds to nave and chancel. E window is of three-lights with Perpendicular tracery to the head, under simple hoodmould. Small priests door to S side of chancel. S porch is C15, re-roofed in 1902; Round-headed doorway, complexly moulded with fleurons and flanking colonnettes, perhaps formerly continued into an ogee canopy; voussoired relieving arch. Small C19, cusped lancet above with niche over. The W tower is Perpendicular, with an embattled parapet rising from a corbel table, strong batter to base. W doorway is C15, complexly moulded under projecting hoodmould with label stops. The W window consists of three, cusped lights, with Decorated interlacing tracery above, hoodmould with human head stops. Pairs of cusped, louvered belfry lights to each face of tower. N side of the nave is lit by three sets of cusped two-light windows. To the E end is a stair outshut with slated roof to former rood loft. Vestry adjoining chancel is C19 with square-headed doorway to W side, two small lancets to N side with lancet in the gable and a large, capped chimney on the E elevation with small lancet to left hand side.

Interior

Early English, 2-order, chancel arch with paired shafts; capitals carved with still-leaf decoration and crockets. The tall tower arch is Perpendicular and continuously moulded. Chancel roof is arch-braced and dates from early part of C20. The similar, arch-braced, nave roof is C19 with gilded bosses; originally springing from stone corbels. The furnishings are in the Jacobethan style; including good oak pulpit with sounding board. The font is octagonal, of Portland stone, decorated with quatrefoils inset with black marble. The bowl is supported on four black marble shafts with stiff-leaf capitals and moulded bases, set on two octagonal steps. The reredos was erected in 1883 by Sir George Forestier Walker. It is ogee arched with three central crocketed and pinnacled niches, flanked by three lower, blind arches with quatrefoils above and cornice over. In the central aisle, at the W end of the nave is an immersion baptistery, concealed, white tiled with a red calvary cross on the floor, probably inserted during the restoration of 1909. Nave, S side, has fine marble monument to members of the Webb family with inscriptions flanking central bronze relief of life and death.

Reason

Graded II* for the special interest of its surviving medieval fabric.

References

Salter M, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, Folly Publications, p36;
 Revd Greedy T, 1992, St Mary The Virgin, Marshfield, Church Guide;
 The Royal Archaeological Institute, 1990, Immersion Baptisteries in Wales, 1990, Volume 147, p431.

Community	Marshfield	Record No.	2933
Name	The Coach and Horses PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	2/29/96

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	325300	183600
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the N side of the A48, aligned on an E/W axis.

History

Exterior

C18 coaching inn, remaining in use as a public house and with modern alterations. Two storey, rendered elevations, steeply pitched slated roof, gable end chimneys, rebuilt in brick. Front (S) elevation of main range is three windows wide, twelve-paned, horned sashes, with modern shutters, central doorway with semi-circular headed porch. Lower, two storey extension running to the E, probably C19, central doorway with matching porch, now blocked. Three, three-light, fixed windows to the first floor, with shutters. Large lean-to extension to the rear with gabled wing at E end.

Interior

Modernised interior, remaining historic features include large open fire places to each end of bar, exposed rubble walling. The timber lintel above the fireplace in the E cell bears the inscription " TAN DDA AELWYD LAN ALODES LAWEN".

Reason

Listed notwithstanding modern alterations as a prominently sited inn of C18 origin.

References

Community **Marshfield**

Record No. **2934**

Name **Gelli-ber Farmhouse**

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **3/1/63**

Last Amended **2/29/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

326000

183000

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the N side of the A48, aligned on an E/W axis.

History

Exterior

C17 farmhouse, with later extensions. Two storeys, rendered elevations, slate clad roof. Earliest, central range, has two gable-end chimneys, rebuilt in brick. Central, three-storey, gabled porch to S elevation. One window per floor to each side of porch, one window to each upper floor of porch, later wood casements with mullions, transoms and glazing bars. Porch outer opening has segmental-headed chamfered stone door frame, inner opening has plank door in square-headed, stop-moulded, oak frame. Later, (C19?) gabled range with gable end chimney to E end and modern two storey gabled range to W end.

Interior

Not available for inspection at time of re-survey (November 1995).

Reason

Listed grade II as a surviving example of a C17 Monmouthshire farmhouse.

References

Community	Michaelston y Fedw	Record No.	2935
Name	Parish Church of St Michael	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	9/23/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

324000

184600

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the W side of the village, within a C19 walled enclosure, set behind the public house.

History

Parish Church with C13 origins, comprising chancel, nave, West tower, South porch and C16 Kemeys Tynte chapel to S of chancel. Allegedly restored in 1887 following a fire.

Exterior

Constructed of random sandstone rubble with slated roofs. Fenestration dates mainly from the C19 restoration in Early English style single lancets, some of which incorporate fragments of the C13 window dressings. The E window consists of three C19 lancets, stepping up to the centre with roll moulded hoodmould. S side of chancel is lit by two C13 lancets (restored) with Bathstone dressings and earlier limestone fragments. Gabled, Kemeys Tynte chapel projects at the junction of chancel and nave on S side. The E window appears to be re-set, two-light, early C16 window with arched heads, hollow chamfered mullions, sunk spandrels and later hoodmould over. S elevation has a three-light, early C16 window with sunk spandrels and hollow chamfer with square hoodmould over, beneath a flat relieving arch. Contemporary, square sundial over. W elevation has round-headed doorway retaining chamfered jambs to base with replaced, early C19, round-head with dressed keystones. S elevation of Nave has central gabled S porch with C19, cusped bargeboard and obtusely pointed outer door with voussoired head. Small lights with restored cusped heads to E and W elevation. To E of porch is a single restored lancet and C19 three-light traceried window in Decorated style. To W of porch is matching C19 traceried window with plain buttress to left. W tower is C13/C14 with C15 embattled parapet rising from a corbel table with crocketed pinnacles to each corner. Pronounced batter to base of tower. Each face has restored two-light louvred, belfry windows with cusped heads beneath corbel table set beneath a relieving arch. W tower doorway is two-centred with complexly moulded C15 jambs and roll-moulded hoodmould over. Three-light C19 window in original opening to S/E corner with cusped head. N side of nave has a single, restored lancet to either end with single plain buttresses to either end. N side of chancel has evidence of C13 priest's doorway at W end (left), now blocked. single, shorter lancet, restored, offset to E end (left). Graveyard contains the memorial to Elizabeth Mackie, first wife of Rudolf Hess's father to SE of porch.

Interior

To the SE corner of the sanctuary is an Early English twin lancet aumbry with plain chamfered jambs. To N side of chancel is are three round-headed doorways, now blocked, with voussoired relieving arches over, of at least two and possibly three phases. Chancel and W tower arch are C15, of two orders with plain chamfered jambs. Chancel roof is C15 with collar, partially restored. Nave roof is C19 barrel vault with moulded ribs and gilded bosses. C15 tower stair doorway at SW corner of nave, with two-centred with plain chamfers and bullnose stops. Font said to be of Flemish origin, probably C17 with acanthus to base of bowl supported on pedestal representing the Tree of Life with entwined serpent of Wisdom. Kemeys Tynte chapel has a number of C18/C19 family memorials and an alabaster memorial in Jacobean style with tablet dated 1686, with flanking Ionic columns and central tablet surrounded by strapwork. Tower retains set of early C18 bells and frame. C13 altar slab with consecration crosses. Fragment of late-medieval plasterwork retaining early fresco to window reveal on N side of chancel. Remaining fittings date from late C19 restoration.

Reason

Listed grade II* for its surviving medieval and important historical links with the Kemeys family.

References

Community	Nash	Record No.	2936
Name	Church of St Mary	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	334300	183600
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Formerly Listed As

Location

In large churchyard in centre of Nash village.

History

Exterior

Nave, chancel, S porch, tower with spire at N corner of nave and chancel. Gabled S porch has doorway with classicising (early C18?) Doric pilasters; inner entrance door similar to porch but cusped arch. To R, porch has window with brick head, casement glazing. To R of porch, nave has 2 large Gothic windows with keystones and wooden diamond pane glazing. Chancel has door and window of two trefoil lights (C19 both). To L of porch, nave has similar window. West end has round-headed window with keystone and round-headed doorway below with keystone and imposts. Buttresses to NW corner. North wall of nave has 3 pointed windows with casement glazing, buttresses between. West face of tower has scar from former aisle. Tower has stone spire with pierced parapet with 3-foil arcades. West face has at bellstage 2-light trefoil window and next stage similar single light window. North face of tower has bell and upper windows as W, middle window as upper; ground floor 3-light square-headed window; diagonal buttresses; east face of tower has windows as N but square stair tower with slit windows, all windows except upper offset to R to allow for stair; door at ground floor level. East window of 3 cusped lights (C19 middle pointed style).

Interior

C19 boarded tunnel roof to nave. Late C18/early C19 gallery (panelled front) to W end. Box pews, C18 decked pulpit, early C20 choir stalls.

Reason

Graded I primarily for medieval tower with fine spire.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	2937
Name	Parish Church of St John the Baptist	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side **S** Grid Ref **342400** **190800**

Formerly Listed As **Penhow Church**

Location

Located immediately to the SE of Penhow Castle, reached via a long track leading S from the A48, enclosed by a low rubble wall.

History

C12 origins, mostly dating from the C13 when the S aisle was added. South porch probably C15. Nave and chancel re-roofed in the C18 with plastered barrel vaulting. Heavily restored in 1914 with donations from Lady Perry-Herrick, then owner of Penhow Castle. At this time, the tower was rebuilt, the vestry were added and the church was refenestrated and refitted internally, including the restoration and partial replacement of the rood screen.

Exterior

Distinctive plan consisting of: chancel, stepping up to the nave, small vestry to N of the chancel, S aisle with square, pyramidal roofed tower bisecting the aisle into two equal halves, the tower crossing leads into the S porch. Constructed of local rubblestone, with stone dressings and slate roofs. All windows date from the early C20 restoration unless otherwise stated. The E window of the chancel is a cusped, two-light window with quatrefoil to the head. The chancel is lit on the S side with a similar window with a simple hoodmould beneath a relieving arch. The E end of the S aisle has a small stained glass lancet, set at high level. The S aisle is lit by a pair of matching two-light windows with quatrefoil to the head which flank the porch. The porch has a simple roundheaded doorway with benches either side and a C13 stoup set to the right hand side of the inner door. The porch is set slightly off-centre to the S face of the tower. W window of S aisle is a small single window with cusped head set at high level. The W window of the nave is slightly larger with four-centred doorway beneath, with relieving arch over. Large, stepped buttress set at the junction of the nave and S aisle. The nave is lit on the N side by two, three-light windows with cusped heads, one at each end. Vestry is lit on the W and N sides. Tower has single louvered belfry windows to each elevation with redbrick dressings and stone cills with flanking pairs of slot windows set under the eaves of the hipped slate roof.

Stone steps of the churchyard cross survive to the S of the porch within the graveyard precincts.

Interior

South porch leads into the tower crossing. The S aisle has an arcade of five bays in exposed sandstone rubble with plain pointed arches, the central arch supports the tower above on massive piers. The E bay of the S aisle was allegedly the former Seymour chapel. The flanking arches have chamfered pointed arches with a variety of detail: to the far left at the chancel end is a round column with a diagonally undercut capital with roll moulding above, to the right of this is another round column with a decorative still leaf capital, to the right of the tower crossing at the W end is an octagonal engaged column with a diagonally undercut capital with broach stops beneath it. The chancel arch is wide, high and obtuse and probably rebuilt at the time of the new roof during the C18. Low plain stone carved screen divides the chancel and nave with a central doorway and horizontal members spring from the top of the jambs of the doorway to create square squints to either side. At the W end of the S aisle is circular font, set on a square base. On the N side of the chancel is the exposed top half of the Seymour tomb set into the wall, taking the form of an ogee niche with cusped interior and flamboyant crockets. The chancel retains a C13 double piscina to the right hand side of the altar.

Reason

Listed grade II for its early origins, surviving medieval fabric and group value with Penhow Castle.

References

Salter M, (1991), The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p 40, Folly Publications;
Guy J.R and Smith L.B, Ancient Churches of Gwent.

Community	Wentlooge	Record No.	2938
Name	Parish Church of St Peter	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	2/1/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **326700** **180100**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the centre of Peterstone village, set back from the road, opposite the Six Bells Public House.

History

Mid C15 church in Perpendicular style, restored in 1606 after The Great Flood, and again in 1887 by Sir George F.R. Walker Bart in memory of his wife, Fanny Henrietta, third daughter of the Baron Tredegar. The site is said to have monastic origins.

Exterior

Large, Perpendicular aisled church with three staged W tower, vestry and S porch. Constructed of coursed liassic limestone with random blocks of pink sandstone. Gabled slate roof to nave and chancel with decorative cross finials to gable ends. The nave steps up from the chancel with a steeply pitched roof. Flat roof with parapet to aisles and porch. Three-light, cusped windows with Perpendicular tracery above to aisles and tower. All C15, with some restoration. The chancel was rebuilt, and the vestry added in the late C19. The E window is three-light with debased Perpendicular tracery above. The S side of the chancel is lit by two C19 windows in Perpendicular style with a central narrow priests doorway. The N and S aisle are lit by five, three-light windows with hoodmoulds and square label stops; three to the S side and one to each end. The S aisle is supported by four equally spaced, staged buttresses, while the N aisle is supported by an angled buttress at each end. The S porch is C15, flat roofed, two storey, with crocketed finials and gargoyles beneath the parapet. The S doorway is pointed, complexly moulded with a deeply projecting hoodmould, and simple stops, beneath a relieving arch. Above is a C19 lancet with arched hoodmould over. The inner doorway is similar with large square label stops set beneath a pink and white limestone voussoired arch. Above is a simple niche set into the wall, now empty. The porch has a flat, C19 boarded roof, with embattled wallplate and transverse ribs, which spring from the wall, supported on five carved, corbel heads to each side, depicting angels, a king, grotesques and a bishop (one has been replaced). The W tower is three staged, with five staged, diagonal buttresses with crocketed pinnacles to each corner. Highly decorative West country style, crenellated parapet of blind tracery with crocketed corner finials. A carved figure of a saint (possibly one of the Apostles) is set within the central crenellation of each face of the tower. To the NE corner is an polygonal stair turret which rises above the parapet and is crenellated and decorated with matching blind tracery. The stringcourse beneath the parapet has two gargoyles set within it to each face. The stair tower has five stairlights. Louvred C15 belfry windows to each face. The S face has two C19 lancets and a single matching one to the N side. The W window is C15 with deeply projecting hoodmould and square label stops. The W doorway and window have naturalistically carved leaves to the outer reveal. Small C19 vestry on the N side of the chancel, lit on the E side.

Interior

Fine, lofty interior in High Perpendicular style. Unusually fine four bay arcades of compound piers with complexly moulded arches and capitals decorated with a variety of naturalistic foliage including: vines, roses, foliate patterns and a green man on the central pier on the S side. The chancel arch is wide and pointed, complexly moulded, crudely hacked off on the W side to accommodate the former rood screen. Rood stair survives to the N of the pulpit with pointed, chamfered door surround and cusped piscina to right hand side. The chancel roof is a C19 pseudo hammerbeam. The flat boarded roof of the aisles also dates from this time. The nave roof is restored and of hammerbeam type, possibly C15, supported on a series of twelve timber brackets springing from the wall resting upon stone corbels in the form of carved heads, some restored (possibly depicting the twelve disciples). The tower arch is tall, narrow and complexly moulded. The pulpit is modern, the furnishings are C19 as is the three-bay pink alabaster reredos with pinnacles and crocketed finials. C15 polygonal font to W of S door, set on base decorated with blind tracery, complete with lead lining.

Reason

Listed grade I as a rare, surviving example of a large Gwent Perpendicular church with a fine interior.

References

Salter M, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, Folly Publications, p41.

Community	Redwick	Record No.	2940
Name	Church of St Thomas	Grade	I
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	341200	184100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At village centre, opposite village hall and Rose Inn.

History

Medieval church with work of C14, and C15, but possibly C12 origins. Restored 1875.

Exterior

Brown-yellow, grey and buff stone, slate roofs. Nave, N and S aisles, central tower, chancel, S porch. Tower of 3 stages has crenellated parapet (interior stair at SW corner), 2-light Decorated windows to bell stage, similar windows to middle stage (but W window single-light). Clerestorey has two 2-light windows to N and S. South porch rises above eaves of aisle, castellated and arcaded parapet; ashlar front, soffit of door arch retains some trefoil panelled decoration, to R of doorway, mark recording height of great flood of 1606/7; inside late C15 porch defaced head corbels, benches, simple arched entrance doorway with trefoil niche above.

To L and R of porch single 2-light square-headed window. West end has 4-light C19 Perpendicular window below which is doorway with enriched jambs with (worn) alternating flowers and lions' heads. N side of Aisle has doorway with 3-light Perp window to L, and 2-light square-headed window to R. N side of chancel has 2-light

Decorated window. S side of chancel has 3-light square-headed window, and, at lower level, 2-light square-headed window.

Unusual Decorated 3-light E window has undulating head, reticulated tracery, hoodmould with tiny head stops.

There is the socket and part of the shaft of a medieval cross near the churchyard gates. [A much restored cross on the green outside].

Interior

Three bay aisle with hexagonal shafts. Arch-braced roof. Low chancel/tower arch with largely C19 roodloft. Simple boarded roof to chancel. Early English(?) font has square bowl with scallops supported on central pillar with water-holding base, and 4 corner shafts.

Reason

Graded I as fine example of medieval church.

References

Community	Wentlooge	Record No.	2941
Name	Parish Church of St Bridget	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	2/1/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329200

182300

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Church Road, opposite Church Farm, set down a small track.

History

Small two cell church mainly rebuilt in the C15 in Perpendicular style, when the three staged W tower, two bay N chapel and S porch were added.

Exterior

Parish church consisting of chancel, nave, N chapel, S porch and W tower. Constructed of various materials including random pink and white sandstone to the chancel and nave, coursed limestone to the tower with areas of pebble walling, particularly to the S side of the chancel. Chancel, nave, porch and chapel have gabled, slated roofs. Much of the C15 fenestration survives, with some C19 restoration. The E window is a cusped, three-light window with Perpendicular tracery to the head. Projecting hoodmould with simple stops. The S side of the chancel is lit by a C15 two-light window with hoodmould. To the left hand side is a small, four-centred, stone priests doorway with complexly moulded surround and vousoired arch over. The nave is lit on the S side by three, three-light windows with Perpendicular tracery and hoodmould, beneath a pink and white striped vousoired arch. The windows at the E and W end are C15, while the central window appears to have been substantially replaced. The S porch is C15, gabled, two storey, with a low, wide four centred doorway, with vousoired arch over. Above is a C14 cusped lancet (probably reset). Remains of a stone sundial to the ridge. The inner doorway is four-centred, the surround of which has a concave moulding enriched with carved stylised flowers. Deeply projecting hoodmould with head stops. Above the doorway is a pinnacled and crocketed canopied niche, now empty. To the right hand side of the doorway is an inscribed stone plaque commemorating 'The Great Flood of 1606' reading 'the Great Flood of 20 Januarie 10 in the morning 1606'. The W tower is tall, three staged, with diagonal buttresses. West country inspired Crenellated parapet in bathstone decorated with blind tracery with a figure of a saint (possibly one of the Apostles) set within the central crenellation on each face. To the S side of the tower is a niche, with a pinnacled and crocketed canopy with a carved figure. The lower opening is a cusped window, now missing its louvre. To each face is a two-light louvred, belfry window with blind tracery. To the NE corner is an octagonal stair turret which rises above the parapet with blind tracery and a moulded capping. Six stairlights to the N face. The N side of the nave is lit by a single, C15 three-light window to E end. W end has scarring to the masonry and evidence of a former blocked, square-headed opening with timber lintol. The N chapel is lit on the N and E faces with matching C19 windows in Perpendicular style. Small, square-headed doorway to the W elevation with evidence of a larger opening above, now blocked.

To the S of the church are the remains of the base of a medieval cross, set upon a large square rubble plinth.

Interior

The tall, two order Perpendicular chancel arch, has narrow shafts with capitals, bell-bases and concave inner moulding. The chancel, nave and N chapel wagon roof is C15 with moulded principals and purlins and evidence of bosses now lost. The chancel roof is supported on a series of five, carved stone corbel heads, to each side (two have been replaced with simple blocks). The N arcade is made up of two bays, now blocked. The quatrefoil piers are composed of alternating shafts and concave sections decorated with a foliate crockett to the jamb. The central and E pier have this detail repeated immediately above the impost. The capitals are decorated with repeating stylised flowers with a variety of zig-zag decoration. The flowers on the W pier are stood on end, while the flowers to the central and E pier are set square. The wagon roof to the N chapel is largely plastered over. On the N side of the arcade there are traces of surviving medieval red ochre paint. Small, C15, polygonal font on Gothic traceried pedestal to the NW corner of the nave. Unfurnished and undergoing restoration at the time of resurvey (November 1995).

Reason

Listed grade II* as a very good regional example of a medieval parish church with much surviving original fabric and particularly noteworthy for the rare surviving Pre-Reformation statuary upon the W tower.

References

Salter M, 1991, The Old Parish Churches of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, Folly Publications, p43.

Community **Goldcliff**

Record No. **2943**

Name **Whitson Church**

Grade **II***

Date Listed **3/1/63**

Post Code

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **338100** **183400**

Formerly Listed As

Location

In churchyard reached by drive approximately 300m E of junction with Whitson Common Road.

History

Medieval church with C12 origins, later medieval tower, C19 porch, and restoration. Nave, chancel, S porch, W tower.

Exterior

Yellow-brown stone (but some red stone dressings and quoins to tower), stone tile and slate roofs. Nave and porch have stone tiled roofs laid in diminishing courses; C19 porch doorway, nave doorway Norman with flanking shafts with foliage capitals. To L of porch, C19 window of 2 cusped lights, similar 3-light window to R. Buttress and chimney between nave and chancel which has small and larger C19 windows. East window is 3-light C19 Decorated/Perpendicular. N side of nave has 2- and 3-light windows as S. Tower has NE polygonal stair turret with conical stone roof; top stage has windows of 2 cusped lights under hoodmoulds; W face of tower has 2-light Perpendicular style window, and arched doorway.

Interior

Reason

Graded II* as church with much surviving medieval fabric.

References

Community	Goldcliff	Record No.	2944
Name	Whitson Court including attached pavilions and garden walls	Grade	II*
Post Code	NP6 2AY	Date Listed	3/1/63
		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

337120

184710

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set back on E side of road 800m S of electricity substation.

History

Country house built for William Phillips (1752-1836). The house has traditionally been ascribed to John Nash, architect, who is known to have been in Newport in 1791 to design a bridge over the Usk. Whitson is recorded in 1791, by James Baker as "completing by Nash". Richard Suggett has drawn attention to similarities between Whitson and other known works by Nash. Against this, Thomas Lloyd has drawn attention to the similarity of Whitson Court with Coytrahen, Bettws, and Iscoed, St Ishmael's, both attributed to Keck; it remains possible that Whitson was begun by Keck, but completed by Nash. The house had a porch added, circa 1860's, and the front windows were reglazed shortly afterwards. Early in the C20, the house became a convent and Christian college, before reverting to private ownership.

Exterior

Three storeys, over vaulted basement. Brick with bathstone dressings, dentil cornice and parapet; slate roofs, brick chimneys. Five window W front, horned sash windows with marginal glazing bars; square windows to second floor, stone band course between first and ground floors; ground floor windows set in shallow arched recesses with bandcourse at springing of arches. Central Italianate porch in matching materials; paired Doric pilasters to ends, entablature with enriched decoration to parapet; round arched doorway with keystone. South (R) elevation of 3 windows, outer windows blind, to centre, 9-pane sash to second floor, 12-pane sash to first floor, steps up to doorway (modern door). Rear has 4 (asymmetrical) windows to second floor; 5 (asymmetrical) windows to first floor. On ground floor, steps up to central doorway with wrought-iron porch, to L, square bay window (early C20?), to R, tripartite sash window.

Main block of house links via brick court walls to N and S service pavilions, aligned E-W. South pavilion (Stables), brick on grey stone foundations, hipped slate roof, brick chimneys, each end has shallow arched recess with blind window, long sides have central archway through to courtyard, round window above; S side has blind arcade to ground floor (later glazing). North pavilion similar to S but partially ruinous to rear. Low rear walls to E of house in brick with stone gatepiers, and iron railings.

Interior

The house is built on vaulted basement (flooded at time of inspection). Interior retains much historic character including virtually all its plaster cornices and friezes, and contemporary classicising fireplaces to most of principal rooms and some bedrooms, as well as most of original doors. Hall with archway to apsidal stair-hall with top-lit Geometrical Stair with stick banisters, camber-headed doorway beneath stairs. Arches to lobbies off which are corridor rooms (currently small kitchen and store-room), and principal rooms. In SW corner is Drawing room (wall between room and hall removed). In NW corner is Dining room. In SE corner Morning room, fireplace made up from copies of bas-reliefs of classical scenes. In NE corner is former Kitchen. Rear stair C19 Jacobethan. Landing has stick balusters to stairs, cornice and fluted frieze to light above stairs which has modern glazing.

Reason

Graded II* as fine example of smaller country house.

References

R Suggett, John Nash Architect, Aberystwyth, 1995;
T Lloyd, Lost Houses of Wales, p94.

Community	Goldcliff	Record No.	2946
Name	Whitson Lodge	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/19/70
Post Code	NP6 2AY	Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

337100

184400

Formerly Listed As The Lodge

Location

Approximately 300m S of Whitson Court

History

Exterior

Early-to-mid C19 lodge. Two-storey, 3 window front, rendered with band course below first floor windows, slate roof, paired end brick chimneys set diagonally. Central advanced bay has deep eaves, narrow first floor window, and ground floor doorway with Tudor arch. On first floor, splayed bay windows, on ground floor, small mullioned windows under verandah on wooden posts. Outshut rear with further diagonal chimney to N.

Interior

Reason

Listed as picturesque lodge.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2947
Name	Garden Wall of The Mynde	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334230	190470
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Formerly Listed As **Wall at Castle Street & Mill Street**

Location

On the north east side of Castle Street at the southern end.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble battlemented wall rising from 4 to 5m in height. It is about 80m long and includes in the centre a rock faced white limestone postern gate projecting slightly forward from the main line of the wall and also rising above it. This incorporates a plank door in a 4-centred archway. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2948
Name	Church of St. Cadoc	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	7/11/51
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 333940 190640

Formerly Listed As

Location

In the centre of Caerleon village immediately north of The Roman Legionary Museum.

History

The church appears to have been a Norman foundation and two arches of a C12 arcade survive in the south aisle of the nave although these were evidently very largely reconstructed in the C19. The first church was rebuilt in the C15 with a west tower, a broad nave with north and south aisles and a chancel, of this work the tower, the west wall of the nave, and the west wall and the lower parts of the north wall of the north aisle survive. Otherwise the church was restored and rebuilt in 1867 by J P Seddon except for the chancel which had already been rebuilt in 1857 by J Prichard and J P Seddon, contractor Jenkins of Caerleon, sculptor H C Frith. The stained glass windows were provided by the Charles Williams Memorial Fund at that time. The church has been little changed since except for the enlarging of the chancel and the addition of chapel and vestries in 1932-5 by W.D Caroe; the Lady Chapel also had some work done to it in 1953.

Exterior

The church is constructed of local red sandstone rubble and conglomerate with the Victorian and C20 work being much more carefully squared and in wider courses than the medieval work seen, for instance on the tower. There are freestone dressings, quoins and other patchings and the Victorian windows are all in Bath stone; Welsh slate roofs. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, shorter south aisle with the tower at its west end, chapel to the south of the chancel, south porch and an organ chamber and vestry to the north of the chancel.

Beginning at the south west corner, the south aisle has the tower at its west end. Three bay aisle with the south porch as the first bay. This is gabled and has a pointed arch with colonettes with a drip mould over, wrought iron gates. Two large 4-light Perpendicular style windows to the right. The gables are coped with an east gable cross. The Lady Chapel abuts the east gable but is slightly smaller and has a lower roof. Two 2-light windows in the south wall, another 4-light one in the east gable, all Perpendicular style, gable cross. The chancel projects further east and has corner buttresses. This is 1935 work as is the more elaborate 5-light window with the mullions of the central light going up right through to the arch. The nave behind has only its west gable visible. The north wall of the chancel is entirely covered by the vestry which has a gabled west end with a 3-light window, a corner buttress and two small windows and a door on the north wall, coped gable with cross. The north aisle has four 4-light windows as on the south aisle and another on the west gable. Coped gables with cross to east gable end. The west gables of the north aisle and nave have a battered plinth as does the tower. The nave gable is the same size as the aisle one but its 4-light window is not as tall as it has a pointed arch doorway below. Coped gable with cross. Finally comes the square tower which has its west wall in line with the nave and stands in the angle between the nave and the south aisle. The tower is in two stages, with the lower one rising to the ridge height of the nave. The west face has a small pointed arch door and two lancet lights above, the south face has three lancets, the lowest window on this side has the remains of cusping suggesting a possible date of c1300. A band separates the stages and above this is the 1887 Jubilee clock with three faces and above that the bell openings, 2-lights with trefoil heads to each face. Machicolated and castellated parapet; the whole of the top stage is probably late medieval.

Interior

The interior is plastered and painted throughout. The nave has a three bay arcade to the south aisle and a four bay one to the north aisle. They are of C15 Perpendicular type but it is uncertain how much they have been replaced in the 1867 restoration. There is a two bay arcade between the chancel and the Lady Chapel. 1867 waggon roof of early C16 type. The only other pre-Victorian features are the two arches and two framed openings of the Norman arcade but it seems highly likely that these were wholly reconstructed from parts in 1867. The furnishings are all 1867 and later. The organ and the furnishings of the chancel and Lady Chapel date from 1935. The fine stained glass in the large Perpendicular windows were fixed in 1867 by the Charles Williams Memorial Fund (qv The Endowed School). The east window of the chancel dates from 1953. There are six bells which date from 1881 and two from 1886; the bell frame paid for by the Charles Williams Memorial Fund. The organ dates from the 1880s but was reconstructed in 1952 and given a case designed by A E Caroe.

Reason

Included as a mostly Victorian church designed by J P Seddon but still with a fine medieval tower. It is the centrepiece of Caerleon.

References

Glamorgan/Gwent Archaeological Trust : Monmouthshire Churches Project.
Church Guide Book.

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 141.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2949
Name	Lamppost in Churchyard of the Church of St Cadoc	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	333930	190610
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Formerly Listed As Remains of Preaching Cross SW of St Cadoc's Church

Location

Outside the south door of the Church of St Cadoc.

History

The relic of a probably C15 preaching cross which was converted into a lamppost in the late C19. The cross is not in situ but was presumably originally placed nearby.

Exterior

The structure is built of limestone and cast iron. Base of shaft of medieval preaching cross. Limestone socket block with chamfered angles and broach stops and the remains of a chamfered shaft, square going to octagonal with pyramid stops. This is surmounted by a cast iron originally gas lamp. Twisted shaft, octagonal glass lantern with filigree top and spike finial.

Interior

Reason

Included as a decorative Victorian lamp-post which incorporates the base of the medieval cross and has strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in Caerleon centre.

References

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **2950**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **8/1/74**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **5, Backhall Street**

Street Side **NW**

Grid Ref **334060 190750**

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 150m north east of the Church of St Cadoc.

History

An early/mid C19 house which externally has been little altered since building.

Exterior

The building is roughcast rendered throughout, presumably over local rubble stone, with Welsh slate roofs, pantiles to the kitchen wing, red ridge tiles and red brick stack. Two storey central entrance plan with rear wing projecting to form an L-shape. The street elevation has a central panelled door with pilastered surround and blocked semi-circular fanlight. Three plain sash windows with 6 over 6 pane sashes. Plain roof with gable ends and ridge stack on left hand gable. The right hand return gable has a modern window with top light on the ground floor. The rear wing has another modern window on the ground floor but is otherwise blind. The single storey kitchen wing projecting beyond that is also blind and has a stack on the end gable.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as an early/mid C19 house which forms a group with Nos 6 and 7.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2951
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	6&7, Backhall Street		
Street Side	NW	Grid Ref	334060 190740

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 150m north east of the Church of St Cadoc.

History

The design of this building suggests that it may be an early, even C17, house, which was heightened and divided in two in the early/mid C19. Its external character is now very largely C19, but the clues to an earlier origin are the unevenly spaced windows, the steeply pitched roof and the added stack to the right suggesting that what is now No 6 was unheated until division in the mid C19.

Exterior

The front of this building is wholly rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, and it has a Welsh slate roof with red brick stacks. Double depth plan. Two storeys. The ground floor has two doors and two windows, D : W : D : W, with No 7 to the left. The doors are panelled with rectangular overlights, strip pilasters and hoods on brackets. The windows are plain 6 over 6 pane sashes. The upper floor has one window placed centrally to No 7 and two placed above the lower features to No 6, 6 over 6 sashes as before. Steeply pitched roof with a large multi-flue stack to the left gable and a small, clearly added, stack to the right gable. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a building of largely C19 character which forms a group with No 5.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2955
Name	The Hall	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334060	190620
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 110m east of the Church of St Cadoc.

History

A probably late C18 house which was greatly extended at the rear in the 'Lakeland' manner of C A Voysey in c1910. The extension was built by the Morgan family who ran a Boarding School for Young Ladies in the house. This closed in 1925, with the last of the Morgans dying in 1945.

Exterior

The whole of the main front block is smooth rendered, but the rear wing is roughcast, Welsh slate roofs. L-shaped plan with the original block fronting the street and the later wing at the rear. Both are two storeys and attic. The main front to the street has a central entrance double depth plan; with three sash windows with 6 over 6 panes, except for the centre and right hand ones on the ground floor which are 6 over 9 and go to the ground. The central one was presumably the original front door, but the house is now entered from the rear. Three later flat-headed dormers with 4 + 4 pane casements. Plain roof with gable ends and multi-flue stack to right.

The rear elevation of the original block is almost wholly covered by the later wing, only one tripartite sash window remains visible. The rear wing is a large early C20 extension in the Voysey 'Lakeland' manner but very plain. Glazed door. Stone framed leaded lattice windows. The attic windows are plastic replacements.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a late C18 house extended in the early C20 and with some historic interest as a sometime school.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2956
Name	Garden Railings and Gate to The Hall	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334060	190620
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the street frontage of The Hall.

History

Early C19 plain iron railings and gate reset in the late C20 (post listing in 1974).

Exterior

Wrought iron spike railings on a dwarf wall of blue engineering brick with concrete coping.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with The Hall.

References

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **2957**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **8/1/74**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **27, Backhall Street**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **334030 190640**

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 100m east of the Church of St Cadoc at the junction of Backhall Street and Museum Street.

History

A building of early C19 character but very probably C18 in origin. It was clearly built before the other houses in the row.

Exterior

The building is entirely pebble-dashed presumably over local rubble stone, Welsh slate roof. It is a two storey, single depth building in a range running parallel with the street. It originally had a small rear wing but this is now separated off from it. The ground floor has three windows, two doors and a small shopfront arranged thus W : D : W : W : SF : D. The left hand window is a 6 over 6 pane sash and the other two are 4 over 4 with exposed cases and elliptical heads. The left hand door is 4-panel; the right hand one is a modern part glazed one. The shopfront is a mid C19 small paned one with 8 x 3 panes in a moulded frame which includes the modern door. Six windows above with 4 over 4 sashes and exposed cases; the left hand window is not spaced evenly with the rest. Gable end roof with ridge stack on the left gable.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably C18 house which still retains historic character despite some changes.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2958
Name	The Red Lion PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334060	190720
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 125m north east of the Church of St Cadoc at the junction of Backhall Street and Church Street.

History

A probably late C17 house, altered in c1800 and remodelled internally in the late C20. It may originally have had a 3-unit cross-passage plan, but the evidence for this is now gone.

Exterior

The building is rendered, probably over local rubble stone and has mock timber framing to the upper floor, Welsh slate roof. Single depth range to street, possibly originally with a cross-passage entry to three rooms, rear wing to left of unknown date. The street elevation has the features, all of which are c1800 type, arranged fairly randomly, suggesting an early origin for the house. Two storeys with a central door, early C19 porch with slender cast iron columns. This has two 6 over 6 pane sash windows with flush frames on either side. There are five more windows with 6 over 6 sashes on the upper floor, 2 + 1 + 2, only the right hand pair are arranged above the features below. Steeply pitched roof with end stacks and one in the cross-passage position to the right of the doorway. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Only the ground floor was seen at resurvey. This has been opened out into a modern bars and the planning and any historic features have been destroyed. The only remaining evidence for the possible original cross-passage is the position of the central chimney.

Reason

Included as a probably late C17 house which despite later changes and alteration to a public house retains much of its historic character.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2960
Name	King's House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	334180	190400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At the southern entrance to Caerleon immediately to the north of The Hanbury Arms.

History

An early C18 house, altered in c1800 and converted into flats in the mid C20. It was the King's House public house for an unknown period of its history.

Exterior

The building is wholly stucco rendered, probably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof. L-shaped plan with the rear wing fronting Hanbury Close and the main elevation to Castle Street. Two storeys, with cellars to Hanbury Close on the falling ground.

The Castle Street elevation has a central door in a moulded case, a rectangular fanlight and a hipped roof porch on slender columns. This is flanked by sash windows with 6 over 6 panes, with three more above. All these features are c1800, except for the porch which is probably C20. Steep hipped roof.

The Hanbury Close elevation also has a central door in a recessed porch under an elliptical head with a 2-pane fanlight. This is flanked by a 6 over 6 sash on the right and a blind recessed panel on the left. Three windows above, a 2 over 2 pane sash to the left and two modern casements with higher cills to the right. The roof is also hipped on this elevation and there is a large multi-flue stack visible behind. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey, but the house has been divided into flats.

Reason

Included as an C18 house having group value with The Hanbury Arms and other nearby historic buildings.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2961
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	1, Cross Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	334050 190530

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

From external evidence the building dates from about 1800, but the interior of the C16 Olde Bull Inn next door (qv) shows that it once extended into No 1 and there may be some residual fabric. The shopfront is a C19 one but it has had some late C20 repairs.

Exterior

The front of the building is rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, Welsh slate roof. Two storey double depth house with shopfront introduced into the ground floor. Early C19 slightly bowed shop windows with central door and cornice, the stall-risers have been reconstructed as have the windows themselves with the original small panes replaced by 2 x 2 panes on either side of the door. Pilastered door case to left hand side with rectangular fanlight. Two windows to the first floor with 6 over 6 pane sashes. Timber eaves, low pitch roof with end stacks, but the left hand one is probably a part of The Olde Bull (qv). The rear elevation has been altered and has late C20 features.

Interior

The ground floor is a shop without historic features. The interior was otherwise not seen at resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably early C19 house and shop having strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2962
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	2, Cross Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	334050 190530

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

An early C19 house, converted for commercial use on the ground floor probably first in the C19, but this is now wholly C20.

Exterior

The street elevation is rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, and has a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storey double depth building with a shopfront inserted into the ground floor. This shopfront has two large plate glass windows with cills under the same fascia but with a rendered panel between, doorway abuts on the left, also under the same fascia, all this is late C20. The first floor has three windows, 8 over 8 pane sashes with projecting cills. Timber eaves, low pitch roof with redbrick ridge stack to the right. The rear elevation has been altered and has late C20 features, including plastic 8 over 8 sashes.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. It is now a restaurant.

Reason

Included as a probably early C19 house having strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2963
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	3, Cross Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	334060 190540

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

This house must date from close to 1600, but only the basic structure survives and all features are late C20.

Exterior

The building is cement rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, concrete tile roof. It has a two storey, single depth cross-passage plan. The street elevation has three windows, 3-light timber mullion windows with ovolo mouldings and leaded lattice casements, except for the left hand ground floor one which is 4-light. Central C17 type panelled door with vertical strips planted over the joints. All these features are post listing in 1974, but the first floor windows reproduce what was there before. Steeply pitched roof with stone stack to right hand ridge end. The rear elevation is also rendered and has two C17 type 2-light casements on the upper floor, these are also late C20 reproductions.

Interior

The interior was not seen at resurvey, except for the cross-passage which has oak framed partitions to either side which have square panels with plaster infill, the base plates have been replaced. The rest of the house is said to have been completely modernized post listing.

Reason

Included as a probably late C16 house having strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2965
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number	20&21, Cross Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334070 190530
Formerly Listed As	Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Cross Street		

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

No 20 and part of No 21 are early C19 while the rest of No 21 is probably C18 in origin, remodelled in the C19 and with an inserted mid C19 shopfront. There has externally been little change to either building since the mid C19.

Exterior

The buildings are wholly rendered to the main front, presumably over local rubble stone, with red ridge tiles and a red brick chimney. Two storeys to both, with a continuous eaves line, although the roof pitches are quite different. The early C19 part is to the left with No 20 first. This has a 4 over 4 pane sash with exposed case to the left and a 4-panel door to the right. Above is a plain 4 over 4 pane sash. To the right and of the same build is a larger door (to No 21) with panelled doorcase and hood, above this is a plain 4 over 4 sash. The roofs of No 20 and No 21 are covered in different slates. To the right again is the older section which is wholly No 21. This has a 4 over 4 pane flush framed sash on the left and a small shopfront with five vertical lights in a pilastered frame with cornice to the right. Above are two more 4 over 4 sashes as before. Much more steeply pitched roof with stack to the left gable. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as an C18 and C19 house with shop having strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2966
Name	The Firs with attached railings	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334070	190510
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Formerly Listed As **The Firs, including cast iron forecourt railings, Cross Street**

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

A probably C16 house extensively refurbished in the mid to late C18 and with some C19 alteration. The most significant C20 change is the punching through of the carriageway to the back yard. This was done post 1950 but before listing in 1974.

Exterior

The building is completely rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, with a machine tile roof. The street elevation is in two sections. The left hand section is a formal C18 facade which has been fitted to the existing building, this may be of brick. Two storeys, two windows, 6 over 6 pane sashes with exposed moulded cases. The windows are set very wide apart, which is an indication that the building is certainly older than the C18, and the ground floor windows are considerably wider than the upstairs ones. The original windows could have been something like the ones in The Olde Bull Inn (qv) opposite. To the right of this is the entrance which has a panelled door and a flat hood on brackets. Above this is a 6 over 6 pane sash. To the right again the ground floor has had a carriageway punched through and above this is a 3 + 3 pane C19 casement. The eaves line is lower to this section and the roof more steeply pitched and is probably the C16 original structure. There are no chimneys visible from the front. Low C19 wrought iron railings attached to the front. Spear railings with cast iron heads with alternate railings hooped over the spear heads. The rear elevation has been very changed and added to and nearly all visible features are C19 and C20 with mostly C19 sashes. The carriageway section has a reconstructed mansard to the rear.

Interior

Only a part of the ground floor was inspected at resurvey. The doorway enters the cross-passage. There is a plain doorway on the left into the front room which has no visible features. The doorway to the rear room is a C16 moulded stone one. Between these the staircase is an altered C18/C19 one. The room to the right of the passage has been destroyed by the carriageway.

Reason

Included as a C16 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2967
Name	The Olde Bull Inn PH	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/11/51
Street Number		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334050 190520

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the west side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

The Olde Bull is an old coaching inn which is reported to have medieval origins and the evidence of the Upper Hall roof does suggest the late medieval period ie. the earlier C16 and the Perpendicular windows also agree with this. The inn was given a considerable refurbishment in 1925 when the mock timber framing was applied and the windows and ceilings changed but photographs from earlier in the C20 show that the front door into the cross-passage had already gone before then.

Exterior

The building has a wholly rendered exterior, probably over local rubble stone, with mock timber framing on the upper floor, Welsh slate roofs. It has an L-shaped plan, with the main range facing the Market Place and the wing facing the High Street, but the angle between the two has also been infilled by a later wing. The main elevation is to the Market Place, but it no longer has an entrance. The ground floor has three altered openings containing C20 cross-framed casements, the right hand one was the original entrance to the cross-passage. The upper floor has mock timber framing in square panels with a 2-light and two 3-light C16 windows with hollow chamfers, 4-centred heads and label moulds, plain glazing. Between the first and second windows is a wall stack which is entirely C20 brick above the eaves. The left hand return has a C20 cross-framed window on the ground floor and a corbelled stack above this, but the chimney above the roof is C20 brick. The rear wing has a 3-light C20 window below and a 3-light C16 one above. The wing has been extended by a lower two storey gabled wing in the C20. This hides the large external stack against the C16 gable end. This has two flues, but is truncated at eaves level and only one continues in C20 brick. Additional single storey gabled wing in the angle between the two wings.

Interior

The ground floor has been opened out into one interconnecting bar, but the different spaces can still be recognised. The main range has evidence of a cross-passage at the north end where it abuts No 1 Cross Street (qv). The street door has been converted to a window, but the rear door leading to the toilets is stone framed with a 4-centred head. This could well be the original front door moved to the back, or it could be in situ. Mortices in the beam to the north of the rear door show where a post-and-panel screen once was and this suggests that the Bull originally extended north by another room and that the dividing wall between it and No 1 Cross Street is a later insertion. Some of the beams and floor joists in the main range are stopped and chamfered but there has been much more alteration than in the rear wing where the ceiling is all original with stopped and chamfered beams and joists. There is a corbelled stack visible outside the rear door of the cross-passage and this would have heated the room which extended into No 1. The staircase is a rather damaged early C18 dog-leg. The upper floor has no features visible other than the inside faces of the C16 windows, one beam with a run-out stop and one roll moulded principal rafter and its purlin. This is only partly visible, but strongly suggests a Great Room with a high ceiling intended to be seen, or, in the context of a late medieval house, an Upper Hall. According to the evidence of the corbelled stack this room would have stretched further north and could thus have been lit by three of the 3-light windows. There are now only two, and these each light a bedroom with a partition between. It was not possible to see any other part of the roof structure.

Reason

Included as a C16 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 145.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2968
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	9, High Street		
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334080 190500

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

A probably early C18 house rewindowed in c1800 and given a double shopfront and other alterations in the late C20.

Exterior

The main elevation is wholly rendered, presumably over local rubble stone, machine tile roof with gable ends. Two storey front parallel to the street. The ground floor has been wholly remodelled in the C20 with on the left a modern plate glass shop window with an integral door to right under a large fascia. To the right is a small paned shopfront which is a replacement since listing in 1974. This has an integral double glazed door to the left and a large fascia. There is a small panel of render between the two shopfronts and a wider one to the left. Three windows above, these are 6 over 6 sashes in flush frames also replacements since listing in 1974. Timber eaves, plain roof of moderate pitch with plain bargeboard to the gable end. Rear elevation altered and extended in the late C20.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey, but the whole of the ground floor has been opened out into one restaurant space in the late C20.

Reason

Included as a probably early C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2969
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	10, High Street		
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334080 190490
Formerly Listed As	No 10 High Street (National Westminster Bank)		

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

This house is probably C17 in origin, the clue being the very low ratio of window to wall. It was remodelled in the early C19 and later given a small shopfront but externally it has been little altered since then.

Exterior

The front elevation is pebble-dashed, presumably over local rubble stone. Machine tile roof with red ridge tiles and red brick stacks. Double depth central entrance plan. Two storey front with a painted plinth, a mid C19 shop window with plate glass window with moulded cornice and a door adjoining on the left which is flanked by pilasters, and the shop window has another to the right, pebble-dash stall-riser. To the left of this is a 6 over 6 pane sash with an exposed case, and on the floor above are two more smaller sashes the same. Low pitch roof with a ridge stack at either end, both have been heightened in a different red brick. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably C17 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2970
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	15, High Street		
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334130 190460

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

An early C19 house clearly pre-existing the building of The Mynde wall in 1839 which abuts it on both sides.

Exterior

The house is roughcast rendered, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof. Double depth central entrance plan. Two storeys, central 6-panelled door with two glazed panels, and an open pediment on shaped brackets, blocked semi-circular fanlight. Plain 6 over 6 pane sash windows flank the door, and these are repeated on the upper floor with a blind recessed panel above the doorway. Timber eaves, roof with gable ends, with a red brick stack to the left hand one. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably early C19 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2971
Name	Porth-y-mynde, wall and entrance gates of Caer Cottage	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/1/74
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334140	190450
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Formerly Listed As **Wall adjoining No. 15 on south east**

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall about 6m in height and about 12m long. Large and small four-centred archways outlined in dressed sandstone and with keyed heads. The large archway is the Porth-y-mynde and has plank double gates with strap hinges. The foot arch also has a plank door. The wall spans the whole distance between Nos 15 and 16 and rises to the height of their eaves. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **2972**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **8/1/74**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **23, High Street**

Street Side **SW**

Grid Ref **334130 190440**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

This house is probably early C18, but it could have earlier origins as might be suggested by the battered plinth.

Exterior

The building is cement rendered rubble with a Welsh slate roof with red brick stacks. Two storey central entrance plan but with unequally sized rooms on the ground floor. Central panelled door set back in recess and without an architrave. Two windows, sashes with 6 over 6 panes on the ground floor, smaller 6 over 6 pane sashes on first floor, these are replacements installed since listing in 1974. The first floor windows are not arranged above the ground floor ones. Steeply pitched roof with gable ends, with a red brick stack at each gable. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably early C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2973
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	24, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334130 190450

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

A probably late C18 house which was remodelled in the mid C19.

Exterior

The house is rendered, probably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof. Two storeys and three windows overall, 2 + 1 with the right hand end set back and containing the entrance, plain doorway with a 6-panel door with fielded panels and no architrave. The left hand section has two flush framed sashes with 1 over 1 panes to each floor. The window to the right has a moulded stucco architrave and a 2 over 2 pane sash. Plain quite steeply pitched roof. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably late C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2975
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	27, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334090 190470
Formerly Listed As	Nos. 27 and 28 High Street		

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

A house built together with No 28 in the mid C19 and unaltered since.

Exterior

The house is rendered, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof with red ridge tiles and a red brick stack. Two storeys, two windows, sashes with marginal glazing, in moulded architraves. Doorway to the right of the ground floor with a shallow hood on ornate console brackets. Plank door with decorative planted detail. Paired brackets to overhanging eaves, low pitch roof, ridge stack to left. The rear elevation is also rendered.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C19 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2976
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	29, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334060 190490

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

An early/mid C18 house for which the painted date 1734 could well be appropriate although its meaning is not known. The shopfront was inserted in the early/mid C19 and the building has been little altered since.

Exterior

The building is faced in stucco, presumably over local rubble stone, and has a Welsh slate roof with red brick stacks. Two storey, central entrance plan. The ground floor has two bowed shop windows with 3-lights with a transom, rendered stall-risers, fluted pilasters and cornice, door between. The upper floor has two windows, sashes with 2 over 2 panes. Between these is the painted date 1734. Moulded timber cornice, parapet, the roof has a heightened red brick stack to the right gable and a rebuilt one to the left which may be a part of the adjoining property. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. The ground floor is an open plan shop.

Reason

Included as an early/mid C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2977
Name	30, High Street, including attached railings	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number	30, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334050 190490

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

A probably mid C18 house which was re-windowed in the Victorian period..

Exterior

The house is faced in stucco, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof with ridge tiles and red brick stacks, Two storeys and attic, central entrance plan. Good doorcase with fluted pilasters, open pediment on brackets and radiating fanlight, fielded 6-panel door. This is flanked by tripartite sashes with 1 over 1 flanking 2 over 2 panes. The upper floor has three windows, tripartite ones as before flanking a narrow 2 over 2 pane sash. Moulded timber cornice and parapet, roof with two pedimented dormers, 3-light windows with pediments on brackets, heightened red brick stacks to each gable. Late C19 wrought iron railings with alternate spears and loops are attached to the front. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2978
Name	The Post Office	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	31, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334050 190500

Formerly Listed As Post Office, High Street

Location

On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

This is probably an C18 house which was heightened in the first half of the C19 and it was given a shopfront later in the C19. It has been little changed since.

Exterior

The street elevation is in joint-lined stucco, presumably over local rubble stone, and it has a Welsh slate roof with red brick stacks. It has three storeys of which the upper one is probably an addition. Double fronted central entrance plan, door with rectangular fanlight. Wide 4 over 4 pane sash to the left. Altered late C19 shop to the right; this has a 4-light window with a panelled surround and a cornice. Two windows, 6 over 6 pane sashes on the first floor, centre one is blocked with a sunk panel. The upper floor has smaller 2 over 2 pane sashes. Low pitch roof with stacks at either gable. The rear elevation is also rendered, but only the upper wall was seen.

Interior

The ground floor is entirely an open plan shop and the interior was not otherwise seen.

Reason

Included as a probably C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2979
Name	No 32 including attached railings	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	32, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334040 190500

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

The low ratio of window to wall suggests that this house is C17 in origin, remodelled and heightened in the late C18 and with an inserted mid C19 shopfront. The heightening is suggested by the taller upper storey with the more evenly spaced windows and the low pitch roof. Externally it has been unchanged since then.

Exterior

The building is rendered, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof and a red brick stack. Two storey central entrance plan, but the front is not symmetrical. Panelled door with blocked fanlight and open pediment on brackets, panelled pilasters. Two windows on each floor. To the left of the door is a small mid C19 shopfront with carved brackets to the fascia and a 3 x 2 pane window with plain surround. To the right is a plain 6 over 6 pane sash. The floor above has two 6 over 6 sashes with exposed cases. Low pitch roof with shared stack to the right gable. Decorative late C19 cast iron railings and gate are attached to the front at both ends of the facade. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. The elevation suggests a basic 2-room plan with cross-passage.

Reason

Included as a probably C17 and C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2980
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	33, High Street		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334030 190510

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

This house dates from very close to 1800 and externally has been unaltered since apart from reroofing. It was the birthplace of Arthur Machen (Arthur Jones) (1865-1947) an author who did much to popularise the Arthurian legends and their connection with the Caerleon area.

Exterior

The house is smooth rendered, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof, red ridge tiles and red brick stacks. It has a two storey, central entrance plan, with a small rear wing. Six-panel door with fanlight and broken pediment on brackets, reeded pilasters. Three windows, all plain sashes with 6 over 6 panes. Moulded timber eaves cornice. Low pitch roof with gable ends, stacks at each gable and to rear wing, that to the left gable is shared with No 32. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. The ground floor windows have panelled shutters.

Reason

Included as a late C18 or early C19 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

The Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales, ed. Meic Stephens, OUP, 1986, p 296.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2981
Name	The Priory Hotel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number			
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334010 190520
Formerly Listed As	The Priory House Hotel		

Location

Opposite the Roman Baths Museum in the centre of Caerleon.

History

A building of apparently medieval and early C16 origins, and some of the rubble walling seems to survive from then, but it was altered in the C17 and C18 and its external appearance and all features are almost entirely early/mid C19 and later. Its overall character is of a Tudor Revival of c1840 which has been overlaid by many changes made necessary by the upgrading of the building to a late C20 hotel. It is said to have been built on the site of a Cistercian priory of probably C12 date. It was a private house of the Morgan family from 1450 to 1835 and has been a hotel since the mid C20.

Exterior

The building is constructed of local red sandstone conglomerate rubble with freestone dressings and with Welsh slate roofs with red brick chimneys. It has an extremel rambling plan which is very difficult to interpret and the main street elevation (north west) is a considerable distance from the garden elevation (south west). The buildings are two storeys throughout. The street elevation, from the left: a gabled section with a wing going back, this has two 2-light windows on the ground floor and a 3-light one above, all Tudor type with pointed heads to the lights and label moulds. There is a plinth and quoins to the left and the gable is outlined, pediment like, in stone, and there are kneelers and a moulded capstone to the gable. The left hand return has a 2-light window visible on the upper floor, the ground floor is hidden by the rubble wall which connects the building to No 32 High Street (qv). This wall contains a blocked doorway on the end in red brick. The next section is a two bay one with a 2-light window on each floor to the left and the entrance to the right. This has a stone framed square headed doorway below and a stone framed 3-light oriel above, this has a parapet rising above the eaves. Low pitch roof, with a 3-flue stack on the junction with the wing to the left and a single flue one in the rear slope. To the right again is a five window range along the street with the windows placed randomly, apart from the four furthest to the right. All windows are 2-light as before, but they vary in size and only the ground floor ones have label moulds. The roof pitch is different and the ridge higher than the previous range. Next comes a long range which is blind apart from a single introduced 2-light window, plain roof with a massive chimney stack. There are also indications of blocked openings. This range was the stables (and was previously listed together with the boundary wall qv) but it has now been incorporated into the hotel as a range of bedrooms.

The garden elevation, from the right: a gabled wing with a 4-light timber mullion and transom oriel over a similar window. Then comes a single bay range with the roof in line with the elevation. This has a 3-light mullion and transom casement below and above, and a 6 over 3 pane sash in the left return of this range. Then comes a single gabled bay with a modern 2-light window above and below, the upper one has a small, possibly Tudor, niche to the right of it. The left return of this has a huge lateral stack with four tall brick flues, these are set on the diamond and panelled, the fourth and largest is on the square. Next comes a parallel range set back, with the hotel entrance and a small paned casement on the ground floor and three casements above, all these are late C20 joinery; massive lateral stack entirely hidden by creeper. Next comes the long lower range, previously the stables now bedrooms. Nine bays, doors and windows below, windows above, 2 and 3-light casements all late C20, massive ridge stack.

Interior

The street entrance reaches a vaulted passage which goes round a once open courtyard, now roofed above the ground floor. This has small traceried windows in 4-centred heads and these have painted heraldic windows. The vaulted passage is early C19 but the windows could be Tudor. To the left is a room to the front which has a Tudor fireplace and oak panelling which could be c1600. The staircase is of an early C18 closed string open well form with a moulded walnut handrail but it seems to have been reconstructed with a Gothic balustrade in the early Victorian period. The staircase is lit by a 5-light mullion and transom window with a stained glass picture of Roman Caerleon. The bar and reception area of the hotel is almost completely replanned and decorated as part of the late C20 hotel alteration. The upper stair hall is roofed by a semi-dome with bossed ribs in a late C18 or early C19 Gothic manner. The upper corridor also surrounds the small internal courtyard with windows looking on to the roof. None of the roof structures were seen at resurvey.

Reason

Included as an early C19 Tudor Revival house with earlier origins, but retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, *Caerleon Past and Present*, The Starling Press, 1981.

John Newman, *Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales*, Penguin Books, 2000, p 144-5.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2982
Name	Boundary Wall between The Priory Hotel and No 35	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333950	190550
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Formerly Listed As Stables and adjoining Wall west of The Priory House Hotel, High Street

Location

Immediately to the north west of The Priory Hotel.

History

A probably early C19 wall, although the lower sections could be older.

Exterior

High wall built of local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble to the High Street and faced in red brick to the yard behind, flat stone capping. The wall is about 30m in length and 3.5m in height. The rear face perhaps had greenhouses built against it at some time. The former stable wing to The Priory Hotel is now listed together with that (qv).

Interior

Reason

Included for strong group value with the Priory Hotel and the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2983
Name	Priory House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333910	190550
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Formerly Listed As **Broad Towers and forecourt railings & gate**

Location

About 100m south of the Church of St. Cadoc in the centre of Caerleon and just to the east of The Endowed School.

History

A possibly mid C18 house which was altered in the mid C19 on the street front and in the C20 on the garden elevation.

Exterior

The house is rendered, probably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof and red brick chimneys. It is a two storeys and attic, three bay double depth house with central rear stair wing. The central doorway has an Ionic half column surround with segmental pediment, but the panelled door has been altered and no longer has an overlight. Above this is a narrow 2 over 2 pane sash with a floating segmental pediment. Flanking this are mid C19 canted two storey bays each with three 2 over 2 sashes and a tented lead roof. Band between the floors going right across the building. Moulded cornice. Roof with paired stacks at either end. Three gabled dormers with 2 over 2 sashes, peak of stair wing roof behind the central door. Later lower wing to the left and an added house to the right. Rear elevation altered and plain.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey, but said to have a well preserved interior including the dog-wheel in the kitchen.

Reason

Included as a probably C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2984
Name	The Endowed School	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number			
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333890 190580
Formerly Listed As	Charity School including forecourt railings		

Location

About 80m south west of the Church of St. Cadoc in the centre of Caerleon.

History

Built in 1724 at the cost of £500 from the bequest under the will of Charles Williams, died 1720. He had fled the country following a duel in which he killed his cousin Edmund Morgan of Penhos. He made a fortune in exile in Turkey and later returned to Britain with a pardon from Queen Anne. He left £4000 'for the upkeep of a school or schools within the town of Caerleon' and £3000 'for mending and adorning the inside of the church there' (q.v. Church of St Cadoc) The £3500 available for endowing the school was invested in land and has continued to support the school to this day. The school was intended 'for 30 boys and 20 girls of the poorer sort', but this was quickly reduced by the trustees to 20 boys and 10 girls. The school is remarkable for having only nine headmasters from its foundation in 1724 to 1948, when it became part of the state system under the 1944 Education Act. It had already been greatly expanded in size in 1907-9, when the original building was also altered. In 1964 it became a primary school following the opening of Caerleon Comprehensive. The Trust continues to provide the buildings and facilities while the state pays for the teaching; it also uses the invested funds to provide for the children at the other Caerleon schools and for youth projects in the town. Apart from the extension attached to the original school in 1907-9 and some windows, the building has been little changed. The cast iron windows will not be original but are probably early C19 and the form of their predecessors is not known. The front gate and railings were added in the mid C19 and are listed separately. The kitchen wing to the left of the Master's house was demolished in 1994. The original building has been re-roofed at some time in the C20 and no longer has any chimneys apart from the rear wing of the Master's house.

Exterior

The original building is rendered throughout, probably over local rubble stone and has Welsh slate roofs with red tile ridges. The 1907-9 extension is in rockfaced squared random rubble with red brick and Bath stone dressings, roofs as before. The plan is based on the late C17 country house with hall and two crosswings, like Tredegar House. This is particularly well suited to a school, see Interior below. There is a single storey centrepiece of three bays with two storey, two bay wings and an attic storey across the whole. The central entrance has a projecting porch, with key head doorway, panelled door, rusticated quoins and small arched windows in the returns, cornice and flat roof. The porch is probably an addition, contemporary with the railings or the cast iron windows or it could be part of the 1907-9 additions. Above this is a three light mullion and transom timber window with diamond lattice glazing under a flat voussoired head with dropped keystone. This window would seem to date from the 1907-9 works, the opening could be earlier but seems unlikely to be original. The porch is flanked by mullion and transom windows with semi-circular heads, all cast iron with diamond lattice casements. Above the central window is a plaque with the inscription 'THIS CHARITY SCHOOL WAS ERECTED / AND ENDOWED BY THE BOUNTY OF / CHARLES WILLIAM, ESQUIRE, / A NATIVE OF THIS TOWN / ANNO DOMINI 1724". Timber eaves cornice, roof with three hipped dormers with two light lattice casements and metal ventilator in the roof ridge. These date from the early C20 re-roofing but are in early C18 character. The wings project to either side with the door to the Master's house in the return of the left hand one. Two arched windows in each floor and one domer in the forward facing hips, all as before. Plat band between the floors. The front is encircled by railings which are separately listed (qv). The left hand return of the Master's house has two windows and a dormer in the ground floor and three above with another in the separately roofed rear wing. These are all 2 over 2 sashes in semi-circular heads and were replaced following the demolition of the kitchen wing in 1994. The return to the right hand wing has a projecting extension with three cross-framed windows in the ground floor, an alteration of 1907-9. Above this is a single window which has 3 lights over two, also a 1907-9 alteration. The rear elevation of the original building is mostly masked by the considerable extension of 1907-9 but retains one circular window and one arched window, one 1907 window and four dormers as before. The extension is single storeyed with two classrooms at right angles to each other, each with its own gabled roof. Elaborate tripartite window in the gable end to the street and semicircular but canted, to the other gable. Plain bargeboards. Two tall brick stacks, circular metal ventilator to the ridge. Erected outside the right hand wing on the front is a milestone from the Caerleon Tramroad. This was discovered in the Afon Llwyd at Llantarnam Abbey and was presented to Caerleon Town Council and erected here in 1977. It is a shaped cast iron post about 0.75m in height which is inscribed 'FROM THE OLD BRIDGE PIER IN CAERLEON 31/4 MILES 1822 C.T.R'.

Interior

The planning of the C18 school remains virtually unchanged. The centre section of the building is the main schoolroom, presumably the boy's schoolroom and dining room and the right hand wing the smaller (girl's) school, both now the school library. They have inserted ceilings. The left hand wing contains the Master's house, lived in by the headmaster until the late C 20. This has had some alteration to its rooms, and the kitchen wing was demolished in 1994. A stick baluster stair with mahogany handrail leads to the upper floor, where there are two early C18 two-panel doors and a cupboard with panel door and circular head. The stair continues to the attic dormitories which are over the whole building and are lit from both sides. These have principal rafter roofs with framing for the hips visible but it can also be seen that the purlins have been replaced and the roof recovered. Original floorboards to some of it. The rear addition of 1907-9 has two largely unaltered classrooms with corridor, cloakrooms etc.

Reason

Included and highly graded as a rare early C18 school retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 144.

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **2989**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **8/1/74**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **98, Mill Street**

Street Side **SW**

Grid Ref **334270 190600**

Formerly Listed As **Nos.96 and 98, Mill Street**

Location

About 350m east of the Church of St.Cadoc to the north of Castle Mound.

History

Exterior

This house has the window to the left and the door to the right.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as an early/mid C19 Tudor Revival cottage having group value with the closely associated wall of The Mynde.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2990
Name	Ashlar Doric portico at The Roman Legionary Museum	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	333930	190570
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Formerly Listed As The Museum, Museum Street

Location

Immediately to the south of the Church of St Cadoc at the junction with Museum Street.

History

The museum was first built in 1850 for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association and designed by H.F Lockwood of Hull. It was a very early example of a museum dedicated to a single theme, in this case the Roman Legionary Fortress of Isca Silurium. The original building had incorporated timbers from HMS Collingwood, which was being scrapped at the time, and stone details from the Old Market House which was demolished in 1847. This museum was demolished in 1987 apart from the portico and was rebuilt in a contemporary manner in steel, glass and stone.

Exterior

Built in Bath limestone ashlar in the form of a Doric tetrastyle portico. Greek Doric order with triglyph frieze and pediment. The fluting on the columns does not continue to the ground. Plinth of two stone steps. Blind wall with large panelled entrance doors in pylon architrave. The doors were replaced at the time of the rebuilding of the museum in 1987. It is perhaps curious that a museum of Roman antiquities should have a Greek portico, unless the portico was reused from the Old Market House, see History.

Interior

The listed part of the building has no interior.

Reason

Included as a good Greek Revival portico having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 144.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2991
Name	The Old Toll House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334180	190180
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Formerly Listed As Toll House, Ultra Pontem (The Village)

Location

At the junction of Caerleon Road and New Road at the south end of Caerleon Bridge.

History

A tollhouse built in 1825 which externally has been very little altered except for a small single storey addition in the late C20. Caerleon Road from Newport to Usk was turnpiked in 1825 while New Road by-passing The Village was constructed in 1830. The roads were freed of toll in 1879.

Exterior

The building is roughcast rendered, with a Welsh slate roof. A small hexagonal two storey toll house with an original rectangular wing attached to the rear face and a late C20 single storey entrance and garage added to the right hand side. The main face to the road has a fielded panel door flanked by narrow lancets to the ground floor, blind panel for toll board above, drip mould over. The flanking faces have a larger pointed 2-light casement below and a 2-light casement with drip mould above. The next faces have the same window on the ground floor and the upper window is blind. Paired brackets to eaves, rendered stack at the join between the hexagon and the rectangle. The side walls of the rear wing have doors below and are blind above. The end wall has another casement with a drip mould.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey, but the rooms must be extremely small.

Reason

Included as a tollhouse of 1825 which has been very little altered and which has group value with Caerleon Bridge.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2992
Name	White Lion House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number	1, Isca Road		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334290 190250
Formerly Listed As	No 1 White Lion House, Ultra Pontem (The Village)		

Location

At the north end of The Village by the site of the old Caerleon bridge.

History

Probably late C17 origin but very altered in perhaps c1900 and heavily modernized since listing in 1974, probably in the 1990s. The building was at some time a public house, 'The White Lion', standing as it did at the south end of the old Caerleon Bridge, which was demolished in 1810 when Isca Road was downgraded from being the main Newport-Usk road.

Exterior

The house is built of local red sandstone and conglomerate random rubble, but largely refaced on the street front with roughcast, decorated above the ground floor with smooth render imitating timber framing; concrete interlocking tile roof with red brick stacks. Single depth central entrance plan with a late C20 rear wing and another lower wing to the left of unknown date. Two storeys, the wing to the left is possibly one and a half storeys. The ground floor has a central door in a moulded stucco architrave. To the right of this is a 3 x 3 pane casement going down to the plinth and to the left a modern casement with a higher cill. Both have stucco architraves with keyed heads. The upper floor has three windows, 3-light modern casements with small panes. All features are late C20. Steeply pitched roof with gable ends with rebuilt stacks. The wing on the left is blind to the street. Rear elevation not seen apart from the late C20 casement in the gable end of the added wing.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a late C17 house which, despite alteration, retains its historic character.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2993
Name	Isca Grange, including attached forecourt railings and gate	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334380	190180
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Formerly Listed As Isca Grange (including forecourt Railings & Gate) Ultra Pontem (The Village)

Location

At the north end of The Village looking onto the river Usk.

History

A probably mid C18 house with later additions at either end but otherwise largely unaltered apart from the ground floor windows.

Exterior

The house is wholly roughcast rendered, probably over local rubble stone, with Welsh slate roofs, red ridge tiles and brick stacks. Central entrance plan, with in-line additions at both ends and lean-tos to those. Two storeys and attic to the main block with two storeys to the additions; single storey lean-tos. Central door, 6-panelled with the upper four glazed, in plain architrave. To the left of this is a wide splayed bay with reed moulded architrave and slate roof; this has 6 over 6 pane sashes flanking 12 over 12. This is a probably early C20 addition and there appears to have been a matching one to the right, but this has been removed leaving an area of blind wall. Five windows to the upper floor, 6 over 6 sashes, plain architraves. Three flat headed dormers. Slate roof with gable ends. Cast iron forecourt railings with spear heads and urns, and gates are attached to the front. The addition to the left has another 6 over 6 sash on the upper floor and a modern window in the lean-to, the addition to the right is plainer. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C18 house which, despite alteration, retains its historic character.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2994
Name	The Bell Inn PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	334530	190050
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Formerly Listed As **Bell Inn, Ultra Pontem (The Village)**

Location

Opposite the junction with Isca Road at the south end of The Village.

History

This is a C17 house of uncertain form which was probably heightened and reconstructed in the C18 and remodelled in the C20 when the main stack and the east gable were also rebuilt and it was given extensions at the rear. The Bell was an important coaching inn at the junction of the roads to Usk, Newport and Chepstow.

Exterior

The building is constructed of random red sandstone and conglomerate rubble with some freestone blocks, the roofs are Welsh slate. It is a long single depth range parallel with the street, with the ground falling from left to right, two storeys and attics. It is in two blocks which may be of different builds, with the left hand one having floor levels above the right hand one. This block has two windows to each floor with a door under a tented hood to the right abutting the other block. All the windows are C20 timber casements, 4 + 4 panes in the ground floor, 3 x 2 panes above. The doorway is in the lobby entry position against the ridge stack but the stack may serve only the upper rooms and with the door entering a cross passage. The upper floor is full height and is probably a C18 heightening and the steeply pitched roof with the end stacks would appear to be a C18 one. The stacks are rendered, the one at the join of the two blocks has weathering. The ground floor of the left hand one is hidden by later lean-tos. There is a 2 x 2 pane casement to the first floor and the upper gable can be seen to have been rebuilt. The rear elevation is masked by a later kitchen lean-to. The right hand section also has two windows to the right of the massive lateral stack. The ground floor has a 4 + 4 casement as before to the left and a 3-light one to the right, each light with three panes. Above are a 4 x 2 casement to the left and a 4 + 4 pane casement to the right. The stack appears to have been rebuilt above the eaves in the C20, possibly in two sections. Steeply pitched roof; small, probably rebuilt, stack to right hand gable. The gable wall is plain. The rear elevation is altered by modern extensions.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a C17 house of special character which later became an important coaching inn.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2995
Name	The Hanbury Arms PH	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/1/51
Street Number		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334170 190380
Formerly Listed As	Hanbury Arms, Uskside		

Location

On the north river bank at the southern entrance to Caerleon.

History

The main range of the building is C16, dating probably from 1565, with a rear wing that was reconstructed probably in the early C18. The building was extensively rewindowed in the early C19 and externally has been little changed since, apart from the incorporation of a once detached outhouse. This building began as a house, Ty Glyndwr, built by the Morgan family, though the extensive cellarage suggests that it was also designed for trade from the first. In the C17 it became an inn on the Caerleon Quay and for a time one room was used as a Magistrate's Court with a lock-up in the adjacent Tower (qv). Alfred, Lord Tennyson is recorded as staying in the inn in 1856 when he wrote a part of the 'Idylls of the King'.

Exterior

The building is constructed of local rubble stone which is wholly rendered and limewashed; Welsh slate roofs with lead valleys. It is L-shaped with the main range facing the quay and the rear wing projecting back from the right hand end of this. The main range is two storeys and attics over cellars, while the rear wing, set into rising ground, is two storeys and attics.

The main elevation facing the quay has three wide bays. The undercroft has three square headed doorways to the vaults. The ground floor has a small window to the left; then a double window with a 6 + 6 pane casement and a 2 + 2 casement, these are all C20. Next comes an early C19 8 over 8 sash, then a projecting bay which is supported on the quay. This has 1 + 2 + 1 sashes, each with 4 over 4 panes. The upper floor has original C16 windows, stone framed with hollow chamfered mullions and 4 centred heads and a labelmould over, 3-light, 3-light and 4-light. Steeply pitched roof, with projecting eaves, with the stack between the first and second bays. The return elevation to Hanbury Close is four bays of which the first, in the C16 house, is much wider. This bay has an 18 over 18 sash window below and an 8 over 8 above. The second bay has the main entrance with panelled door and later segmental hood over; above this is an 8 over 8 sash. Finally come four more 8 over 8 sashes, all these windows are early C19. The roof is hipped with a ridge stack between the first and second bays and a large wall stack on the right hand hip.

The rear elevation is much plainer. The main range has a modern pentice along the ground floor and a single C20 window above. The gable end abuts the medieval Tower (qv) and has a plain attic window. The rear of the secondary range has two small lean-tos and only one plain window in the original back wall. The gable end is blind.

There is an area of pitched cobbles along the river frontage and there is probably more concealed by the tarmac over most of the surface of the quay.

Interior

Only the cellars under the main wing and the interior of the ground floor were seen at resurvey. The three cellars have stone barrel vaulting opening onto the quay. The ground floor is all opened out into one bar space with both wings together and the evidence of the beams etc. is now very changed and confused. Upstairs was not seen but it is reported that there are no visible features in the main rooms other than the insides of the C16 windows. The staircase is rebuilt and the roof timbers cannot be seen.

Reason

Included as a C16 house built by an important local family and retaining much historic character.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Information from the landlady.

John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 145.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	2996
Name	Tower to the south west of, and attached to, The Hanbury Arms	Grade	II*
Post Code		Date Listed	7/1/51
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334160	190370
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Formerly Listed As Tower remains adjoining SW of Hanbury Arms, Uskside

Location

Attached to the south west corner of The Hanbury Arms.

History

The remains of a medieval tower, possibly built c1219, by the historic quay of Caerleon, and near to the site of the old bridge. It could well be a chain tower for controlling access to the upper river, but, if so, there is no longer any relic or record of its necessary twin on the left bank. It might also be the one surviving tower of the outer bailey of Caerleon Castle. The tower was considered to be Roman in 1758 and, at that time, was depicted with a pronounced lean, but this is no longer in evidence. It was in use as a lock-up at this time while The Hanbury Arms housed the Magistrate's Court.

Exterior

Circular tower of roughly squared sandstone rubble with a battered base. Three arrow slits are framed in neater squared limestone blocks. There is also a larger rectangular opening, now headless, of unknown purpose, but this does face the river. The tower is about 4.5m in height. The tower is truncated, though probably not by much, and roofless. It adjoins the south west corner of The Hanbury Arms (qv) and is attached to it.

Interior

This shows the remains of the basement vault and some brick repairs. It is otherwise featureless.

Reason

Included as a medieval tower having important historic associations with Caerleon Quay, and group value with The Hanbury Arms and Caerleon Bridge.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 037 (NPT).

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 142.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	2997
Name	Newport Castle	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	7/26/51
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

331160

188440

Formerly Listed As

Location

Beside River Usk in angle formed by Newport Bridge and Old Green Interchange.

History

Newport was chief town of the lordship of Wentloog, which had been within the lordship of Glamorgan until 1314. The castle was built between 1327 and 1368 by Hugh d'Audele or his son-in-law Ralph, Earl of Stafford, replacing earlier motte-and-bailey castle on Stow Hill, near St Woolos' church. The castle may never have been completed on the town side. In C15 (1436-47), the castle was improved for Humphrey Stafford, First Duke of Buckingham. After execution of Third Duke (1521), the castle went into decline, and the town gradually encroached. Late C19 photos show a brewery incorporated into ruins. The castle is now pressed between the river, the railway, and modern road system.

Exterior

Red sandstone with pale grey banding and dressings. The main surviving section is the three towers aligned N-S, along the river. The N tower, 2-storeys, semi octagonal, with (to S) adjacent remains of hall with windows to E, fireplace between; adjacent window to ante-room. Great central tower with water gate, ribbed vaulting with floral bosses, octagonal turret in NW angle. To S of central tower, narrow room (from C15 alterations), with adjacent wall-gallery with small windows. South tower (once of 2 storeys but raised by Humphrey Stafford) contained lord's apartments; fireplaces, corbels remain in situ.

Interior

Reason

Graded II* for surviving medieval structure, with St Woolos virtually the only survivor from Newport's medieval past.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 9.

References

Elisabeth Whittle, A guide to Ancient and historic Wales, Glamorgan and Gwent, London, 1992, pp143-144

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	2998
Name	St Woolos' Cathedral	Grade	I
		Date Listed	7/26/51
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	330900	187600
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At top of Stow Hill; in churchyard bounded by Stow Hill and Clifton Road.

History

Traditionally founded around the year 500 by Gwynllyw, Lord of Gwynllwg, (whose name has corrupted to Woolos). The present St Mary's Chapel is said to be on the site of the original church, and retains some pre-Conquest masonry. Around 1080, a Norman nave of 5 bays was added. Around 1200, St Mary's chapel was raised in height. In the C15, following damage when Newport was razed by Owain Glyndwr, aisles were added, as well as a 2-storey S porch, and the W tower, known as the Jasper Tower, after Jasper Tudor, who was responsible for some of the work.

The church was restored 1818/19. In 1853, R G Thomas, architect, demolished the medieval porch and built a new one; and the chancel was rebuilt. In 1913, William Davies, architect, built vestry, and uncovered archaeological features. In 1960-62, the chancel was demolished and rebuilt, on a large scale by A D R Caroe, architect. The E window and mural were designed by John Piper, the mural being painted by scenery painters of Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. In the early 1990s, a hall was added on the N side. The Diocese of Monmouth was created only in 1921; St Woolos achieved full cathedral status in 1949.

Exterior

Unusual plan consisting of W tower, connected to nave by Chapel of St Mary; S porch; large chancel, with vestries at right angles to N, and recent hall beyond. Red-brown stone with pale ashlar dressings; generally tiled roofs. Crenellated tower with stepped diagonal buttresses; 2-light square-headed windows to bell stage; to W, damaged statue in niche, single-light window below statue, and further 2-light square-headed window; below this, 3-light Perpendicular window; Gothic doorway. St Mary's Chapel of 3 windows. Nave windows broad Perpendicular style dating from C19. Large chancel in free C20 Gothic style. At right angles to Chancel, on N side, Vestry with square-headed mullioned windows. Stepped down from this, Hall with lancet windows.

Interior

Tower has part glazed Gothic doors to St Mary's Chapel, which has 3 windows to each side (plus square window on S side with tracery from room above former porch). Arch-braced roof. Font incorporating Norman fragments. Niche on N side has mutilated mon to John Morgan of Tredegar, died 1491. C20 Stained glass in lancets from St Luke's, Bridge Street, Newport.

Norman Archway through to nave incorporates Roman columns from Caerleon, with re-cut Corinthian capitals; Norman window above. Norman nave of 5 bays, scallop capitals, clerestorey windows now give onto aisles. E bay of nave has to N, Gothic arch to organ chamber; to S, segmental arch to chapel (tall Gothic arch to aisle). Rood doorway above. At W end of S aisle, tomb of Sir Walter Herbert, died 1568; early C20 stained glass of Welsh Saints; C15 piscina. Arch-braced roofs to Nave and aisles. Mid C20 chancel in free Gothic style; on N side so-called "Leper's window", a small re-set Perpendicular window.

Reason

Graded I as historic church of ancient origins, retaining much medieval fabric, in dominating position above centre of Newport.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	2999
Name	Queen's Hotel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	19, Bridge Street		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330960 188100

Formerly Listed As

Location

On prominent site on corner of Bridge Street and Baneswell Road.

History

Mid C19 hotel.

Exterior

Italianate stucco; bracketed cornice, string courses. Three window entrance block faces E. Above cornice, parapet with panel with segmental pediment with pinnacle, inscription to panel "Queen's Hotel". Four-pane sash windows to top floor in simplified architraves; on first floor, central French window with bracketed pediment; outer windows with bracketed cornices. On ground floor, central balustraded porch, on Tuscan columns; round-arched doorway with overlight. To each side of porch, tripartite sash window. Bridge Street elevation has 5 windows to top floor, 4-pane sashes in architraves with keystones; on first floor roughly central pair of windows with bracketed cornices, 2 similar single windows to each side; on ground floor, 3 windows, door, further window and door.

Elevation to Baneswell road in similar style. Beyond this, slightly stepped up, further 4 window block in matching style.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved Victorian hotel on important corner site. Group value.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3000**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **20, Bridge Street**

Street Side **S**

Grid Ref **330870 188110**

Formerly Listed As

Location

To R (W) of Queen's Hotel.

History

Circa 1870.

Exterior

Three storey, 5 window Italianate block; stucco with rusticated quoins and channelled ground floor. Bracketed cornice; 5 camber-headed windows to second floor. First floor windows have bracketed pediments, central window has engaged columns. On ground floor, round-arched openings with keystones breaking up into entablature with dentil cornice; recessed central entrance flanked by paired pilasters; paired pilasters to ends.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved building in Italianate style; group value with adjacent Hotel.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3001**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **24, Bridge Street**

Street Side **S**

Grid Ref **330820 188100**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Caxton Place.

History

Circa 1870.

Exterior

Three storey Italianate block; stucco. Bridge street elevation has 5 windows to top floor. On first floor, central window with bracketed pediment. To each side, tripartite window with cornice and central segmental pediment; balustrading beneath windows. On ground floor, central doorway. Three windows to each side with simplified glazing and surrounds. Elevation to Caxton Road has 3 windows to top floor; on first floor, 2 windows with bracketed pediments, on channelled ground floor, to L, camber-headed window, to R, splayed bay window. To L, lower 2-storey block, 2 camber-headed windows to upper floor, on ground floor, 2 camber-headed windows and oculus.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved Mid C19 building in Italianate style.

References

Community	Shaftesbury	Record No.	3002
Name	Brynglas Gardens	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/80
Post Code		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331020	190320
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Formerly Listed As **Brynglas Garden Cottage**

Location

On high ground just N of Brynglas house with gardens sloping down eastwards towards the River Usk

History

Cottage ornes were popular from around 1800-1840, a number of designs dating from the early 1800s - estate cottages built in whimsical style to enhance the surroundings of the great house. This was traditionally the gardener's cottage to Brynglas House, the latter originally built 1834. However it also may relate to a no longer existing house on the banks of the Usk, Pill House on Malpas Pill off the Usk River with drive and turning circle on the W bank of the Usk. The cottage is shown in the Malpas Tithe of 1840 as within the same block of land as Pill House, though the apportionment shows both Pill House and Brynglas House owned by the Allfrey/Allfray family and occupied by the Cordes family. Separating the cottage from Brynglas House is a high stone garden wall. A separate long building no longer extant is shown to NE on the Tithe Map of 1840 and a long range against the wall, probably glasshouses or potting sheds, on the OS first edition map surveyed 1886.

Exterior

Cottage orne. Of rendered stone with raised rockfaced lias quoins and window surrounds; Welsh slate roof with terracotta ridges radiating from a central brick stack; full dormers with terracotta finials. Single storey and attic. An originally cruciform plan but with non-matching elevations and window heights; single storey extensions. N and S elevations have windows on 2 storeys; to S the ground floor window in the shallow projecting bay is blind, creating a niche. Latticed iron casement windows with gothic glazing bars and diamond quarries to the pointed arches.

Interior

Interior reported as completely remodelled following period of dereliction.

Reason

Listed as an interesting survival of a nationally fairly uncommon building type. Group value with the main house.

References

Malpas Tithe Map 1840;
Ordnance Survey, First Edition, scale 1:10,000, surveyed 1881-2, printed 1886;

Community	Shaftesbury	Record No.	3003
Name	Brynglas House	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **331060** **190190**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On high ground overlooking Newport to S. Still in extensive grounds which slope S and eastwards down to the banks of the River Usk. Now surrounded by 19th and 20th century urban development.

History

Originally built in 1834 for Edward and John Alfrey who owned the brewery housed in Newport Castle. House was substantially rebuilt in 1877 by Thomas Cordes MP for Newport and it remained in the family until 1890. Used as hospital during the 1914-18 First World War and purchased by Newport Council in 1922 for use as school. Still in Council ownership, it has been a Community Centre since 1974. Malpas Tithe Map of 1840 shows Bryn Glas as a large roughly rectangular house with a W rear range. The OS map surveyed 1881 shows it as roughly U-shaped with the E garden frontage as the central section, the grounds descending to the Great Western Region Railway, the Monmouthshire section of the Eastern Valleys Line running alongside the River Usk. The rear service wing including kitchen and servants quarters was demolished. Photograph of 1890 shows the central section originally had balustraded parapets at main roof level and to the canted bays, with pediment heads over the 2nd and 5th upper floor windows, and further stacks.

Exterior

Classical mansion. Two storeys. Originally of stucco with ashlar dressings, now wholly painted. Very shallow pitched hipped roof of Welsh slate with central narrow rectangular stack, only readily visible above E elevation. Entrance frontage to S: a central canted bay with windows to each face, flanked on each side by a single window range. Raised end pilasters, corniced parapet and platband separating the storeys. Central flat-roofed portico in front of a round-arched moulded doorway, with entablature, slender ionic columns and rear pilasters. Wide single storey ground floor bay projects to left. Original glazing was 12 pane-sashes with slender glazing bars, narrow sills; some glazing altered.

Extensive E-facing garden frontage. Central projecting 6-window range - three 12-pane windows each above two wide canted ground floor bays with large sash windows, tripartite to centre, some glazing bars lost. The bays are separated by a narrow round-arched niche. At each end are bowed 3-window ranges of large first floor 12-pane sashes and long full-height ground floor 15-pane sashes. End pilasters, platband and shallow roof cornice and parapet. N-facing elevation has a similar 3-window range of large sashes.

Interior

In spite of later institutional use, interior contains a range of C19 fittings and furnishings, including shutters to almost all the windows, panelled reveals, door surrounds with paterae, decorative plasterwork, marble fireplaces. The 5-sided porch has an encaustic tiled floor and the glazed lobby entrance has decorative plasterwork of side pilasters with egg and dart cornice and narrow ionic scrolls, acanthus leaf coving and anthemion cornice to the ceiling. The main hall has a wider coloured range of decorative floor tiles, similar plasterwork, piers with similar narrow capitals. Corridor with a series of heavy moulded bracketed plaster arches gives access to the main reception rooms of the garden frontage; panelled cupboards on the inner rear wall. Room 1 (former library) with front and garden elevations has decorative plasterwork cornice, panelled reveals and shutters to the long windows of the bowed garden wall. Room 1A on the other side of the hall (former morning room) has bay window to front and door to former conservatory to side; some modest decorative plasterwork. Room 2 (former music room) has an elaborate and delicate gilded and painted wooden chimney-piece incorporating mirrors resting on a white heavily carved marble fireplace; the painted decoration here and on the ceiling is derived from Roman classical motifs popular in the late C18-early C19 Pompeian style, also a 3-banded ceiling cornice of classical motifs. The window bay recess is framed by fluted columns with ionic capitals and pilasters against the wall; low panelled dado and entablature over door. Coffee bar (former dining room) has an elaborate heavily carved brown/grey marble fireplace incorporating pre-Raphaelite style tiles, heavy billet-moulded cornice and heavy brackets to the bay window recess. Room 3 to rear was butler's pantry. Room 4 at end (former billiard room) has two frontages and is at a lower level; former dressing room off.

Open well staircase of dark wood with twisted balusters and decorative treads ends rises to a landing newel under an arcade of 3 round-headed arches and round columns with shallow capitals and similar cornice. Tall round-arched staircase window with fluted surround and brackets and millennium glazing. Main first floor rooms lead off the L-shaped landing/corridor. These have less

elaborately moulded plasterwork and mainly plain pale marble classical style fireplaces; smaller former service rooms off rear passage.

Reason

Listed as an early Victorian mansion with added historical interest for its connections with the Allfrey and Cordes families. Group value with Brynglas Gardens adjacent.

References

Jones David, Newport Gwent in Old Picture Postcards Vol 2, 1993;
Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales Series, 2000, p377;
Malpas Tithe Map 1840;
Ordnance Survey, First Edition, scale 1:10,000, surveyed 1881-2, printed 1886.

Community **Pillgwenlly**

Record No. **3004**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/31/97**

Street Number **13, Cardiff Road**

Street Side **S**

Grid Ref **331100 187200**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of Cardiff Road, opposite the Royal Gwent Hospital.

History

Early/mid C19 villa in the Gothick style.

Exterior

Two storeys, white painted, rendered elevations beneath gabled, slated roof. Front elevation has projecting gable to left hand side with canted bay beneath hipped roof to ground floor. Raised central doorway with original door, beneath slated canopy supported on wrought iron brackets. Three four-centred windows with square hoodmoulds with sunk spandrels over. Modern fenestration in original openings, formerly with twelve pane sashes, set beneath fanlights with intersecting glazing bars.

Interior

Reason

Listed for group value with No. 11 Cardiff Road.

References

Community	Shaftesbury	Record No.	3005
Name	Crindau, comprising Crindau House and Crindau Sports and Social Club	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side **N** Grid Ref **330870** **189460**

Formerly Listed As **Crindau House & Crindau Labour Club**

Location

On the hillside rising to Brynglas, the cul-de-sac Chelston Place reached from Redland Street; set within a terraced garden and surrounded by terrace housing.

History

Reputedly the oldest surviving domestic house in Newport and pre-dating the porch which is inscribed with initials HM referring to Humphrey Morgan and dated 1580, probably commemorating his marriage to Catherine Herbert. The Morgan family had already built a major house at Tredegar, though only the SW range survives incorporated into the grand C17 house. Appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 as Cryndu. Crindau was substantially remodelled in C19 with windows, roofs and chimneys all altered, though probably the main masonry fabric remains, as the window splays show thick walls and the main dimensions shown on the tithe and first edition OS maps appear to be roughly as at present. Divided into two after 1889.

Exterior

The 2-storey gabled porch is the only visible historic fabric, rendered and painted with a clay-tiled roof. The rectangular first floor windows, 4-light to centre and 2-light to sides, have moulded surrounds and mullions and polygonal leaded glazing. The fine classical pedimented doorway has inscription and date in the frieze, a moulded Tudor arch with tiny shields in the spandrels and square piers with deep plinths; the inner doorway has a similarly arched wooden frame. The main range is cement rendered with Welsh slate roof and yellow brick ridge stacks. A 3-window range of replaced glazing to each property extends either side of the porch which is incorporated with Crindau House to right: here the windows have brick surrounds, 2 large ground floor windows, gable end right had remains of oriel window now reproduced in wood. Club left has flat-roofed front extension; moulded rendered window surrounds to first floor. Rear extension.

Interior

Club reported to retain two C16 stone fireplaces though blocked. No visible historic fabric in House other than the interior of porch windows.

Reason

Listed notwithstanding alterations to the main structure for its fine and complete C16 porch and as the oldest surviving house in Newport.

References

Newport Museum and Art Gallery, Through the Century's Eye, Pictures of Newport 1850-1939;
 Smith P, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1975, table 48;
 St Woollos Tithe map 1845;
 Ordnance Survey, 1831;
 Ordnance Survey, First edition, scale 1:10,000, surveyed 1881-2, printed 1886.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3006
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	6, Clifton Place		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330830 187680

Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of Nos 7 & 8, the last of a run of stucco houses on the W side of street, beginning at Clifton Road.

History

Clifton Place was built up from circa 1840 onwards.

Exterior

Three storey, 3-window house, stucco, slate roof, bracketed eaves. Small pane casement windows replace former sashes. Ground floor openings off-set to R with central panelled door.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed houses.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3007
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	7 & 8, Clifton Place		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330820 187690

Formerly Listed As

Location

Attached, to R, of No 6.

History

Exterior

Pair of Gothic style houses. Two storeys plus attic, brown stone in shallow courses, bathstone dressings, grey rock-faced quoins. Paired gables (to centre) have pinnacles; and attic windows with trefoil heads and sash glazing. On first and ground floors, triple sash window enclosed within stone panelling; between floors Gothic panelling. End bays, slightly recessed, have first floor mullion and transom window; on ground floor, doorways with four-centred heads, under labels, shallow overlights, original panelled doors.

Interior

Reason

Good semi-detached pair of Gothic houses. Group value with adjacent houses.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	3008
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number	174, Commercial Road		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331400 187200

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Commercial Road on the corner with Alma Street.

History

Exterior

Small, mid C19, two storey house. Lined-out stuccoed elevations beneath a hipped, slated roof. Raised doorway on right hand side retaining original doorcase with reeded architrave and paterae. Recessed three-panelled door beneath plain semi-circular fanlight. Two four-pane sash windows with margin panes to first floor, matching sash to ground floor. Lower gabled range to rear on Alma Street frontage with gable brick stack and modern fenestration.

Interior

Reason

Listed as an example of a small late Georgian style house illustrating a type now increasingly rare in Newport.

References

Community **Pillgwenlly**

Record No. **3009**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/31/97**

Street Number **181, Commercial Road**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331300 187300**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Commercial Road to the North of the junction with Alma Street.

History

Exterior

Semi-detached, mid C19 two storey house. Rendered elevations, slated roof, hipped on right hand side. Central door with rectangular fanlight, flanked by twelve-paned sashes with horns. Three matching windows to first floor. Part, mid C19 railings and dwarf wall to street frontage.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II for group value with Nos.182-183.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	3010
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number	182, Commercial Road		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331300 187300

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Commercial Road, North of the junction with Alma Street.

History

Exterior

Has replacement, horned sashes without glazing bars. Has later, two storey, square, projecting bay on extreme left hand side and central ground floor window has dropped cill to form a glazed casement door. Original cast railings in Greek Revival style survive to frontage.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as a locally rare example of a semi-detached pair of early/mid C19 houses, exhibiting Greek Revival influence.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3011
Name	Nos 1-8 (Consecutive)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	1 - 8, Commercial Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331060 188130

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Skinner Street, opposite Westgate Hotel.

History

By A Swash, architect, 1892-94. The development originally consisted of the whole block (Nos 2-13 consecutive), between Skinner Street and Corn Street, but Nos 9-12 were rebuilt in the 1930s, leaving the end No 13 unaltered.

Exterior

Large commercial development in French Gothic style. Grey stone (in shallow courses), painted stone dressings, steeply pitched slate roofs with bracketed eaves. Modern shopfronts to ground floors. Three storeys plus attic. End block (No2) has steep pavilion roof with stone dormer with 2 Gothic windows; on second floor, 4 windows with Gothic heads; on first floor, broad oriel window with Gothic lights, 2 to front. Rounded corner to L has Gothic window to first and second floors; 4 window L return with dormer (as front) set across eaves; elevation continues down Skinner Street for further 4 windows, but in yellow brick

Nos. 3 to 6 (consecutive) each have Gothic oriel window to first floor, and attic dormer, on second floors, Nos. 3 and 5 have 3 windows, and 4 and 6 have 4 windows. Nos. 7 and 8 (formerly central block) have pair of steep pavilion roofs with iron cresting, each roof has Gothic dormer with 2-light Geometrical tracery; on second floor, 8 windows with T-glazing; on first floor, broad oriel window with 6 Gothic lights to front.

Interior

Reason

Included for its strong High Victorian presence on Newport's main commercial street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3012
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	13, Commercial Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331100 188090

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Corn Street.

History

By A Swash, architect, 1892-94. The development originally consisted of the whole block (Nos 2-13 consecutive), between Skinner Street and Corn Street, but Nos 9-12 were rebuilt in the 1930s, leaving the end No 13 unaltered.

Exterior

French Gothic style. Grey stone (in shallow courses), painted stone dressings, steeply pitched slate roofs with bracketed eaves. Modern shopfront to ground floor. Three storeys plus attic. Steep pavilion roof with stone dormer with 2 Gothic windows; on second floor, 4 windows with Gothic heads; on first floor, oriel window with Gothic lights. First bay in Corn Street is repetition of front; then lower section in same style with 3 large dormers in attic, 7 windows to second floor, four to first floor.

Interior

Reason

Included as part of large Victorian commercial development on Newport's main commercial street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3013
Name	St Paul's Church, including forecourt walls and railings	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331280	187610
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Palmyra Place.

History

By T H Wyatt, 1835. Ceiling 1842, by Wyatt. Refurbished 1859 by G Clarke of Newport. Redecoration and new porches by Habershon and Fawckner 1888. The church was consecrated in 1836, and was then the only church within the town of Newport. Cost £5000, raised by public subscription. Closed for worship 1991.

Exterior

Early English style. Rock-faced coursed stone with ashlar dressings; slate roofs. Commercial Street elevation has central octagonal tower and spire; stepped buttresses run up as pinnacles; lancets to bell stage of tower. Lower part of tower is open porch with tall Gothic arches; vaulted ceiling to porch with ribs and floral bosses. Gothic entrance doorways; stepped lancet to rear. Tower flanked by 2-light windows. Side elevation of 9 bays; end bays have steep gable with blind window. Tall 2-light window to each bay; low porch in second and last bays. West elevation of 5 bays has tall 2-light windows in outer bays, central polygonal apse.

Interior

Aligned with chancel at E (Commercial Road) end of church. Broad, spacious undivided interior. Flat ribbed and boarded ceiling with wall brackets. Gallery to W end on iron columns has pierced wooden frontal. Apse below was baptistery. Shallow chancel beneath tall arch flanked by lower arches; 5-light stepped lancet window with stained glass; single lancet in outer bays. Doors to flanking vestries at E end. Seating and organ removed.

Reason

Rare example of church in Wales from late Georgian period, embodying architectural arrangements from time before Pugin and Camden movement dominated.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3014
Name	River Island	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	164, Commercial Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331110 188010

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite Austin Friars.

History

Said to have C18 origins. Formerly public house.

Exterior

Four storey, three window classicising front. Stucco; parapet and cornice; shallow pilasters to ends. Top floor has three 12-pane sash windows set in architraves. Second floor has three 12-pane sashes in architraves with pediments. On first floor, outer bays have splayed oriel windows with sash glazing. On ground floor, modern shopfront in simple classical style.

Interior

Reason

Building with possible C18 origins on main street of town centre. Group value with adjacent listed building.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3015
Name	Westgate Hotel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **331040** **188100**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner of Commercial Street and Stow Hill.

History

1887, by EA Lansdowne, architect but retains (in present entrance) the Regency porch of earlier hotel; there has been a hotel on or near the site since 1709. The key Chartist episode in Newport took place outside the former hotel in 1839. Demonstrators fired on the hotel, soldiers returned fire killing some of the Chartists. Although tradition states that the holes in the porch columns were caused by Chartist Bullets, this seems unlikely. An extra attic level is said to have been added after a fire, circa 1950.

Exterior

Large hotel with ground floor shops. French Renaissance style. Snecked Pennant stone with bathstone dressings, slate roof with large yellow brick chimneys, and bracketed eaves, generally sash glazing, but T-casements at first floor level. Four storeys plus 2 levels of attics in mansard roof; upper (later dormers flat-roofed, lower dormers with narrow pedimented treatment.

Commercial Street ground floor has shops (generally modern shopfronts) articulated by pillars and bracketed cornices. Main entrance in Commercial Street with 7 windows to R, and to L, 6 windows plus (L) 2 over archway, and (L again) a further 3 set forward with different attic treatment. Entrance bay has at attic level, pedimented gable and arched window, paired round windows to third floor, and oriel window with Dutch pediment to 2nd floor (cast-iron balcony panel); paired windows to 1st floor; at ground floor, elaborate cast-iron and wrought-iron porch (cast-iron columns with floral capitals, enriched spandrels) over deeply bracketed hood to entrance with granite dressings, steps up to entrance which encloses early C19 Doric porch with fluted iron columns. Third floor windows with aprons, simple 2nd floor windows, first floor windows with Dutch pediments and reliefbands to heads. Towards L of Commercial Street front, archway to rear yard, to L of archway, 3-window bay (slightly later?) with curved corner (R), hipped roof at attic level. Right corner of hotel has bathstone panelling which runs up into chimney, blind windows similar to commercial Street, but 1st floor has paired arched panels with segmental Dutch pediment.

Return to Stow Hill (ground rises) continues in similar vein for 4 windows (second window paired), then lower transitional 2-window block block of 2 storeys plus attics. Beyond this, 5 windows, at first floor level, narrow windows with tall architraves with Dutch pediments, and heraldic shields to heads. At ground floor, windows and doors with segmental pediments.

Inner courtyard encloses former stables (Scrum Half Bar); 2 storeys, 2 upper windows and gabled hood to former hoist (ground floor details modern); hipped slate roof, and also to taller block behind. Also in courtyard, other service blocks.

Interior

Retains a particularly good set of well-preserved public rooms in Renaissance style. Entrance hall with granite columns, floral capitals and corbels. Richly articulated wooden stair in Jacobethan style rises to original top storey of hotel, turned balusters, urn or ball finials, scrolled cornices to staircase hall, granite pillars also at landing level. Public rooms include, to SE of entrance, large room with deep cornice, ceiling rose. To NW of entrance, room on corner of hotel has cornice, elaborate ceiling rose. To centre of Commercial Street front, 3 smaller rooms (but in similar style) between these. Stow hill side of hotel has grand ball room with coved and ribbed ceiling with elaborate oval ceiling roses. Ionic pilasters support deep swagged frieze which breaks forward on volutes over 5 round-arched windows and alternating doors and mirrors opposite. At S end of ball room, musician's gallery has balcony with pierced metal frontal, above recess with mirror. At N end, main doorway with superimposed pilasters, bracketed entablature, lugged architrave, keystone with grotesque head. Elliptical lobby in similar style, elliptical arched doorway to body of hotel, arched recess and doorway to service corridor. On floor below ball room, dining room with cornice and swagged frieze, 2 elliptical arches to lobby. Many of the bedrooms on upper floors retain cornices, skirtings, panelled doors etc.

Reason

Listed as elaborate large scale Victorian hotel on a prominent site whose architecture makes an important contribution to Newport's most important commercial street, and the conservation area. The elaborate main staircase and richly decorated public rooms of the hotel are particularly complete, amongst the best surviving of their period.

References

The Ports of the Bristol Channel, 1893, p159.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3016
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/10/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	9, Friars Road		
Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	330740 187460

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 70m N of junction with Belle Vue Lane.

History

Early-to-mid C19 house.

Exterior

Two storey, three window house, stucco, slate roof, red brick end chimneys. Slate roof. All windows with hood moulds, and casement glazing. First floor has 2-light central window with 3-light window to each side. Central doorway with bracketed hoodmould in form of pediment; modern boarded door; 3-light window to each side. To L, single storey block with 3-light window.

Interior

Reason

Early-to-mid C19 house retaining much of its character. Group value with attached Nos 11 & 13.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3017
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/10/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	11, Friars Road		
Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	330740 187450
Formerly Listed As	11 & 13 Friars Road		

Location

About 50m N of junction with Belle Vue Lane.

History

Early-to-Mid C19 house.

Exterior

One storey plus attic. Stucco, slate roof. Casement glazing throughout. Two gabled dormers. On ground floor, doorway with bracketed hoodmould in form of pediment; modern boarded door; 4-light window to L; small window to R; both windows with hoodmoulds. Extension in matching style (to L) joining with No 9.

Interior

Reason

Early-to-mid C19 house retaining much of its character. Group value with attached Nos 9 & 13.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3018
Name	The Friars (Postgraduate Centre of Royal Gwent Hospital)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side **SE** Grid Ref **330760** **187400**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Near junction with Belle Vue Lane.

History

Early-to Mid-C19 house, perhaps incorporating C18 work, on site of ancient buildings. The site has long been held to be that of a medieval Friary, but there is dispute as to which order possessed the site. In 1547, the manor house which became known as "The Friars" became a private dwelling. In the early C19, the building was occupied by Dr Anthony Hawkins, and then Thomas Protheroe, Town Clerk of the Borough, agent to Tredegar and Kemys Estates, and later (1846) High Sheriff of Monmouthshire. From 1839 to 1888 the property was lived in by Octavius Morgan, brother of Lord Tredegar and respected antiquarian; during this period the house was rebuilt in a Tudor style and enlarged. The building is now part of Royal Gwent Hospital.

Exterior

Entrance block faces N. Bathstone with scribed stucco block to E; hipped slate roofs with cusped bargeboards to gables and dormers; diagonal brick stacks. Three bays; central gabled bay with stepped attic window (gabled dormer, with similar stepped window, to each side). Three 3-light mullion and transom windows to first floor. On ground floor, similar windows in outer bays; central gabled porch with window to each side. To R of entrance block, set back, single storey block with chimney to R end. To L of entrance block, set back, stucco block with two 12-pane sash windows to each floor (narrow windows to R); 2-window return to L. To L of this, set back again, block in similar style, 3 windows, lean-to on ground floor. To L of this, as ground falls, lower (dairy) block with altered windows, slate roof with paired diagonal chimney stacks to end; lean-to addition at junction with previous block. The S front is in a more conventional mid C19 style. From L, Gabled block with 2-storey bay window, and attic window. Recessed 3-window block with dormer; on first floor central 3-light mullion and transom window flanked by similar 2-light windows; ground floor has central bay window flanked by similar mullion and transom windows. To R of this, further recessed 2 window block in same style, and gabled block as R end, but with 3-light mullion and transom windows rather than bay windows. To R again, rear of lower dairy block has roof of scalloped slates, large bay window with Gothic windows; Gothic window to each side; steep gable to R. Modern extension to SW incorporates former conservatory windows.

Interior

Generally well-preserved interior with panelled doors, shutters with scrollwork, linenfold panelling etc. A special feature of the interior is the re-use of C16/C17 carved woodwork made up into chimneypieces, panelling, shutters etc. Entrance hall with large chimneypiece with low-relief panels; Jacobethan stair; chimneypiece in library (former dining room) has chimneypiece including relief roundels of Life of The Virgin. Dairy at E end of house has stained glass to Gothic windows; oriental style ceramic tiles to floor, and to octagonal table over central octagonal basin. Wall tiles removed; shelf with iron Gothic cresting at head of walls.

Reason

Well-preserved early-to-mid C19 house, with some fine interior features; historic interest of connection with Octavius Morgan.

References

Haydn Davies, The History of the Borough of Newport, Newport, 1988, pp62-63.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3019
Name	Drinking Fountain to W of St Woolos' Cathedral	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	330790	187570
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Formerly Listed As **Drinking Fountain at Bellevue Park, Friars' Road**

Location

About 50m W of Lychgate at St Woolos'.

History

Erected in 1913 near entrance to Belle Vue Park; moved to this site in 1996.

Exterior

Elaborate drinking fountain in polychrome glazed tile work. Square base in black and green supports urn with brass taps. On base, 4 grey twisted columns supports canopy with pediment to all 4 sides; surmounted by ball finial. Inscription records, "Presented by a former President to the Town of Newport in the name of The British Women's Temperance Association".

Interior

Reason

Well designed drinking fountain in unusual building materials. Group value with nearby listed buildings.

References

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3020
Name	St Mark's Church	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side S Grid Ref 330620 188320

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the S side of Gold Tops within large sloping site between Gold Tops and Serpentine Road.

History

1872-74 by Habershon, Pite & Fawckner of Newport, architects. Vestry, reredos and chancel screen added 1902 by Graham, Hitchcox & Co., architects. Painted decoration on the chancel roof by George Pace, c. 1960. The parish, a prosperous suburb, was formed in 1875.

Exterior

Perpendicular style. Construction of red rubble sandstone with Bathstone detail. Roofs behind battlemented parapets and gables: hipped to vestry, with splays to canted E end. Plan consists of nave with clerestory and lean-to aisles, west tower, and chancel with N vestry. Tall three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses rising to tall pinnacles. Elaborate large paired belfry windows with panel tracery, the lights filled with ashlar openwork. Frieze of blank quatrefoils below battlements. Angle shafts between the windows rising to pinnacles. Clocks below to all sides, set within square openings. Projecting polygonal vice to NE corner terminating below clock level. W door of three orders, the outer two on shafts with plain caps. Large rose window above, lighting gallery; radiating tracery. N elevation of nave of five bays; three-light four-centred clerestory windows with idiosyncratic panel tracery. Central gabled and battlemented porch to aisle with boarded doors and tall cross-finial. Door of two orders with shafts; plain caps. Panel-traceried aisle windows of three lights; also to W and E. Battlements of aisle terminate in carved finials which have open trefoils and spirelets. N elevation of chancel partly obscured by later single storey battlemented vestry, which has a canted E elevation. Flat-headed Perp windows to vestry, which has three bay N elevation with central porch in similar style to aisle porches. Polygonal ashlar chimney to S side of vestry with battlemented top. E end of chancel has large five-light Perp window. S elevation of chancel of three bays with two-light windows between two-stage buttresses. S elevation to nave similar to N, the two I. bays terminated by tall square cupola-like open finials with spirelets.

Interior

Five-bay arcades of double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers with moulded capitals. Chancel arch on triple shafts. Simple open-trussed roof to nave; thin principals rising from wall-posts, carved spandrels. Chancel roof has tie beams: principals rising from wallposts supported by large carved angels. Roofs have simple painted work by George Pace, with blue and white patterning over the altar. Gallery across west end of nave with front panels containing diagonal boarding: timber supporting brackets. Plain pews of 1875-77. Early C20 elaborate oak chancel screen of five bays, with tall open traceried panels: richly carved deep cornice with frieze. Pulpit of similar date; oak with open cusped panels: similarly detailed communion rail. Oak reredos of 1902, heavily carved, with broad polygonal terminals and centre niche, all with pinnacles. Sanctuary has coloured marble paving and altar steps. C20 hexagonal font with carved oak sides. Stained glass: east window of 1891 by A. Savell, Ascension; S aisle E of 1876; S aisle SE of 1913 by Savell (St Mark). Other stained glass windows, mostly C20.

Reason

Listed as a well-designed large late C19 parish church, a prominent landmark in the town.

References

Monmouthshire Merlin 5/04/72, 26/07/72;
1902 faculty for addition of vestry, chancel screen and reredos, National Library of Wales;
P G Pace monograph on George Pace.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3021
Name	No. 11 Gold Tops	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330440	188350
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the S side of Fields Road, approximately 15 metres E from the junction with Godfrey Road.

History

Dated 1856. The architect was probably R. G. Thomas of Newport, who had prepared plans for Gothic and Italianate villas at Gold Tops in 1855. No. 11 forms a pair with No. 12: unusually, both houses are not matching, with the entrance fronts and gardens facing different directions (No. 11 faces S, No. 12 faces E). Both houses formerly listed as No. 11.

Exterior

Exuberant Tudor style. Complex stuccoed elevations of two storeys plus dormers; raised quoins also to windows. Steep slate roofs with bands of fishscale patterning. Elaborately carved bargeboards of various patterns; also to dormers. Tall yellow brick chimneys on plinths, with diagonal shafts. W front has two ridge chimneys to taller middle section, the L. with six shafts, r. with two. S front has stack to ridge r. of porch; five shafts. E front with three-shaft chimney to r. gable of taller section, plain ridge stack to lower section. Windows generally are small-paned sashes with centre mullions. S front has advanced gable to right, belonging to No. 12. Canted bay window with sash above, attic roundel containing quatrefoil. The three left bays form entrance front of No. 11, which has two-storey gabled porch to centre. Four-centred doorway with moulded surround and hoodmould; datestone above, sash window above. Ground floor canted bay window to l. with battlements, large paned sashes. Sash window above with steep dormer gable. To the r. of porch, sashes to ground floor and first floor, the latter breaking the eaves, with gabled dormer above; small paned sash. W elevation (No. 11) forms three sections. Right bay is gabled with a sash window to both floors, and small attic sash above. Centre bay has higher roofline and two-storey ashlar bay window with crenellations; three-light mullioned windows with sashes. Left section, remodelled as office premises, is lower with gable facing Fields Road narrowed to centre with mullioned window over open porch.

E front (No. 12) at right angles to Fields Road consists of two sections. Three-bay left part is taller, with single storey deeply gabled porch to centre, the pointed door facing S with a gable above. Canted bay window to r. Sashes to first floor, the centre window with dormer gable: steeply gabled attic dormers each side, sharing main ridge-line. Three bay slightly lower section to r. with sashes to ground floor, and large-paned canted bay window to first floor set in angle with taller block. N elevation consists of the two gable ends of each house, with a narrow service court between, closed off by a rubble wall with arched doorway through.

Interior

The interior was not inspected at the time of survey (May 1999)

Reason

Listed as a fine mid C19 Tudor-style pair of villas retaining much of their original character.

References

Plan for Gothic and Italianate villas by R. G. Thomas (1855), Newport Museum.
Kelly's Directory 1920

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3023
Name	National Westminster Bank (including Nos.2 & 4 Cambrian Road)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331000	188160
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner of High Street and Bridge Street.

History

1892 by C R Gribble; alterations circa 1906; The Grecian roof line and corner entrance are remodellings of circa 1914.

Exterior

Two storey Classical bank building. Bathstone on granite plinth. Balustraded parapet, dentil cornice, acanthus frieze. Entrance in convex corner bay; granite portal flanked by paired Doric columns supporting entablature with frieze with laurels etc; window over doorway; on first floor central window flanked by smaller windows. High Street elevation of 9 windows; pilasters to upper floor, half-columns to ground floor. Central bay stressed by Grecian roof line. Masks to ground floor keystones. Bridge Street elevation of 7 windows has central doorway with granite portal; semi-circular arched window above. Windows at 2 levels on ground floor.

Interior

Fine interior with polychrome tile work to wall dado; polychrome marble pilasters above; polychrome tiled barley sugar columns.

Reason

Good bank building on key town centre site with fine interior. Group value with attached buildings to N on High Street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3024
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	34&35, High Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331020 188170
Formerly Listed As	35 High Street (McDonald's)		

Location

Immediately to N of National Westminster Bank.

History

1887, by Habershon & Fawckner, architects, of Newport and London.

Exterior

Four storeys plus attic. Free Renaissance style. Bathstone and Pennant stone; sash glazing. Steep pavilion roof with pair of windows in pedimented dormer; iron crested parapet. Modern ground floor shop front. Three upper storeys articulated into 3 bays by pilasters and varied entablatures. Top floor has four rectangular windows to central bay flanked by 3 in outer bays. Second floor has three camber-headed windows in central bay flanked by 2 in outer bays. Similar arrangement to first floor where glazing has been simplified.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent National Westminster Bank.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3025
Name	Ye Olde Murenger House PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/26/51
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00
Street Number	53, High Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331000 188310

Formerly Listed As

Location

Near junction with Station Approach.

History

Much restored Inn said to have C16/C17 origins. The title "Murenger" was applied to an official who collected a tax for the upkeep of the walls of Newport castle. The tax was called murage (from the French "mur", wall). The original house was demolished around 1816, and had been a single storey building in stone. Nearby, on the site of the present public house, stood the C16 residence of the High Sheriff of Monmouthshire; but that building was rebuilt in the C19. Late C19 photos of the present public house show an inscription "Estd. 1819", and a building with only the attic storey jettied, and a 2-storey oriel spanning first and second floors; the roof pitch also appears steeper.

Exterior

Three jettied storeys plus attic, gable facing street. Plain barge boards to gable which has 3-light casement window. Second floor has broad has oriel window flanked by square panelling with close studded band below. First floor identical to this. On ground floor, under fascia board, early C20 public house front with doorway to L, and to R, window of 6 lights.

Interior

Interior (not available at time of inspection) said to have, on first floor, decorations including Tudor roses and Aragon pineapples.

Reason

Included principally for historic interest. Group value with adjacent listed building to N.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	3028
Name	Masonic Institute	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number	109, Lower Dock Street		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331600 187400

Formerly Listed As **No.109 Lower Dock Street (Masonic Institute)**

Location

Located on W side of Lower Dock Street on the corner of Ruperra Street.

History

Mid C19 Masonic Hall.

Exterior

Three storeys with Italianate detailing, shallow roof set behind parapet. Curved corner bay with ground floor entrance. Doorway has pair of three panelled doors, set beneath glazed, arched fanlight. Flanking, fluted, Ionic columns. Above doorway is a tall, two storey, arched opening with keystone, carried on plain columns, with stiff leaf capitals. Square-headed, tall casement window, with Masonic compass device set within fanlight. Ground floor divided into bays, by heavy vermiculated and plain rusticated pilasters. Arch-headed, twelve-pane sashes set beneath moulded architraves with keystones. Bracketed stringcourse between ground and second floors with dentil moulding. First floor of Lower Dock Street is similar to ground floor. Ruperra Street frontage has tall, first floor, hall windows within projecting central bay with flanking heavy, rusticated pilasters and quoining. Above are a series of Masonic devices set within roundels. Continuous impost band beneath parapet carried on paired consoles. End bay of Ruperra Street elevation has three, arched, twelve-pane sashes on ground floor, set within moulded architraves with keystones. Plain render and moulded stringcourses to parapet.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as a good example of a mid C19 Masonic Hall having group value with No. 108 Lower Dock Street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3029
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	69, Lower Dock Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331480 187660

Formerly Listed As

Location

On E side of street, on corner with Powell's Place.

History

Early C19. Former house with Greek revival detailing.

Exterior

Two storey, three window front to Lower Dock Street. Stucco with band course between floors. First floor has central sash window with marginal bars; to each side, 3-light window with sash glazing to each light. On ground floor, central Doric doorcase; panelled door; flanking windows as first floor. Return to Powell's Place of 2 windows (sashes with marginal bars). To R, lower 3-window block with similar windows; doorway in first bay with semi-circular overlight; 3-panelled door.

Interior

Reason

Included as early C19 house with Greek revival detailing.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3030
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	77, Lower Dock Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331540 187590
Formerly Listed As	77 & 78 Lower Dock Street		

Location

Near junction with George Street.

History

Early C19 house with Greek Revival detailing.

Exterior

Three storey, two window house. Stucco with band courses; parapet. Top floor has 2 almost square windows (casement glazing); first floor has modern casement glazing; ground floor window covered. Doorway (to L) has semi-circular overlight; quarter Doric columns to angles; door covered.

Interior

Reason

Included as early C19 house with Greek revival detailing. Group value with adjacent listed house.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3031
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	9 & 10, Park Square		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331130 187610

Formerly Listed As

Location

At W end of Square, to S of No 11.

History

Pair of earlier C19 houses; probably 1840s; No 10 with altered windows from c1920.

Exterior

Pair of houses. Two storeys and attic; Jacobethan style. Rendered with labels over most windows; slate roofs, elaborately cusped bargeboards; groups of octagonal chimneys. Pair of gables faces E; each with stepped attic window, 12-pane sash to first floor of No 9, and on ground floor, shallow splayed bay window with Gothic glazing, which now continues upwards at No 10. Returns to L (No 9) and R (No 10) also gabled with narrow attic window; two windows to first floor; porch in angle with rear cross wing (gabled to ends).

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved early C19 pair in what was once Newport's prime residential Square. Group value with No 11 to N.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3032**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **11, Park Square**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331090 187610**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At W end of square; facing E.

History

House of earlier C19; probably from 1840s. Under conversion to offices at time of inspection.

Exterior

Two storey, 3 window house. Classical style with some Grecian details. Bathstone front with slightly advanced central bay. Cornice with very shallow Grecian pediment; end pilasters. Twelve pane sash windows to first floor. Central Doric porch with splayed bay window to each side. Sides and rear stucco.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved early C19 classical villa in what was once Newport's prime residential Square. Group value with Nos 9 & 10 to S.

References

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3033
Name	Newport Magistrates Court	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	5/2/80

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330760	188400
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Formerly Listed As **Old Tredegar Estate Offices (including entrance gates)**

Location

Strikingly situated on the W side of Pentonville opposite the Shire Hall and Queen's Chambers.

History

Built as the offices for Tredegar Estate 1904-06. Designed by J. F. Groves, architect to the Estate. The building is now used as a magistrates court.

Exterior

Late C17 style. Construction of grey ashlar sandstone. Broad hipped slate roof on deep dentilled eaves. Tall ashlar chimney stack each end of ridge. Entrance facade (E) is symmetrical, seven bays and two storeys, the central entrance bay rising to three storeys, projecting and gabled. 12-pane sash windows with cut voussoirs and projecting keystones; stringcourse above ground floor windows. Entrance bay has four-light stone mullioned windows to upper floors with small pane glazing. Carved crest to gable. Round-arched doorway with thin pilasters and cornice: jambs of door are convex with raised bands. Large carved stone heraldic shield over door within square frame. Large iron rainwater heads dated 1906. Three-light dormer each side of centre gable, with flat roof. North elevation of seven bays with sash windows as above, three dormers. South elevation of six bays, similar sash windows and dormers.

Interior

Large dogleg stair to rear of central hall with thick ramped handrail, and panelled balustrades and wainscot. Leaded stair window including some armorial glass. Plain rooms to ground floor.

Reason

Listed as an impressively designed former estate office, which has retained its original charter and detail.

References

Information from Mr J. Newman;
Plans in National Library of Wales, (dated 1904).

Community	Beechwood	Record No.	3034
Name	Cambrian House	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side **N** Grid Ref **332680** **188420**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the hillside above the centre of Maindee, E suburb of Newport, close to but higher up than the church of St John the Evangelist.

History

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

Exterior

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

Interior

Interior has an L-shaped central hallway with reception rooms to right and left and staircase rising at right angles to rear. Some moulded plasterwork, marble fireplaces and shutters are retained. Reception room front right has a heavy ceiling rose and frieze with convulvulus motif. Hall has bracketed arches, billet moulding and a cantilevered dogleg staircase with cast iron balusters and a wreathed handrail; large window of 2 round-arched lights with Corinthian capitals, ball-flower mouldings and margin glazing. Eared architraves to the doors which are mostly 4-panelled.

Reason

Listed as a fine example of a mid-C19 villa, representative of this favoured style in this Newport suburb development; group value with the church of St John the Evangelist and The Lawns.

References

Community	Beechwood	Record No.	3035
Name	Church of St John the Evangelist	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side **N** Grid Ref **332620 188440**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the hillside above the centre of the suburb of Maindee, the W front facing Kensington Place, within a walled grassed enclosure; main entrances with gatepiers at W and SW.

History

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

Exterior

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

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

Interior

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

Reason

Listed as large and dominating mid C19 parish church by well-known S Wales architects in a strongly Geometric style. Group value with The Lawns and Cambrian House.

References

Jones David, Newport Gwent in Old Picture Postcards Vol 2, 1993;
Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales series, 2000, p 429-30;
Ordnance Survey, First Edition, scale 1:500, surveyed 1881, printed 1884;

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3036
Name	Church of St Mary	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040	188040
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near junction with School Lane.

History

1838-40, by J J Scholes, architect.

Exterior

Early English Gothic style, Bathstone with slate roofs. Elevation facing street has 5 stage tower with gabled buttresses; corner pinnacles and trefoil parapet; bell stage with 3 lancet windows. Next lower stage has trefoil arcading; next 2 stages have lancet arcading; main entrance archway below. To each side of tower, heavily buttressed aisles with round windows over lancets; R aisle has Gothic doorway. Louvre on ridge of nave roof.

Interior

Spacious interior with braced wooden roof. Nave of 6 bays with tall iron columns on large water holding bases; large stiff-leaf capitals. Aisle chapel of 3 bays to each side. Decorated style reredos with polychrome figures of saints to rear of sanctuary and aisles. Aisle chapels each have elaborate reredos with sculptural reliefs, figures of saints, polychrome marble above. Stained glass of individual saints in aisle windows; Coronation of Virgin in stepped triple lancet behind altar.

Reason

Early C19 Roman Catholic church with strong presence, and unusually lofty and spacious interior. Group value with adjacent listed ancilliary buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3037**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **37**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **331040 187890**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite junction with Havelock Street.

History

Late C18/early C19 house.

Exterior

Three storey, 3 window house. Roughcast render, slate roof. Three 9-pane sash windows to top floor; on first floor, former 12-pane sashes have had glazing bars removed in lower sashes. On ground floor, central doorway with pedimented doorcase has 12-pane sash to each side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a well-preserved late C18/early C19 middle-class house on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with No 35, to L.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3038**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **81**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **331010** **187680**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite junction with Clifton Road.

History

Early-to-mid-C19 house.

Exterior

Two storey, 3 window house. Smooth render. Reduced end chimneys in red brick. parapet with shallow pediment, and cornice. Three first floor windows with modern plastic glazing. On ground floor, central Doric porch; modern plastic glazing to flanking windows.

Interior

Reason

Included for contribution to conservation area.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3039
Name	Kingshill	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	91		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331100 187560

Formerly Listed As **91 Stow Hill (Bishopstow)**

Location

In extensive grounds, about 200m E of St Woolos.

History

Early C19 villa. Originally known as Kingshill, but later Bishopstow, the Bishop's palace of St Woolos. The name Kingshill was restored when a new Bishopstow was built in the grounds.

Exterior

Stucco, slate hipped roofs, broadly overhanging bracketed eaves. Two storeys.
Three window entrance faces S; 12-pane windows to first floor. On ground floor, under full-width verandah with cast iron supports, reeded doorcase has segmental head with traceried overlight; modern -glazed door, with marginal glazing to sides
French doors to each side of doorway. East elevation has central bowed bay with 2 small-pane sash windows to upper floor, 2 tall sashes dropping to ground level; to R bow, window to each floor; to L, window at ground floor only (upper floor window blocked).
West elevation has, to rear, service block, set forward, with gabled 2-window section, and further 2-window section at right angles.

Interior

The house is now used as offices but retains almost all its C19 character including cornices, ceiling roses, doors, fireplaces, shutters, deep skirtings etc. Elliptical lobby with polychrome tiled floor; double-leaf doors to U-plan staircase hall. Cantilever stair, top-lit. To R of hall, former dining room with elliptical-headed recess, and shallow elliptical recess with shell coving. To L of hall drawing room (probably converted from 2 rooms in late C19); pink granite columns.

Reason

Attractive and exceptionally well-preserved early C19 villa, with good interiors.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3040**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **93**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **330970 187610**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite the E end of St Woolos Cathedral.

History

Early C19. Formerly Vicarage to St Woolos.

Exterior

Two storey house. Stucco, slate roof with deep bracketed eaves. Main block of 4 windows, alternately 16-pane sashes and blind windows. On ground floor, entrance in 2nd bay covered by glazed porch connecting with stone boundary wall in which there is camber-headed doorway (panelled door), above which is gable. Main block of house has 3-light casement on ground floor, to R of entrance. Then 2-storey block at right angles with pedimental gable facing street; 12-pane sash to side, and to street on first floor; doorway and window in angle at ground floor level. House continues to R.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved early C19 house. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3041**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **103**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **330940** **187580**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Vicarage Lane.

History

Mid C19 house. Partially converted to shop (103a).

Exterior

Three storey, 3 window house. Stucco with band courses. To R, 2-storey splayed bay window with marginal glazing bars to sash windows; hoods for blinds. On top floor, 3 sash windows with marginal glazing bars. Two sash windows with marginal glazing bars to first floor. On ground floor, arched central doorway. To L of doorway, shop extension (103a) over forecourt.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3042
Name	Zanzibar Club	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	40		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331010 188000

Formerly Listed As **Stowaway Club.**

Location

Opposite School Lane.

History

Former chapel of mid C19. Perhaps the Baptist chapel of 1863 built in Stow Hill, By Habershon and Pite in 1863.

Exterior

Grand temple front of 3 bays, based on Italian Renaissance models. Stucco; Roman Doric. Heavy pediment with oculus. Doric entablature and pilasters. Doorway with bracketed pediment. C20 extension to L.

Interior

Reason

Listed for contribution of grand classical front to Stow Hill conservation area.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3043**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **108**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **330960** **187660**

Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of Queen Victoria Memorial Almshouses.

History

Probably early C19.

Exterior

Two storey, 3 window house. Stucco, hipped slate roof. On first floor, central 12-pane sash window has 16-pane sash to each side. On ground floor, central doorway with overlight and (modern?) panelled door is flanked by splayed bay windows.

Interior

Reason

Early C19 house on prominent site. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3044
Name	Newport Market	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331100	188250
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On a large site, bounded by Upper Dock Street, Market Street, High Street, and Griffin Street.

History

A market building occupied the High Street end of the site from around 1817, but was too small by the middle of the century, and was extended to the new Upper Dock Street in 1865. In 1885 the Corporation of Newport purchased the site and built the present building which opened on 1 May 1889. Architects, C Kirby & T E Watkins. The High Street end was re-aligned and rebuilt in 1934, and comprised an arcade entrance to the market, shops, and a department store, Hills & Steele. Architects C F Bates & C L Jones. Recently incorporated into market.

Exterior

Upper Dock Street front. French Renaissance style in red-brown rock-faced stone with pale ashlar dressings. Three storeys plus attic in mansard roof (rebuilt to front). Nine bays; mullion and transom windows with sash glazing. Central tower with steep lead roof with louvre, and windows at 2 levels; tower has 3 stages above main front, corner pinnacles. End bays have steep pavilion roofs with stone dormers. Two storey oriels in 2nd and 3rd, 7th and 8th bays. Central arched entrance rises 2 storeys; 4 shops to each side. Returns of 2 bays in similar style. Elevations to Griffin Street and Market street, have stone walls of single storey to aisles of market hall. High Street elevation in Portland stone, on granite base, in inter-war classical style. Four storeys, 15 windows with metal casement glazing. Dentil cornice; on 2nd floor, 2nd, central and 14th bays are aediculated, with balustrades. First floor is channelled, above full width canopy over shopfronts. Splayed corner bays; returns of 6 windows to Market Street, 8 windows to Griffin Street. Elevations to Griffin Street and Market street, have stone walls of single storey to aisles of market hall; public house in Market Street.

Interior

Partially glazed barrel roof of lattice girders. Central hall 192ft (58m) by 145ft (44m), roof 53ft (16m) high. Steps up to side and central galleries. Rear wall of Upper Dock Street block has moulded Renaissance articulation.

Reason

Important large scale market building from late C19 and early C20; Upper Dock Street front with tower has strong town-scape importance. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3045
Name	Nos 1-6 Victoria Place, including area railings	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/2/74
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	331030	187740
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Forms the NE side of Victoria Place, which runs S from Stow Hill.

History

1844. Built by Rennie Logan, constructors of Town Dock. The land was given by William Townshend to provide access to Stow Hill from the SW.

Exterior

Three storey terrace; stucco with channelled ground floor. Six 2-window houses; 9-pane sash windows to top floors, 12-pane windows to first floors with bracketed hoods and iron-fronted balcony on iron brackets in front of both windows. On ground floor to R, each house has steps up to doorway with Ionic doorcase; panelled door; to L, 12-pane sash window. Iron railings to basement forecourts and steps.

Interior

Reason

Impressive early C19 terrace. Group value with opposite side of Victoria Place.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3046
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/2/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00
Street Number	13		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331060 187710
Formerly Listed As	13 & 14 Victoria Place		

Location

On corner with Victoria Road; attached to No 14.

History

Exterior

Stucco, slate roof, red brick chimneys. Entrance faces N. Two pedimental gables. Doorway to L under gabled hood; small window to L; to R, first floor has 2-light casement window, ground floor, 3-light casement. Side to Victoria Place has 2 small-pane sash windows with marginal glazing bars on each floor. Rear has two first floor sash windows over splayed bay on ground floor.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with main part of Victoria Place to W, and Victoria Road URC to E.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3047
Name	Nos 7-12 Victoria Place, including area railings	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/2/74
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	331030	187720
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Forms the SW side of Victoria Place, which runs S from Stow Hill.

History

1844. Built by Rennie Logan, constructors of Town Dock. The land was given by William Townshend to provide access to Stow Hill from the SW.

Exterior

Three storey terrace; stucco with channelled ground floor. Six 2-window houses; 9-pane sash windows to top floors, 12-pane windows to first floors with bracketed hoods and iron-fronted balcony on iron brackets in front of both windows. On ground floor to L, each house has steps up to doorway with Ionic doorcase; panelled door; to R, 12-pane sash window. Iron railings to basement forecourts and steps.

Interior

Reason

Impressive early C19 terrace. Group value with opposite side of Victoria Place.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3048
Name	Victoria Road United Reformed Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/2/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331090	187740
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Hill Street.

History

Dated "AD 1859".

Exterior

Classical, with flavour of the ancient Middle East. Two storeys and basement. Bath stone ashlar. Pedimented front to Hill Street of 5 bays; end bays blank and recessed; 3 middle windows are with spiral-fluted tall columns and arched heads. Ornate decoration to window openings with shoulders. Chanelled rustication to ground floor; quoins above. Side elevation to Victoria Road is of 6 bays with similar openings. Attached to rear in Victoria Road is single storey block in simple classical style; 3 windows, bathstone. Attached to L in Hill Street is 2-storey school/vestry block in Tudor style with first floor oriel window.

Interior

Ceiling of square panels formed by heavy ribs; central section elliptical with pierced decoration to ribs. U-plan gallery with wooden panelled frontal; polygonal columns. Organ set back behind elaborate triple arch. Broad pulpit below in style of circa 1700.

Reason

Strikingly-sited impressive mid C19 chapel. Group value with adjacent listed buildings in Victoria Place.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **3049**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **55**

Street Side **S**

Grid Ref **330560 187710**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At W end of York Place where road bends to join Clyffard Crescent.

History

Mid C19 house.

Exterior

Two storey 3-window house, stucco, slate roof with wide eaves. On first floor, 3 sash windows with marginal glazing. Central entrance with panelled door with panelled jambs, all covered by delicate iron porch with tented canopy. To each side of entrance, stone splayed bay window with camber-headed sash windows. Extension to L is now surgery.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved mid C19 house.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	3050
Name	Parkfield House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/23/73
Post Code	NP1 8UU	Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32282	18803
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Formerly Listed As **Old school and schoolhouse and garden wall and railings**

Location

On the E side of the road N through Lower Machen village, opposite the gates to the churchyard.

History

Former Lower Machen National School established in 1834 by the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan of Machen House, vicar of the parish. An unusual design mixing simple Tudor to Gothic detail with Italianate hipped roofs and windows.

Exterior

Former church school established 1834, painted roughcast with ashlar dressings and imitation slates to hipped roofs. Taller rear schoolroom with low single-storey parallel domestic range across front. with hipped lean-to roof against side wall of schoolroom. Front range of 5 bays with ashlar quoins and chamfered surrounds to big casement-pair windows. Centre ashlar porch in Tudor style with shouldered coped parapet with centre shallow gable over shield with stag-head crest. Four-centred pointed arched doorway with sunk spandrel panels and double panelled doors. Schoolroom has 2 large yellow brick eaves stacks above front range roof and is said to have pointed windows to rear with centre gabled porch.

Interior

Interior not inspected.

Reason

Included as an unusual earlier C19 church school, with schoolroom fronted by domestic range, of architectural quality.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3052
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/10/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	13		
Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	330740 187440
Formerly Listed As	11 & 13 Friars Road		

Location

About 40m N of junction with Belle Vue Lane.

History

Mid C19 house.

Exterior

One storey plus attic. Stucco, slate roof. Casement glazing throughout. Two gabled dormers. On ground floor, central doorway with bracketed hoodmould in form of pediment; modern boarded door; 2-light window to each side; both ground floor windows with hoodmoulds.

Interior

Reason

Early-to-mid C19 house retaining much of its character. Group value with attached Nos 9 & 11.

References

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	3053
Name	Croesllanfro House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/1/75
Post Code	NP1 9GP	Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	32737	18941
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Formerly Listed As **Croes-lan-y-fro Farm, Gwent**

Location

On the N side of Rogerstone near the junction of Groes Road and Cwm Lane.

History

Earlier to mid C19 small country house, altered in late C20, under alteration 2003.

Exterior

House, white painted stucco with hipped close-eaved valley roofs of imitation slates with one chimney surviving of original 2 end wall stacks, the chimney on right end wall. Two-storey, three-window front of late C20 uPVC windows replacing sashes and C20 shutters. Centre segment-headed opening with C20 door and overlight. End walls have altered or added lean-tos, 2-storey to right and single-storey to left and circular window to first floor centre. Rear has large C20 conservatory addition, stair-light to centre and C20 casement pair to first floor each side.

Interior

Staircase with thin turned balusters, open treads, thin bulbous turned newel and continuous rail to first floor landing, probably c1850. Some 6-panel C19 doors and shutters with sunk panels.

Reason

Included as an earlier to mid C19 small gentry house.

References

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	3054
Name	Barn and attached range at Croesllanfro Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/1/75
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	32741	18938
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Formerly Listed As **Outbuildings to Croes-lan-y-fro Farm, Gwent**

Location

On the N side of Rogerstone just W of the junction of Groes Road and Cwm Lane.

History

Barn early C19 of unusual scale, but since listing in 1975 the roof has been taken down.

Exterior

Barn, rubble stone with high walls and large porch, side walls projecting each side, main roof, porch roofs and porch front gables dismantled since listing, there were timber lintels under weatherboarding. Inner arches to main barn are of brick, cambered. One very long vent loop each side of porch and then one door each side close to outer angle, with brick heads. Front porch has high sill. Left end gable has big brick-arched window.

Lower range to right has asbestos sheet roof and one window under eaves, and loft door in gable en. Attached single-storey range at right angle steps downhill in 3 sections. Whitewashed rubble stone and brick with asbestos sheet roofs. First part has 3 doors, one now window, with brick jambs to both sides of centre door, left side of left door and left side of right door, door heads under eaves. Straight joint to second section which has window, door, window and door (brick jambs to right of left window, full-height, both sides of centre door and window and left side of right door. Straight joint to lowest section which has 2 windows and door.

Interior

Reason

Included as a barn of unusual scale, and for group value with Croesllanfro House.

References

Community	Llanvaches	Record No.	3055
Name	Whitebrook	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/6/76
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	342000	192400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the centre of the hamlet of Whitebrook, approximately 1.25km NE of Llanvaches village.

History

Exterior

Main range of C17 or earlier origin. A two-storied, L-shaped farmhouse, exposed rubble elevations. Steeply pitched slate roof, main range has three chimneys; two gable, one axial with diagonally set shafts on square rubble bases; N gable stack has shaft rebuilt in brick. At N end a lower later C17 range breaks forward for a single bay, with a similar gable stack stepping down to a lower C19 range. The main range has two multi-paned casements to first floor, with exposed timber lintels and two multi-paned casements to ground offset to left (S). Lateral doorway at S end with modern door. The secondary range has a four-paned casement to first floor with a modern glazed door beneath. The C19 range has two multi-paned casements to first floor beneath crude hoodmoulds, similar casement to ground without the hoodmould. The rear elevation has two, three-light multi-paned casement windows to first floor beneath crude hoodmoulds with two modern multi-paned French doors beneath with other modern openings to ground floor. Beneath axial stack are two former stairlights with enlarged openings. The N gable of the main range is blank and the two adjoining lower ranges have modern fenestration and dormer. S gable has modern openings to ground and first floor with an enlarged attic window offset to W. Modern annexe linked to S end.

Interior

Main range has three rooms to ground floor. The N cell has large open fireplace with chamfered, cambered bressummer and dressed stone jambs. Exposed ceiling beams with medium chamfers. Central chamber has similar fireplace to N end with matching large exposed ceiling beams. S gable fireplace blocked. Secondary range has small, blocked fireplace to first floor with timber lintel. Original pegged "A" frame trussed roof.

Reason

Included as an example of a C17 vernacular farmhouse retaining historic character.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	3056
Name	Barn to SW of Penhow Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/24/76
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	342300	190700
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Formerly Listed As **Group of 3 farm buildings to S of the Castle and to SW of the Church**

Location

Part of a "U" shaped farmyard group together with the "L" shaped range, located to the N side of the driveway leading to Penhow Castle from A48, Newport/Chepstow Road.

History

Exterior

Substantial C17, 7 bay barn with steeply pitched pantiled gabled roof and elevations of local rubblestone with traces of limewashing. Single storey lean-to to S elevation and open-sided gabled cartshed attached to W end. Cut into bankside at E end. S elevation has substantial rubble buttress at W end and paired ventilation slots on bays 1 and 2 at W end. Third bay has full height opening with modern sliding doors. C19 lean-to obscures remaining 4 bays to E, open on W side with two former doorways with redbrick dressings, now blocked. Large rectangular opening set high up on E gable with heavy timber frame and shutter. N elevation obscured by large portal framed barn. Internally it retains original C17 pegged and trussed oak roof structure, without collars, with three purlins and ridge beam with struts between ties and principal rafters. Flagged threshing floor to third bay. Formerly external doorway within lean-to in bay 5.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with Penhow Castle and its associated listed farm buildings.

References

Community **Graig**

Record No. **3058**

Name **Fairoak**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 9HZ**

Date Listed **3/9/79**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32709** **18690**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated at the junction of Pentrepoeth Road and Cowshed Lane in Bassaleg.

History

Mid to later C17 house formerly owned by the Tredegar estate originally with baffle-entry plan, the entry then in line with the ridge chimney. Added C19 parallel rear range.

Exterior

House, rendered with stone tiled roof and two yellow brick stacks, one at right end and one on ridge one bay in from left end. In 1979 there was a third on left end. Long one storey and attic low range with small eaves-breaking gabled dormers, one in first bay, one in centre and one further right (each side of porch) all with casement pair windows. Ground floor has porch to right of centre with two casement pair windows to left of it and one to right, single casement in first bay to left, and lean-to slate-roofed outbuilding in last bay to right. Gabled C19 porch with roof of shaped slates, bargeboarded gable and trellis sides, over 6-panel door, the top four panels fielded. Rear former coach-house range of c. 1900 with slate roof and yellow brick ridge stack.

Rendered left end paired gables with tiny window to ground floor of original house and casement pair to ground floor of rear range.

Interior

Not inspected. In 1979 there were three chamfered and stopped beams to ground floor. Fireplace to left of middle room with concealed adjoining winding stairs, fireplace with bread oven. Panelled shutters. Ceiling beam in left end dairy has been altered. Fireplace in lower SW end room. Roof said to have been raised with traces of an earlier roof possibly remaining above dairy.

Reason

Included as a C17 vernacular house retaining original character.

References

Community	Redwick	Record No.	3060
Name	Brick House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/19/81
Post Code	NP6 3DX	Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	340800	184600
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Formerly Listed As **Brickhouse Farmhouse**

Location

Approximately 500m NW of village centre on road leading to Llanwern.

History

Former farmhouse, now hotel. Said to have been rebuilt in late C18 by William Phillips of Whitson Court, for his son of same name.

Exterior

Three storeys, seven windows with cambered heads and keystones, grouped 2-2-3. Brick with brick bands at floor levels and brick eaves band; hipped slate roof, projecting brick chimney breast with stack to ends; brick centre stack. Top floor has 7 squat casement windows. First floor has sash windows with marginal glazing (6th window blocked). Ground floor has similar windows with extra horizontal bars to each pane (6th window blocked). Camber-headed door opening to R of centre with later door and later C19 wood gabled porch. To rear, later outshut in stone with red brick dressings. To W, attached long single-storey farm outbuildings range, stone with slate roof.

Interior

Retains panelled doors in entrance hall. Some door and window openings in former rear wall open into outshut.

Reason

Listed as grand example of local style of farmhouse.

References

Redwick Parish Tithe Map, 1846.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3061
Name	Electricity Transformer at SW end of Graham Street	Grade	II
		Date Listed	4/21/81
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

330650

187690

Formerly Listed As

Location

At top end (SW) of street.

History

Following the Newport (Monmouthshire) Electric Lighting Order 1891, the corporation built Newport's first power station at 21 Llanarth Street. The station supplied power at 2000 Volts AC, which had to be reduced to 200 Volts for household use at transformers such as this, and a similar listed transformer at Park Square.

Exterior

Cast iron cylindrical casing has low conical cap bearing iron lamp standard with modern lamp. Rim of cap has beaded decoration; relief decoration beneath rim on body of transformer which is divided into panels by horizontal ribs, and vertical ribs which bear hinges for access doors.

Interior

Reason

Extremely rare survival from early period of electricity supply industry.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3062
Name	Electricity Transformer at Park Square	Grade	II
		Date Listed	4/21/81
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331070	187640
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At W end of Park Square.

History

Following the Newport (Monmouthshire) Electric Lighting Order 1891, the corporation built Newport's first power station at 21 Llanarth Street. The station supplied power at 2000 Volts AC, which had to be reduced to 200 Volts for household use at transformers such as this, and a similar listed transformer at Graham Street.

Exterior

Cast iron cylindrical casing has low conical cap bearing iron lamp standard without lamp. Rim of cap has beaded decoration; relief decoration beneath rim on body of transformer which is divided into panels by horizontal ribs, and vertical ribs which bear hinges for access doors.

Interior

Reason

Extremely rare survival from early period of electricity supply industry.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3063
Name	Little Bulmore	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/11/81
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side **S** Grid Ref **335650** **191150**

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 1600m north east of the junction with Isca Road set on the hillside above the road.

History

The house is probably mid C17 in origin, with Fox and Raglan putting it at c1630. It was extensively altered in the mid C19 and part seems to have been turned into a cowhouse. Its original appearance is unknown, but it may have had a second gable to the left which was then truncated and extended in the C19 conversion to cowhouse. Fox and Raglan suggest that the gabled wing is an addition to an older house since demolished, but at least a part of the stonework of the wing appears to be contemporary with the gabled section. It was again adapted for use as an enlarged house post listing in 1981, the house having ceased to be a dwelling at that time, and now (July 2000) is abandoned once more.

Exterior

The house is constructed of local sandstone and conglomerate rubble and has a Welsh slate and concrete tile roof. It is two-and-a-half storeys with a hall and cross-wing plan but this is a post 1981 reconstruction of what, at that time, was a single-unit, gable-fronted farmhouse, which was downhill of an abutting later cowshed to left, which was partly of separate build, see History. The right hand gabled section has one casement window, with plain drip moulds, that on the ground floor 4-light with developed quarter-round moulded mullions, that on the first floor 3-light with plain chamfered rebate externally for glass, and a small single light one with chamfered jambs in the gable head (this had a plain diamond mullion in 1981). Altered doorway to the left with a modern glazed door and at first floor level (present ground level) in the largely rebuilt rear gable. To the left of this the wing has two windows, on the ground floor 3 + 3 casements under elliptical brick heads, and above are casements under the eaves, but not over those below. Plain roof of concrete interlocking tiles with roof light and rebuilt chimney, all 1980s alterations. Right hand return has C19 lean-to, left return has brick repairs. Rear elevation, only partly seen, has late C20 features,

Interior

The C17 gabled wing has ground floor ceiling beams chamfered with good bar-and-runout stops; diagonal stops to the chamfered joists. The roof trusses are principals with ties and purlins, the apex cannot be seen, of a form which Fox and Raglan consider to be very late upper crucks. There is one apparently C17 principal in the wing (see History) which otherwise has a sawn roof with staggered purlins. The interior is otherwise featureless.

Reason

Included as a C17 house which despite alterations retains several good period features.

References

RCAHMW report, Aberystwyth.
 Sir Cyril Fox and Lord Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses, Merton Priory Press/National Museum of Wales, 2nd ed. 1994, Vol I. pps 70-1.

Community	Llanwern	Record No.	3064
Name	Great Milton	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/15/83
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	336600	188300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Milton Hill, leading North from Station Road to Cot Hill. Principal range aligned on a N/S axis.

History

Probably C16 origins, two storeys plus attic, comprising "L" shaped house of two sub-medieval periods.

Exterior

Earliest range of mid C16 date, refenestrated with ovolo moulded timber mullions in the early to mid C17; presumably when E/W range was added. C17 range joins earlier range at NW corner. Both ranges have elevations of random liassic limestone rubble with traces of limewash beneath gabled, slated roofs. Principal range has C19 or later gabled porch on N gable, with two-light ovolo-moulded window above with small multi-paned, two-light casement to right. Small attic window to left hand side. N elevation of C17 range has a large rendered gabled stack at W end, at junction with principal range. N/S range has axial stack rebuilt in brick and rendered. W elevation (on S side) has a three-light, ovolo-moulded window (missing one mullion) to ground N end, with a multi-paned casement set within ovolo-moulded frame towards S end with a three-light C19 casement beneath. S gable of N/S range has a 16 paned, hornless sash with shutters to ground floor beneath a wide relieving arch (with evidence of the former four-light mullioned window). Blocked three-light opening above with enlarged attic window opening to gable (windowless at time of resurvey). E elevation of N/S range has a blocked three-light, ovolo-moulded window on the ground floor. Rear (S) elevation of E/W wing has square-headed doorway at W end with C19 door with a small four-pane casement above. Gabled single storey C19 kitchen range projects S from E/W range. Lit on E side by multi-paned casement window. E gable of E/W range has a two-light multi-paned casement to attic. Front elevation of E/W range has a three-light timber, ovolo-moulded window with small panes to right hand ground floor level. First floor has a two-light multi-paned casement to left hand side and a four-light multi-paned casement to right hand side.

Interior

Unmodernised, retaining strong sub-medieval character. E/W wing has flagged floor, large open fireplace with timber bressumer and smoking chamber on N side of fireplace. Wide wooden spiral staircase rises to attic storey (partially collapsed in attic). South chamber of N/S range retains broad chamfered ceiling beams and C16 fireplace with chamfered oak lintel with plain chamfered jambs and thistle stops. Closet to E side of fire with blocked window. First floor and attic storey retain broad oak floorboards. Good C16 and C17 pegged "A" frame trussed roof.

Reason

Listed grade II as a good example of a sub-medieval Monmouthshire farmhouse with many surviving internal features and C17 fenestration.

References

Community **Goldcliff**

Record No. **3065**

Name **Little Porton Cottage**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/9/83**

Post Code

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

338200

183300

Formerly Listed As

Location

Approximately 200m SE of church, to rear of Little Porton farmhouse.

History

Probably C18.

Exterior

Single storey plus loft, brick (pebbledashed) but rear partially clay; thatched roof under tin sheeting; end brick chimneys. Half-glazed panelled door; one casement window to L, 2 to right. Attic window to each end; to rear, small window to W end.

Interior

Left end bay open to rafters (probably indicating former croglofft construction); attic bedrooms reached by separate ladder-stairs.

Reason

Group value with adjacent byre. Listed as rare survival.

References

Information from NMR, Aberystwyth.

Community **Goldcliff**

Record No. **3066**

Name **Little Porton Byre**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/9/83**

Post Code

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **338200** **183300**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Approximately 200m SE of church; to R of Little Porton farmhouse.

History

Exterior

Long single-storey byre, probably early C19. Rough timber-framed construction of poles covered by walls of broad roughly-hewn boards. Corrugated roof covering over thatch. Rough-hewn rafters to roof some trusses with collars and a ridge. Some stone flags to floor; partitions also roughly-hewn planks and split tree trunks; End bay (to road) has partition, feeding trough and planked door.

Interior

Reason

Group value with adjacent cottage. Listed as rare survival.

References

Information from NMR, Aberystwyth.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3069
Name	The Bulmore	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/15/83
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	336000	191490
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 2100m north east of the junction with Isca Road set beside the road.

History

An early/mid C19 villa in simple 'Tudor' detail dating probably from the 1840s. It is one of a number of 'Tudor' revival villas in the locality which exhibit design characteristics in common.

Exterior

The house is smooth rendered, presumably over local rubble, with a Welsh slate roof with decorative barge-boards. Square centrally planned main block with a service wing. The main block has a symmetrical front with the gabled centre section brought forward; attached to this, left, is a service wing, set back and with a slightly lower roof. Two storeys and basement five windowed main front, all mullioned and transomed 2-light windows with horizontal bars, under moulded stopped drips, and with a continuous string at first floor level, this last to the main block only. Central door set back in a porch with 4-centred arch and drip stone incorporating the painted arms of the Gardner and Hodgson families; within the porch is a fine 6 panel door under a flat, painted transom light. On the right return is a one storey canted bay, and, set back to the right, a wing with a pair of French doors, all in style as the windows, flanked by two deep statue niches, now empty.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey, but is said to have many original features, including a stick baluster stair. There are shutters, and doors with moulded panels, and in the main room at the back, right, a fine Gothick fireplace with 2 multi-cusped insets, and Batty Langley style triple colonette mantel supports. There is a brick vaulted cellar with flat segmental vaults to central iron beam and cast iron column, and a stone floor. These details are taken from the 1983 listing description when the interior was inspected and it seems likely that it has not been altered since.

Reason

Included as a handsome and unusually well preserved Tudor Revival villa dating probably from the 1840s.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	3070
Name	Nos. 1 & 2 Plas Cottages	Grade	II
Post Code	NP1 8UW	Date Listed	1/18/84
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **32344** **18769**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Just N of the farmyard at Plas Machen.

History

Row of C19 estate cottages originally three, now 2, built for the Tredegar estate, owners of Plas Machen.

Exterior

Row of C19 estate cottages originally three, now two, whitewashed rendered walls with stone-tiled roofs and 4 yellow brick chimneys with slate cornices. One and a half storeys, each cottage double fronted with centre door and small-paned casement pair window each side, similar window above but breaking eaves under gables. Stone sills and timber lintels. The left pair of cottages each have chimneys to left, the right cottage is slightly higher, due to slope, and has chimney each end, the left one thicker. Outshut rears except to end of leftmost cottage. Two tiny rear windows under eaves to each cottage.

The left cottage has a half-glazed door to No 2, the centre cottage has a blocked door and has been united with the ones each side, the right cottage has added C20 enclosed gabled porch to No 1 with imitation stone tiles and C20 addition to right end.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as a well-preserved row of C19 estate cottages.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3072
Name	Church of the Holy Trinity	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number			
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	334670 189350
Formerly Listed As	Parish Church of the Holy Trinity		

Location

In the centre of Christchurch village high on the ridge on the south side of the Usk valley.

History

The church in origin appears to be Norman, with the south door surviving from the C12, although it may be reset, while the chancel is Early English, of which part of the walls and the base of the east window survive. The base of the tower is also Early English/C13, but the external walling of the church is mostly of the late medieval Perpendicular period, as is the top of the tower, and it was this building which was given a, probably fairly thorough, restoration by J P Seddon in 1864. The church then suffered a serious fire in 1877 which led to immediate repairs and then another restoration in 1881, probably also by Seddon who remained the Diocesan architect. The church was again burnt in 1949 when everything was destroyed except the walls, the tower and the south porch; and it was again restored 1949-55 by G G Pace, leaving the exterior much as it was before, but the interior entirely new and with all the roofs reconstructed except that of the south porch.

Exterior

The church is mainly built in local fine-grained red sandstone rubble of a rather purplish colour, though fine grained grey limestone is also used, especially in the west wall of the nave and the tower, which are clearly of different construction from the rest of the building, red tiled roofs. The upper part of most of the walls and around the windows were rebuilt after the 1949 fire in rock faced blocks of distinctive bright red sandstone laid in snecked courses. This masonry was also used for the slight eastward extension of the north porch/vestry and was presumably made deliberately distinctive. The dressings are mainly in Bath limestone and these date from the Victorian restoration, surviving medieval ones are in sandstone and conglomerate.

The church consists of nave, separate non-aligned chancel which is wider than the nave, nave aisles and chancel aisles (chapels) on both north and south sides (now the boiler room), a massive tower at the west end of the south aisle with no external turret, north (now clergy vestry) and south porches, and a rood stair to the north of the north aisle.

From the south west corner. The tower abuts and completely covers the west gable of the south aisle. The south wall has four bays with an additional two for the chancel chapel, which has a break in the walling but not the roof, the final bay, which is an extension beyond a straight joint, this was done in the C18 as a mortuary chapel and is now the boiler house, is blind. Next to the tower is a 2-light window with cusped heads. Next comes the deeply projecting south porch with a plain pointed arch, coped gable, and blind returns. The C16 waggon roof of this survived both fires, later Norman door of one chevron order and scallop capitals. The aisle then has two 3-light windows with stepped cusped heads and the chapel has a third one, all these windows are Seddon restorations of Perpendicular originals. The east gable of the boiler room has a square-headed doorway with a dripmould, but no window above. The chancel gable has a very large 5-light Perpendicular window with the remains of the Early English triple lancet which preceded it below. This was revealed in the Victorian restoration. The window is a Seddon one, but was reconstructed by Pace, as were all three of the gables at the east end. The chancel roof is more steeply pitched than the others and there is a large stone and brick stack for the boiler room in the valley between it and the south chapel. The north chapel is set back from the line of the chancel gable and the chancel has a plain C13 lancet on the south return. The east gable of the north chapel has a 3-light window as on the south aisle. On the north wall the chapel has one 3-light window with two more to the aisle and then the gabled north porch, similar to the south one but with a plain 4-light window on the east return, this is by Pace and is a part of the conversion of the porch to a vestry. No window to the right of this, nor on the west aisle gable where one has been blocked. This gable was not rebuilt post fire, but that of the nave was, it contains a large 4-light Perpendicular window, again a Pace rebuilding of a Seddon one. Below this is a C16 doorway with a 3-centred arch. Finally the tower which is very massive and has two stages, the first being very tall, above the ridge of the nave. This lower stage is mostly grey stone with red quoins. The north face has a lancet at high level, the south face has three rectangular stair windows and each face has a small pointed window right at the top for the first belfry. A string course supports the slightly diminished upper stage which is almost all red stone. The upper stage is Perpendicular and is probably early C16. It has a 2-light bell opening in the east and west faces and a 3-light one in the north and south faces; these appear to be medieval. Machicolations, and a plain tall parapet which may have been rebuilt at some time, rise above. A tall and extremely impressive tower giving a wide view from its dominant position in the landscape.

Good C18 and C19 monuments to the churchyard of which two are individually listed.

Interior

The interior was completely reconstructed after the 1949 fire as much of the stonework was too badly calcined to be reusable. The arcades repeat the same pattern as before and are said to be the previous ones encased in concrete. They have plain square bases rising to sharply pointed arches. All the walls are plastered and painted. All the furnishings are post fire and most are to a co-ordinated design by Pace, especially those in the sanctuary. The organ comes from All Saints Church, Corn Street, Bristol. The east window by Harry J Stammers is a dramatic example of 1950s glass. There are two bells which are dated 1661, although there is sufficient space for a full peal.

Reason

Included as a basically medieval church, with a very fine tower which is an important landscape feature in the lower Usk valley.

References

Glamorgan/Gwent Archaeological Trust : Monmouthshire Churches Project.

John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 189.

Michael Darby, John Pollard Seddon, 1983, p 83.

Church Guide Book.

Information from the Vicar.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3073
Name	Church House & The Friars	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/51
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Number	1&2		
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	334660 189310

Formerly Listed As

Location

In the centre of Christchurch village on the south side the Church of The Holy Trinity.

History

There may be three builds here, the ground floor of No 2 in more carefully coursed and squared grey lias, the upper floor of No 2 and the adjoining lower part of No 1 in red sandstone, and the remainder of No 1 in grey lias. This might suggest that the building began in the late medieval period, was considerably enlarged in the C16 and was completed in c1600, but the surviving evidence is contradictory. The overall character of the building is now of c1600 and the datable features are of that period or reproductions of that period. The building began as a small house and has been increased in size. It was one house in 1980 and has been made two since, but it has also probably been two at some time before as well.

Exterior

The building is constructed of neatly squared and coursed grey lias (ground floor of No 2), random red sandstone rubble (upper parts of No 2 and a small section of No 1) and very roughly squared and coursed grey lias (most of No 1). The south gable end of No 2 has been rendered. The dressings are sandstone ashlar, but many of them are concrete replacements. The roofs are concrete tile. L-shaped plan, with No 2 probably the service wing of No 1 which was later extended into something more considerable. Both sections are single depth, No 1 is two storeys and garret, No 2 is two storeys and garret with undercroft. No 2 will be described first as being probably the older part.

The main front faces east and has three bays, although the features are arranged randomly, another indication of a possibly medieval origin. From the left, a modern window opening and window, but retaining the old 2-light window head with dripmould over as an overlight. This opening is in the older stonework, but the relieving arch above is in the newer, demonstrating the possible general refurbishment of c1600. Next is a 2-light window with 6 + 6 pane casement, 4-centred heads and dripmould. Modern doorway with late C20 door again with a small, older, arched single light window as overlight; 2-light window with relieving arch as before. Below this and to the right is a 2-light window with plain rectangular lights, this is to the undercroft/stable. The upper floor has a central 3-light window with flanking 2-light ones. Steeply pitched roof with reconstructed coped gables and truncated end stacks. The south gable wall has a central 2-light window to the ground floor. The north gable wall has a doorway to the undercroft and a tiny single light window to the ground floor. There is no sign of a garret window to either gable. Most of the window heads to No 2 have been renewed. The rear elevation has a single light window, possibly once a doorway and a 2-light window below and a similar one above. Most of the elevation to No 1 has a tall ground floor with a 2-light window with dripmould as before, then a plank door with a 4-centred head and dripmould, then two more 2-light windows as before. There is a string course between the floors and three 2-light windows arranged above the lower ones, most of the heads of which are replacements, some in concrete, hollow chamfered mullions. The rear elevation has a single light window, possibly once a doorway; a 2-light flanked by single lights, all under the same dripmould; and a modern 3-light timber window in an altered frame. The upper floor has a single light window, a 2-light one with shaped heads, a rectangular 2-light one with timber frame and a 2-light one as before. All these windows have had some degree of alteration. The gable end has a 2-light window to each floor to the left of the stack and a blocked arched single light garret window on either side of the stack. Coped gable with rebuilt stack, steeply pitched roof.

Interior

Only the ground floor of No 1 was seen at resurvey. This has been very altered and has a modern staircase, but retains a large fireplace with chamfered stone jambs and oak lintel. No 2 is also said to have a modern staircase and to have stabling in the undercroft, which is said not to be vaulted.

Reason

Included as a late medieval house with C16 and C17 changes having group value with the Church of The Holy Trinity.

References

John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 190.

Sir Cyril Fox and Lord Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses, Merton Priory Press/National Museum of Wales, 2nd ed. 1994, Part II, p 126.

Information from the owner of No 1, the tenant of No 2 and the Vicar of Christchurch.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3074
Name	Former Head Post Office	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/14/85
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331020	188350
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Formerly Listed As **Nos 61 & 62 High Street (Post Office)**

Location

On large site between Newport Station and Newport Bridge.

History

Built as Head Post Office 1907-1908, by J Rutherford, architect, for Office of Works. Incorporated into very large commercial development 1999.

Exterior

Red brick with Portland stone dressings. English Baroque style. Large 3 storey and attic 7 bay facade with advanced outer bays under open segmental pediments enclosing royal arms, banded giant pilasters. Centre bays with giant ionic order supporting dentil cornice with pulvinated frieze; balustrading with modern mansard behind. Large round-headed and key blocked windows to second floor, tripartite windows with advanced centre pediments, pulvinated friezes and half-columns to first floor. Outer bays with narrow pedimented and key blocked surrounds at second floor; cornices and key blocks at first floor. Fixed glazing with small panes to top floor, sash glazing elsewhere. Plain band over ashlar ground floor, linked key blocks to Gibbs style surrounds (paired windows) and to arched frames over entrances in outer bays. Pedimented doorpiece with key block, blocked columns, side lights (fanlight to L).

To R, single return bay in similar style (glazed in to modern block, but facing former Thomas Street). Blue plaque commemorating " John Frost (1784-1877), Chartist - Mayor of Newport 1836-42, born Thomas Street".

Very large attached modern blocks to sides and rear not included.

Interior

Reason

Included for the contribution of its good early C20 facade to High Street. The very large modern attached blocks are not included.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	3075
Name	Footbridge at former Tredegar Park Golf Course	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/24/85
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32844	18664
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Formerly Listed As **Footbridge at Tredegar Park Golf Course, Bassaleg Road, Newport**

Location

Spanning the Ebbw River close to the M4 on the E side of the former Tredegar Park Golf Course.

History

Probably dating from 1805 when the Park Mile Tramroad opened, iron superstructure of 1870 by C Jordan, engineers of Newport. The bridge and causeway were formerly part of a tramroad system linking Sirhowy and Tredegar with Newport Docks.

Exterior

Triple-span bridge with rubble abutments and piers, some dressed masonry to V-shaped cutwaters and cappings (projecting supports indicates original bridge width). Later ironwork deck of flanged girders with slotted-in plates and bolted handrails. Balusters with ball-finials, plain rods, commemorative plaques with shaped heads, royal arms and Tredegar arms. Inscriptions on plaques read ' C Jordan Engineer, Iron and Brass Founder, Newport, Mon, 1870.' and ' Mr R Paine, Surveyor to the Right Hon. The Lord Tredegar 1970 '. Modern pipe fixed to W side.

Interior

Reason

Included as a rare survival of an early tramroad bridge.

References

C R Williams, 'History in the Rough', p 6.

Community	Nash	Record No.	3076
Name	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331800	186200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Spans River Usk between Stephenson Street and Brunel Street.

History

One of only 2 functioning major transporter bridges in the UK.

Opened 12 September 1906. Joint engineers R H Haynes, Borough Engineer of Newport, and Ferdinand Arnodin, internationally famous as inventor and engineer of transporter bridges in Europe and North Africa. Contractor Alfred Thorne of Westminster.

Traffic of tall-masted ships to wharves above the bridge meant traditional bridge structures were not practicable, and the river had to be spanned at high level. Height approximately 72m, clear span 196m. Restoration 1990's, including repairs to steelwork, and new cables; reopened December 1995.

Exterior

The structure consists of 2 towers each of 2 elliptical lattice-girder pylons which support, at high level, a main boom upon which a trolley operated by continuous cable, powered by drum driven by two 35bhp direct current electric motors in cabin on the E side of the river, transports a gondola suspended by cables from the trolley. The boom is on the suspension bridge principle, supported both by oblique stay cables attached to the pylons, and by catenary cables anchored in chambers on each side of river. Pedestrian access to upper level by stairs on NE and SW pylons. Towers pin-jointed to bearings supported on bell-shaped masonry piers (4 to each tower). On the E side is winding house raised above roadway on steel girders; 5 windows, walls of steel and wooden boarding, slate roof with iron cresting and finials. Wooden platform with iron gates, railings and turnstile to W. Iron gates, railings and turnstile on W bank. Gondola suspended from cables; gates to E and W. To N and S sides of gondola are shelters of steel girder and mesh construction, wooden handrails; wooden roofs with zig-zag valences. Above shelter on N side is octagonal operator's cabin with pagoda roof.

On each bank, approximately 140m away from bridge is an anchor chamber in which the main cables of the bridge are anchored; brown rock-faced stone; later additions.

Interior

Reason

Graded I as finest and largest transporter bridge in Great Britain, the only one in the UK by Arnodin. One of only a handful of surviving transporter bridges in the world.

References

Newport Argus, 16 December 1995;
Transporter Bridge, Newport (Official Brochure for re-opening of Bridge).

Community **Graig**

Record No. **3077**

Name **Pattaya**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 8UW**

Date Listed **11/11/85**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32318** **18808**

Formerly Listed As **Maendy-isaf Farm**

Location

Enclosed courtyard buildings close to N drive to Maendy-Isaf house, W range set into slope.

History

Later C19 former small courtyard of stable buildings now converted to house, built for Maendy Isaf house. The courtyard interior had wide cartshed openings and boarded stable doors in 1985, infilled since with imitation stone and new windows and doors.

Exterior

Outbuilding courtyard now house. Single-storey 4-sided court in purple squared rubble stone with imitation stone tile roofs (stone-tiled in 1985) oversailing at gable verges. Openings with yellow brick heads, many renewed or new, C20 windows and doors. Entry is on E side between 2 short ranges each with red-brick arched lunette loft-light over door in gable ends that overlook entry. Courtyard has late C20 cobble pavement, E ranges each have a window to court. N range has C20 infill to centre and right, left side has window and door. W side has cambered-headed broad doors each side of double doors, all with C20 glazing. S range is all imitation stone, 3 bays with piers and 3 double doors with yellow brick heads.

Outside E side has C20 window to each range, S side has gable each side with red-brick arched window over ground floor C20 window, 2 further windows in wall to left of centre, all with new or renewed yellow brick heads and concrete sills. One chimney on ridge. Outside W side has window door and window.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as a good example of a small later C19 model farm courtyard.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	3078
Name	Penhow Castle	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side **S** Grid Ref **342300** **190800**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set high on a hilltop above the Newport to Chepstow road. In its own grounds beyond the Parish Church and reached by drive with relocated stone gatepiers and distinctive ball finials.

History

Later C12/early C13 keep with added curtain wall. Built as a moated and fortified stone manor house with central courtyard. Some improvements in C14 were followed by construction of the present hall in C15 and major enlargement in later C17 to N side. This range was partly remodelled in late C18 including giving the domestic quarters a Georgian frontage. Full-scale restoration from 1973 onwards including introduction of architectural elements from elsewhere and recreation of medieval character.

Penhow originally formed part of the lands held by Caradwg ap Gruffydd, Prince of Gwent and by 1129 a stronghold had been established by Sir Roger de St Maur. The St Maur family (became Seymour) in later centuries married into other local families (eg Bowles) - see heraldry on one of the Great Hall windows. In C16 the property passed by marriage into the Somerset family. Unlike most other castles in Monmouthshire Penhow survived the Civil War and in 1674 was bought by Thomas Lewis of St Pierre. This change of ownership may provide a date for the remodelling. The castle was purchased in 1861 by the Perry-Herrick family of Leicestershire and in 1914 by Lord Rhondda. It is now owned by Stephen Weeks, whose restoration since 1973 has included the introduction of architectural elements from elsewhere.

Exterior

The castle is constructed of local sandstone rubble with stone tiled roofs and is a moated site enclosed by a curtain wall. It is approached from the south, facing the gabled gatehouse to left, with its offset four-centred doorway and C18 oval window to gable. To right is the storied hall block with a lateral chimney and projecting stair-tower to far end. Openings have Tudor hoodmoulds, including to cusped 3-light 1st floor hall window. Stepped back to right is the Moat Room, with its 2-light quatrefoil traceried window reused from Aberpergwm House, Neath, and rising above the gatehouse are the crenellations of the buttressed 3-storey Keep Tower, the earliest surviving part of the castle. The remains of the curtain wall lies to the east. The courtyard is entered across a modern drawbridge passing the 4-centred entrance to the hall, with diagonal stops; beyond is the pointed arch keep doorway (said to have been inserted) which has rounded jambs. The north or courtyard side of the hall has a variety of windows of C14 and C15 date, that to the ground floor is similar to the 3-light hall window on the front. The L-shaped domestic ranges to N with the major C17 remodelling have some cross-frame windows; said to have originally had stone mullion and transom windows. 3-storey, 3-window symmetrical north front with late C18 introduction of 16-pane sash windows. Original bracket eaves; panelled door with bolection architrave and fine scalloped hood on foliated brackets. Terrace beyond with broad views to north; terraced garden enclosed by revetment walls.

Outer gateway to drive (beside churchyard) has a pair of C18 ashlar gatepiers with broad cornices capped by unusually massive ball finials; iron gates. The gate-piers are relocated from Spring Court, Gloucestershire, and form one of two pairs.

Interior

Entrance is onto the Lower Hall created at the time of the C15 work; prior to that this may have been a store with the hall above, but at a lower level than the present Great Hall - see former doorway, visible in screens passage. Access to the Great Hall is via a spiral staircase with broach stops to the doorway at the foot; renewed roof trusses and screen although original beams reused in passage, formerly with bosses; large C15 chimneypiece. The Great Hall is linked to the 1st floor room of the Keep which became the private dining room although originally it would have functioned more defensively as the Keep Room or Garrison Room. Narrow stairs lead up from here to the Seymour Chamber, reconstructed as a medieval bedchamber. To the east of the Hall is the Moat Room which has a dressed stone chimneypiece, a C16 ceiling inserted from a house in Devon and the window from Aberpergwm House described above. The especially fine later C17 interiors to the north (compare with Tredegar House) are entered via the Old Parlour with its marbled decoration, bolection-moulded panelling, pedimented doorcases and deeply lugged chimneypiece beneath a pilastered overmantel; deep cornice and circular-pattern ribbed ceiling. The connecting Dining-Room is similarly panelled but instead with a burr walnut painted finish; it has broken-pedimented doorcases, panelled double doors, pilastered overmantel and decorative plaster border to ceiling. Black and white marble floors to both Parlour and Dining-Room. This range also has a good, full-height, open-well staircase with barley-twist balusters, bolection string and square newels with pendants but no finials. Upstairs a number of items

have been introduced including panelling and a chimneypiece; partly reused 6-bay roof. Brick vaulted cellar below Dining-Room.

Reason

Listed grade II* for its importance as a fortified medieval manor house and for its exceptionally fine Restoration period interiors.

References

Castles in Wales, Wales Tourist Board, 1982, pp140-1;
Cathcart King D J, *Castellarum Anglicanum*, Vol I, 1983, pp286-7;
Coxe W, *Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*, Part I, 1801, pp30-1;
Wrathmell S, 1990, *Penhow Castle, Gwent, Survey and Excavation, 1976-9, Part One*, *The Monmouthshire Antiquary*, Vol VI;
Davies M A, *Penhow Castle, History and Restoration*, 1990, *The Architectural Association*;
Bradney Sir Joseph, *A History of Monmouthshire*, Vol IV, Part II, *The Hundred of Caldicot*, 1990, *Merton Priory Press*, pp191-6;
Weeks S, *Penhow Castle*, *Penhow Castle Publications*, 1987.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3079
Name	Wall of Nos. 14 and 15A	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/11/88
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334120	190460
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Formerly Listed As **Boundary Wall at No.15A (Mynde Cottage)**

Location

Forward to the street and attached to No 15 set back on right; matches a similar stretch of wall at Porth y mynde further east.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

The wall is about 6m in height of partly coursed local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble with freestone dressings. Small square crenellated turret to right checked back slightly for main stretch of crenellated wall running to left. Single pointed pedestrian arch with ironwork gate to No. 15A, projecting plinth. Left end of wall (garden of No. 14) steps down to abut No. 14 on corner of Castle Lane; an inset carved and corbelled panel matches the late C19 detailing to No. 14. The wall spans the whole distance between Nos. 14 and 15 and rises to the height of their eaves. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community **Graig**

Record No. **3080**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 9LF**

Date Listed **5/13/88**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number **27**

Street Side

Grid Ref **32740** **18699**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Close to roadside with narrow garden to front some 270m W of the Tredegar Arms in Bassaleg.

History

Thatched single storey cottage, probably later C17, restored and with addition to rear added since listing in 1988.

Exterior

House, white-painted render with thatched roof and W end white-painted rendered brick chimney. Thatch has scalloped ridge. Single long narrow range with entrance to S away from road. N front wall has C20 triple casement window to right, E end has similar window, W end has small gabled C20 addition with slate roof. S entrance front has two C20 triple casement windows and centre half-glazed C20 door, eaves raised over left window.

Interior

Interior not inspected, in 1988 said to have boxed-in roof trusses.

Reason

Included as a remarkable survivor of a small vernacular single-storey house.

References

Community	Wentlooge	Record No.	3081
Name	Former West Usk Lighthouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/22/90
Post Code		Last Amended	3/29/96

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331100	182800
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated on the raised bank of the sea wall on the W foreshore of the Usk estuary, and approached via a track across marsh land from the coast road at New House.

History

A light was first exhibited here in 1821, and the lighthouse was designed by James Walker, the first he designed as consultant engineer to Trinity House. It was built by Ben Batchelor and John Williams of Newport. The present form of the building, in which accommodation is wrapped around the central tower, is probably the result of later modification: a publication of 1871 dates the lighthouse to 1867, and it seems likely that the central tower (the lighthouse proper) was all that was built in 1821, and that the dwellings surrounding it were added later (in 1867). The lighthouse had been taken out of use by 1922, and is now a private residence and guest house.

Exterior

A tapering white painted rendered stone drum tower consisting of a 2 storeyed accommodation block enclosing a higher central tower which formerly carried the lantern. Entrance door on landward side, with flanking windows, and 7 further windows on each floor, all recessed in architraves with shallow triangular heads. Moulded cornice to parapet of flat roof. Projection of taller central tower above this roofline contains service room with mullioned and transomed windows with raked back upper lights, and was formerly surmounted by the lantern: remains of inner walkway and cast-iron railings mounted on a moulded cornice survive. Lantern had lattice glazing and a conical roof surmounted by ball finial and weather vane, but was removed in 1922.

Interior

Divided as a series of wedge shaped rooms around the central tower, which is occupied by a spiral stone staircase, the building is thought to have comprised two symmetrical dwellings originally, each accessed from a common entrance hall, and with their own private staircases at either side (the main staircase only providing access to the lantern), though these have not survived. The original layout of rooms has been largely retained, although access to and between them has been altered. Upper rooms have fire-proof ceilings, with brick arches sprung between cast-iron beams. Cistern at base of staircase was originally fed by water drained from the roof

Reason

Although the lighthouse does not survive complete, it is of special interest for its highly unusual plan form.

References

Davenport Adams D H, 1871, Lighthouses and Lightships, p307;
Hague D, 1994, Lighthouses of Wales, Their Architecture and Archaeology, pp95-6.

Community	Llanvaches	Record No.	3082
Name	The Rock and Fountain Inn PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	342500	191000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To NE of Penhow Castle. At a splayed angle to the main road immediately W of the junction with the by-road to Llanvaches on the boundaries of the Community and District Council areas.

History

C16 origins remodelled in the C17 when the right hand part was added. C19 alterations to rear and recent modernisation (1987). Historically it was an important coaching Inn.

Exterior

Two storeys plus attic, rendered elevations with two storey gabled range to rear W end, and modern single storey extension set diagonally to rear E end. Slated roof, overhanging eaves, three chimneys: two gable, one axial; W and axial chimneys are rendered brick, E gable stack is large and projects from the gable with rubble base and two diagonally set shafts. Two gabled dormers to front with pairs of six pane casements and one rooflight to front, and one to rear. Front elevation has off-centre doorway reached by a small flight of steps; flanking horned twelve-pane sashes, to the right hand side is a small cellar door. At the far E end is a splayed bay-window with 20-pane sash to front and 8-pane, horned sash, to each side. First floor has five windows; three cross frame, with lower opening leaded lights. To E end, above the cellar door is an original, small three-light, ovolo moulded timber mullioned window, ca 1640 (?), with diamond leaded lights; possibly re-set from elsewhere. To the right is a larger leaded casement. Two small casements to E gable end. Rear elevation has projecting C19 gabled range with six paned casements and loft doorways to first and second floors. Deep lean-to at the E end with one small window facing the road.

Interior

The ground floor is at different levels reflecting the chronological development of the building, the central part to the right of the front entrance is the highest. Stone flagged floors. Large modern, rubble, inglenook style fireplace to left hand chimney of main bar with applied timber bressumer. Small modern, rubble fireplace with applied bressumer to right of centre. Far right hand room has late C19/early C20 stone chimneypiece to right hand end with florally enriched spandrels. Chamfered beams, joists appear to be introductions carried on modern cast corbels. Modern straight flight timber stair rises between the E and W rooms with roll moulded handrail and newel, straight balusters and modern finials. The entrance on the E side is via a modern pointed arch doorway.

Reason

Included as a prominently sited inn with C16/C17 origins.
Group value with the adjacent former stables.

References

Community	Llanvaches	Record No.	3083
Name	Former Stables to The Rock and Fountain Inn PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/10/90
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	342500	191000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the NE of Penhow Castle immediately to the E of The Rock and Fountain Inn. At a splayed angle to the main road at the junction with the by road to Llanvaches on the boundaries of the Community and District council areas.

History

Exterior

Stable block, possibly with C17 origins. Said to be the former stables of the Inn. Two storeys, rectangular whitewashed rubble elevations with terracotta pantiled hipped roof. Roadside elevation has six window openings with cambered heads; three at ground floor, three above, offset to right. The first floor windows have simple square sectioned mullions. The ground floor openings have timber shutters and central bar while the left hand window to ground floor has been bricked up. W gable has a large cartshed entrance with timber lintel and square window above. The rear elevation is unlit with a central square-headed loft doorway, offset, at first floor level with flight of stone steps leading up to it with wrought iron handrail. The E gable has a single square window opening with window missing, set at first floor level. Immediately to the left a gabled cross range has been removed; this formerly closed the yard to the NE. Blocked doorways may be found beneath the render on the sides as no stable doors remain today. In poor condition at time of inspection (July 1995).

Interior

Not accessible at time of inspection. (July 1995).

Reason

Listed grade II for its group value and close associations with the Rock and Fountain Inn PH.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	3084
Name	Machen House including attached outbuildings and curved screen wall	Grade	II*
Post Code	NP1 8UU	Date Listed	10/4/90
Street Number		Last Amended	8/22/03
Street Side		Grid Ref	32273 18808

Formerly Listed As

Location

In the centre of the village immediately to W of the Parish Church. Set in its own landscaped grounds and reached by short drive with gate piers.

History

Small country house, in late Georgian style with some Gothic detail, built in 1831 by the Tredegar estate for the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan, died 1875, vicar of the parish, younger brother of the 1st Lord Tredegar, sometime Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff and chaplain to Queen Victoria. The W end section with full height canted bay may be a slightly later addition. Two parallel ranges, originally three, but, after sale by the Tredegar estate in the mid C20, a parallel rear service wing was removed such that the entrance side which had 3 gables now has 2. The architect for this work and the restoration of the remainder was W.S. Thomas of Newport. The house was rented just prior to sale by Peter Thorneycroft, MP for Monmouth and later chairman of the Conservative party.

The special interest of the house is in the Georgian Gothic entrance hall with its extraordinary winding stair, and also its picturesque garden setting with romantic Gothic features: bee-bole, range of outbuildings (The Bothy), miniature lake with humped bridge, winding paths, and castellated corner features to the estate walls.

Exterior

Small country house, painted stucco with close-eaved slate roofs and stuccoed rebuilt chimneys, one each end, one on front ridge and one on E end of rear range. Two storeys with 4-bay garden front to S and 2-gable facade to E (formerly 3 gables) with entrance porch. Garden front has full-height canted bay to left with 3-sided hipped roof and 3 12-pane sash windows each floor. Three-window main range to right has 12-pane sashes above and two C20 broad French windows with external shutters replacing similar sashes. Original windows have blind boxes.

E entrance front has 2 gables, the left one blank, the right one formerly central before removal of gable to right in mid to later C20. Stuccoed square Tudor porch with battlements, angle buttresses and chamfered depressed arches on all 3 sides, lower on N and S. Within porch is moulded pointed arched doorway with panelled doors, and each side of porch is small pointed window with Gothic glazing bars. First floor above porch has large Gothic sash window with pointed hoodmould.

Rear (remodelled after removal of parallel service range) is parallel to the 3-bay main part of the front range, with arched first floor landing light re-using a fanlight from the old back door and a square lead-roofed lantern-light on ridge. The rear of W end section without parallel range has one small first floor window, W end is windowless.

A curving castellated stuccoed screen wall running from NE corner has been extended across site of demolished rear range with broad vehicular opening. It linked the house to the churchyard wall screening the outbuildings from the forecourt.

Attached outbuilding to rear of the house, former larder, linked to house by C20 garages, is L-plan single-storey with slate roof hipped to E and at NW corner, gabled to S. Walls have rounded corners and eaves has band of cast-iron pierced ventilation panels. Two pointed doorways facing S into re-entrant angle with panelled doors and a pointed window facing E with Y tracery. Plain casement pair window on N side right and W side left.

Interior

Front entrance hall with some Tudor Gothic decoration, divided axially by moulded cast-iron piers carrying 3 Tudor arches with quatrefoils in spandrels, the broader centre arch framing the exceptional spiral timber stairs cantilevered from a central column said to have been a ship's mast. Pierced Gothic spandrels under each tread, thin octagonal balusters, remarkable continuous hand rail snaking up in spiral then looping back around upper landing. Pointed recess behind. Top lights of front door has armorial stained glass one with CASM monogramme and 1831 date, remade to original model in later C20, and window to right has armorial glass of c. 1831 in head.

Panelled shutters and reveals throughout, deep skirtings and square-headed 6-panel mahogany doors. The first two front rooms have later C18 Adam-style timber chimney-pieces removed from Ruperra Castle after the fire of 1941, dating from the refit by T. Hardwick after the fire of 1785. The SE morning-room has 2 original Gothic bookcases with detail matching staircase, but missing their cornices, flanking chimney-piece from Ruperra. The centre dining-room has deep Adam-style frieze, restored cornice and floral ceiling border, and chimney-piece from Ruperra, and the long transverse SW drawing room has fine late C18 timber chimney-piece said to have been brought by Lord Thorneycroft from his family home in Tamworth, Staffs. This room has particularly fine plasterwork, enriched cornice with paterae and ceiling in diamond and square panels. Elliptical arched recesses on N and W walls, 2 mahogany 6-panel doors on E

wall. first floor has 6-panel doors in plain reveals. From landing is small section of former stair to service range with similar balustrade to main stair.

Former larder to rear has plastered vaulted roof, slate slab shelves and flagstone floor.

Reason

Graded II* as a late Georgian Gothic small country house with remarkable spiral openwork staircase. Group value with other listed items in the grounds of Machen House and with St Michael's Parish Church.

References

Information from owner, Mrs Adams;

J. Newman, Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	3085
Name	Bothy at Machen House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/4/90
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32276	18812
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set in the slope immediately to N of Machen House to which it is at right angles; faces lawns to W. Machen House is set in its own grounds beside the Parish Church.

History

Range of servants' accommodation and service rooms fronting rear garden of Machen House and built onto the churchyard wall, probably contemporary with Machen House, built 1831 for the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan and part of the Georgian Gothic setting of the house. The asymmetric setting of the entrance tower appears intentionally related to the medieval tower of the church behind.

Exterior

Range of servants' accommodation, unpainted roughcast with close-eaved slate roofs, Georgian Gothic style. Single-storey main part with one rendered ridge stack to each range, with triangular cresting, two ranges of differing length flanking two-storey entrance tower. Tower is towards right end with 7-bay range to left, 3-bay range to right. A short square-plan return section at right end has roof hipped to NW and gabled with short chimney to S. Windows and doors are pointed, the windows casement-pairs with fixed Y-tracery heads and stone sills, doors are flush-panelled. The longer range to left has window, 2 doors and window to left of ridge chimney, 3 windows to right. The tower of 2 storeys has similar window over similar door (upper part pierced for glazing with similar Y tracery) and string course under embattled parapet. Pyramid roof. The range to right of 3 bays has window each side of door, also pierced with Y tracery. Chimney is between door and right window. SW return range has similar window to N and W sides. Rear to churchyard is rubble stone with coped parapet with string course below. A later addition at an angle to N end, facing SW and backing onto garden wall has lower roof but similar eaves, rubble stone front with broad arched cart-entries centre and right and pointed doorway left, all with thin yellow brick heads.

Interior

Tower entrance hall has spiral cast-iron staircase with pierced treads and turned balusters. Large 3-window servants' hall to left has plastered curved vault and panelled dado.

Reason

Included as a picturesque Gothic range of servants' accommodation, part of the Gothic setting of Machen House.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	3086
Name	Beebole at Machen House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/4/90
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03
Street Number			
Street Side		Grid Ref	32274 18814

Formerly Listed As

Location

Freestanding on the lawn to rear of the house opposite the Bothy. Machen House is set in its own grounds beside the Parish Church.

History

Freestanding Gothic garden feature with shelves for bee-skeps. Triple arched picturesque structure apparently built of a white quartz stone, and intended as part of the Gothic setting of the house. Its position facing SE in the rear garden is unusual, it may have been linked to garden walls now removed. It is probably contemporary with the house of 1831, but has been suggested as of earlier, C18, date.

Exterior

Beebole of 3 bays, of quartz-rich stone with 3 curved-backed pointed recesses with squared stone voussoirs to pointed arched vaults, the vaults rendered above. Broad centre recess with taller head between 2 narrower and slightly shorter outer recesses, all with roughcast lining and 2 eroding slate shelves and slate floor. Square piers between recesses, broader outer walls with slight shoulders against outer arches. Rendered rear.

Interior

Reason

Included as an unusual Gothic garden feature, and as a rare example of a bee-bole.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	3087
Name	Footbridge over lake at Machen House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/4/90
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32267	18803
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Some 65m SW of the house in Lower Machen. Machen House is set in its own grounds beside the Parish Church.

History

Picturesque landscape feature to gardens laid out as setting for Machen House, built 1831 for the Rev C.A.S. Morgan, and part of a very unusual miniature landscape garden with Gothic features to outside walls, servants' accommodation and beebole. The bridge however is hardly Gothic and seems in form if not detail to be based on the Chinese willow-pattern bridge. The bridge spans the S end of a small ornamental lake, one of two in the garden.

Exterior

Footbridge, rock-faced rubble stone with squared stone dressings, of 3 arches, slightly humped with narrow footway. Arches are segmental-curved and shallow with cut stone voussoirs and separated by tiny triangular-section shafts on corbels extended up to the low parapets. Parapets are splayed out at ends, copings are of tooled stone and end at piers with small pyramidal caps. Pyramidal caps also on parapets over the dividing shafts.

Interior

Reason

Included as an attractive stone bridge designed as a picturesque landscape feature in a remarkable small landscaped garden.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3088
Name	Penrhos Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/25/91
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NW	Grid Ref	334120	191730
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 1000m to the north of the centre of Caerleon, situated high above the Afon Lwyd adjoining the site of a Civil War fort. Reached to the north west off the by-road between Caerleon and Usk along a farm lane; set into the slope.

History

Dated 1718; but it possibly has later C17 origins. The proportions of the house are typical of some late C17 Monmouthshire houses and the date could relate to a refurbishment or alteration, but it is not impossible that 1718 is the date for building. The house, then in poor condition, was completely refurbished in the 1990s and all external features date from then. The house stands in the western angle of Civil War period bastioned earthworks.

Exterior

The building is of local rubble construction now wholly rendered; Welsh slate roof. A tall two storey and attic structure of late C17 proportions, typical of Monmouthshire. overhanging eaves and later red brick chimney stacks to ends. The main front has three windows with especially broadly spaced windows, all these are now cross-framed lattice casements (they were sashes at the time of listing in 1991) ; exposed quoins to right; three gabled dormers with two light lattice casements (there were two at the time of listing in 1991). The ground floor includes an additional window to left of the central entrance. The cemented surrounds to these openings with some red brick jambs indicating changes to the size of the openings, perhaps originally cross-frame windows, could be seen at the time of listing in 1991 but are now hidden by the render. Central entrance with a new gabled hood and replacement door; square date plaque above (said to be 1718) with weathered initials (? IGE). Attached rubble boundary wall to right. The rear elevation was not seen at resurvey (July 2000), the description below dates from the time of listing in 1991. Roughcast rear with 1-gabled dormer and 2-multipane casement windows to centre lighting the stairs. Lower two storey cross range added to left; rubble with two window south west (downhill) side, tall chimney stack on gable end, formerly with steeper structure beyond. Later whitewashed rubble lean-to at right with slate roof. This elevation is likely to be now fully refurbished with replacement features. The south gable has a small window on each floor with none to the attic.

Interior

The interior was extensively altered in the later C19 and was upgraded again in the refurbishment of the 1990s. It was not available for inspection at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included for its sub-medieval origins and important historical associations and for group value with the adjacent Civil War site, which is Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 011 (NPT).

References

Community	Langstone	Record No.	3089
Name	Farmhouse at Pencoed Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/18/91
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	340600	189400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located immediately to N of Pencoed castle which is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandevaud; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.

History

Farmhouse built after 1918, said to be by Oswald Milne, assistant to Sir Edwin Lutyens; from 1919 Milne was in partnership with P Phipps. Building not shown on second edition of OS map surveyed 1917-18 (issued 1922). Pencoed Castle is a moated site incorporating largely C16 manor house with fine gatehouse; earlier curtain walling retained; partly ruinous.

Exterior

Arts and Crafts derived, two storey and attic building with simple detailing; the composition is dominated by the tall gables which show the influence of Lutyens. Rubble elevations with quoins and relieving arches to all windows; steep stone tile roof with swept eaves and corbelled, split stone kneelers; tall rubble chimney stacks. The front faces away from the castle, with entrance set into inner side of the projecting left end which forms the approximate "L" shaped plan; single storey projection to right. Extensively glazed elevations with two and three-light leaded casement windows, reflecting the mullioned Tudor windows of the Castle to ground level. Large inner porch with several doorways; one hipped roof attic dormer to front and another flat roofed dormer over entrance. Further entrance on left hand side of main front gable beneath stepped back cat-slide roof, almost down to ground level; projecting gable beyond.

Interior

Interior has been divided into flats. Not available for inspection at time of survey (September 1995).

Reason

Listed for group value with Pencoed Castle and neighbouring listed buildings and for its associations with the architect Oswald Milne.

References

RIBA Library Biography file-Oswald Milne;
Information from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings;
Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Gwent, (Gt 3).

Community	Langstone	Record No.	3090
Name	Long Barn at Pencoed Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/18/91
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	340600	189400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To N of Pencoed Castle and the adjacent farmhouse; closing E side of cobbled farmyard. Pencoed is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandeudaw; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.

History

C16 origins with later, possibly C17 enlargement; restoration dated 1879. Pencoed Castle is a moated site incorporating largely C16 manorhouse with fine gatehouse; earlier curtain walling retained; partly ruinous.

Exterior

Exceptionally long rubble barn with quoins and thick walls; modern tiled roof, undulating at N end. The whole structure comprises 2, in-line threshing barns serving the large estate farm and a projecting two-storey cross-range at S end including granary and cowhouse. The N half is narrower and independently roofed. The earlier parts are to the S end; includes depressed and chamfered arched doorway flanked by rectangular windows with dressed stone surrounds; to the right the taller gable end of the storied range has outside stairs (? goose nest to base) and timber framed window beside loft door. Three window S end has three-light timber-framed windows (one blocked) and relieving arches over doorways (two blocked); cart entrance on E gable end. Both parts have slit ventilators and full height barn-door openings on both sides; off-centre to N part and now with modern doors; E side has square-headed doorway opposite late medieval one on W side.

Interior

The king post roof structure of the southern barn is dated 1879 while the northern barn re-uses old timbers and was partly lofted; divided up by stone partitions. Cambered heads with voussoirs to splays of the slit ventilators. Cross-range retains loft.

Reason

References

Salter M, 1994, The Castles of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p26, Folly Publications;
Sir Bradney J, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part 2, The Hundred of Caldicot, page 216-7, Merton Priory Press;
Register of Parks and Gardens, Gwent, (Gt 3).

Community	Langstone	Record No.	3091
Name	Dovecote at Pencoed Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/18/91
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	340700	189400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set in a field to NE of Pencoed Castle and opposite the Long Barn. Pencoed is 1km E of Llanmartin and 1km S of Llandevaud; reached along private drive from by-road off B4245.

History

Probably built c1600 to serve Pencoed Castle which is a moated site incorporating a largely C16 manor house with fine gatehouse.

Exterior

Square plan rubble dovecote, now roofless and with ruinous gables. W side has dressed stone gable window and doorway, both with relieving arches. Eaves level ledge and broadly spaced nesting boxes inside.

Interior

Reason

Included for its special interest as a good example of an early dovecote and for its associations with the neighbouring Pencoed Castle.

References

Salter M, 1994, The Castles of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p26, Folly Publications;
Sir Bradney J, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part 2, The Hundred of Caldicot, pp216-7, Merton Priory Press.
Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Gwent, (Gt3).

Community	Graig	Record No.	3092
Name	Gloch-wen Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/30/92
Post Code	NP1 9RX	Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32620	18741
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On E edge of Rhiwderin, reached off Pentre-Tai Road; to N of housing estate.

History

Earliest part is a storeyed C16 house, aligned N/S and set into the slope. Small cross range added across the slope in C17/C18 and then enlarged and remodelled in early C19, creating L-plan. Modern renovation.

Exterior

Farmhouse, whitewashed rubble with slate roof, brick stacks and C20 small pane casement windows. Main 2 storey range has 3 window front to S with central 6 panel door, gabled porch and cambered voussoirs to left hand window. Rear has window to left, 2 storey addition to centre and windows on each floor to right. Rear range has door to left side and window to right with small lean-to in angle of main range. Earlier 1½ storey range projects forward on E end of main range. One window to W and 2 window E front with windows offset to right of gable end chimney; gables over attic windows. N gable end of earlier range has stone-corbelled chimney breast with cut down stack; window to right with boarded door below.

Interior

The earlier E range is an unspoilt example of an early sub-medieval house plan comprising hall, screen partition with 2 rooms beyond and fireplace stairs up to heated chamber; boarded doors. Present doorway into hall is set in a former outside wall indicating cross-passage type plan; opposing door on E side with signs in masonry of former broader opening. The hall has flagged floor and massive cross beam with broad stopped chamfering; cambered fireplace bressumer runs full length of wall - modern brick behind. Sockets on screen for missing posts; space behind was formerly divided into cold parlour and service room. Winding stairs formerly had exceptionally rare 2 light, unglazed timber window - now stored within the house; weathered arched heads (one triangular) with part of one timber shutter still attached. 3 bay upper room has A-frame open roof trusses with chamfered timbers and paired purlins; massive timber lintel to fireplace; blocked doorway. The 2 bays to W of this has simpler roof structure and narrower chamfering and represents C17/C18 extension. The late-Georgian work beyond is characterised by panelled doors and architraves; one 4 panel door is earlier. The timber staircase has panelled string and the dining room has arched alcoves flanking chimney. To right of entrance lobby is former end wall of the second phase which on the inner side has timber corbels. Bread oven to kitchen.

Reason

Listed for the special interest of the well-preserved sub-medieval interior.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	3093
Name	Pedestal & Statue of Sir Charles Morgan	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331000	188100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Freestanding in this pedestrianised area, between the National Westminster and Midland Banks; faces E. Formerly listed under Park Square.

History

Both pedestal and statue are signed by John Evan Thomas, sculptor and dated 1848. Originally sited nearby at the corner of High Street and Baneswell Road (later known as Bridge Street); then moved to Park Square near St Woolos Cathedral and finally re-erected in its present location in 1992.

Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar (1760-1846) was MP for Brecon (1787-96) and for Monmouthshire (1796-1831) and was a well known agriculturalist in this area. John Evan Thomas of Brecon (1810-1873) was an eminent Welsh sculptor and in 1868 was Sheriff of Brecknock.

Exterior

Set on a stepped platform, the granite pedestal has broad cornice and English and Welsh inscriptions to the squared sides; rounded ends. Bronze statue of an informally seated Sir Charles Morgan with classical figures to sides of chair and coat of arms to back. Inscription to left hand side reads: "This memorial was erected AD 1850 by the friends of the late Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar baronet in testimony of their attachment to the man whose benevolence they admired and whose loss they deplore".

Interior

Reason

Fine early Victorian public sculpture of important figure in history of Newport. Group value with the National Westminster Bank.

References

Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940, 1959, pp637 & 955.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3094
Name	Telephone Call-box outside the Post Office	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/21/92
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334050	190500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the pavement immediately outside the Post Office in the centre of Caerleon.

History

Design introduced by the GPO in 1936 to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London, but this example was probably installed after WWII.

Exterior

K6 type square, red kiosk of cast iron construction. Embossed foundry plate not decipherable. Domed roof with 4 lunettes with King George VI crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. Raised surrounds to the door and sides with marginal glazing bars to horizontal glazing. Blank rear, moulded plinth.

Interior

Reason

Included for its strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3095
Name	Telephone Call-box near The Goldcroft PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/21/92
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	333850	190880
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 200m north of the Church of St Cadoc at the north end of Goldcroft Common.

History

Design introduced by the GPO in 1936 to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London, but this example was probably installed after WWII.

Exterior

K6 type square, red kiosk of cast iron construction. Embossed foundry plate: 'Carron Company, Stirlingshire'. Domed roof with 4 lunettes with King George VI crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. Raised surrounds to the door and sides with marginal glazing bars to horizontal glazing. Blank rear, moulded plinth.

Interior

Reason

Included as a telephone call box in a heritage location.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	3096
Name	Telephone Call-box at the junction with Bulmore Road	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	12/21/92
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334520	190070
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At the south end of The Village near the junction with Bulmore Road.

History

Design introduced by the GPO in 1936 to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London, but this example was probably installed in the 1950s.

Exterior

K6 type square, red kiosk of cast iron construction. Embossed foundry plate not decipherable. Domed roof with 4 lunettes with Queen Elizabeth II crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. Raised surrounds to the door and sides with marginal glazing bars to horizontal glazing. Blank rear, moulded plinth.

Interior

Reason

Included for its group value in a heritage location.

References

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3097
Name	Main Barrack Block (including Regimental HQ), Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side S Grid Ref 330300 189000

Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport. Approached up Barrack Hill with main entrance to NE end of stone perimeter wall. The main barrack block is the largest original building and is at the top of the site facing barra

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 following the lease of the land to the Master General of the Ordnance by the Morgans of Tredegar. It was founded shortly after the 1839 Chartist Riots which caused particular unrest in Newport and this historical background may account for the fortress character of Raglan Barracks when viewed from outside. It was opened in 1845 when work was complete on the first phase of buildings; these are probably by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and were designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment including a hospital and riding school, although they were also used by some infantry units. At the beginning of C20 the barracks was known as Cavalry Barracks but later was called Artillery Barracks on account of its use as an HQ by the Royal Horse Artillery in the inter-war period. After 1955 it was used as a transit station for the Suez Campaign. In 1963, despite various attempts to sell the site it became the home of the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association and was renamed Raglan Barracks after Lord Raglan, the President of the Association. Some of the buildings were then altered for TA use and other new buildings erected.

The main barrack block is one of the three principal ranges of the original barracks. Suffered a major fire in 1977 with the loss of the 1845 clock by Vulliamy of London; subsequently renovated, including internally.

Exterior

Simple Classical style showing probable influence of the work of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, Long, 2-storey symmetrical range built of rock-faced, coursed, red sandstone with freestone dressings including 1st floor sill band, voussoir lintels and a 'sparrow-picked' plinth; renewed slate roof with wide boarded eaves. 12-pane sashes, some horned and on ground floor many have metal bars. The 17+5+17-bay design of the front is focused on the advanced and pedimented central section which has freestone bellcote with round arched openings and pedimented cap with cannonball weathervane lettered 'ORD'. Clock face to central roundel of pediment. Mostly boarded doors with 3-pane overlights; steps to right hand doorways because of the slope of the ground. Pediment treatment repeated on 4-bay gable ends with blind roundel; the left hand gable has paired central entrances (one blocked) and the other has steps up to a single central door. Similar rear with central pediment and end lean-tos; plain rubble (not rock-faced) masonry; projecting toilets rebuilt. Linked to parallel low stone range.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as the main range in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

General historical information from Newport Borough Council, 1983.
PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3098
Name	Range to SW of Main Barrack Block (including Cadet Training Centre), Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	189000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport. This range is immediately to SW of the main barrack block at the SW corner of the barrack square; faces the lawned site of the former officers' tennis court.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks, Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

This range originally served as the officer's mess and included a basement for kitchens; it is one of the three main original ranges. Now occupied by Gwent Army Cadet Force training Centre and the Quartermaster's Department.

Exterior

Simple Classical style in a similar manner to the main barrack block. 2-storey and basement, symmetrical range built of rock-faced, coursed, red sandstone with freestone dressings including 1st floor sill band, voussoir lintels and a 'sparrow-picked' plinth; slate roof with wide boarded eaves and rubble chimney stacks. Unhorned 12-pane sashes; retains shutters internally. 8+4+88 bay design of the front is focused on the pedimented and slightly advanced central section with blind roundel. Boarded doors, with 3-pane overlights, reached by 'bridges' over iron-railed basement yards; some basement windows blocked. Pediment treatment repeated on gable ends. Similar rear with central pediment and projecting toilet blocks over porches to rear entrances.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3099
Name	Range to NE of Main Barrack Block, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport. This range is immediately to NE of the main barrack block close to the main entrance.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

This range was formerly the stables and is one of the 3 main original ranges.

Exterior

Similar simple Classical style to the other main ranges. 2-storey, symmetrical range built of rock-faced, coursed, red sandstone with freestone dressings including 1st floor sill band, voussoir lintels and 'sparrow-picked' plinth; slate roof with wide boarded eaves. 12-pane sash windows to 1st floor. The 8+4+8 bay design of the front is focused on the pedimented and slightly advanced central section with blind roundel; the ground floor differs from the other two main ranges in that the windows are shallower and the boarded doors are wider with 4 pane overlights; some blocked openings to extreme right. Pediment treatment repeated on blind gable ends. Similar rear with central pediment, one full height lean-to and cobbled pavement.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155.
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3100
Name	Usk House, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport, approached up Barrack Hill. Building faces lawned site of former officers' tennis court around which are situated the officer's houses; rubble boundary wall link.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment' it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

Usk House was built as the home for the Adjutant.

Exterior

Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay front built of coursed and carefully cut local rubble with 'sparrow-picked' plinth and freestone dressings all in the manner of the original phase of building. Slate roof with wide boarded eaves; chimney stacks removed. 6 and 12-pane sashes; modern panelled door. Gable ends have pediment treatment. Modern windows to rear and tall stone gate piers.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155.
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3101
Name	Raglan House, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport, approached up Barrack Hill. Building faces lawned site of former officers' tennis court around which are situated the officer's houses; linked at right angles to

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

Raglan House was built as the home for the Commanding Officer.

Exterior

Symmetrical 2-storey, 5-bay front built of coursed and carefully cut local rubble with 'sparrow-picked' plinth and freestone dressings all in the manner of the original phase of building. Slate roof with wide boarded eaves and stone chimney stacks. 12-pane sashes; renewed central door. Gabled ends have roundel and pediment treatment; 2 windows to left end and 1 window to right end. Extension to rear.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155.
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3102
Name	Monmouth House, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This building faces the lawned site of the former officers' tennis court around which are situated the officer's houses.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845 when work was complete on the first phase of buildings which were probably by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer. It was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment, although was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

Monmouth House is stylistically later than those buildings of the first phase and therefore is likely to be later C19 but built before 1882 as it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

Exterior

Symmetrical 2 storey, 5 bay front of freely sneaked rubble masonry with plinth and freestone dressings; slate roof with wide boarded eaves and stone end chimney stacks. Renewed 12 pane sashes with ground floor relieving arches; 4 panel door with deep overlight. Linked to Raglan House at right by rubble boundary wall.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155
1st edition Ordnance Survey map - surveyed 1882, published 1883.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3103
Name	Sergeants' Mess, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This building is at the southern corner of the barrack square, above and to the west of the Officers Mess.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845 when work was complete on the first phase of buildings which were probably by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer. It was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment, although was also used by some infantry units, and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

The Sergeants Mess is a T-shaped building, the W/E part of which was probably built ca 1850 soon after the original buildings but the N.S wing was added in later C19 - before 1882 as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Said to have been built as the Regimental Institute.

Exterior

2 storeys; simple Classical design with chapel-like N gable end. Rubble built with some snecked treatment and some freestone dressings including sill bands; slate roofs with bracket eaves; stone gable parapets with finials. 6-bay E front with 12 pane sashes elongated to base to give separate ventilation; cambered relieving arches to ground floor. Modern porch; outside stairs to SE corner. 3 bay N end with 3 Italianate, round headed and iron-framed, windows linked to centre beneath an attic roundel; below the sash windows (as on E side) are set within broad and deep recesses.

The W/E part to right is a 5-bay range with 2 doorways to ground floor either side of a central window; a modern doorway has been made to extreme left; unhorned 12 pane windows. Low garage block links with Monmouth House.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, col 1, (1982) p.155
Information from Captain Makin.
1st edition Ordnance Survey map - surveyed 1882, published 1883.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3104
Name	Officers' Mess, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This range is on the lowest part of the site at the SE corner; steps down from the barrack square.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

This range was built as the Hospital but is now used as the Officers Mess; the latter was originally in the range to SW of the main barrack block.

Exterior

Simple Classical 2 storey, 9 bay symmetrical range. Coursed rock-faced rubble masonry with freestone dressings including sill band and window and door surrounds; slate roof with wide boarded eaves. 12 pane sash windows, mostly unhorned; some with metal bars. Central panelled door with 3 pane overlight. 4 bay gable ends with similar detail; both are continued at rear for 1 bay. Coursed plain rubble rear to a 2+5_2 bay design, the outer bays of which are projected and given pediment treatment in a similar manner to that on the main barrack block; most windows to outer bays are blocked; modern central porch.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3105
Name	Armoury (including building and yard to right), Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	188900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This range is on the SE side of the barrack square directly opposite the main barrack range.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

This range was built as the Corrective Centre for offending soldiers and included cells; the single-storey range within the yard to right was built as the mortuary (this is also shown on the first edition OS map). Now the armoury.

Exterior

Simple Classical 2-storey, 5-bay symmetrical main front. Coursed rubble construction with freestone sill band and similar dressings to the other original barrack buildings; slate roof with wide boarded eaves and rubble chimney stacks. Twelve-pane sash windows, some with metal bars and 2 on the ground floor are blocked up. Two doorways either side of the central window, the left hand of which has been blocked up. Pediment treatment to gable ends. To right an attached boundary wall, with simple gate piers, screens a yard containing the free-standing former mortuary; modern gates. Set back to left is a single-storey rubble range, also with pediment treatment to gable end; garage doors to front.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as one of the original ranges in this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155.
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3106
Name	Territorial Army Former Veterinary Hospital, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	2/5/93
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side **S** Grid Ref **330300** **188900**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This building is midway along the S facing side of the site and in part abuts the stone perimeter wall.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845 when work was completed on the first phase of buildings, which were probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer. It was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; although it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

This former Veterinary Hospital is probably contemporary with the earlier barrack buildings.

Exterior

Single storey building that backs onto the E corner of the barrack square. Coursed red sandstone with rock faced treatment and grey limestone to the left end; freestone dressings. Slate roofs and wide boarded eaves. The other side has alternating openings of boarded doors with and without overlights; small pane pivot windows. Rounded corner to rear left to take horses around from main entrance. At NE end is a separate large stable for 4 horses.

Interior

Single-storey building that backs onto the E corner of the barrack square. Coursed red sandstone with rock-faced treatment and grey limestone to the left end; freestone dressings. Slate roofs and wide boarded eaves. The other side has alternating openings of boarded doors with and without overlights; small pane pivot windows. Rounded corner to rear left to take horses around from main entrance. At NE end is a separate large stable for 4 horses.

Cobbled floors. One stable retains beam for hanging sling for the particularly sick horses; another with high manger. The separate large stable has iron manger along front wall and cast-iron columns from a Belfast foundry.

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.155
Information from Captain Makin.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3107
Name	Gymnasium, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330400	189000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. This building is at the NE edge of the site and the end and rear walls are built into the perimeter wall.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845 when work was complete on the first phase of buildings. It was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment, although was also used by some infantry units, and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

The Gymnasium is late C19 - not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although the site is outlined.

Exterior

Single-storey coursed rubble range with freestone dressings; rock-faced secondary elevations; slate roof. The front is much altered but the side and rear elevations are distinctive for their multiplane metal frame windows. 2+2 window right hand end, splayed back to rear; 3 window left hand end and 7 window rear.

Interior

Internally there is a simple metal trussed roof.

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

1st edition Ordnance Survey map - surveyed 1882, published 1883.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3108
Name	Boundary Wall to Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	189100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is surrounded by this stone perimeter wall; the main entrance is near the NE end.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 following the lease of the land to the Master General of the Ordnance by the Morgans of Tredegar. It was founded shortly after the 1839 Chartist Riots which caused particular unrest in Newport and this historical background may account for the fortress character of Raglan Barracks when viewed from outside. It was opened in 1845 when work was complete on the first phase of buildings; these are probably by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and were designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment including a hospital and riding school, although they were also used by some infantry units. At the beginning of C20 the barracks was known as Cavalry Barracks but later was called Artillery Barracks on account of its use as an HQ by the Royal Horse Artillery in the inter-war period. After 1955 it was used as a transit station for the Suez Campaign. In 1963, despite various attempts to sell the site it became the home of the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association and was renamed Raglan Barracks after Lord Raglan, the President of the Association. Some of the buildings were then altered for TA use and other new buildings erected.

The boundary wall is contemporary with the original barracks buildings.

Exterior

Local red sandstone facing to grey limestone perimeter wall with freestone coping. The main entrance and the similar former entrance to SW have rusticated gate piers including to pedestrian gates to left. Main entrance has simple overthrow with modern lamp. To the right of the main entrance the wall is gently stepped up following Allt-yr-Yn View and it is stepped out for defensive reasons at each of the five corners of this almost trapezoidal shaped site (3 to SW and 2 to NE) - the main 4 corners being especially pointed. The design of the wall enables both 'enfilade; and 'defilade' battle in the event of an attack. The wall is broken to rear near the Officers Mess.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as part of the original phase of construction of this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.1555
General historical information from Newport Borough Council, 1983.

Community	Beechwood	Record No.	3109
Name	Beechwood House, attached forecourt wall and attached coach-house range	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	10/6/93
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **333250** **188640**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set near the top of a steeply sloping public park with terraced forecourt.

History

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 1st 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 C19/early C20 period who was responsible for the contemporary Bellevue Park on the other side of Newport; laying out in 1900 attributed to Mr Davey of the Borough Engineers Department. Informal in style with open grass and isolated ornamental trees, though with more elaborate water features round the springs. Park was extended to S in 1924. All 4 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 W side and a stone balustrade on the forecourt wall in place of the railings. Shown on First Edition OS map surveyed 1881-2 with attached W range within a small garden enclosure, as now; glasshouses no longer extant. One of a group of small mansions in parkland on this hillside, including also Maindee Hall to S and Hatherleigh House to E.

Exterior

Small mansion in simple Italianate Classical style. Built of ashlar Bath-stone, with rusticated dressings and partly rendered; hipped Welsh slate roof, now fire-damaged; tall stacks with dentilled cornices and recessed panels; wide eaves with deep moulded brackets which are grouped round angles and dentilled cornice. Horned sashes, now boarded up. Roughly U-shaped plan of main frontage and two long rear cross wings. Symmetrical design to 3-bay front (S side) with two windows over central entrance flanked by splayed 2-storeyed bays; deep band course between floors together with first floor impost band and sill band; plinth. Segmental-headed first floor windows with keystones and square-headed ground floor windows with voussoirs and keystones. Grand flat-roofed porch with entablature, parapet, paired Corinthian columns and steps up to entrance. Attached to porch is the low stone forecourt wall, extending round returns, with iron railings, piers and one surviving stone urn. Long right (E) side has, from left, 2 windows, then a splayed bay, then a 5-window range. Left (W) side is rendered, a 9-window first floor range and irregular ground floor openings. At centre rear are two round-headed staircase windows between the cross wings; wing to E has hipped roof; that to W is longer and wider with a correspondingly flatter roof pitch. Attached to left (W) is a high mostly brick wall extending to incorporate a 2-storey hipped roofed part-rendered coach house and single storey ancillary range, plus lean-tos; the house has boarded-up cambered headed openings with at front a round-headed gabled loft opening above a carriage entrance.

Interior

Interior reported to retain wide and deep central hall with dentilled cornices, elaborate patterned tiled floor and open well stone staircase; ironwork balusters rising to triple arcades linking to first floor corridors. Throughout, foliage plasterwork borders to ceilings, Doors were 6-panelled with raised fields and panelled soffits, high skirtings. Ground floor chimneypieces removed before 1991.

Reason

Listed as an industrialist's mid-Victorian mansion in a parkland setting.

References

Jones D, Newport Gwent in Old Picture Postcards, Vol 1 1990, p 126;
Mawson TH, The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect, 1927;
Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales series, 2000, p 457;
Ordnance Survey, First edition, scale 1:10,000, surveyed 1881-2, printed 1886;
Cadw Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales, Beechwood Park, PGW(Gt)18.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	3110
Name	Guard Room beside main entrance, Raglan Barracks	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/5/93
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330300	189000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Raglan Barracks has a commanding hilltop site on N edge of Newport and is approached up Barrack Hill. It is surrounded by this stone perimeter wall; and the main entrance is near the NE end; the Guard-Room abuts the wall.

History

The barracks was begun in 1843 and opened in 1845. The first phase of buildings, which included this range, was probably built by Colonel Ord, the Government Royal Engineer, and was designed to accommodate a cavalry regiment; it was also used by some infantry units and was variously known as Cavalry Barracks and Artillery Barracks. Renamed Raglan Barracks in 1963 when, following conversion, it became home to the Monmouthshire Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

Exterior

Single-storey coursed rubble building with plinth, rock-faced quoins and freestone dressings to window and door openings. Slate roof, hipped to front (SW) end over open porch; roof here carried on iron columns. Rendered brick chimney stack to centre. 12 pane sash windows (one with horizontal glazing bar missing) including to front beside boarded door entrance with 3 pane overlight.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as part of the original phase of construction of this well preserved example of a mid C19 military barracks. Group value with other listed items at Raglan Barracks.

References

PSA Historical Buildings Register, vol 1, (1982) p.1555

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	14547
Name	Nos 95 to 101 (Odd Numbers)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/27/94
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	330950	187590
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Terraced group set in the slope immediately below south-east end of the churchyard to St Woolo's Cathedral; between Nos 93 and 103 (St Woolo's Lodge).

History

Exterior

Early C19 terrace of four, 2-storey, 1-window houses built in reflected pairs and following the curve of the street; said to have been converted from the former stables to St Woolo's Lodge. Roughcast fronts with plinth, slate roofs (partly renewed) and red brick chimney stacks, replaced to No 99. The best preserved is the whitewashed No 95 which retains 12-pane hornless sash windows and 4-panel door with the horizontal top-panel being glazed; moulded architrave to recessed doorway. Although Nos 97 to 101 have an assortment of modern glazing the sizes of the openings has not been changed and the moulded architraves are retained; modern doors to Nos 97 and 101 while that to No 99 is of same type as that to No 95. Openings to Nos 99 and 101 are broadly spaced. Cross ranges to rear.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed items and for their contribution to the historic area around St Woolo's Cathedral.

References

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	15670
Name	The Fields	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/20/94
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number	62 Fields Park Road		
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	329880 188230

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set back from road in wooded gardens, and semi-detached with no 18 Fields Park Avenue

History

Built as a large semi-detached house, c1870-80, and probably designed by Habershon and Faulkner, architects, of Newport.

Exterior

Random squared red sandstone rubble with freestone dressings (partly roughcast to rear elevation); slate laid in fish-scale bands to roofs, with rear and side wall stacks. 2 storeys with attic. The principal rooms form an L-plan, with service rooms, etc. in 2 parallel gables to the rear. Entrance in full height octagonal turret with ogee leaded roof in the SE angle of the two ranges. Round-arched entrance with enriched quoins and voussoirs; ornate traceried panelled door. Narrow windows with continuous moulded cill bands in each outer face in upper floors. E-facing gabled wing beyond has square bay window to ground floor, with castellated parapet and 3-light mullioned and transomed sash windows. 2-light mullioned and transomed sash window with entablature to first floor. 2-pane sash window to attic in Dutch gable with pedimented coping. S wing has a 2-light mullioned and transomed sash window on each floor in E facing wall, and French windows in canted bay window in gable end. 2-light mullioned and transomed sash window with entablature to first floor, and 2-pane sash window to attic in Dutch gable. Rear wall stack with 3 stone shafts, and embattled parapet. Conservatory projects from gable of S wing: late C19, it appears to be a secondary feature (cutting the stone dressings of the gable end windows), but may represent the reconstruction of an original conservatory: yellow brick base on stone plinth, the glazing staggered to produce a curving structure which is surmounted by a clerestory. rear wings each have Dutch gables, the coping forming an ornamental pediment at the apex. 4-light mullioned and transomed sash window with stained glass margin-lights to stairs in S gable, which has single storey extensions (store rooms etc) to its W.

Interior

Octagonal entrance lobby leads to central internal hall, divided by a shallow archway, with fireplace in top-lit rear section. Lobby and hall have coloured tiled floors. 2 principal living rooms, facing S and E, with service rooms and staircase to rear. Cast iron newels with trefoil and quatrefoil decoration to staircase. Large first floor landing with ornate cast iron rail enclosing glazed panels lending borrowed light to lower hall. Similar enriched cast iron balusters to staircase to attic.

Reason

A good example of the Jacobethan style favoured at the time for large suburban villas, and part of a group with no 18 Fields Park Avenue.

References

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	15671
Name		Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	12/20/94
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number	18 Fields Park Avenue		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	329880 188230

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the S side of Fields Park Avenue, approximately midway along.

History

Built as a large private house, c1870-80, and probably designed by Habershon and Faulkner, architects, of Newport.

Exterior

One of a pair with no 62 Fields Park Road, in a 'Jacobethan' style. Random square red sandstone rubble, with freestone dressings and some slate hanging; slate roofs, with gable end and axial stacks. 2 storeyed, with principal rooms facing E and W. Entrance in N elevation of E range, in angle with the longer W range (which included service rooms). Rear elevation (facing W) comprises 3 parallel Dutch gables: right hand gable houses principal rooms and has a full-height canted bay window with plain chamfered mullioned and transomed sashes on each floor. 2 left hand gables house service rooms etc: 3-light mullioned and transomed window to ground floor of central gable, with oriel window above. Lean-to addition across lower floor of left hand gable which has window with drop-ended hood-mould in its N-facing return. Dutch gable facing E, with blocked pointed arched doorway, and windows with drop-ended hood-moulds. Entrance in N wall of E range: recessed porch, with drop-ended hood-moulds to architrave of outer doorway. 2-light mullioned and transomed window above, and stack corbelled out from the apex of the shaped gable. Garden front faces E: Dutch gable to right, with full-height bow window, with 3x2-light mullioned and transomed sash windows which have drop-ended hood-moulds to ground floor. Castellated 'apron' above the first floor windows. Parallel narrower gable alongside it to the S, with mullioned and transomed windows of 2- and 3-lights with hood-moulds on each floor. The moulded entablature of the lower window serves to slightly corbel out the upper part of the gable.

Interior

Central, internal stairhall with dado panelling and fireplace retaining original chimney piece. Open-well staircase, top lit by a shallow dome with painted glass, timber supporting ribs and central pendant. Principal rooms retain original fittings in a C18 style, including fireplaces, plaster cornices, and window shutters. Raised mouldings to wall panels (for fabric or paper) in drawing room, and oak panelling in small sitting room. Wainscot panelling in W-facing dining room, with reeded pilasters.

Reason

A very good example of the Jacobethan style favoured in the later C19 for large suburban houses, which includes an exceptionally fine interior.

References

Community **Graig**

Record No. **16272**

Name **Corner House**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 8UU**

Date Listed **7/28/95**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32279** **18795**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On SE corner of village main road, and lane to church. Behind stone garden wall which has Gothic doorway to W.

History

Later C19 former estate cottage to Machen House, possibly a rebuild including elements from an earlier building.

Exterior

House, cement render with stone tiles to eaves roof and red brick end stacks. One and a half storeys, 3-window range with upper windows breaking eaves under small gables with renewed verge boards. Casement windows, one 6-pane to centre first floor, flanked by pairs of 6-pane windows, and ground floor pairs of 8-pane windows each side of plain centre boarded door. Windows are all renewed in late C20, sills are stone. Single-storey range to right with one small 4-pane casement to left and red brick chimney to right end. Small outbuilding added on right end with roof ridge to similar height and one board door to front. Garage addition to left end, also with stone tiles.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as an estate house with stone-tiled roofs on a prominent corner site in Lower Machen Village Conservation Area.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	16955
Name	Pavilion and attached Conservatories	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/96
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	330500	187100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 100m E of park entrance at junction of Waterloo Road and Stow Park Road.

History

Built 1910, by Thomas Mawson, landscape architect, also responsible for design of the park. Built from stone quarried in the construction of the park; the work was commissioned as unemployment relief.

Exterior

Grey-brown stone, red terracotta dressings and string courses, red tiled roof. Dutch C17 style. Pavilion W entrance has shaped gable with steep pediment (ball finial), 2 round-headed windows below separated by pilaster. Two-storey terracotta pilasters support frieze with acanthus scroll (ball finials to ends). Large 5-light round-headed first floor window over closed balustrade with urn balusters. Round-headed entrance doorway flanked by terracotta artisan mannerist style pilasters supporting steep pediment with heraldic shield. At first floor level, outer bays have corner pilasters.

East front facing terrace similar but instead of first floor window has open loggia behind which is 4-light mullioned and transomed window with stained glass; simple square-headed entrance doorway.

To each side of the pavilion is a conservatory. Stone and terracotta plinth. Upper parts (heavily restored) in wood and glass. Advanced central gabled bays to front and rear (doorways to front), hipped glazed roofs above which are ventilators with smaller hipped roofs. Beyond conservatories, to each end, public convenience in matching materials.

Interior

Reason

Listed as prominent building in Belle Vue Park conservation area which is a Grade II entry in Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

Group value with adjacent terracing.

References

Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp 108-109.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	16956
Name	Terracing below Pavilion and Conservatories	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/11/96
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	330500	187100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Below, and to E of pavilion which is about 100m E of park entrance at junction of Waterloo Road and Stow Park Road.

History

Built 1910, by Thomas Mawson, landscape architect, also responsible for design of the park. Built from stone quarried in the construction of the park; the work was commissioned as unemployment relief.

Exterior

Grey-brown stone, with red terracotta balustrades and copings, ball finials.

Series of terraces sloping downwards (roughly W) giving views over Usk and Bristol Channel. At the top, partially enclosing pavilion are 2 low walls (reduced in height to NW). Below entrance to pavilion, terrace divides forming 2 flights of stairs leading down to first of 2 narrow terraces approximately 3m below pavilion; beneath these stairs, 5 segmental arches with upper windows boarded over, curving stepped walls to ends of terrace. Lower narrow terrace separated by a grass slope (drop approx. 1.5m) with 2 flights of stairs (balustrades lost), at each end of this section, exits to park. A further 2 flights of stairs lead down (drop approx. 1m) to a large rectangular terrace with a low stone parapet and circular bastions in the 2 outer corners. This terrace has a rebuilt polygonal bandstand. From this level, central pair of stairs curves down, to unite as single stair curving wall. The bottom wall has 2 stepped buttresses, and the corner bastions are battered up to parapet level.

Interior

Reason

Listed as large scale terracing in Belle Vue Park conservation area, a Grade II entry in Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

Group value with adjacent pavilion.

References

Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.
Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	17072
Name	Kemeys Folly	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	338400	192200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the crest of the steep escarpment of Kemeys Graig, immediately S of Kemeys Manor. Aligned on a NE/SW axis.

History

Originally built in 1722 by George Kemeys of Kemeys Manor, as a hunting lodge. Rebuilt in 1911-12 by T E Watson following a severe fire, as a memorial to John Lawrence and Horton Addams Williams.

Exterior

Folly in Baronial style. Rectangular in plan. Three storey tower with embattled parapet rising from a corbel table. Four storey stair turret corbelled from first floor rises on the SE corner. Elevations of coursed local limestone rubble. Entered on the front (S) elevation via a large oak boarded door. This elevation is three windows wide. Memorial plaque above front door, set beneath stair turret as it corbels out. Windows to the second storey are square with Bathstone dressings. To the first floor are pairs of windows with similar dressings. The N, E and W elevations are lit only at second floor level by square windows set beneath the corbel table. All fenestration is modern. Modern single storey extensions to ground floor on NE and SW elevations.

Interior

Tightly winding spiral staircase rises from the hallway to the roof with Elizabethan Revival style oak newels and splat balusters. Dining room has plasterwork frieze running around the room at high level depicting hunting scenes with trees, men on horseback, dogs and boar. Plaster diamond lozenges to ceiling in C17 style. The principal bedroom on the first floor has decorative ribbed plaster ceiling in Elizabethan style with stylised flowers with pendants linked by plaster ribs. Principal rooms have stone four-centred C17 style fire surrounds with foliate spandrels.

Reason

Listed grade II as a good example of a picturesque folly with historical associations.

References

Article in S Wales Daily News, January 6th 1912;
Information supplied by owner;
Headley G and Meulenkaamp W, 1986, Follies, p154, Jonathan Cape.

Community	Langstone	Record No.	17073
Name	Old Kemeys	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	338800	193300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W slope of the steep escarpment of Kemeys Graig, immediately to the E of the A449. Set at the end of a long private drive from the lane leading between Llantrissant and Langstone.

History

Exterior

Two-storey, three bay early C17 farmhouse. Constructed of coursed local sandstone rubble. Cut into the bankside at the E gable end. Gabled, pantiled roof to N roof slope and natural slate to S slope. Main range has two gabled, rubble stacks. Entered via the single storey gabled kitchen range attached to W end, with rubble chimney to gable end. The front (N) elevation has three small, square windows with various modern casements in original openings to first floor, with exposed timber lintels. Ground floor has three small, square windows, the two at the W end having crude stone hoodmoulds. Small rectangular window at W end of main range with matching hoodmould lights dry cupboard. The rear (S) elevation has lean-to stair outshut at W end with small rectangular stairlights. Three windows to both ground and first floor, the two at the W end lighting the hall and principal chamber, are wide and shallow with multi-paned C19 casements. At ground floor the two windows at the W end have crude hoodmoulds. Evidence of former doorway at first floor, E end. Originally accessed from the bankside to the rear, which has since been excavated.

Interior

Remarkably intact early C17 interior with significant features remaining. Sophisticated three room plan; comprising hall, inner room (dining) with third cell subdivided to form store room on N side and small kitchen on S side. Entered via early C19 kitchen at W end, thereby internalising the former gable entry. Hall cell has large open fire at W end with chamfered timber lintel, plain chamfered, dressed stone jambs. Original dry cupboard to N side of fire. Fine panelled timber partition at E end of hall with moulded rails and stiles with long plain frieze panels above. Three large unusually corbelled ceiling beams with ovolo-derived moulding. Exposed joists with scratch mouldings to lower face and exposed broad oak boarded ceiling. Original splayed window openings with contemporaneous window seats. Boarded doors throughout ground floor. Cranked stone stair rises on S side. Inner room is unheated and has three crude chamfered beams, joists not exposed. Rear face of timber partition has simple scratch mouldings to stiles and rails. S room has smaller kitchen fire with chamfered timber lintel and oven to S jamb.

Reason

Listed grade II as a good example of a smaller Monmouthshire farmhouse with surviving C17 interior detail.

References

Community	Langstone	Record No.	17074
Name	Barn at Old Kemeys	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	338800	193400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located immediately to the NE of Old Kemeys Farmhouse on the W slope of Kemeys Graig, immediately to the E of the A449. Aligned on a E/W axis.

History

Exterior

Small C17 three bay barn, coursed rubble elevations and gabled Roman tiled roof. Set into the bankside at the E gable end. N and S elevations have full height, central doorway, (partially blocked on S side) with single ventilation slot to either side. E and W gables have paired ventilation slots. Retains original pegged "A" frame trussed roof structure.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II for group value with Old Kemeys.

References

Community	Langstone	Record No.	17075
Name	Barn to NW of Ford Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	338500	190000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the NW of Ford Farmhouse, at the end of a short private driveway leading from the B4245 Magor Road.

History

Exterior

Three bay probably C18 barn with attached three bay byre range to W end. Main barn has elevations of local rubblestone, formerly limewashed. Gabled, slated roof. Central full height opening on N side with modern diagonally boarded timber doors to upper half of opening and vertically boarded doors to lower half, both carried on heavy pintel hinges. Single ventilator slot to either side of doorway. S elevation has lower central doorway with stone voussoired arch above. Single ventilator slot to either side. E gable has small high-set triangular opening. W gable has single high set rectangular ventilator slot. Attached single storey byre range at W end, gabled pantiled roof and rubble elevations. S side has three large openings with voussoired arches above at W end, the easternmost two now blocked with two small rectangular window openings. Smaller doorway opening at E end adjacent to attached barn with boarded door.

Interior

Main barn has C19 hay loft in W bay. Barn roof has principal rafters without collars and two sets of trenched purlins.

Reason

Listed grade II for group value with Ford Farmhouse

References

Community	Langstone	Record No.	17076
Name	Pencoed Castle Gatehouse	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	03/03/52
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **340600** **189500**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the front of the castle which is at the end of a narrow lane from by-road off the B4245, approx 1km S of Llandevaud village and 1km E of Llanmartin.

History

Gatehouse to the fortified Tudor manorhouse thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the C16 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. The Manorhouse possibly incorporates part of the earlier castle. The Morgan family resided at Pencoed until the end of the C17. By 1780 the castle has passed into the hands of the Gwyns of Llanhowell. During the C19 the castle was let to farmers. In 1914 Lord Rhondda purchased the castle along with Penhow Castle and proceeded to restore it. After his death in 1918 the work ceased. The castle is currently in a derelict condition. The castle is surrounded by a rectangular moated enclosure with the remains of a C13/C14 curtain wall and one surviving circular tower on the SW corner of the site linking up with the gatehouse.

Exterior

The roofless three storey gatehouse is probably contemporary with the castle. Rectangular in plan with two projecting octagonal turrets on W side, containing continuous staircase to N and latrines (?) to the S. The gatehouse is constructed of large roughly coursed sandstone blocks, while the turrets are mainly of thin sandstone slabs, all with fine ashlar quoins of yellow sandstone. Roofless. The carriageway crosses the moat by a small masonry bridge and enters the courtyard through the tunnel vaulted ground floor of the gatehouse. The doorways at front and rear are round-headed and have moulded stone dressings, probably C16, matching the rectangular windows with hoods and arch-headed lights which seem to have been inserted into the central part of the gatehouse and built into the turrets. On the rear (E) facing the castle is a large, oblong opening with dressed jambs and voussoired arch. The second floor window has lost its head. On the front (W) elevation there is an oblong window to ground floor and a two-light window to second floor with chamfered mullion, sunk spandrels, flat hoodmould under voussoired arch. The turrets both have single-light square windows with flat hoodmoulds and simple label stops. On the ground floor to the left hand side is a lean-to (possibly modern, but on the site of an earlier guardroom).

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II* as the Tudor gatehouse to Pencoed Castle.

References

Information supplied by RCAHM(W);
 Salter M, 1994, The Castles of Gwent, Glamorgan and Gower, p26, Folly Publications;
 Sir Bradney J, 1994, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 4 Part 2, The Hundred of Caldicot, pp216-7, Merton Priory Press;
 Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Gwent, (Gt 3).

Community **Llanvaches**

Record No. **17077**

Name **Lime Kiln**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **12/19/95**

Post Code

Last Amended **12/19/95**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **343600** **192100**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the E side of the road leading S into Llanvaches from Wentwood Reservoir, between Millbrook and Rectory Road.

History

Exterior

A well preserved earlier C19 limekiln constructed in local sandstone rubble, with a pair of voussoired, segmental arched eyes served by a single flue through which the kiln was charged. The kiln is deeply cut into the bankside adjacent to the road.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as a good surviving example of an earlier C19 kiln.

References

Community	Llanwern	Record No.	17078
Name	Barn at The Barn Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	336700	187500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set at the end of a long private drive to the SW of the Parish Church St Mary, on the SW side of Barn Farmhouse. Aligned on a NE/SW axis.

History

Exterior

Tall, seven bay barn, earlier C19. Probably part of the Home Farm to the Llanwern estate. Whitewashed rubble elevations. Slated, gabled roof. The long (SW and NE) elevations each have a large, central full-height cart doorway, partially blocked with three ventilation slots to either side at first floor level. At ground floor level are a series of six round-headed arches with voussoired heads, now blocked, originally giving access to some form of stalled undercroft, possibly for pigs. Pegged "A" frame roof with three trenced purlins and ridge beam and tie beams. NE gable has a large window with timber lintel, now blocked, with ventilation slot above. SW gable has modern opening to ground floor.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as an unusually planned example of a large estate barn.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	17079
Name	L-shaped Byre Range to SW of Penhow Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/24/76
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	342300	190700
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Formerly Listed As **Group of 3 farm buildings to S of the Castle and to SW of the Church**

Location

Part of a "U" shaped farmyard group together with the Barn, located to the N side of the driveway leading to Penhow Castle from A48, Newport/Chepstow Road.

History

Exterior

The C19 byre range to the N of the large barn is single storey with a gabled Roman tile roof. Formerly open to the S elevation with wall plate formerly carried on a series of timber posts, now blocked. Four doorways of various sizes to S elevation, the central opening with pent roof. Three modern windows to E end.

The single storey W range is also C19 and constructed in local rubblestone with gabled roof clad in corrugated sheeting. Two openings to the E elevation with redbrick dressings. S gable has two stone steps leading to a round-headed doorway offset to E side, with similar dressings. W elevation is unlit.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with the Barn to SW of Penhow Castle.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	17080
Name	Five bay Barn and attached Byre to far SW of Penhow Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	342200	190700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The S range of a group of farm buildings located at the W corner of the driveway leading to Penhow Castle, enclosing a cobbled yard on E side with low rubble wall with cock and hen coping. Castle from A48, Newport/Chepstow Road.

History

Exterior

Earlier C19 five bay barn of two storeys, constructed of random rubble with pantiled roof. Pair of full height timber doors in bay 3. Ventilation slot to ground floor of E end. Single storey cartshed at W end, also with pantiled roof. Stepped down to the E is a 3 bay, open fronted, gabled byre, open on the N side with wall plate supported on conical rubblestone piers. E gable with high set, rectangular opening with boarded shutter. Corrugated iron roof with lean-to front. Later opening at W end of S elevation.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with Penhow Castle and its associated listed farm buildings.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	17081
Name	Stable Block to far SW of Penhow Castle	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	342200	190700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The middle range of a group of farm buildings located at the W corner of the driveway leading to Penhow Castle, enclosing a cobbled yard on E side with low rubble wall with cock and hen coping.

History

Exterior

Between S and N ranges is a 4 bay, mid C19, single storey stable block with elevations of random rubble and gabled Roman tiled roof. All openings have redbrick dressings. S elevation has two round-headed doorways with boarded doors and four, high set windows. Boarded doorway on roadside, E gable. N elevation is blank.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with Penhow Castle and its associated listed farm buildings.

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	17082
Name	L-shaped Byre Range to far SW of Penhow Castle	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	12/19/95
Street Number		Last Amended	12/19/95
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	342200 190700

Formerly Listed As

Location

The middle range of a group of farm buildings located at the W corner of the driveway leading to Penhow Castle, enclosing a cobbled yard.

History

Exterior

L-shaped, single storey range, enclosing a cobbled yard to N of stable block. The first phase of the N range dates from the early C19 and was originally open-fronted to the S (yardside elevation) supported on conical rubble piers, now blocked. Three stable doors with pent roofs and a central window. Blocked doorway on roadside (E) gable with high set, narrow glazed window beneath a timber lintel. To the rear is a projecting hipped range, possibly a horse-engine house; with slate roof and single doorway and window on E side. The E corner is also canted beneath a hipped roof. Later single storey W range is a mid C19, 4 bay cartshed, obliquely joined to the N range at the W corner of the yard, also with Roman tiled, gabled roof. Four large openings to yardside and redbrick dressings to openings.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with Penhow Castle and its associated listed farm buildings

References

Community	Penhow	Record No.	17083
Name	Village Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	12/19/95
Post Code		Last Amended	12/19/95

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	341600	191000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of the A48 opposite Pen-y-Worldod Cottage, set back from the road behind a front garden enclosed by a low rubble wall with cock and hen coping.

History

Exterior

Early C19 farmhouse in Regency style. Two storeys, slated hipped roof with two end brick chimneystacks. Rendered elevations. Three windows wide, central doorway with four panelled door and semi-circular fanlight over. To ground floor, flanking twelve paned sashes without horns, to first floor, three, narrower, four paned sashes with horns, all symmetrically aligned. Late C19 rear parallel range extending beyond the E gable of the main house, constructed in local rubblestone with redbrick dressings, some four pane sashes with horns to first floor. Roadside (N) elevation of this range has a number of sashes, some replaced, including a Yorkshire sliding sash to ground floor. The rear of the property has been further extended more recently. Front garden wall has early C19 cast iron gate and flanking fixed panels with anthemion design.

Interior

Symmetrical floorplan with central hallway to earlier range. Now subdivided into two self contained units. Interior modernised. Some C19 pine plank doors to ground floor and window shutters to front ground floor rooms.

Reason

Listed grade II as a small Regency farmhouse in a prominent roadside location.

References

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17097
Name	Edney Gates, inc flanking screen and attached walls with opposing gates to S end of Middle Court	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96
Street Number			
Street Side		Grid Ref	328820 185260
Formerly Listed As	Garden walls and gates included with the Riding School		

Location

Middle Court is located immediately to the NW of Tredegar House separating Tredegar House from the Stable Court, the Edney Gates and screen are set at the N end dividing the house and Stable Court.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables. The gates and formal gardens possibly form part of the works carried out by John Morgan in the first quarter of the C18 after inheriting substantial wealth from his unmarried uncle in 1715. The Edney Gates were made and erected, at a cost of over £1,000, between 1714 and 1718 by the brothers William and Simon Edney who were the most important gatesmiths of Bristol and the West in the C18. The gates and screen act as a clair-voyee, between the Middle Court and the Stable Court beyond, and represent one of only three known works by the Edney Brothers, the other two being the chancel gates at St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol and churchyard gates at Tewkesbury Abbey. The gates have been progressively restored since c1980.

Exterior

Interior

Early C18 wrought iron double gates with flanking pedestrian gates hung upon wrought iron piers. Symmetrically aligned with the principal entrance of the house. Each gate has a symmetrical panel of delicately scrolled ironwork with embellishments of naturalistic acanthus leaves. The flanking pedestrian gates step down from the principal gateway. The four piers have similar panels to the gates, except that the ironwork is worked in three dimensions from a central vertical member. Each pier has a fine composite capital crowned by a scrolled cresting supporting a sprig of naturalistic foliage. The gates are surmounted by a complexly scrolled overthrow of classical foliage which steps down to the sides from a central foliate finial. Flanking the gates are low brick walls with copings which carry sections of iron railings set between panels of similar wrought iron work. The Middle Court is enclosed to both sides, with a red brick wall bordering with the Orangery Garden to the SW, retains similar wrought-iron gates at S and NE corners.

Reason

Listed grade II* as surviving, in-situ, early C18 gates and for their important position in association with Tredegar house.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp 81, 4 Feb 1988.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17098
Name	Boundary Walls to Orangery Garden and Cedar Garden including three sets of gatepiers	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328750	185220
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Formerly Listed As **Garden walls**

Location

Set immediately to the W of Tredegar House and the Orangery, enclosing the Cedar Garden and the Orangery Garden. Set of brick piers set at the N end of the Orangery Garden, the S of the Cedar Garden and a central pair linking the two garden courtyard

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables. The gardens were re-ordered in the early C18 from the five walled gardens in the medieval manner to the SW of the earlier house to create three walled enclosures linked by a central gravel path with three sets of gateways. The walls to the largest of the enclosures at the NW end have been demolished and recently rebuilt. The Orangery Garden has recently been excavated and laid out to the original design.

Exterior

Early C18, red brick walls, approximately 4m in height, in Flemish bond. Regularly interrupted by shallow, engaged, brick pilasters. Simple coping with shallow projecting stone watershield beneath. Each of the two adjoining courtyards is entered on the NW and SE sides via a pair of large brick piers capped and topped by a stone, gadrooned urn with scrolled acanthus leaf decoration to the base. Surmounted by finials. Original gates missing.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II* for important group value with Tredegar House and the adjacent stables and as a fine example of a C18 walled gardens.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp 81, 4 Feb 1988.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17099
Name	Monument to Sir Briggs	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328780	185160
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set in the centre of the rear half of the Cedar Garden, to the SW side of the house, screened by four yew hedges.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The obelisk commemorates 'Sir Briggs', the horse that carried Captain Godfrey Morgan, later Viscount Tredegar, at the Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854.

Exterior

Mid C19 stone obelisk and plinth, set upon square granite base. Carved scene of horse and soldier to front face. Inscription beneath commemorates the life of the horse "Sir Briggs" who carried his master through a series of battles on the Continent, including the Charge of the Light Brigade, in 1854.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II for group value with Tredegar House and the adjoining gardens and for its historic interest.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp315-335, 1977;
Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, p81,
4 February 1988.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17100
Name	Garden walls to SE of Cedar Garden, inc gate piers, gates and flanking workshops	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328850	185140
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of Tredegar House, garden wall running SE from the Cedar Garden and with attached workshops at the SE end, flanking a pair of brick piers and wrought iron gates.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The walls and gate piers form part of the S perimeter to the formal gardens running parallel to the SW of the house, dating from the early C18. The workshops along the S boundary form part of the late C19 estate farm, and are much altered.

Exterior

At the SE end of the longitudinal path through the walled garden is a pair of substantial, square brick gate piers. Approximately 4m in height in Flemish bond, with shallow stone plinth and projecting moulded coping, each with square urn finial of cup and cover form with scrolled acanthus to base and gadrooned cover over. Simple double iron gates with plain semicircular overthrow and guilloche lock bar. Random rubble walls to either side (NE/SW) step down from the piers and may survive from the Tudor house enclosure (?), now incorporated as the rear walls of the workshops. The workshops consist of an "L" shaped range of late C19 agricultural buildings, with brick front elevations and large segmental arched former cartshed openings with keystones, now infilled by modern glazed timber doors. Hipped slated roofs. The SW range having three hipped, louvered ventilators and large multi-paned ribbon windows. Three large arched brick doorways at N end now infilled with boarding.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items associated with Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp 81, 4 Feb 1988.

Community **Coedkernew**

Record No. **17101**

Name **Home Farm**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **7/31/96**

Post Code

Last Amended **7/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

328900

185230

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set at E end of workshops, to North of Tredegar House, leading into outer yard.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17-C20 and The Home farm is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones.

Exterior

Early C19, single storey cottage of square plan. Rendered elevations. Steeply pitched hipped, slated roof with Edwardian red brick chimney stack. W elevation has three modern casement windows in original openings, the central opening probably originally a doorway. Small, later extension to N with hipped roof and boarded door. S elevation has single small window opening to left hand side with modern window. Rear elevation of painted brick with casement windows and glazed door.

Interior

Not available for inspection at time of resurvey (February 1996).

Reason

Included for group value with other listed items at Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R, The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp 81, 4 Feb 1988;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17102
Name	The Mill including attached Stable to the South	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328940	185140
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The Mill is set behind the Lesser Barn, located on the East side of the outer yard, SE of Tredegar House. The stable is aligned on a N/S axis, located immediately to the rear of the Information Centre and attached to SE end of the Mill.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17- C20. The Mill is shown on the Estate Map of 1827 by William Jones and the stable range probably dates from late C19. After the Morgan family died out in 1951, the house and its grounds were used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Early C19 corn mill aligned on an E/W axis. Three storey, brick elevations beneath hipped, slated roof. South elevation has central gabled pentice with two long, vertically aligned loading doorways beneath; each with boarded door. Casement window beneath. Three vertically aligned windows to left hand side with boarded door to left. Remainder of S elevation obscured by attached stable block, except for a single casement window at second floor level at the right hand end. W end has two porthole windows with doorway to right hand side. E end has central boarded doorway with window above. N elevation has evidence of demolished W range with large blocked ground floor opening at right hand side, (W), with boarded doorway above. Three further doorways to left hand side. Casement window and slot, possibly for drive belt at first floor level. The stable is a small, single storey stable block attached to the S side of the Mill, aligned on a N/S axis. Probably late C19 with elevations of random rubble with red brick dressings to window and door surrounds. Gabled slated roof with single central gabled louvered ventilator. Central broad planked door with rectangular light over. Modern windows in original openings. Rear (W) elevation blank.

Interior

The Mill has original roof structure with oak principals and pegged and trenched purlins remain. C19 drive shafts, drive wheel and fly wheels remain within ground, first and second floors. Stable not available for inspection at time of re-survey, February 1996.

Reason

Listed grade II for the special interest of this early C19 cornmill and for group value with other listed items at Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R, The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17103
Name	Lesser Barn	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/31/96
		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **328900** **185170**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Aligned on N/S axis, set on the East side of the outer yard, opposite Bryans Building.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables and this barn may be contemporary with that work. The Lesser Barn is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones, as being a continuous barn with what is now known as the Great Barn, measuring 255 feet in length. The central portion was destroyed by fire in the C19 and demolished, thereby creating two barns. After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house and its grounds were used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Seven bay barn, C17, formerly the southern end of the Great Barn, from which it was severed by fire in the C19. Steeply pitched, gabled, slated roof. W elevation rendered, S gable part rendered with areas of exposed coursed stone rubble and pebbles. N gable constructed in brick following a fire in C19. E elevation masked by C19 lean-to outshut in brick. Cobble forecourt to W. Front (W) elevation has central, full height doorway with boarded doors and exposed lintols, two ventilation slots flank doorway at mid height, each with timber shutter. Symmetrically arranged, single square shuttered opening beneath eaves to each side of main doorway. N gable of C19 brickwork with two shuttered ventilation slots at ground floor level. S gable has single opening set high within gable, beneath which are two vertically aligned C19 loft doors with flanking ventilation slots at mid height. Beneath are two wider, shuttered C19 ventilation slots. Rear (E) elevation has a C19 brick outshut with four doorways at S end, double cart doorway with brick arch to right hand side and further doorways to right hand end.

Interior

Unpartitioned. Hay loft at N end with evidence of hayloft to S end. Limewashed rubble walls. Original C17 roof structure with pegged 'A' frames, each with three sets of trenched purlins.

Reason

Listed grade II as an example of a large C17 estate barn with group value with the Tredegar Estate complex.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
 Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
 Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17104
Name	Great Barn	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328890	185220
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the East side of the inner court, to the SE of Tredegar House.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables and this barn may be contemporary with this work. The Great Barn is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones as being a continuous barn with what is now known as the Lesser Barn, measuring 255 feet in length. The central portion was destroyed by fire in the C19 and demolished, thereby creating two barns. After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house and its grounds were used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Large, C17 estate barn, truncated at S end by fire in C19. As originally built, unusual by virtue of its extreme length. Elevations of coursed rubble. Gabled, slated roof. Front (W) elevation has pronounced batter to base. Approximately central, full height doorway with double boarded doors, stable door at N end with small rectangular window to right hand side. Two small ventilation slots set beneath eaves. To S of main doorway is a further single door with three-quarter height double doors to right and further doorway with shuttered hayloft opening above. Two shuttered, rectangular openings at mid height to extreme S end. S gable is of C19 brick with four, asymmetrically arranged C19 timber casements of various sizes. Rear elevation retains partial limewashing, regularly spaced ventilator slots at mid height, now blocked. Large opening with timber lintol offset at N end, partially infilled with later rubble masonry and smaller boarded door set within. N gable is of coursed rubblestone and is blind.

Interior

Substantially partitioned to create various storage areas with lofts over.

Reason

Listed grade II as a surviving example of a large C17 estate barn with important group value with the Tredegar estate complex.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17105
Name	Former Laundry and Dairy to NE of Great Barn	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code	NP1 9YS	Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

328930

185280

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set within the grounds of the Tredegar Comprehensive School, on the W boundary immediately to the NE of the Great Barn.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17- C20 and the Laundry and Dairy is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones.

Exterior

Modernised, early C19 former laundry and dairy. Rendered elevations beneath slated, hipped roof. Central two storey, square block, stepped up and flanked by, in-line, symmetrical wings. S elevation has central doorway with round head and a single modern rectangular window set centrally within the W wing. Brick stack to ends of wings and single stack to central block. Three rectangular ventilators to ridges of E wing. Modern doorway at E end. N elevation, central block breaks forward of flanking wings with modern casement window to first floor and doorway beneath. E wing has two large modern casements, and W wing has further three windows.

Interior

Not available for inspection at time of resurvey, February 1996. Understood that the interior has been converted for use as a school chapel.

Reason

Included for group value with other listed ancillary buildings at Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17106
Name	Brewhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328860	185180
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the West side of the inner court, SE of Tredegar House. Aligned on NW/SE axis, immediately N of Bryans Building.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17- C20 and the Brewhouse is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones. Possibly may have originated as the stables to the medieval house. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public and since converted to restaurant use.

Exterior

Former brewhouse, C17 or earlier origins with substantial, later alterations. 'L' shaped plan. Elevations of random rubble with red-brick arches and quoins to window and door surrounds. Gentle batter to base of walls. Main range is aligned on a NW/SE axis, parallel to the Great Barn. Single, axial brick stack towards N end. Asymmetric fenestration to principal (NE) elevation; four, four-light timber casements with leaded lights to first floor with four, four-light windows to ground floor, doorway offset to S end, reached by a small flight of stone steps. S gable has four similar three-light windows offset to right, with a doorway at first and ground floor level to left hand side. First floor reached by modern steel staircase. Rear two storey, gabled wing projects to SW with a doorway to each end with three small round-headed windows to first floor, offset to left hand side. NW gable has modern, single-storey glazed porch with two similar leaded timber casements to ground floor, with centrally placed first floor window over. Above is a gabled, timber bellcote, carried on two timber gallows brackets which are supported on stone corbels.

Interior

Modernised and converted to restaurant use.

Reason

Included for group value, notwithstanding conversion, as an early ancillary building at the heart of the Tredegar estate complex.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17107
Name	Bryans Building and attached boundary walls to S and N	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **328870** **185160**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set on the West side of the outer yard, opposite the Lesser Barn. C19 weighbridge located to front of building, formerly used for weighing agricultural produce from the Estate.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). William married Blanche Morgan, heiress of Judge William Morgan of Therrew, Kings Attorney for South Wales, in 1661 and it seems likely that her dowry financed the rebuilding of Tredegar House and the stables. The origins of this building may be contemporary with that work. The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17- C20 and Bryans Building is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones. It was the home of the steward in the early C18 and provided accommodation for the Head Gardener and the apprentice gardeners and also housed the Home Farm and Agents office.

Exterior

Two storey house, of C17 origins. Red brick elevations and steeply pitched slated gabled roof. Small, central axial brick stack and second small brick stack rises from the NE corner. Much altered in C18/C19. Front (NE) elevation has four regularly spaced, single light, timber casement windows with iron opening leaded lights and pintle hinges at first floor level. Ground floor has large, modern five-light window set beneath exposed lintol at left hand end, with modern glazed door to right and further timber casement to right hand end. Porthole window in lean-to at left hand end. S elevation has two, nine-paned sashes at first floor level, one hornless, offset towards left hand end with two sixteen-paned sashes beneath. Corbelled chimney stack at first floor level towards right hand end, capped off at eaves level with modern doorway beneath, flanked by three modern timber casement windows. NW gable elevation has central splayed, late Victorian porch with decorative bargeboard and finial, above is a nine-paned hornless sash with exposed sashbox. Series of projecting brick ledges high up on gable, presumably originally serving pigeon holes, now blocked. High-set iron, square-leaded lancet casement to attic. SE gable has similar projecting brick ledges and lancet to gable with small single-storey, slated C19 lean-to, with small brick stack beneath.

Small red brick boundary walls to SE of Bryans building, approximately three metres in height, probably C18, enclosing rear garden to the S. To NW of Bryans building is a coursed, rubblestonewall enclosing the kitchen garden. Possibly part C17. At S end, adjacent to Bryans building is a four centred doorway with voussoirs and sides of limestone blocks and plain timber, boarded door, with keystone inscribed 1852.

Interior

Largely modernised. Lean-to at SE end gives access to steep, straight-flight stair leading to the "onion loft" with timber drying racks. At NW end the C17 attic stair remains with heavy turned oak balusters.

Reason

Listed grade II as a surviving example of a stewards house of C17 origins and together with its adjoining walls for its important group value with the Tredegar estate complex.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
 Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp315-335, 1977;
 Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
 Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
 Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp81, 4 Feb 1988;
 Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17108
Name	Bothy and Potting Shed to the West of Bryans Building	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

328850

185160

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set immediately to the West of Bryans Building on an E/W axis and serving the Kitchen garden

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The Estate was self-sufficient throughout the C17- C20. The bothy and potting shed is shown on the Estate map of 1827 by William Jones. Shown as backing onto the vinery, now demolished, which extended the length of the building.

Exterior

Single storey outbuilding, aligned on an E/W axis with brick elevation and slated lean-to roof. Two centrally placed brick stacks, one of which appears to have heated the vinery, formerly on the S side (now demolished). N elevation has six, two-light Yorkshire sliding sashes, with three doorways with boarded doors, one to the bothy at W end, one at the E end to the potting shed and the central doorway leading to the boiler room. Cast iron water pump to front of boiler room.

Interior

The bothy at the W end retains a simple C19 fireplace with flanking cupboards with simple planked doors. The potting shed was formerly the Eastern most room and retains benches with cupboards over.

Reason

Listed grade II for historic interest as a surviving example of an estate garden building and for group value with the Tredegar estate complex.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	17109
Name	Ruperra Gates to NE of Tredegar House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/31/96
Post Code		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

328850

185290

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located to the NE of Tredegar House, at the entrance of the main drive into the front courtyard.

History

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The railings and gates, possibly brought from Ruperra Castle, date from the early C19, possibly contemporary with the works to the new entrance on the NE front. After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house and its grounds were used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Pair of C19 brick gate piers with projecting heavily moulded entablature with dentils supporting carved stone beasts representing the griffin and lion rampant of the Morgan Family, each holding a scrolled armorial shield. Upswept, spearheaded wrought-iron railings with inset simple cast-iron piers which carry a pair of plain upswept wrought-iron gates with ogee and barley twist detail. Dwarf brick walls with Bathstone copings with similar railings flank the gates and enclose the NE courtyard.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II for group value with Tredegar House.

References

Newport Borough Council, Tredegar House, 1989;
Apted M.R The Seventeenth Century Buildings at Tredegar House, Newport, Ancient Monuments and their Interpretation: Essays presented to A J Taylor, pp 315-335, 1977;
Colvin H, An Architect for Tredegar House, Architectural History, Volume 25, pp6-7 1982;
Worsley G, Tredegar House, Gwent, Country Life, Volume CLXXXVIII, No 12, pp74-77, March 1994;
Worsley G, Inept or Innovative?, Country Life, Volume CLXXXII, No 5, pp81, 4 Feb 1988;
Philips R, Tredegar, The History of an Agricultural Estate, 1300-1956, 1990.

Community	Marshfield	Record No.	17227
Name	Castleton Baptist Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	2/29/96
Post Code		Last Amended	2/29/96

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	325300	183400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on corner of the A48 and Marshfield Road. Front is bounded by a dwarf wall with railings and pyramidal capped piers with dentil cornices; low rubble wall to side.

History

Erected in 1859 and designed by R G Thomas, architect. It is an early example of the Italianate-style chapel facade later developed by George Morgan. Built at a cost of £2,000, the funds for which are said to have been raised by an open-air rally held in Marshfield in 1858 by the famous English non-conformist Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

Exterior

Eclectic chapel facade in Italianate manner with distinctive rose window and fine polychromatic detailing in cream, blue and red brick. The chapel is constructed of red sandstone and limestone blocks. Clay-tiled gabled roof with bell-tower and spire to NW corner. Central bay of N elevation breaks forward with large rose window with blue and cream striped brickwork surround and ogee-hoodmould with fleur-de-lys finial; two trefoil vents below and similar quatrefoil to gable apex. This central bay has red and cream banded end pilaster strips beneath a blue brick bandcourse and continuous arcading to the gable in Italian Romanesque manner. Below the rose window is a blue and cream diaper pattern frieze over the four vestibule windows with continuous, round-headed, banded arches and foliated capitals. The entrances are set back to either side with similarly banded end pilaster strips and round-arched doorways with nookshafts, ogee hoodmoulds and gabled coping; boarded doors with decorative ironwork. Continuous impost band across front and 2-light windows above both entrances. To right (NW corner) is a polygonal belltower, broached at the base and surmounted by a deeply bracketed slate spire. Four-window, buttressed, side elevations with coloured brick reserved only for the banding of the round-headed windows. Former organ chamber projects at south end (rear) with capped chimney; small rose window and attached school hall and boiler house.

Interior

Retains 'U'-shaped gallery supported on slender cast iron columns, originally marbled, now painted grey, and with gilded scrollwork gallery front. Reached from lobby by spiral stone staircases at either end, with simple cast iron handrails. Pews retained. Large open piped organ dating from 1902 behind rose window; former organ chamber at far end blocked. Cast-iron roof trusses with inserted later ceiling.

Reason

Listed as a distinctive and well detailed example of a mid C19 chapel.

References

A Jones, 1984, Welsh Chapels, p55, National Museum of Wales.

Community	Michaelston y Fedw	Record No.	17321
Name	The Old Rectory	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/23/96
Post Code		Last Amended	9/23/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

324300

184500

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set on the East side of the lane, opposite the Public House and the Parish Church. Main range is aligned on a NW/SE axis.

History

C16 origins with later additions; rear courtyard range (N/E wing) dating from C16 with later C17/C18 S range and later front block in late Georgian period. Said to have been a court house in C18.

Exterior

Two storey house with predominantly rendered elevations with slate roofs, chimneys rebuilt in yellow brick, some modern. Complex organic development, irregular 'L' shaped plan with cobbled courtyard on NE corner. Earliest phase is N wing now with C19 cottage character; courtyard elevation (E) has central doorway with 6 panelled door and gabled porch with decorative bargeboard. Informally arranged variety of fenestration, including mainly C19 casements with small-paned, horizontally sliding sash to first floor, left hand side. Matching porch to far right hand end, accessing kitchen. Axial brick chimney offset slightly to right and side with gable stack on N end. S range has roughcast elevation stepping up to left hand end, offset 6 panelled door to left accessing service rooms. Selection of C19 casements and sash with early C19 two-light timber mullioned and barred windows with sunk spandrels to far left end, ground floor. Chimney at junction of N/S ranges with further axial stack rising from gable, stepping up from the lower range with tall brick stack rising from the N eaves. E gable of S range has three C19 casements. Front elevation has two storey, early C19 square block with shallow pitched roof, wide eaves, four C19 hornless sashes, symmetrically aligned with two-pane lower sashes following removal of glazing bars. Stepping down to W (left) with hipped roof, timber doorcase, 6 panelled door with consoles supporting a flat hood with blind fanlight and flanking pilasters, twelve-pane, hornless sash over. Elevation returns, exposing S side of S courtyard range with modern glazed lean-to, small first floor single, multi-paned casement to far left (W) end. Large capped, gable stack to W end with projecting two-storey gabled outshut. Roadside (W) elevation, has three-light, early C19 mullioned window to centre of gable beneath capped stack with three small stair (?) lights above, one enlarged. W elevation of N range has two storey, late C19 splayed bay with large-paned, horned sashes and small C19 casements to N end.

Interior

Front (S) early C19 block retains contemporary interior including simple staircase with stick balusters and scrolled mahogany handrail, 6 panelled doors and early and mid C19 fire surrounds. Dining room fire surround is late C18 in Neo-classical style, presumably imported. SE courtyard range retains service rooms of strongly early C19 character. Courtyard ranges retains part C16 roof structure with plain chamfered jointed cruck trusses exposed in first floor rooms. Spiral stone stair remains in N range with simple C17 boarded door on pintle hinge in attic.

Reason

Listed as an example of a former rectory with sub-medieval origins retaining significant internal features.

References

Community	Michaelston y Fedw	Record No.	17322
Name	Michaelstone Bridge	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/23/96
Post Code		Last Amended	9/23/96
Street Number			
Street Side		Grid Ref	324400 185400
Formerly Listed As			

Location

Located to the North of Michaelstone-Y-Fedw village, crossing the River Rhymni, leading to Ruperra Castle; a pair with Cefn Mably Bridge.

History

Exterior

Probably early/mid C19 twin arched, single carriageway bridge in C17 vernacular manner constructed in coursed rubblestone with two voussoired arches with central refuge for pedestrians. Rough hewn coping stones and stringcourse beneath parapet.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a good example of a small estate bridge linking the estates of Cefn Mably and Ruperra.

References

Community **Michaelston y Fedw**

Record No. **17323**

Name **Cefn Mably Bridge**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **9/23/96**

Post Code

Last Amended **9/23/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

323100

184400

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the lane leading from Michaelstone village to Cefn Mably crossing the River Rhymni, a pair with Michaelstone Bridge.

History

Exterior

Probably early/mid C19 twin arched, single carriageway bridge in C17 vernacular manner constructed in coursed rubblestone with two voussoired arches with central refuges for pedestrians. Rough hewn coping stones and stringcourse beneath parapet.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a good example of a small estate bridge, formerly part of the Cefn Mably estate.

References

Community	Liswerry	Record No.	17414
Name	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331800	186200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Spans River Usk between Stephenson Street and Brunel Street.

History

Exterior

Listed in Nash Community see Record No 3076.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	17415
Name	Transporter Bridge including E and W anchor chambers	Grade	I
Post Code		Date Listed	5/2/80
		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331800	186200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Spans River Usk between Stephenson Street and Brunel Street.

History

Exterior

Listed in Nash Community see Record No 3076.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Goldcliff	Record No.	17538
Name	Great Newra	Grade	II
Post Code	NP6 2BB	Date Listed	10/31/96
		Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	336200	184500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 500m S of junction with Broadstreet Common.

History

Farmhouse, rebuilt 1865, but with C17 origins.

Exterior

Two storeys, broad five window front facing SE, grey coursed squared rubble, with band course between floors, hipped slate roof, 2 chimneys to ridge. Hornless small-pane sash glazing. Central gabled porch with inscription " Roger Keene 1865 "; panelled entrance door. Single-storey agricultural range to L. Rear has 2-window block to W, forming partial double-pile plan, with lean-to extensions. Inside this block, rear wall of main block has blocked doors and window of C17 house.

Interior

Reason

Listed as well-preserved example of building type.

References

Community **Goldcliff**

Record No. **17539**

Name **Barn at Great Newra**

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **10/31/96**

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **336000 184400**

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 100m SW of farmhouse, which is about 500m S of junction with Broadstreet Common.

History

Lofted animal house/barn, perhaps C18 with C19 alteration.

Exterior

Grey rubble, corrugated roof covering. Each side has large full-height doorway to S (boarded doors remain to W), and on ground floor, 4 round arches. Loading doorway in N gable (2 blocked doors below). To both sides, low walls forming enclosures.

Interior

Reason

Group value with Great Newra Farm.

References

Community	Goldcliff	Record No.	17540
Name	Whitson Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/31/96
Post Code	NP6 2AY	Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

337300

184200

Formerly Listed As

Location

On W side of road behind Parish Reen.

History

Probable origins as C17 house, rebuilt late C18/early C19, and modernised later C19.

Exterior

Rendered, modern tiled roof, 3 brick chimneys to ridge. Three storeys, asymmetrical 3 window front, 9-pane sash windows to top floor, 12-pane to other floors. Open timber gabled porch over panelled door. Outshut rear. Long agricultural range to L rendered with slate roof.

Interior

Reason

Listed as well-preserved farmhouse typical of Gwent levels.

References

Community **Goldcliff**

Record No. **17541**

Name **Samson Court**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **10/31/96**

Post Code

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **337600** **181000**

Formerly Listed As

Location

To W of road, near junction with Clifton Common.

History

Probable origins as C17 house, rebuilt late C18/early C19, and modernised later C19.

Exterior

Farmhouse. Rendered, slate roof, 3 brick chimneys to ridge. Two storeys, asymmetrical 4 window front. Hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars. Open timber Gothic porch over panelled door. Outshut rear, and long modern extension at right angles. Long agricultural range to L.

Interior

Reason

Listed as well-preserved farmhouse typical of Gwent levels.

References

Community **Nash**

Record No. **17542**

Name **Pye Corner Farm**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP6 2BW**

Date Listed **10/31/96**

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **334500** **185200**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At junction of Nash Road and Broad Street.

History

Probable origins as C17 house, rebuilt late C18/early C19, and modernised later C19.

Exterior

Rendered, over grey stone, slate roof, brick end chimneys. Two storeys, 5 window front, hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars. Central doorway with flat hood on brackets. Attic window to each gable end. Outshut rear, and lower agricultural block to each end.

Interior

Reason

Listed as well-preserved farmhouse typical of Gwent levels.

References

Community	Nash	Record No.	17543
Name	Tatton Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/31/96
Post Code	NP6 2BE	Last Amended	10/31/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **0** **0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Approximately 1km NE of Pye Corner, reached via lane which leaves Broad Street Common at bend near Arch Farm.

History

Early C19 farmhouse.

Exterior

Three storeys, asymmetrical 4 window front faces roughly South. Rubble, slate roof, 3 red brick chimneys. Top floor has 9-pane horned sash windows (third window blind). First floor has horned sashes with marginal glazing bars (third window blind). Ground floor had tripartite sashes with marginal glazing bars. Open wooden Gothic porch. To L, single storey block with end brick chimney, small pane window and boarded door. Rear of house, backing on to Julian's Reen, has lean-to block with camber-headed first floor window and small ground floor window. Small attic window, and 12-pane hornless sash.

Interior

Reason

Listed as well-preserved example of typical Gwent levels farmhouse.

References

Community **Nash**

Record No. **17544**

Name **Fair Orchard**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP6 2BW**

Date Listed **10/31/96**

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **334500** **184800**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On W side of road about 400m S of Pye Corner, in walled and railed forecourt.

History

Early C19 house.

Exterior

Two storeys, 3 windows, hipped slate roof, cement rendered walls, small pane hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars. Doorway with painted stone doorcase, panelled door. Single window on each floor of L elevation. To rear, 2-storey extension (S), and single storey extension (N).

Interior

Reason

Group value with adjacent barn.

References

Community **Nash**

Record No. **17545**

Name **Fair Orchard Barn and attached agricultural buildings**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **10/31/96**

Post Code **NP6 2BW**

Last Amended **10/31/96**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **334500** **184700**

Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of Fair Orchard, set further back from road

History

C18 barn with C19 additions to rear.

Exterior

Stone, slate roofs (but tiles to rear slope of barn).

Facing road, barn has large threshing doorway with boarded doors, to each side, camber-headed doorway. To R, C19 addition with broad cartshed doorway, and loading door above (L); further lean-to to R. To rear, at right angles, 2 long ranges form yard. North range in brick (to yard) and stone (to rear) has slate roof and chimney breast to yard. South range in stone with tiled roof has attached parallel range in similar materials to S.

Interior

Reason

Group Value with Fair Orchard. Listed as part of a good group of regional farm buildings.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18173
Name	Baltic Oil Works	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	332100	158200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on W side of the A4042, close to junction with Dock Parade. Formerly on street known as Portland Street, now redeveloped.

History

Mid C19 warehouse probably constructed c1844, formerly abutting the western side of the Old Town Dock; the cast-iron may have been supplied by Homfray from his Tredegar Ironworks. The Old Town Dock opened in 1842, constructed by the Monmouthshire Canal Company to designs by John Rennie (1794-1874). The Dock closed in 1929 and was infilled in 1932. The building was occupied by Morris and Dibble, oil, grease and colour merchants, trading from 1889 - 1970's.

Exterior

Mid C19 warehouse, three storeys, random rubble elevations with ashlar quoining and flat-topped window arches with keystones. Low pitched, slated roof with coped gables. Long elevation is five windows wide, some barred, others with shutters. Ground floor openings with double doors offset to right hand end. Gable end, facing road is three windows wide. Painted advertisement on black painted ground set between second/third floors reads "BALTIC OIL WORKS HENRY MORRIS. LTD BALTIC OIL & GREASE WORKS". Later, two storey range to SE corner of random rubble elevations with brick dressings to windows and quoins, some blocked openings, gabled slated roof.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as the only surviving mid C19 building associated with the Old Town Dock, retaining original architectural character.

References

Ports of the Bristol Channel, 1893, Published by London Printing and Engraving Co. p153;
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Proposed Usk Barrage: Initial Archaeological Assessment, 1991.

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18174
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number	11		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331100 187200

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of the Cardiff Road, opposite the Royal Gwent Hospital.

History

Early-mid C19 villa in Greek Revival style.

Exterior

Two storeys, symmetrical, Bathstone ashlar elevations. Low pitched, slated roof behind parapet with moulded, projecting cornice. Plain entablature carried on plain, full height pilasters to either end. Projecting central bay with low pitched pediment with acroteria to centre and corners. Projecting porch carried on Ionic columns, flanked by canted bays with hornless sashes with margin panes. Three matching sash windows to first floor set within moulded architraves. Modern extension to left hand side. Single storey extension with mansard to right hand side thought to incorporate earlier coachouse.

Interior

Good surviving mid C19 interior. Central hallway with original staircase with stick balusters. Symmetrical plan, with pairs of flanking rooms to either side. Front left hand room has surviving decorative plaster ceiling with frieze beneath. Surviving doorcases with cresting above and four panelled doors with classical figures in relief in upper panels.

Reason

Listed grade II as a good, well-preserved example of a villa in the Greek Revival style and having group value with adjoining No 13 Cardiff Road.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18175
Name	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331800	186800
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the corner of Clarence Street and St Michael's Street.

History

Designed by W Garner, foundation stone was laid in 1886 and the church opened in 1887. Paid for by public subscription and built by volunteer Irish immigrant labourers.

Exterior

Late C19 church in Gothic style, consisting of nave, continuous N and S aisles, and tower on SW corner. Constructed in coursed, Pennant sandstone with Bathstone dressings beneath a slated roof with two copper ventilators with conical roofs. Clerestory lit by six lancet windows with cusped heads. Lean-to, single storey aisles, lit by six, simple, two-light traceried windows. The W window is large, four-light with simple 'Y' tracery. Small projecting W porch with cusped outer door carried on engaged columns. Slender, square, three stage tower. Lower two stages in coursed Pennant stone. Pointed doorway on S side beneath canopied niche containing a statue of St Michael. Upper stage in Bathstone, base decorated with blind arcaded frieze with ballflowers above. Engaged octagonal shafts set on corners of tower rise to plain pinnacles with short, Bathstone spire. Narrow, louvered, cusped-headed belfry lights set on each face of tower. The E end has large traceried, four-light window similar to that of the W elevation.

Interior

Open scissor-framed roof with arched principles. Arcaded aisles in Early English style with richly moulded arches and capitals, supported on simple round columns. Timber screen in Jacobethan style to W end beneath organ loft. Retains complete set of high quality stained glass windows, installed in 1894, manufactured by Mayer of Munich. Modern furnishings.

Reason

Listed grade II as a good example of a late C19 Roman Catholic church notable for its surviving high quality stained glass and strong architectural character with well detailed interior and important townscape value.

References

G Phillips, (1988) The Centenary of the Church of St Michael The Archangel, 1887-1988, Newport Printing Co.

Community **Pillgwenlly**

Record No. **18176**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **1/31/97**

Street Number **183**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331300 187300**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the W side of Commercial Road, North of the junction with Alma Street.

History

Exterior

Has two, twelve-paned sashes with horns.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as a locally rare example of a semi-detached pair of early/mid C19 houses, exhibiting Greek Revival influence.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18177
Name	Public Conveniences	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

331700

186800

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located at the junction of Courtybella Terrace, Mill Parade and Church Street, opposite the old Tredegar Dry Dock Offices at the S end of Commercial Road.

History

An Edwardian, single storey public convenience.

Exterior

Roughly triangular shaped with flanking entrances, both marked "GENTLEMEN". Constructed of red brick with terracotta detailing and rendered panels. Pitched, slated roof with raised ventilator to ridge. Front elevation has a squat, louvered Venetian window with moulded terracotta hood and sill. Baluster pilasters flanking central opening. Pedimented gable with moulded terracotta cornice and porthole opening set within, with moulded terracotta surround. Flanking brick pilasters with moulded terracotta caps. The two rear elevations are blind.

Interior

White glazed tiling throughout with surviving original, curved white ceramic urinal and fittings.

Reason

Listed grade II as a very good example of a surviving Edwardian public convenience having strong architectural character and group value with the Tredegar Dry Dock Offices opposite.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18178
Name	Malt House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	332300	158000
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of East Dock Road, on the East side of the Old Town Dock entrance. Prominently located on the East side of the A4042 roundabout.

History

Constructed on the former Penner and Tilley wharves c1898. Formerly the premises of Phillip and Sons, Malsters, who operated a brewery in nearby Lower Dock Street. Now in use as auctionhouse and warehouse.

Exterior

Large, turn of the C19 floor maltings. Red brick, roofed in natural slate. Hybrid Ware/multi-storey type, consisting of 3 blocks, each elevation articulated by regularly repeating full-height brick pilasters rising to a cogged brick cornice. The NE block probably housed barley storage in the loft storeys, with growing floors below. It is 3 storeys high, with 3 loft storeys forming 6 storeys altogether in the gable end. Its long NW elevation is of 6 bays with regularly spaced small windows. The roof has 2 sets of gabled, four-light dormers, the lower set consisting of three, and the upper of two. The NE gable end is seven bays wide, with symmetrically aligned small windows. Central bay has projecting gabled pentice (over taking-in doors) rising through the fourth and fifth storeys. Central range incorporates three malting kilns beneath a single rectangular hipped roof at right angles to the NE and SW blocks. Three bays wide, stepping up to four storeys in height. Later two storey opening cut through central bay. Three small primary window openings at fourth floor level, now blocked. 3 square slate hung cowls on the ridge indicated the 3 kilns within. The SW block beyond the kilns probably formed a malt storage area, and is 3 bays wide and of double pile form with a single small opening to the central bay at fourth floor level, and later five light casement at extreme right hand end. Single storey vehicular opening to central bay at ground floor level. The twin gables of the SW elevation are rendered and of three bays each, rising to five storeys, each with a porthole window set high in the gable with three small openings beneath at fourth floor level.

Interior

Reason

Listed Grade II as a very good example of a substantial late C19 maltings (of a type rare in Wales), retaining much of its original form and character.

Group value with the Transporter Bridge.

References

Patrick, A, Typology of the Buildings of the Floor Malting Industry, Industrial Archaeology Review, Vol XVIII, No 2, 1996, pp180-200; Philips and Sons (Newport), 1924-74 50 Years of Progress, Bibliography of Newport, 1974; Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Proposed Usk Barrage: Initial Archaeological Assessment, 1991.

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18179
Name	Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	332200	186700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the N bank of the river Usk on the Old Dock Reach, lying immediately to the S of the roundabout junction of the A4042 with Dock Parade.

History

The Old Town Dock officially opened on the 15th October 1842, and closed in 1929, being infilled in 1932. Constructed to designs by John Rennie the younger (1794-1874), the nationally important engineer, by Dike and Meyrick of Bristol, for the Monmouthshire Canal Company. The dock entrance lock was only the third of its type to have been built in S Wales, and is the earliest dock entrance lock to survive.

Exterior

Mid C19 dock lock revetment walls at mouth of former Old Town Dock. Approximately 170 metres in length by 22 metres wide. Constructed of massive blocks of Pennant sandstone ashlar with granite jamb stones at rebates for former dock gates, since removed. Evidence of twin dock gates. Some cast iron bollards survive to either side of dock wall, beneath modern infill material and vegetation.

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II as an historically important fragment of the Old Town Dock, the oldest surviving example of a dock entrance lock in South Wales.

References

Knight C V, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Vol. I, Starling Press Ltd/Newport Borough Council, 1983, Vol. II, Pillgwenlly, Changing Times, 1985.

Community **Pillgwenlly**

Record No. **18180**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **1/31/97**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/31/97**

Street Number **108**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331600 187400**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on W side of Lower Dock Street, next to the Masonic Institute on the corner of Ruperra Street.

History

Third quarter C19 office building in French style. Understood to have been built in 1882 as the premises of the Board of Trade.

Exterior

Three storeys with chateau-style attic storey. Five bays wide, constructed of yellow stock brick with Portland stone dressings, above a rendered, rusticated ground floor. Central doorcase with timber three panelled door, set beneath semi-circular fanlight with rendered flanking pilasters carrying corbelled balcony above. Flanking, rusticated arcading with keystones above. Three, deeply set, three-pane casements with semi-circular fanlights over to left hand side, with pair to the right hand side with entrance to upper floors to far end. First and second floors are divided into bays by full height brick pilasters. Portland stone window dressings, banding and stringcourse. Central bay has shallow balcony with stone balustrade. Flanking pairs of casements have similar, engaged balustrading with flat arches above with keystones and decorative pediments. Second floor has small central balcony, matching that of the floor beneath. Flanking flagpoles. Round-headed casement windows with large keystones. Swagged capitals to pilasters. Terracotta, swagged frieze above with central semi-circular balconette with moulded stone soffit and dentil cornice. Topped by stone bottle balustrade. Slate hung mansard roof behind with central, square, pavilion roof with wrought iron railing with floral finials.

Interior

Reason

Listed Grade II as a good example of a C19 office with distinctive architectural character, having group value with adjoining Masonic Hall (No.109).

References

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Proposed Usk Barrage: Initial Archaeological Assessment, 1991.

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18181
Name	K M Bowen Automobile Engineers	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

331600

187400

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located at junction of Church Street, Mill Parade, Alexander Road and Commercial Road, opposite Public Convenience.

History

Two storey, Edwardian office building. Former offices of the Tredegar Dry Dock and Engineering Company. Opened November 1902 as part of the Tredegar Dry Dock.

Exterior

Red brick elevations with terracotta detailing and cills with asbestos clad, gabled roof. Commercial Road frontage is formed by a triangular, two storey extension, flat roofed with embattled parapet with terracotta copings and flagpole mounted on gable behind. Left hand side has two, large multi-paned windows to ground and first floor set beneath gauged arches with terracotta keystones. Right hand elevation has large, fielded, advertisement at first floor level, with later painted advert. Unusual, moulded "entrance" sign with finger-sign in bas-relief. Ground floor has later, large, central vehicular entrance with sliding metal door. Personnel door to left hand side. Enquiry window with moulded terracotta lintol bearing sign in bas-relief marked "ENQUIRY". Mill Parade elevation has two, multi-paned, fixed-light, metal-framed windows to ground and first floors. Three further openings to ground floor with brick arches. Large, sliding workshop entrance to far end. Surviving, iron, spear-headed railings and gates, with large cast piers. Church Street elevation has three large, matching windows to ground and first floors with keystone. Remains of original, applied signage between ground and first floors which reads "DRY DOCK".

Interior

Reason

Listed grade II for historic interest illustrating the Edwardian development of Newport's dock industry, having group value with the public conveniences opposite.

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18182
Name	Waterloo Hotel PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331700	186200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the corner of Alexandra Road and Watch House Parade.

History

Substantial Edwardian public house. Present Waterloo Hotel replaced earlier public house on the same site. Opened in 1904.

Exterior

Three storeys, prominently located on corner site opposite to main entrance of Newport Docks. Red brick elevations with terracotta detailing. Slate roof with timber dentil cornice and red brick stacks, each with moulded cap and stringcourse, and two panels to front face, with plain pots. Corner emphasized by tall, hexagonal clock tower with ogee roof covered in fish-scale clay tiles with knopped, lead-dressed finial. Terracotta fretwork lantern with modillion cornice rises from a corbel table. First floor of tower is cantilevered out over corner entrance of public bar with ogee moulded fascia. Upper floor to both elevations has paired sashes (some replaced by modern windows) with horns each with terracotta keystones flanked by scrollwork and brick aprons beneath. First floor has a series of canted bays with dentil cornice and heavy, terracotta pilasters, topped by ball finials carried on projecting caps; swept, hipped, lead-dressed roofs; paired sashes with similar ovolo-derived moulded terracotta surrounds; dentil cornice above carried on consoles with guilloche ornament. Ground floor is faced in glazed, yellow brickwork with green banding, cills and fielded panels to stallriser. Windows have leaded, coloured glass frieze panels and etched glass beneath. Impressive, arched porchway to Alexandra Road frontage with flat canopy carried on terracotta consoles with moulded terracotta archway with keystone beneath. Enriched with guilloche and egg and dart ornament with scrolled cartouche to the spandrels, carried on twin pink granite columns supported on terracotta, fielded panelled pedestals; bay above is advanced with Venetian window at first floor level. Original timber doors inset within porch.

Interior

Fine contemporary interior survives with long "L" shaped yellow faience bar. Panelling incorporating shelving and cupboards behind and over the bar. Etched glass screens between booths. Servery to hallway with Queen Anne detailing to staircase. Art Nouveau style tiling and contemporary light fittings. 1950's snack bar with contemporary fittings and servery to room on left hand room of main entrance.

Reason

Listed grade II as a very good example of an early C20 public house with a surviving interior of exceptional quality

References

Community	Pillgwenlly	Record No.	18183
Name	Cattle Market (S range)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/31/97
Post Code		Last Amended	1/31/97

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331400	187400
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located on the S side of the cattle market, adjoining South Market Street.

History

Single storey cattle byre, dated 1844. Constructed in 1844 as part of the Tredegar Cattle Market built by Sir Charles Morgan, (1760-1846) who established the Tredegar Wharf Company in Pillgwenlly and who developed Commercial Road and Commercial Street nearby. The important cast-iron work surviving within was manufactured by Homfray at his Tredegar Ironworks. The well-known C H Spurgeon preached here in 1865 to crowds of over 10,000.

Exterior

Constructed in coursed, sandstone ashlar with flat stone lintols with keystones. Corrugated iron to roof and rendered rear elevation (S). At E end of front (N) elevation is a projecting, pedimented, gable with circular porthole and inset cast iron plaque depicting Sir Charles Morgan with the inscription "CATTLE MARKET 1844". Central doorway flanked by two rectangular openings. W range has central doorway and two further rectangular openings to either side, all with similar lintols. Truncated at W end and infilled by modern brickwork, exposing contemporary cast iron roof trusses, with Tredegar foundry marks; each with cambered tie and central circle, of which there are ten in total.

Interior

Reason

Listed for its special interest as the best surviving part of the cattle market and as an important relic of the earliest phase of the planned development of Pillgwenlly and having important historical links with the Morgan family of Tredegar House.

References

Information from Stephen Hughes (RCAHMW).

Community	Beechwood	Record No.	18273
Name	The Lawns	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	11/3/97
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	332600	188380
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Set back from road in former garden to S of St John's Road.

History

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

Exterior

Italianate villa. Built of Bath-stone ashlar; shallow-pitched Welsh slate roof with deep eaves and dentilled cornice. Rusticated quoins, cornice bands between floors. Windows are mainly boarded up but sashes where visible. 2 storeys and cellar and 3-storey porch tower. Symmetrical design to 3 bay S front of central windows flanked by canted bays: the central first floor window is tripartite with cambered head; square headed ground floor window with prominent keystone; the bay windows have long lights and shouldered architraves. Left frontage (W) has panelled chimney breast over 2 storeys and 3-storey belvedere tower with pyramidal slate roof with dentilled eaves and bracketed cornice band below; windows are cambered-headed: paired long windows to upper stage, middle stage has 2 windows to S, single window to W with tall keystone; on ground floor are 3 close-set windows with prominent keystones; to S is the tall entrance doorway with shouldered architrave and keystone. To left rear (NW) a single window range. Right (E) elevation has single-storey 3-window bay, above this, chimney breast, 2 windows, and advanced bay with window to each floor. To rear, further bay with single square headed window to each floor. C20 flat-roofed extensions to rear.

Interior

Reason

Listed as good example of an Italianate villa, contributing to the Kensington Place Conservation Area. Group value with Cambrian House and the Church of St John the Evangelist.

References

Ordnance Survey, First Edition, scale 1:500, surveyed 1881 printed 1884;

Community	Victoria	Record No.	18274
Name	Newport Technical Institute	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	11/3/97
		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side **S** Grid Ref **331380** **188450**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On a large site bounded by Clarence Place, Rodney Road & St Vincent Road; main entrance on corner with Rodney Road.

History

Built on the site of Clarence Nursery, Technical Institute, by Charles F Ward, borough architect, opened September 1910. Designed as an institute offering engineering, science, art, and commercial studies, including a teacher training centre for women. Formerly pleasure boats moored at the adjacent wharf. Currently boarded up and disused.

Exterior

College in Edwardian Baroque style. Of red brick, banded and channelled, with extensive ashlar Bath-stone dressings, granite plinth and porch, copper dome. Two storeys, basement and attic. Deep heavily dentilled stone cornice, the architrave of the entablature incorporates keystones to the first floor windows; a wide moulded stone band incorporating a sill-band separates the two floors; windows are mostly small-pane metal casements. Main entrance on corner of Clarence Place and Rodney Road. Above entrance is a copper dome on an octagonal brick drum divided by a stone band with 3 windows to each face. Corner is concave, with convex single-storey porch: at attic level are 3 round stone windows (oculi) with garlands to surround; at first floor level 3 small-pane windows with aprons, and smaller openings to balcony over porch. At ground floor the single-storey convex Doric porch in granite has radially paired columns, frieze inscription "Newport Technical Institute" with swags to the entablature; the doorway behind has central double-leaf doors in a stone surround with flanking recessed windows and ornamental glazing above, terrazzo floor, foundation stone to left; deep plain granite plinth.

Elevation to Clarence Place has slightly projecting stone end bays which run up to attic level which has semi-circular (Diocletian) windows with keystones set back between pilasters; giant pilasters with recessed moulded panels enclose at first floor level 3 windows divided by Doric columns with block corbels below, and at ground floor level 3 windows divided by rectangular pillars. Between the end bays is a 6-window range slightly recessed in stone surrounds between the banded brick pilasters; at attic level the lower slope of the mansard roof is glazed to light work rooms, the panels separated by copper bands enriched with swags. Elevation to Rodney Road is similar to Clarence Place but with an 8-window range between the stone end bays; extra brick bay at S end has attic round window with garlands. St Vincent Road elevation similar to others but has basement with iron railings rather than plinth, but retains granite sills. Left bay has entrance with shallow stone Doric porch and attached is a 9-window range, the central bay narrower with classicising dormer and shallow stone porch, end bay at right also has classicising dormer. E return has tall tapering octagonal chimney with metal bands and stone dressings.

Interior

Diagonal corridor from entrance; ground floor classrooms and workshops behind the main frontages. An octagonal inner vestibule under the dome leads to a top-lit barrel-vaulted assembly room. Further classrooms, workshops and studios on 2 upper floors.

Reason

Listed as ambitious large scale example of Edwardian Baroque applied to an educational building which plays a key role in the townscape of this area of Newport. Group value with other listed buildings in Clarence Place, especially the attached ranges.

References

Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales series, 2000, pp 441,445.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	18285
Name	Malpas Court	Grade	II
Post Code	NP9 6NT	Date Listed	3/21/97
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	329800	191300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 400m W of A4042, in area of modern housing, to SW of school.

History

Built 1834 - 1838 for Thomas Prothero of Newport: architect T H Wyatt, perhaps inspired by Llantarnam abbey nearby. The house replaced the previous house nearer to main road. The historian Sir Joseph Bradney married Florence Prothero of Malpas Court in 1927.

Exterior

C19 country house in early Tudor style. Built of brown rock-faced stone, stone chimneys, mullion and transom windows. Two storeys plus attics. Main block faces NE with recessed service wing to NW, forming L-plan. Gabled entrance block flanked by octagonal buttresses with pinnacles; gable pinnacle surmounted by bird, heraldic shield in gable. First floor has oriel window. Entrance doorway with hoodmould, Tudor arch; panelled door. To the left, a polygonal formerly castellated tower with narrow windows: turret-like polygonal chimney. To the right, recessed block has two-storey gabled bay with three-light first floor window over splayed bay window; narrow windows each side. To the right of this, set back, a two storey service wing, four windows, two gablets. Three-window SE elevation of main block has two pinnacled gables. First floor central doorway flanked by three-light windows: on ground floor, semi-octagonal porch with elliptical arches with spandrels containing carved foliage with the initials 'C' and 'P'. Doorway has hoodmould and overlight; four-light mullion and transom window to each side. To the SW, the main block is of three bays, advanced gabled end bays; ground floor splayed window to left (with three-light window over) between end bays, ground floor advances as splayed bay window. Two storey service wing with gablets to left.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a substantial early C19 house in the Tudor style, by a well-known architect of regional importance.

References

Sir J. Bradney, History of Monmouthshire, Vol 5, The Hundred of Newport, p 123.
Information from Newport Civic Society.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	18804
Name	Havelock Street Chapel and attached Hall	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/14/97
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330900	187800
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner of Havelock Street and North Street.

History

Presbyterian chapel 1878, by Habershon, Pite, and Fawckner. Adjacent hall circa 1888.

Exterior

Chapel in Medieval style derived from North Italian examples. Brown, buff, and white stone, red and yellow brick dressings, slate roof. Round-headed openings have polychrome voussoirs forming pointed arch. Chapel is on basement as ground slopes away to rear of building. Gable and side elevations have row of arcading at eaves level. Gable entrance has projecting gabled porch with side windows, steps up to entrance doorway. Porch flanked by tall windows with slender shafts with floral capitals. Bathstone wheel window with inscription, "Presbyterian Church", and polychrome voussoirs. Polygonal corner turrets, that to L on floral corbel (pinnacles lost). Side elevation to North Street has 4 bays, tall 2-light windows with polychrome voussoirs. Basement windows with shouldered heads, doorway to N.

To R, lower attached hall in similar style and materials, but some dressings in brick rather than stone. Single storey. Palmette finial to gable. Central doorway flanked by tall windows, central wheel window above doorway.

Interior

Entrance opens onto lobby with Art-Nouveau style glass and timber-screen; stairs to gallery within body of chapel. U-plan gallery on spiral cast-iron columns with floral capitals; wooden gallery frontal. Panelled ceiling with cornice. Deep arch encloses organ with exposed pipes; pulpit and set fawr enclosure with wrought-iron work. Three banks of pews, those to sides canted.

Reason

Listed as good mid C19 chapel in permanent polychromatic Italianate style.

References

A Jones, Welsh Chapels, Cardiff 1984, p87.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	20143
Name	Wildings	Grade	II
Post Code	NP9 1UL	Date Listed	7/15/98
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	165		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331100 187900

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite junction with Austin Friars.

History

Built as department store circa 1885, replacing an inn, the Ship & Pilot; part of "London House" of Evans & Allen; 2 similar buildings to R (demolished after fire circa 1964) were formerly also part of the store. The store has been occupied by Wildings since 1931.

Exterior

Four storey, five window department store building in free Renaissance style. Bathstone ashlar, yellow brick chimneys, roof in slate substitute. Five window front articulated by pilaster strips. Cornice with Doric frieze of triglyphs and paterae breaks forward beneath central attic dormer of 2 round-headed windows; pavilion roof covered in lead, iron railings to front. Second and third floors have camber-headed windows with original T-bar casement glazing. At first floor level large 5-light display window with dentil cornice above. On ground floor, mid C20 double-fronted shopfront and deep canopy. Large C20 extensions to rear.

Interior

The interior has been largely modernised.

Reason

Listed for Victorian department store exterior and for group value with adjacent listed 164 Commercial Street.

References

Ports of the Bristol Channel, 1893, p169.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	20525
Name	Woodlands House	Grade	II
Post Code	NP9 6QX	Date Listed	10/2/98
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330283	191492
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner of Woodlands Drive and Malpas Road, facing the latter.

History

Formerly known as Malpas House. House probably dates from around 1825-30. Sold to Rev Thomas Prothero 1857, and later to Lorenzo Augustus Homfray. Enlarged in late C19 by Mr Steer: now converted to flats.

Exterior

Two storeys. Roughcast render, slate roofs, generally 12-pane sash windows. Entrance faces road (W). To each end, pedimented block of one window, 12-pane sash to first floor; single storey splayed bay window to ground floor. Between these, set back, 2-window block with verandah with openwork columns; central double-leaf door flanked by 12-pane sashes. South elevation has 2 similar pedimented blocks, also with 12-pane sash window to first floor and splayed bay to ground floor: between these, set back, bay with 12-pane sash to first floor and on ground floor, doorway beneath large modern porch. To E, extensive block of outbuildings. Left (N) return in similar style. To E, at right angles, block with deep pediment over 2 oval oculi: ground floor wooden verandah. At N end, garage/carriage shed lean-to.

Interior

Reason

A scarce surviving example in Newport of gentry house of this period, retaining much of its character.

References

Sir J. Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 5: The Hundred of Newport. Published 1993, p 123.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	20528
Name	Shire Hall (including Queen's Chambers)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/9/98
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 330820 188420

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently situated on the N side of Pentonville opposite the Magistrates' Court.

History

Former county council offices built in 1902 to the designs of William Tanner, architect and county surveyor. Enlarged 1913-14, probably also by Tanner. Monmouthshire County Council was set up in 1889 following the Local Government Act of 1888, the first chairman being Edwin Grove, auditor and cashier of the Ebbw Vale Iron and Steel Company. From old photographs, it is clear that the enlargements of 1913-14 were major, adding the top storey to both Shire Hall and Queen's Chambers. In addition, three bays were added to the left of the Shire Hall, and one to its right, the latter involving a remodelling of Queen's Chambers. The remodelling caused the entrance to become off-centre. All of the carved stonework was reused. The last council meeting in the building took place in July 1973, prior to Local Government reorganisation. Following a long period of disrepair, the building has been restored and converted into office suites.

Exterior

Eclectic Dutch/Baroque style. Shire Hall of three storeys plus basement/attic, and nine bays. Queen's Chambers is lower, with facade of three very narrow bays, and three storeys plus attic. Construction of squared and coursed limestone grey rubble with extensive Grinshill ashlar detail. Roofs with artificial slates. Unusual pylonic ashlar ridge chimneys. Alternate bays to the Shire Hall project slightly, with entrance in fourth bay from the right. Entrance bay with shaped gable containing inscribed roundel: 'Monmouthshire County Council 1889' within carved surround. Flanking projecting bays have pedimental gables with side scrolls: extreme left bay has similar gable (dated 1913) to entrance bay, both of which have thermal attic windows. Second floor has three-light mullion and transom windows containing small-paned glazing: triple keystones to windows in projecting bays. Similar, taller windows to first floor, those in the advanced bays with segmental pediments broken by triple keystones. Pediments and recessed bays linked by a stringcourse. Wide three-light ground floor windows with round-arched heads, as if elongated thermal windows. Similar style glazing to above. Round-arched entry under open segmental pediment: moulded surround with blocks: pediment supported on paired blocked columns with pseudo-Ionic capitals. Panelled doors with small-paned overhead. Queen's Chambers is lower, with large dormer with segmental pediment having large keystone, and side scrolls: thermal window. Narrow window to first and second floors with small panes: those in wider centre bay grouped in triplets. First floor triplet has pediment with keystone; flanking windows also pedimented, as are narrow lights each side of central entrance, which has open pediment bracketted over round-arched door; panelled doors with small-paned overhead.

Small railed forecourt to Queens' Chambers, also in front of left three bays of the Shire Hall: square panelled ashlar piers, with C20 railings and gates made to match originals, used for the war effort.

Large rear wings including square block built of yellow brick with two-storey bay windows facing E and W; dormers above. To the right, another wing of yellow brick, with the octagonal courtroom attached to the W, which is of sandstone with brick detail: large square upper windows with small-pane glazing, pyramidal roof with octagonal lantern. To the W again, another wing of similar construction containing a staircase, with tall round-arched window facing E: slightly staggered lower block attached.

The range of buildings to the E (former police station and magistrate's court) fronting Pentonville is not included in the listing.

Interior

Entrance hall to Shire Hall has a fine well stair with stone treads and scroll-pattern wrought iron balustrade; square veined marble newels. Staircase is set behind four-bay screen of coloured marble Ionic columns. First floor balustrade has larger freely scrolled pattern. Stair is top-lit by rectangular lantern. Plaster cornice with dentils. Mosaic floor with marginal key fret pattern. Mosaic floors to ground floor corridors; oak panelled doors. Well staircase at W end of Shire Hall rises three storeys, lighted by large round-arched window: simple wrought iron balustrade. Octagonal courtroom to rear has fittings removed. Courtroom rises to two storeys; flat plaster ceiling with radiating timber ribs set on deep boarded cove. Public gallery at first floor level with panelled front. Queen's Chambers has large well stair with stone treads and decorative wrought iron balustrading similar to main stair: painted square newels.

Reason

Listed as an impressively designed Edwardian civic building, which has retained its original character, including fine interior detail.

References

Information from Mr C. Wright;

The Builder, 21/06/02;

Plans in Gwent County Records Office (C Misc Plans 27);

'Monmouthshire County Council 1888-1974', 1974, (shows view of building before extension).

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	20738
Name	Llanthewy Road Baptist Church and attached Sunday School wing	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	10/23/98
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side **N** Grid Ref **330300** **187800**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated in a residential area W of the city centre on a sloping site on the corner of Llanthewy Road and Burleigh Road, the main frontage set back behind a walled and railed courtyard.

History

Baptist church built 1912, architects Habershon and Fawckner. 100 year lease for site acquired 1899 and Sunday School built 1904. Daughter church of Commercial Road Baptist Church. Church closed 1996 and is currently for sale.

Exterior

Large chapel in Anglican style. Of snecked coursed rubble with pale ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. Plan of nave, transept-type bays, porch bay with adjacent tower; attached Sunday School and hall wing. Asymmetrical gable-end facade is dominated by a large window of 6 lights with quatrefoil tracery, hoodmould and foliage stops, to left a single cusped light. Below is the projecting porch bay with single pitch roof, steeply gabled and heavily moulded entrance doorway with paired colonnettes and overlight with cusped tracery, the quoins tapered to the kneelers; cusped lights either side, low buttresses and a second door to left. To right and breaking forward is the slender tower with full height angle buttresses with shallow offsets. Crenellated parapet incorporates cross; below a string course is the ringing chamber with tripartite louvred openings, heavily moulded with hoodmould and slender columns; lightly cusped lancets to tower chamber with below a blind arcade frieze across 3 sides of the tower; at ground level the tower doorway is similar to the main entrance; dedication stones at the base of the buttresses. Side elevation to road accommodates steep slope and has a lower ground floor. Deep steep-pitched roof with 3 ventilators, 4 window range of paired cusped lights with quatrefoil tracery separated by long slender buttresses without offsets. Gabled cross wing has similar window to gable end, trefoil gable light and cross-framed windows to lower ground floor; further lower entrance bay attached to right. On the opposite side the cross wing links with the Sunday School which has similar cusped-headed lights, paired and triple, and central gabled porch with overhanging eaves and moulded pointed arched doorways to each side. Paired lights to side separated by tall chunky buttresses with swept offsets; lower level rectangular windows to right are blocked.

Interior

Airy interior, with wide pointed chancel-type arch supported by corbels with clustered half-colonnettes; no gallery. Boarded wide-span hammer-beam style roof with ventilators, supported by heavy corbels. Interior is dominated by a semicircular apse-shaped baptistry with stepped red terrazzo floor incorporating an unusual raised grey terrazzo baptismal pool for total immersion. Cusped lights either side of arch, large 3-light window with quatrefoil tracery to baptistry; matching side windows of 2 lights with quatrefoil tracery; some figurative glass by Pearce and Cutler of Birmingham, other windows are of tinted glass with some decorative tracery leading. Interior is fully pewed with boarded dado; organ left and pulpit right; half glazed doors to outer rooms and passages. Vestibule has boarded dado, half glazed swing doors with boxed entrances to sides and central doorway flanked by paired cusped headed lights.

Reason

Listed as a chapel building of imposing design by a well known regional architectural partnership.

References

Builder The, 10.9.1904;
Information from Graham and Co.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	20739
Name	Summerhill Baptist Church	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	10/23/98
		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **332400** **188600**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the hillside NE of Maindee centre.

History

Baptist church built 1865, extended 1908. Formal inauguration of church with 17 members in 1862, meeting in an upper room off Crown Street behind Albert Avenue. Building on this site completed 1866 at cost of £1300, builder Richard Webber of Maindee, architects believed to be Habershon, Pite and Fawckner. First pastor and founder Revd TL Davies 1861-72. In 1878 vestry and 7 classrooms added at E end and organ and organ loft installed under W window. In 1889 organ was moved to E end and galleries built to accommodate Sunday School. Stained glass windows to commemorate one of the 17 original members, John Jones, donated by his widow 1893. Repairs to fabric 1900. In 1907-1908 major alterations included new front vestibule and side entrances to galleries, new lighting, heating and ventilation systems. Land was aquired for a separate block to N comprising Lecture Hall and classrooms with back entrance from Victoria Avenue. Ceremonial opening of enlarged and renovated church 1908. Daughter churches established elsewhere in E Newport include Corporation Road Baptist Church and Penylan Baptist Church, still extant, also Riverside, now converted to use by another denomination.

Exterior

Chapel, in Gothic style. The earlier build of pale stone and the later darker, rockfaced and snecked, with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate and tiled roof. Gable-end frontage is dominated by a large rose window with chunky tracery in an ashlar roundel, surmounted by an ashlar arch, flanked by shallow pilaster buttresses; above is a small apex light and cruciform finial. Projecting on each side to an unusual depth are 2-storey gabled staircase bays with full height angle buttresses with offsets; a long narrow pointed arched window with trefoil head, hoodmould and quatrefoil panel below sill and pointed-arched lower ground floor doorways. Linking the two staircase bays is a single storey entrance bay with large moulded pointed arched doorway to centre reached by a flight of steps, flanked by 2-light vestibule windows with dedication stones below; the coping is raised to form a gable over the doorway with decorative finial.

Interior

4-sided gallery, the end occupied by the organ set in an arched recess, the other 3 sides raked. Gallery fronts are of cast iron pierced panels with a floral motif and roundels, separated by pilasters, coved at base. Flat ceiling with metal trusses. Large rose window at W; long narrow side windows are round-headed through two storeys; all have coloured glass with Art Nouveau motifs dating from the 1907-8 refurbishment. Gallery is supported by very slender cast iron piers with decorative capitals and triangular trusses. 3 blocks of pews, those at side angled, face the pulpit. In front is a part removable wood and cast iron rail to the platform which contains a large baptistry for total immersion under the communion table. Wood floors and painted dado panelling. To rear the vestibule created by the 1907-8 extension has a centre window of triple arched lights and 2 side part glazed boxed doors, all with coloured glass. On the wall is an unusual plaque commemorating in photographic cameos members of the Sunday School fallen in the Great War. The vestibule has a terrazzo floor with curvilinear motifs and staircases up each side with metal balusters lit by long staircase windows.

Reason

Listed as an interesting mid C19 chapel partly remodelled in early C20; one of the major chapel buildings in the Newport suburbs.

References

Parry D and M, Leaves from a Summerhill Album, 1980;
Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales series, 2000, p 435.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21004
Name	Westgate Chambers/Westgate Buildings (Nos.170-173 Consecutive)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	11/18/98
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331000	188100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Opposite Corn Street.

History

Dated 1897.

Exterior

Large commercial building. Four storeys plus attics; generally sash windows. Steep lead roof. Northern European Renaissance style.

Five bays, central attic gable of 3 sash windows with Dutch pediment and flanking octagonal buttresses. To each side, 2 attic gables with paired sash windows, segmental pediments. Third floor has 3 sashes to each bay with continuous iron balcony on stone brackets. Second floor has bowed oriel windows flanked by mullion and transom windows. First floor has, to centre, large multi-light semi-circular window with relief spandrels; outer bays have windows (Venetian derived) where central arched window is flanked by camber-headed windows with pairs of small arched windows above. Ground floor entrance doorway is offset to L of centre; open pediment with cartouche, swags etc; inscription "Westgate Buildings".

Modern shopfronts to 4 shops on ground floor.

Modern Shopfronts to four shops on ground floor.

Interior

Reason

Elaborate and ambitious late C19 commercial development. Group value with other listed buildings in Commercial Street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21288
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/26/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	120		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331500 187500

Formerly Listed As **121 Lower Dock Street**

Location

About 75m N of junction with George Street.

History

Circa 1900 commercial premises.

Exterior

Commercial premises in pressed red brick. Northern European Renaissance style; glazing modernised but respecting moulded tracery in window heads. Main part of elevation has 3 bays with central stepped gable; round-headed window. Beneath this, 3 similar windows above camber-arched vehicular entrance with doors with diagonal boarding. Two windows to each side at first floor level; at ground floor level, broad single windows with tracery heads. To L, 3 storey tower with hipped roof; paired round-arched windows to first and second floors; on ground floor, similar window to L, and doorway with stone surround set within trefoil head.

Interior

Reason

Unusual commercial building at end of building line. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **21289**

Name **124&124a**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **1/26/99**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331500 187500**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite Old Custom House.

History

Exterior

Two storeys; four windows. Italianate commercial building. Yellow brick with extensive grey freestone dressings. First floor has entablature supported by Corinthian pilasters; round-arched windows with keystones; sash glazing; balustrades below end windows. Ground floor articulated by Roman Doric pilasters; to each end, on ground floor, round-arched doorways, double-leaf panelled doors; camber-headed windows to centre.

Interior

Good C19 staircase to L entrance hall. Some ground floor rooms retain cornices and panelled doors.

Reason

Well-preserved commercial buildings within conservation area.

References

Name 124 & 124a
Street No, Name Lower Dock Street
Street Side W
Location

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21290
Name	Former Drill Hall	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/26/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	58		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331400 187600

Formerly Listed As **60 Lower Dock Street**

Location

Between Caroline Street and Cross Lane.

History

Late C19. Formerly drill hall, replacing earlier drill hall on site.

Exterior

Castellated drill hall. Three storeys. Grey-brown rubble with bathstone dressings (painted), hipped slate roof. Central arch (now glazed) flanked by turrets which run up to flank dormer with shaped gable and mullioned window; oriel window at second floor level. To each side, on 3 storeys, 3-light mullion and transom window. Ends have semi-circular castellated turrets; small windows which step upwards in L (stair) turret. Return to Caroline Street has 2 tall windows to front block; rear block of 2 windows with hipped slate roof. Similar return to Cross Lane, but front block has windows at 2 levels.

Interior

Reason

Striking castellated building in conservation area.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21291
Name	Old Custom House (Celtic Displays)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/26/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	74		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331500 187500

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 100m N of junction with George Street.

History

Former Custom House.

Exterior

Two storey classical building. Stucco; rusticated ground floor. Five windows, sash glazing with marginal bars. Centre (three windows) set forward under pediment with Royal Arms. Central arched doorway flanked by paired pilasters with blocking courses. Square-headed sash windows to first floor; similar windows to ground floor have cambered heads.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved C19 building with historic interest as Custom House of port of Newport.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21292
Name	Liscombe Manufacturing	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/26/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	75&76		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331500 187500

Formerly Listed As

Location

To R (S) of Old Custom House.

History

Perhaps converted from pair of early C19 houses in mid-to-late C19.

Exterior

Three storey, 4-window stucco front with cornice to parapet, pilaster bands and banding between floors. Four round-arched windows to top floor; camber-headed windows to first floor. On ground floor, openings articulated by short pilasters with volute heads (derived from Egyptian sources?). Broad vehicle archway to L; entrance to R. Between these, 4 arched windows (2nd narrower-former doorway?). Modern glazing.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Alway	Record No.	21458
Name	Former Police Telephone Box	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/12/99
		Last Amended	3/12/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	333600	188100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To E of junction with Hawthorn Avenue.

History

The box probably dates from the 1930's, when Police Forces were using telephone communications both for contact of Officers, and for direct contact of Police Stations.

Exterior

Police telephone box with concrete framework, and iron panels, painted blue. Stepped roof bears cylindrical lamp. Small hatch to Chepstow Road; altered small-pane doorway to W.

Interior

Reason

An extremely rare example in Wales of a Police telephone box.

References

Gavin Stamp, Telephone Boxes, London, 1989, pp16-17.

Community	St Julians	Record No.	21459
Name	Newport Bridge (partly in Stow Hill community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/12/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/12/99

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331200	188300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Carries A467 over The Usk, from Clarence Place towards High Street.

History

The bridge opened on 22 June 1927, replacing the stone bridge of 1800 by David Edwards. The bridge is by the Borough Engineer, W E Lloyd.

Exterior

Road bridge of 5 arches. Stone piers and abutments in grey ashlar, rock-faced cutwaters, steel girder arches. The piers are pierced with arches. The piers rise to form bases for classicising iron lamps with triple lanterns. Pierced iron balustrades between.

Interior

Reason

Elegant early C20 bridge on key site adjacent to Newport Castle.

References

Community	St Julians	Record No.	21460
Name	Former Odeon Cinema (Capone's Night Club)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/12/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/12/99

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	331400	188500
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner site, opposite junction with Corporation Road, near War Memorial.

History

1938, by Arthur Price. Although Harry Weedon, architect, of Birmingham, is normally credited with the design of Odeon Cinemas, he in fact held an executive position, employing design teams of architects (his staff is said to have numbered over 140), and exercising overall control on the Odeon house style.

Exterior

Cinema in 1930s Modernist style, with Art Deco influences. Red-brown, and brown brickwork with channelling; extensive buff and black faience work. Rounded corner entrance with canopy, above which is tall narrow brick fin with vertical ribbing. To L of entrance, facing Clarence Place, elevation is mostly faience with strip windows on 3 levels; at L end, recessed exit block with tall window. To R of entrance, projecting D-plan turret with flat roof, band of windows at eaves, and 3 round windows to Clarence Place. Side and rear elevations in brick with red-brown brick above brown brick ground floor.

Interior

Largely removed in conversion to new use; some 1930s detailing remains in foyer area.

Reason

Rare surviving example in Wales of cinema whose exterior preserves the distinctive architectural vocabulary of the 1930s Odeon style.

References

David Atweel, *Cathedrals of the Movies...*, London, 1980.
Richard Gray, *Cinemas in Britain*, London, 1996, pp 91-108.

Community	Graig	Record No.	21506
Name	Panteg Farmhouse	Grade	II
Post Code	NP1 8UY	Date Listed	3/19/99
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32376

18864

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 1km NE of Lower Machen church.

History

Later C17 house extended and altered in late C19 to early C20, renovated c. 2000. The E or uphill half of the main range has later C17 chamfered beams and oak roof trusses, whereas the W half appear to be of c. 1900 date from internal detail, possibly rebuilt on older foundation as end wall is slightly sloped.

Exterior

Farmhouse, painted rendered with slate or imitation slate roofs and 3 late C19 yellow brick chimneys. Two storeys and attic, entrance front to garden of three bays with small-paned renewed casement-pair windows, the centre one much smaller and those in left bay slightly lower than those in right bay. Stone sills. Two gabled dormers with C20 bargeboards. Centre C20 panelled door with overlight in c. 2000 trellis porch with hipped roof. Raised stucco angle strips. Windowless left end wall. Right end has remnant of an external chimneybreast under gable verge boards. Small loft window to right. Lower short wing attached to right end with concrete tiles, single window above, 2 windows below, all small casement pairs. Rear entrance has been altered c. 2000 with added wing to left, lean-to porch to centre and casement pair to ground floor right on main range. Lean-to on rear of wing with concrete tiles.

Interior

Interior not inspected 2003. In 1985 there were 2 rooms to main range with C19 details to W room, eg beam and cupboards beside chimney. E room had C17 details, boxed in beams and stone stair to rear in stair hall. There was a secondary winding stone stair at E end adjacent to a C19 pantry with slate slabs. At first floor the E room had heavy stop-chamfered beams, but W room and room over pantry had C19 details. In attic E part had pegged oak trusses probably of the C17 and W part C19 softwood trusses.

Reason

Included as a substantial former farmhouse retaining significant C17 details.

References

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **21923**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **6/22/99**

Post Code **NP6 1AE**

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **6**

Street Side **NE**

Grid Ref **333970 190550**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Aligned with the road, immediately to the east of The Roman Legionary Museum.

History

Probably late C18, but it could be earlier, remodelled and with a wing added to the right in the mid C19. The house has been little altered since. The building was the New Inn for an unknown period, but this may have coincided with the remodelling in the mid C19.

Exterior

The building is pebbledash rendered to the front and has a pantile roof and red brick stacks. A two storey, three window house, with an additional bay added to the right. On the ground floor, a central doorway with a panelled door and flat hood; splayed bay window to each side, 2 over 2 pane sashes flanked by 1 over 1. To the right, a single storey lean-to with single window, 2 over 2 sash with the upper sash much smaller. Three horned sash windows the same to the first floor. Plain roof with gable stacks. The rear elevation has a lean-to porch over the central doorway, with a partially glazed door. Single-storey cross wing to south east with a 6-panelled door which may once have been a pair of shutters. 2-light casement window to the left of the door, the elevation is otherwise largely featureless.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. The description is from the first listing description.

Central passage with panelled dado and moulded detailing to plaster ceiling. Room to left has Victorian wooden stair, and cupboard to left of fireplace. Six-panelled door to room on right. Old oak roof structure said to remain.

Reason

Included as a late C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21942
Name	Parish Church of St. Mary	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	6/24/99
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **330290** **190180**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set back from the E side of Malpas Road, within a large churchyard, entered via a prominent lychgate.

History

Originally the site of a Cluniac Cell belonging to Montacute Priory, Somerset, apparently founded by Winebald, son of Drue de Baladon, brother of Hamelyn, the conqueror of Over Gwent. At the Dissolution, it was valued at £15. 2s. 4d. (£15.12) and was granted in 1547 on lease to Sir William Herbert of St. Julians. The church was noted by many commentators for its Norman features, Coxe (1801) stating that it was 'one of the most ancient edifices in these parts'. Sir Stephen Glynne sketched the church in 1849, just before it was rebuilt, showing a church with nave, chancel and west bellcote. The west end was of striking quality, with a highly carved round-arched Norman door with a similarly detailed window above. Entirely rebuilt 1849-50 by John Prichard, architect to the Diocese of Llandaff. His use of the Norman style was probably inspired by the original structure, but also reflects the popularity of the Norman style for new churches during the 1840s, inspired by G.E. Hamilton's 'Designs for Rural Churches' of 1836: Prichard had already used the style at Llanfabon Church, Glamorgan in 1847. Little, if any, of the original features were reused, although the 'Monmouthshire Merlin' newspaper noted in 1850 that the chancel window reused stonework from the old south door: there is no apparent evidence of this today. It is possible that the corbel table within the vestry is medieval. Thomas Prothero of Malpas Court had offered £500 towards the rebuilding of the church on the condition that it was built closer to his house: the offer was rejected, and he consequently reduced his contribution to £250. Restored c.1887 by Middleton, Prothero & Phillot of Cheltenham, probably consisting of repairs to stonework. Vestry added in early C20 in matching style.

Exterior

The plan is of nave and chancel, the latter with a large north vestry. Construction of squared green and red sandstone, with Bathstone dressings. Slate roofs, with stone parapets. Slim buttresses. Tall square west bellcote with pyramidal roof of ashlar: alternating bands of fishscale detail. Large round-arched belfry windows with chevron mouldings: two-light lancets within on colonettes with moulded caps. Elaborate west door of three orders. Outer order with double-chevron detail. Central order on columns with scalloped caps, inner order with chevrons. Boarded doors with very elaborately branched iron hinges, escutcheons and handles. Single-light west window on colonettes with moulded arch. Single light windows to north and south elevations with moulded arches on quarter-columns; scallop capitals. South door of two orders, both with shafts having variously carved capitals: inner arch with chevrons, the outer with a flattened chevron pattern. East triplet of round-arched windows: arches with beakhead type mouldings on shafts. Roundel above. Vestry with flat roof hidden behind shallow gabled parapet. Big north triplet, the centre light divided by a shaft, terminated by a cross-finial. Steps on west side down to basement.

Interior

Wagon roofs with open timbers. Triple-shafted round-headed chancel arch with roll-mouldings and prominent chevrons: large dogtooth pattern above. Capitals of varied types, some of the waterleaf variety, one with a carved bird. East windows with chevron moulded arches on shafts. The exterior north wall of the chancel (now within the vestry) has a short painted corbel table, including one simple mask corbel, which may be medieval. Neo-Norman font: square bowl with angle shafts: central round pedestal, possibly original Norman work; outer shafts with spiral mouldings and scallop caps. Stone lectern standing on four shafts: profuse Romanesque style carved foliage. C20 pews. Strongly coloured east windows (Life of Christ) of 1850 by George Rogers of Worcester. West window (Stilling the Waters) of similar date, as is the central south window in the nave (Crucifixion). Other stained glass of c. 1867- c.1882. Greek style monument to Henry Jones (d.1837) depicting a female with tall urn. Gothic monument to Thomas Prothero (d.1853).

Reason

Listed for its special architectural interest as a mid C19 neo-Norman church, an early work by one of the leading church architects of South East Wales, one of only a relatively small number built in Wales before the Ecclesiological Movement concentrated on Gothic as the correct style for church building.

References

W. Coxe, *An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire* 1801, pp 78-79;
Monmouthshire Merlin 03/08/50, 28/09/50;
Sir Stephen Glynne, Notes on the older churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses, (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* Volume 11 (6th series) 1902, pp 93-94);
P. Howell and E Beazley, *The Companion Guide to South Wales*, 1977, p214;
J. Newman, *The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan*, 1995;
Incorporated Church Building Society File 2943 (Lambeth Palace Library);
1887 plans for restoration (Middleton & Co.) Gloucester Records Office D2970.119.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21943
Name	Lychgate at Malpas Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	330240	190190
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Malpas Church is set back from Malpas Road, entered via the lychgate, prominently located on the roadside.

History

Built 1850 and very likely designed by John Prichard, Diocesan architect to Llandaff, who was rebuilding the church 1849-50. Erected in memory of Henrietta Stanwell, who died in 1850. Due to road widening, the structure was resited further east. Malpas Church was the site of a Cluniac Cell, belonging to Montacute Priory, Somerset. The style of both lychgate and church is neo-Norman, a fashionable style of the 1840s, promoted by G.E. Hamilton's 'Designs for Rural Churches' of 1836. The style was short-lived however, as the growing Ecclesiological Movement concentrated on Gothic as the correct style for new churches. Prichard had already used the style at Llanfabon Church, Glamorgan in 1847.

Exterior

Constructed of red squared sandstone with Bathstone details and quoins. Pitched slate roof. Wide round arches facing W and E, with chevron detail. Hollow-chamfered hoodmouldings on carved animal headstops. Quarter-shafts set high up on corners. Modern metal gates. On the east face, at the top-right corner is a metal plaque: 'To the beloved memory of Henrietta Stanwell, who died on the 2nd day of September 1850, and was buried in a vault within this churchyard. This lychgate was erected by her husband, brothers and sisters'.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a rare mid C19 lychgate, built in the short-lived neo-Norman style. Group value with Malpas Church.

References

Incorporated Church Building Society File 2943 (Lambeth Palace Library);
J Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan 1995.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21944
Name	Allfrey Tomb, Malpas Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	330290	190190
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Malpas Church is set back from the E side of Malpas Road, within a large churchyard, which is entered via a prominent lychgate. The Allfrey tomb lies alongside the path immediately north of the church.

History

Erected c. 1853 in memory of Mary Allfrey (d.1844) and her brother John Stening Allfrey (d.1853).

Exterior

Large classical sarcophagus-type monument. Moulded plinth. Tapering sides with raised and panelled corners. Hollow frieze with tapering table-top. Small blank end-panels. Inscribed side panels. S side reads: ' In memory of Mary Allfrey, only daughter of the late George Allfrey of Friston Place in the county of Sussex, who died on the 21st day of December 1844. Aged 44 years. N side reads: ' In memory of John Stening Allfrey, third son of the late George Allfrey of Friston Place in the county of Sussex, who died on the 28th day of January 1853. Aged 51 years'. Added inscription along top to Edward Allfrey (d.1866).

Interior

Reason

Listed as a fine and well-preserved mid C19 Classical tomb. Group value with Malpas Church.

References

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21945
Name	Malpas Vicarage	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	6/24/99
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **330290** **190150**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated immediately south of Malpas Church, alongside the cul-de-sac road of Llanover Close.

History

Largely of 1861 and 1887, the latter being the date of additions by Middleton, Prothero and Phillot of Cheltenham. The rear wing is pre-C19, and was a farmhouse before it was made into a vicarage for Rev. Thomas Prothero in 1861. Malpas Church was a Cluniac cell belonging to Montacute Priory, Somerset: Sir Stephen Glynne, who visited Malpas Church in 1849 noted that 'adjoining the church, on the south, are ancient buildings, now applied to farm purposes, which probably formed part of a religious house'. Bradney similarly observed that part of the back walls of the vicarage may be of medieval date, but there is no visible structural evidence for this.

Exterior

House consists of two blocks, both roughly L-plan. Front (south) block of 1887 is two storeys. Steeply-roofed rear block, remodelled in 1861 in a slightly picturesque style, is single storey plus attic. Construction of red and green sandstone rubble. Bathstone detail, including windows. Artificial slate roofs. Deep eaves. Projecting chimney-breasts to south and east gables of south block, and also to west gable of rear block. East and west chimney stacks rebuilt in brick: south stack of rubble construction. Ridge stack towards centre of rear wing. Main entrance within gabled turret at NW corner of front block facing E. Four centred door with Bathstone surround; panelled door. Bathstone lancet above, and another at attic level. Advanced gable to left with shouldered chimney-breast. To the right of the entry is the two-bay elevation of the rear block, which has two large dormer windows with arched heads and simple Y-traceried timber glazing. Wide casement to ground floor left; door to right. South front has slightly advanced gable to left with chimney-breast. First floor two light mullioned window to right of chimney, modernised window below. Wall to left of chimney is rendered. Right half of elevation has first floor window as above, and four-light transom and mullion window below. All glazing replaced in plastic. West elevation faces lawn. Two bay elevation of front block to right. First floor windows as south front, the left one with latticed glazing. Four-light transom and mullion window to ground floor right; smaller window to left. To the left is the steep gable of the wing of the rear block, which has a projecting shouldered chimney: single light upper window each side with latticed glazing. Single light ground floor window.

Interior

6-panel doors in main room of rear block, which has a large chimneybreast with modern grate. Rough A-frame timbers to roof of rear block. Front block has dog-leg stair with chamfered balusters and scrolled tread-ends.

Reason

A well-designed vicarage with an important and early history. Listed primarily for group value with Malpas church.

References

1887 Plans for enlarging (Middleton & Co.) Gloucester Records Office D2870.119;
Sir J. Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire Volume 5: The Hundred of Newport (published 1993), p 124.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21946
Name	Hollybush Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Bettws Community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	6/24/99
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **330080** **190540**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated W of Hollybush Close, with recreation fields to the W. Bridge carries footpath to Hollybush Close and surrounding houses.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 11 miles (18.6 kilometres) long and rose 447 feet (136 metres) through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 12 miles (20.3 kilometres) long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Single-arch bridge of rubble construction. Semi-elliptical arch with stone voussoirs. Parapet ramped up to centre, and splayed out to square piers on W side (SW pier repaired in brick and stone). Cemented copings. Iron plate to S side: 'Hollybush No. 28 Bridge. Bridge carries footpath to houses to E. Towing path runs underneath bridge on W.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No. 2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
 C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21947
Name	Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal SE of Pentwyn (partly in Bettws community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329620

191380

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located some 20 metres SE of Pentwyn.

History

Built c. 1795. The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 11 miles (18.6 kilometres) long and rose 447 feet (136 metres) through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 12 miles (20.3 kilometres) long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Rubble-built hump-backed bridge. Semi-elliptical arch with stone voussoirs. Parapets with cement copings, splayed to square piers on W side. Towing path runs under bridge, along W side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No. 2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Malpas	Record No.	21948
Name	Ty-ffynnon Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal & attached revetments and Lock	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329640

191110

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located some 80 metres E of Tynyffynnon.

History

Built c. 1795. The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 11 miles (18.6 kilometres) long, and rose 447 feet (136 metres) through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 12 miles (20.3 kilometres) long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962. Lock undergoing repairs at the time of survey (April 1999).

Exterior

Bridge with lock to the N. Towpath runs along W side of canal. Bridge of rubble construction with segmental arch; stone voussoirs. Flat parapets with cement copings. Splayed revetments continue S for some 20 metres, peaking up towards the termination of the E side for the mouth of the overflow culvert, which runs to the E. Culvert mouth is roughly arched, with stone voussoirs. Almost opposite, is a small segmentally arched opening, taking a drain under the towpath out to a stone-lined culvert. Lock chamber is of stone and brick with ashlar quoins and sandstone copings. Later weir to N end. Rebates for gates at each end.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No. 2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Bettws	Record No.	21949
Name	Hollybush Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Malpas community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	6/24/99
		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330080	190540
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated W of Hollybush Close, with recreations fields to the W. Bridge carries footpath in Hollybush Close and surrounding houses.

History

Exterior

See Record Number 21946 in Malpas Community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Bettws	Record No.	21950
Name	Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal SE of Pentwyn (partly in Malpas community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329620

191380

Formerly Listed As

Location

Located some 20 metres SE of Pentwyn.

History

Exterior

See Record Number 21947 in Malpas Community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Bettws	Record No.	21951
Name	Ty-ffynnon Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Malpas community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	6/24/99
Street Number		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Side		Grid Ref	329640	191110
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located some 80 metres E of Tynyffynnon.

History

Exterior

See Record Number 21948 in Malpas Community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Bettws	Record No.	21952
Name	Gwastad Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

330030

189740

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated W of Blaen-y-pant Cresent, with open fields to the W.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontynewynydd and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 11 miles (18.6 kilometres) long, and rose 447 feet (136 metres) 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 12 miles (20.3 kilometres) long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962. The lock and bridge were restored in 1974 by Newport Borough Council, including the provision of new gates.

Exterior

Bridge with lock chamber immediately N. Bridge carries public footpath. Single-arch bridge of rubble: segmental arch with stone voussoirs. Stone slab coping to N, cement coping to S. Stone plaque set into N parapet commemorating the 1974 restoration. Splayed revetments to S side. N parapet walls continue as retaining wall for lock-platform. Iron plaque to S face of bridge: 'Gwastad No. 26 Bridge'. The lock chamber is of rubble, with sandstone copings. Lock gates of 1974. Overflow culvert to E; towpath runs along W side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal; well-restored in 1974.

References

R. A .Stevens Towpath Guide No. 2 Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals 1974
C. Hadfield The Canals of South Wales and the Border 1977.

Community	Bettws	Record No.	21953
Name	Aqueduct over Malpas Brook, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	6/24/99
Post Code		Last Amended	6/24/99

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330310	189480
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated immediately N of Malpas Junction, the junction of the main line of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and the branch to Crumlin. The M4 motorway bridge lies between aqueduct and junction.

History

Built c. 1795. The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 11 miles (18.6 kilometres) long and rose 447 feet (136 metres) through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 12 miles (20.3 kilometres) long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern branch was connected to the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal at Pontymoile Basin, and this became the main line. In 1852-3, the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company built a railway line 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Rubble built aqueduct with splayed ends. Cement copings, with recent brick coping to east side. Two low segmental arches, with cutwater on upstream (W) side. The heads of the arches have been cemented over. West side has parapet at ground level: east side is higher, providing a protective wall alongside the towpath.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A.Stevens Towpath Guide No. 2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire canals 1974
C.Hadfield The Canals of South Wales and the border 1977.

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **21961**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **7/7/99**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **25**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **331030** **187940**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At the N (lower) end of a row of houses on the E side of Stow Hill, running S from site of former school.

History

Exterior

House in Italianate style. Stucco with channelled ground floor and pilaster strips, bracketed eaves. Three storeys, two windows. Second floor windows with stucco architraves; first floor windows with bracketed pediments; upper floor windows have hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window (woodwork simplified) with casement glazing; to R, doorway with bracketed cornice, rectangular overlight, C19 door with 2 long panels. Retains gatepiers with heavy classicising capstones.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of a group of well-preserved Italianate middle-class houses on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **21962**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **7/7/99**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **27**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **0 0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

The second of a row of houses on the E side of Stow Hill, running S from site of former school.

History

Exterior

House in Italianate style. Stucco with channelled ground floor and pilaster strips, bracketed eaves. Three storeys, two windows. Second floor windows with stucco architraves; first floor windows with bracketed pediments; upper floor windows have hornless sash windows with marginal glazing bars. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window (woodwork simplified) with sash windows with marginal glazing bars; to

R, doorway with bracketed cornice, rectangular overlight, C19 door with 2 long panels.

Retains gatepiers with heavy classicising capstones.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of a group of well-preserved Italianate middle-class houses on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21963
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/7/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number **29**

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **331040** **187930**

Formerly Listed As

Location

The third of a row of houses on the E side of Stow Hill, running S from site of former school.

History

Exterior

House in Italianate style. Stucco with channelled ground floor and pilaster strips, bracketed eaves. Three storeys, two windows. Second floor windows with stucco architraves; first floor windows with bracketed pediments; modern glazing to upper floors. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window (dentil cornice) with 4-pane sash windows; to R, doorway with bracketed cornice, rectangular overlight, C19 door with 3 broad panels. Retains gatepiers with heavy classicising capstones.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of a group of well-preserved Italianate middle-class houses on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21964
Name	31 Stow Hill, including forecourt walls, gatepiers, and railings.	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/7/99
Street Number	31, Stow Hill including forecourt walls, gatepiers	Last Amended	3/31/00
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040 187910

Formerly Listed As

Location

The fourth of a row of houses on the E side of Stow Hill, running S from site of former school.

History

Exterior

House in Italianate style. Stucco with channelled ground floor and pilaster strips, bracketed eaves. Three storeys, three windows. Second floor windows with stucco architraves; bracketed pediments to first floor windows; casement glazing to upper floors. On ground floor, to L, splayed bay window (dentil cornice) covered at time of inspection, doorway, offset to R with bracketed cornice, rectangular overlight, C19 door with 3 broad panels. To R, camber-headed vehicular entrance. Retains gatepiers with heavy classicising capstones, and dwarf wall with cast iron railings.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of a group of well-preserved Italianate middle-class houses on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	21965
Name	35 Stow Hill	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/7/99
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	35		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040 187900

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite junction with Havelock Street.

History

Late C18/early C19 house, with ground floor bay windows added probably later C19.

Exterior

Three storey, 3 window house. Roughcast render, slate roof. Three 9-pane sash windows to top floor; on first floor, three 12-pane sashes. On ground floor, central doorway with pedimented doorcase has splayed bay window to each side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a well-preserved late C18/early C19 middle-class house on what was once one of Newport's most prestigious residential streets. Group value with No 37, to R.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	22083
Name	Lodge Farmhouse with attached granary and cartshed	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/21/99
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	332510	191380
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Formerly Listed As Lodge Farm, including attached former agricultural ranges.

Location

About 1600m north west of the centre of Caerleon, on the E edge of Lodge Wood Camp.

History

Large farmhouse probably of early C18 build, remodelled in the mid C19 and only superficially changed since. Barn attached by agricultural range bears the date 1716, but this has been converted to a church (Lodge Farm Evangelical Church qv), and the whole complex could well be of that date. The farm formed part of the estates of the Morgan family of Llantarnam; Bradney recounts the division of the estate in 1707, and records the tomb of Evan James of The Lodge, (died 1774).

Exterior

The house is wholly smooth rendered with rough render to the attached outbuildings, Welsh slate roofs with brick stacks. Centrally planned house with the staircase in a rear gable and an additional kitchen wing at rear and a former cartshed and granary now incorporated into the house on the left. Two storeys and attic to the main range with a single storey kitchen wing and two storeys to the granary/cartshed.

The main elevation has three windows with an attic window in the central gable. Small-pane sash glazing under window heads with painted voussairs, attic window with 6 over 6 pane sash, others generally 8 over 8 pane sashes (but 8 over 6 pane sashes to outer windows of the first floor). Central doorway with gabled porch on iron columns, with later glazing and a spike finial, 6-panelled door. Roof hipped to both ends, large brick stack to either hip. The granary wing to the left is blind on this front.

The rear elevation shows the central attic gable as blind, and flanked by gabled dormers with plastic casements. Two storey extension with lean-to roof and two small windows; to north there is the projecting kitchen wing with steeply pitched roof and tall end chimney. This has small casement windows and there is another to the main block to both ends on the upper floor.

To south of main block, lofted cartshed block (now residential); lean-to garage to front; left gable has stone stair (arched recess beneath) to loft (granary) doorway with gabled hood, chimney above; rear has two broad elliptically arched cart entrances (glazed in), and doorway, two roof lights.

To the right of the main block is an L-shaped formerly agricultural range now listed separately (qv Lodge Farm Evangelical Church).

Interior

The tiled entrance hall has an elaborate early C18 wooden framed well staircase with closed string, turned balusters and sunk panels on newels with urn finials; stair rises to attic level where balusters simplify. This staircase is significantly larger than might seem appropriate for a farmhouse of this class. Six-panelled door to room each side of hall; room to right (north) has part of C18 cornice above fireplace flanked by C18 cupboards with fielded panels to doors. The rooms flanking the first floor landing have early C18 doors of two fielded panels. The roof structure is visible in the attic with tied principals and purlins to the main range and hip principals at either end.

Reason

Included as a large C18 farmhouse preserving much historic character.

Lodge Wood Camp to W is Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 023 (NPT).

References

Sir Joseph Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 3, Part 1, The Hundred of Usk, pp 232, 247.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	22084
Name	Derelict Cottage at Lodge Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/21/99
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	332440	191360
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Formerly Listed As **Stable block at Lodge Farm**

Location

About 60m west of Lodge Farm.

History

This is a C17 cottage which may have been the farmhouse before the larger Lodge Farm (qv) was built in 1716. It became downgraded to an outhouse at some stage and it has never been modernised. Interpretation and description are extremely difficult because it is so heavily overgrown by ivy. The farm formed part of the estates of the Morgan family of Llantarnam; Bradney recounts the division of the estate in 1707, and records the tomb of Evan James of The Lodge, (died 1774).

Exterior

The building is constructed of local rubble stone with a corrugated asbestos roof covering. It is an L-plan block, with ranges running east-west, and north-south, single storey throughout but with the rear wing higher. The elevation facing the house has a gabled section to the right which is the end of the rear wing. This has a doorway with a plank door, an oak lintel and jambs with some brick repairs. The wing to the left has a plain plank door and a camber-headed 3-light casement window. Plain roof with no chimney visible. The other elevations are so heavily ivy clad that they cannot be described.

Interior

The interior was only partly seen at resurvey and details are obscured. There are no internal floors as far as can be seen. There is a sawn timber partition with the date 1890. It has a principal rafter roof to both ranges, with two tiers of purlins and a ridge piece, complete with only a few replacement timbers.

Reason

Included for group value with Lodge Farm and Lodge Farm Evangelical Church.

References

Sir Joseph Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 3, Part 1, The Hundred of Usk, pp 232, 247.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22326
Name	Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal near Pound-wern Cottage	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	328770	188440
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located approximately 40 metres SW of Pound-wern Cottage. Bridge carries footpath connecting Ridgeway with the canal towpath.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Late C18. Single arched bridge of rubble construction. Semi-elliptical arch with stone voussoirs. Parapet walls with stone copings, splayed out to square piers. Stepped revetment walls each side of bridge to W. Path runs under bridge on W side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22327
Name	Cwrt-y-mwnws Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
Street Number		Last Amended	9/14/99
Street Side		Grid Ref	328930 188620
Formerly Listed As			
Location			
Isolated location, approximately 200 metres NW of Cwrt-y-mwnws. M4 motorway immediately N.			
History			
<p>The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.</p>			
Exterior			
Rectangular lock chamber of squared sandstone rubble; tooled sandstone copings. Rebate for removed lock gate to E; splayed retaining cheek walls beyond. Rubble weir at W end, with splayed retaining walls beyond. C20 timber bridge over lock chamber. Brick-lined overflow culvert to S.			
Interior			
Reason			
Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.			
References			
<p>R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974; C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.</p>			

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22328
Name	Allt-yr-yn Lock and Little Lock, with intermediate bridge and basin, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329660

188920

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated approximately 30 metres SE of Grove Farm. Bridge carries track to Allt-yr-yn. Allt-yr-yn Lock immediately W. Stone lined basin E of bridge with Little Lock immediately E.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Allt-yr-yn lock chamber of both rubble and brick construction; tooled sandstone copings. Rebate for removed lock gate to E. Rubble weir at W end, with splayed retaining walls beyond. Narrow bridge immediately E with segmental arch; roughly dressed stone voussoirs. Splayed parapets with tooled chamfered copings, partly replaced in cement. Stone-lined basin E of bridge approximately 12 metres long. Little Lock chamber has rubble-built weir to W end and rebates for removed lock gates to E end. Chamber walls of rubble and brick construction. Squared sandstone copings. Straight retaining cheek-walls to E of Little Lock.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22329
Name	Dock Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	329870	188980
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Isolated location. Situated approximately 0.25 km E of Grove Farm.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Lock chamber of rubble construction; tooled sandstone copings. Rebate for removed lock gate to E. with splayed retaining walls for some 10 metres beyond. Deep overflow ditch on S side with brick-headed drain to E. Rubble weir at W end, with splayed retaining walls beyond.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22330
Name	Bottom Lock and Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
Street Number		Last Amended	9/14/99
Street Side		Grid Ref	330020 189220
Formerly Listed As			

Location

Isolated location. Situated approximately 200 metres NE of Waen Lock. M4 motorway runs immediately NW.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Lock chamber of rubble construction with tooled sandstone copings and quoins. Rebate for removed lock gate to NE with small bridge beyond. Semental arch, stone voussoirs. Straight SW parapet; humped to NE; cemented copings. Iron plate to NE side: 'Gwasted No. 2 Bridge'. Bridge carries track to field gate. Deep stone-lined overflow ditch on SE side. Rubble weir at SW end, with splayed retaining walls beyond.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22331
Name	Waen Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

329920

189120

Formerly Listed As

Location

Isolated location. Situated approximately 150 metres NE of Dock Lock.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962.

Exterior

Lock chamber of brick construction with intermittent ashlar blocks; tooled sandstone copings (some missing) and quoins. Rebate for removed lock gate to NE. with splayed rubble retaining walls for some 10 metres beyond; stone copings. Deep overflow ditch on SE side. Rubble weir at SW end, with splayed retaining walls beyond.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22332
Name	Crindau Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Shaftesbury Community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
Street Number		Last Amended	9/14/99
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330570 189520
Formerly Listed As			

Location

Located off the Malpas Road, immediately S of Junction 26 of the M4 motorway. Bridge carries track to allotments.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792, and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pontnewynydd, and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigational Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long, and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 km long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962. Crindau Bridge is the only contemporary brick bridge over the canal.

Exterior

Red brick construction. Semi-elliptical arch with sandstone ashlar voussoirs; projecting keystone. Brick stringcourse above arch. Three iron ties through bridge, with round plates above arch. Plain humped parapet, partly rebuilt in 1973, when the sandstone copings were removed. On S side of bridge is iron plate: 'Crindau No. 1 Bridge'.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a significant element of the engineering works associated with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

References

R.A. Stevens, Towpath Guide No.2: Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
C. Hadfield, The Canals of South Wales and the Border 1977.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22333
Name	Newport Civic Centre	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side S Grid Ref 330450 188250

Formerly Listed As

Location

Occupies a large prominent site S of Fields Road, bounded by Godfrey Road (E), Faulkner Road (S), and Clytha Park Road to the W.

History

Commissioned by Newport Corporation in 1936, following an open competition for its design, which was won by T. Cecil Howitt of Nottingham, with F. E. Woolley as job architect. Howitt built several notable buildings in Nottingham, including the Council House (1927-29), and several pubs and houses, many in a modernist Classical style. First sod cut 4 July 1937 by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Shell of building largely complete and partly in use by 1939. Main centre range of steel-framed construction. With the advent of war, uncompleted parts were roofed over and used by the Admiralty. After the war, a start was made on fitting out the interior, but it was not until 1964 that the design was fully executed, with the completion of the central entrance hall, stair and tower. Of this date, the murals in the entrance hall, depicting historic events in the county, painted by the German artist Hans Feibusch, assisted by Phylis Bray: the hall was designed for murals from the outset (perhaps influenced by Frank Brangwyn's series of war memorial paintings intended for the House of Lords). The post-war work was overseen by Howitt and Woolley. The intended large concert hall to the N side of the civic centre was not executed, and the building's main entrance was created on the N side, rather than the S. In 1989-91, the S courtyard was closed by the addition of the Crown Court.

Newport completes the trio of civic centres in South Wales, the first being Cardiff (1901-05) by Lanchester, Stewart & Rickards, the second, Swansea (1932-36), by Percy Thomas. The former established the Baroque style as appropriate for public buildings, whereas Swansea is essentially Classical. Newport clearly departs from both by being designed in a striking quasi-Italianate style.

The Crown Court building is not included in the listing.

Exterior

U-plan, facing SE, set on sloping site. Elevations of unbonded Portland stone in panels. Basement level of brown rock-faced Derbyshire sandstone. Roofs of brown pantiles, with deep coffered eaves. Steel casement windows. SE front of three storeys, with taller advanced two-storey centre block containing council chamber: five bays. Centre block has tall upper windows with balcony to centre three bays; rusticated ground floor. Tall tapering clock tower set above central block on low square base; pyramidal roof. Tower has panel-like raised sides, simple clock. Three small square openings below eaves to each side. Flanks of centre block of seven bays, the outer bays slightly advanced, with hipped roofs. Lower two floors have parapet roofs and project in front of end bays. Long wings, stepped down the slope in three stages, 1+11+6 bays. Flat roofs behind parapets; rock-faced plinths. Lowest blocks have SE entrance facades each of two storeys and five bays, the centre entrance bay higher and advanced, with pyramidal roof. Entrances set within giant round-arched openings with glazing above, similar to those at Cambridge University Library (by Giles Gilbert Scott). Openings have cable-mouldings. Projecting door surrounds of polished black granite within Portland stone frames. Carved and painted shields above. NE elevation stepped up slope in three two storey blocks, each slightly advanced of one another. Six bay lower block. Middle block of eleven bays with entrance within giant central opening; door surround as above. Upper block of five bays, with similar door; three bays slightly recessed to the right. SW elevation has similar upper block, its entrance with shield and date of 1939 above. Nine bay middle section, the taller pyramid-roofed centre bay containing entrance within giant cable-moulded arch, as SE elevation. Six bay lower block. NW elevation contains current entrance. Central entrance range of fifteen bays, two storeys. Upper storey set behind parapet roof as to SE. Wide centre bay with tower above, containing entrance, set within giant arch: later glazing and balcony. Five bay returns to centre block to single bays which have round-arched service entries to SE court. Range to left of nine bays; right range of eight bays with delivery doors to centre.

Interior

Square entrance hall with flights of stairs to each side to four-sided balcony. Artificial top-lighting from central square ceiling panel raised above three stepped tiers of coffering. Landing has series of eleven murals of 1961-64 illustrating the history of the county, from the first Celtic settlement to the opening of the new bridge at George Street in 1964. Central bronze sculpture ('Labour') by David Evans R.A., 1929. Council Chamber to middle of central range, on upper floor: coffered ceiling and tiered light timber seating on semi-circular plan. Mayor's parlour and office to N.

Reason

Listed as a well-designed and well-preserved major civic building, designed by a prominent early C20 architect, with a scheme of C20 municipal decoration comparable in Wales only to the murals of Frank Brangwyn at Swansea Guildhall.

References

Leaflet on Civic Centre produced by Newport Borough Council 1994;
The Civic Centre Murals, Newport Borough Council nd;
Competition for the Proposed New Civic Centre, Newport, July 1936;
South Wales Argus, 24 May 1977;
The Builder, 18/12/36;
Design Construction, October 1938;
Notes by Alan Powers for Thirties' Society Tour, 11/04/1987.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22334
Name	Entrance gates to Newport Magistrates Court	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref 0 0

Formerly Listed As **Old Tredegar Estate Offices (including entrance gates)**

Location

Magistrates Court is strikingly located on W side of Pentonville opposite the Shire Hall & Queens Chmbers. Entrance Gates in front (E) of building.

History

1904-1906, contemporary with the Magistrates Court, built as the offices to the Tredegar Estate by J F Groves, estate architect.

Exterior

Central entrance gates with square ashlar piers. Elaborate wrought iron gates with scroll pattern, ramped up to centre.

Interior

Reason

Group value with the Magistrates Court.

References

Information from J Newman;
Plans in National Library of Wales, (dated 1904).

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22335
Name	No. 12 Gold Tops	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330440	188350
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Formerly Listed As No. 11 Gold Tops

Location

Prominently located on the S side of Fields Road, approximately 15 metres E from the junction with Godfrey Road.

History

Dated 1856. The architect was probably R. G. Thomas of Newport, who had prepared plans for Gothic and Italianate villas at Gold Tops in 1855. No. 11 forms a pair with No. 12: unusually, both houses are not matching, with the entrance fronts and gardens facing different directions (No. 11 faces S, No. 12 faces E). Both houses formerly listed as No. 11.

Exterior

Exuberant Tudor style. Complex stuccoed elevations of two storeys plus dormers; raised quoins also to windows. Steep slate roofs with bands of fishscale patterning. Elaborately carved bargeboards of various patterns; also to dormers. Tall yellow brick chimneys on plinths, with diagonal shafts. W front has two ridge chimneys to taller middle section, the L. with six shafts, r. with two. S front has stack to ridge r. of porch; five shafts. E front with three-shaft chimney to r. gable of taller section, plain ridge stack to lower section. Windows generally are small-paned sashes with centre mullions. S front has advanced gable to right, belonging to No. 12. Canted bay window with sash above, attic roundel containing quatrefoil. The three left bays form entrance front of No. 11, which has two-storey gabled porch to centre. Four-centred doorway with moulded surround and hoodmould; datestone above, sash window above. Ground floor canted bay window to l. with battlements, large paned sashes. Sash window above with steep dormer gable. To the r. of porch, sashes to ground floor and first floor, the latter breaking the eaves, with gabled dormer above; small paned sash. W elevation (No. 11) forms into three sections. Right bay is gabled with a sash window to both floors, and small attic sash above. Centre bay has higher roofline and two-storey ashlar bay window with crenellations; three-light mullioned windows with sashes. Left section, remodelled as office premises, is lower with gable facing Fields Road narrowed to centre with mullioned window over open porch.

E front (No. 12) at right angles to Fields Road consists of two sections. Three-bay left part is taller, with single storey deeply gabled porch to centre, the pointed door facing S with a gable above. Canted bay window to r. Sashes to first floor, the centre window with dormer gable: steeply gabled attic dormers each side, sharing main ridge-line. Three bay slightly lower section to r. with sashes to ground floor, and large-paned canted bay window to first floor set in angle with taller block. N elevation consists of the two gable ends of each house, with a narrow service court between, closed off by a rubble wall with arched doorway through.

Interior

The interior was not inspected at the time of survey (May 1999)

Reason

Listed as a fine mid C19 Tudor-style suburban pair of villas retaining much of their original character.

References

Plan for Gothic and Italianate villas by R. G. Thomas (1855), Newport Museum.
Kelly's Directory 1920

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22336
Name	Main entrance gate, railings and flanking walls at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329720 187420

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The main gate is prominently situated opposite the junction to Stelvio Park Drive.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Board from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came a boom in cemetery building, Newport being the first public cemetery in Wales. The Roman Catholics after some difficulty, gained an area on the north side of the cemetery by 1855, but it was not until c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels are now used for storage.

Exterior

Tall steeply gabled arched entry of squared red sandstone with Bathstone detail, including quoins and copings. Arch of two orders, the outer with a hollow moulding, the inner dying into the arch at impost level, C14 style. Hoodmould with foliage finial. Empty niche above with crocketed ogee canopy. Pedestrian arch to left with parapet stepped up to centre over tablet containing blank shield. Arches separated by low buttresses, which have gablets with blind trefoils. Main gate has iron gates ramped down to centre. End buttresses stepped down to low wall each side, built of red sandstone with Bathstone chamfered copings: low iron railings with a simple pattern of trefoils within triangles. Walls and railings return each end to the street frontage, terminated by big broach stops, and piers with octagonal upper stages having blind quatrefoils and blunt spirelets.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22337
Name	Main Lodge at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329700 187430

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The main lodge is situated immediately NW of the entrance gate.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels are now used for storage. The lodge is used as the cemetery office.

Exterior

Gothic style, matching entrance gate. Two storeys. Construction of red rubble sandstone with Bathstone detail. Clay-tiled roofs with deep eaves. Yellow brick chimney stack on ridge to NE. Glazing all replaced in plastic. Plan is roughly T-shaped. Gabled wings facing S and E, the former terminated by a small hip. Both wings have chamfered corners with broach stops above and below. S wing has canted bay window to ground floor. First floor has paired trefoiled lights with central colonette, set within trefoil-shaped Bathstone surround. Similar window to first floor of E wing: three trefoiled lights below. In angle between E and S wings, roof sweeps down over altered roughcast porch, which has C20 door facing E. W wing has slightly taller ridge-line, terminated by angled hips over canted end. Eaves-line of angled hips broken by two plain windows. Plain windows to N; also gabled dormer.

Interior

Reason

Group value with cemetery gates and chapels. Despite alterations, the lodge is a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22338
Name	Former Nonconformist Chapel at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329680 187470

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The Nonconformist Chapel is situated some 50 metres NW of the main entrance gate.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels are now used for storage.

Exterior

Romanesque style, contrasting with the Gothic Anglican Chapel. Construction of roughly squared red sandstone with Bathstone detail, including continuous sill-moulding. Clay tile roofs with alternating scalloped bands. Low clasp buttresses. Cruciform plan with circular crossing tower, rising from low square stage: single lights set high up, conical roof. Apsidal west end (ritual east end) with three single light windows. Short transepts with N and S triplet windows on shafts with simple scalloped caps, the centre light with sawtooth detail. Tiny paired lights above within the gables, similarly detailed. Transepts also have lancets to E and W elevations. Two-bay nave with single light window to N and S. E bay of nave consists of a large porte cochere. Round-arched E opening has half-columns with foliage capitals: sawtooth detail in arch. Hoodmoulding with short returns. Segmental N and S arches of two orders, dying into the impost. E door to nave within tall round-arched opening, shafts with scalloped capitals. Entry has flattened arch, with unusual protruding carved roundels each side. Tympanum has carved detail with incised crucifix within central roundel. Paired boarded doors with elaborate upper branched iron hinges: also sawtooth-pattern iron margins to doors.

Interior

Used for storage. Painted round-headed crossing arches on three-quarter columns with scalloped capitals. Arches of two orders: roll-mouldings with sawtooth detail above. Crossing has flat ceiling with large boarded oculus having simple radiating ribs. Thin collar-truss roof to nave, scissor-trusses in transepts. Black and white tiles to floor, laid diagonally.

Reason

Listed as a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.



Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22339
Name	Former Anglican Chapel at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
		Date Listed	9/14/99
Post Code		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329770 187480

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The Anglican chapel is situated some 50 metres NE of the main entrance gate, being a pendant to the Nonconformist chapel.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels are now used for storage.

Exterior

Gothic style, contrasting with the Romanesque Nonconformist chapel. Construction of roughly squared red sandstone with Bathstone detail. Clay-tile roofs. Buttresses to angles and nave with elongated copings having small gablets. Cruciform plan with lower chancel, the E end of the nave marked by a tall two-stage bellcote, which has a trefoiled opening with ballflower detail: large foliage crucifix. Two-bay nave with early Decorated style two-light window to N and S (windows covered with protective sheeting). W bay of nave consists of a large porte cochere. W arch has ballflower detail within a deep hollow: shafts with foliage caps. Hoodmould with headstops, terminating in an empty pinnacled niche with steep crocketed gable. Four-centred side arches of two orders, dying at impost level. W door to nave within Gothic opening. Door has four-centred head: detail of tympanum concealed by protective sheeting. Paired boarded doors with elaborate branched iron hinges: also decorative iron margins to doors. Short transepts with N and S three-light windows: cusped lights with central roundel containing foils. Tiny open cruciform vents above to gables. Transepts also have lancets to E and W elevations, blocked to the NE by the lean-to chamber N of the chancel, which has a truncated chimney rising against the corner of the transept.

Interior

Used for storage. Not available for inspection at the time of survey (April 1999).

Reason

Listed as a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22340
Name	Former Roman Catholic Chapel at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329530 187670

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The former Catholic chapel is situated towards the northern boundary of the cemetery, approximately 300 metres NW of the mortuary chapel.

History

Later C19. The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels are now used for storage.

Exterior

Gothic style. Single chamber plan. Construction of red rubble sandstone with Bathstone detail. High plinth. Steeply gabled slate roof with coped gables: alternating bands of blue and purple slates. Large carved crucifix finials. Low buttress each end of blank long sides. Entrance faces S, set within tall arched surround, which has ashlar voussoirs, chamfered reveals and plain imposts. Door has flattened head: paired boarded doors with iron branched hinges. Simple tracery in tympanum, hidden by protective boarding. Small spherical window above. Similar window above E triplet.

Interior

Used for storage. Scissor-truss roof. Painted stone altar table on two columns which have foliage caps.

Reason

Listed as a well-preserved later C19 cemetery chapel, a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22341
Name	Former Mortuary Chapel at St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side N Grid Ref 329610 187620

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery is located along the north side of Bassaleg Road. The former mortuary chapel is situated towards the northern boundary of the cemetery, approximately 300 metres SE of the Roman Catholic chapel.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels and mortuary are now used for storage.

Exterior

Simple Gothic style. Small single chamber plan. Construction of red rubble sandstone with buff-coloured sandstone detail. Steeply gabled roof, replaced in artificial slate. Low corner buttresses. Large window to each gable, each in the shape of a spheric lozenge. Windows boarded over. Entrance in centre of E elevation is slightly projecting and gabled. Boarded doors with four-centred head: vousoirs rising to central peak. Small blocked cruciform loop to left; small window to right. W side has small window to left of centre.

Interior

Used for storage. Not inspected at the time of survey (April 1999).

Reason

Listed as a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Allt yr yn	Record No.	22342
Name	East gates, piers and flanking walls to St Woolos Cemetery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	9/14/99

Street Number

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **329710** **187690**

Formerly Listed As

Location

St Woolos Cemetery has its main entrance off the north side of Bassaleg Road. The east gates are situated along Risca Road, immediately S of the eastern lodge.

History

The site was purchased by the Newport Burial Committee from Lord Tredegar in February 1854, the first burial being on 18th July of that year. The competition to design the Nonconformist and Anglican Chapels, together with the lodge and gates was won by Johnson and Purdue, architects of London, the buildings completed in November 1855. Towards the middle of the C19, 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. Kensal Green received much publicity, fuelling the increasing sentimentality in commemorating the dead. Following the Act of 1853 came 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 c. 1880 that they built their own chapel, by which time the Jews had a small separate burial ground immediately to the north of the cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the SW by c. 1880, demarcated by the avenue of pine trees towards the W end of the site, and again in the early C20. The cemetery remains in use, the chapels and mortuary are now used for storage.

Exterior

Carriage gates to right with pedestrian gate to left. Carriage gate has plain C20 iron gates with octagonal pier each side, built of red rubble sandstone with grey sandstone detail. Piers have broach stops. Short upper stages with blunt pyramidal copings. Pedestrian gate has similar and smaller pier to left: similar gate. Wall to right of carriage gate is of rubble construction with grey sandstone long-and-short copings: wall continues for approximately 1 metre before splaying out in line with pavement to join main cemetery boundary. Left wall splays out from left pier to line of pavement.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a prominent surviving feature of the first public cemetery in Wales.

References

M. Buckingham and R. Frame, *The Haunted Holy Ground*, (Newport c. 1989);
 B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991;
 Cadw/Icomos, *Gwent Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in Wales*, 1994, p 113;
 R. Dix and S. Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture*, 1985, pp115-6;
 C. Brooks, *Mortal Remains*, 1989.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	22574
Name	Great House and Heron House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	11/4/99
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334490	190100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near the south east end of Isca Road at the junction with Bulmore Road.

History

Although C18 in appearance, this building and the adjacent Heron Cottage were formerly one house, and have possible C16 origins.

Exterior

Two storey house, pink rendered to 3 window range to left, stone walling (exposed at time of inspection) to 2-window range to right. Steep slate roofs, tall brick chimneys with stepped out cornices. Main section has two 12-pane horned sash windows, widely spaced; modern uPVC glazing to Heron House. On ground floor, similar window to R, and, to L, doorway with C19 (?) door. Heron House doorway under ramped cemented surround to left of centre.

Corbelled out stone and rubble gable end chimney stack to left wall of Heron House. Lower section to R has 2 modern casements to upper floor, modern bow window and garage entrance to ground floor.

Interior

Ground floor inspected and retains good chamfered beams.

Reason

Substantially preserved house, notwithstanding window changes, with possible C16 origins in historic Ultra Pontem district of Caerleon conservation area.

References

Community	Gaer	Record No.	22667
Name	Gaer County Primary School	Grade	II
		Date Listed	11/15/99
Post Code		Last Amended	11/15/99

Street Number

Street Side **E** Grid Ref **129600 386950**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently located on the E side of Gaer Road, opposite the junction with Lansdowne Road. Set within expansive grounds.

History

Built 1949-53 by Johnson Blackett FRIBA, architect to Newport Borough Council. Contractors: D.H. Broad Ltd of Worthing and J.H. Herbert & Son of Newport. The school formed part of the extensive surrounding Gaer Estate development, also by Blackett - both estate and school won the 1951 Festival of Britain Award of Merit, and also, in the same year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Medal. The foundation stone was laid on 7th April 1949 by Alderman T.F. Mooney. Opened 6th November 1953 by the Right Hon. Florence Horsbrugh M.P., Minister of Education. The school provided accommodation for approximately 480 children within twelve classrooms: originally nine classrooms were intended, but another three were added during construction. The prominent sloping site was strikingly used to advantage, providing classrooms and playgrounds on two levels, with the lobby and assembly hall forming the central spine. Four other schools, all by Blackett were also opened the same day, including Alway (begun 1951), Maesglas (begun 1938), Malpas (begun 1949), and St. Julians (incomplete by 1953): except for Maesglas, the schools all served new housing estates, forming part of the Local Authority's programme for new county primary schools. Gaer School was planned before stringent Government regulations on layout and design were carried out from 1951, retaining the characteristic 'finger-plan' based on corridors to give cross-ventilation and lighting: this echoed Government thinking following the Butler Act of 1944, which gave rise to a huge expansion in school building under constrained post-War economic circumstances.

Exterior

The plan consists of two parallel classroom ranges terraced on sloping site, with taller N-S cross range (assembly hall and dining room) towards W end. E ends of ranges terminate in cloakroom/lavatory blocks. Walls faced in hand-made brown brick: flat roofs with deep anti-glare overhangs. Construction mostly steel-framed with precast concrete roofs made in situ. Steel windows (replaced in plastic to W side of assembly hall). Entrance (S) front has entry well to l. of centre, in line with taller cross range, set behind a broad flight of steps. Triple doors within concrete storm-canopy which has tapering sides. To l, and slightly set back, is lower administration block, which has continuous row of ten 6-pane steel windows. W end of admin. block with central door within storm-canopy and six-pane window each side. To r. of main entry is long classroom range, which has row of thirteen 18-pane windows extending to eaves-height. Range terminated by lower square cloakroom block, slightly set back, which has S front having central paired doors and three oculi each side. E face with central doors and two oculi each side. On W face of range, near entry is a foundation stone: nearby on the S face is a circular Festival of Britain award plaque. Rear elevation of classroom range has full-length flat-roofed corridor range with narrow row of windows above providing top-lighting for the classrooms. Corridor range with continuous fenestration and central door.

Cross-range is taller with low rectangular SW clock tower (simple clock-face to S; hands removed) rising above lobby: three oculi to W arranged vertically, with projecting flue to l. Tall windows in five bays lighting assembly hall to W, replaced in plastic. E elevation has 24-pane tall steel windows in six bays, rising above flat-roofed corridor range, which has continuous glazing. At N end of assembly hall is a large roof-light with tapered sides and pyramidal roof. NW classroom range has S elevation with 18-pane windows in eight bays, rising to eaves height: N elevation has long row of windows for corridor flanked by doorways, that to the l. within a concrete canopy. Continuous top-lighting for classrooms above. Terraced NE classroom range has elevations similar to S classroom range, with E cloakroom block retaining original flat-roofed top-lighting.

Dining hall/ canteen wing projects N, in line with assembly hall. W and E elevations of dining hall has six bays with tall 10-pane windows. Wing narrows to centre forming T-plan; two-bay lower service block to N.

Two small terraced playgrounds to E. Lower playground has small flat-roofed building to the NE, originally used by the gardener.

Interior

Top-lit lobby, present arrangement replacing original small glass oculi. Steps directly from lobby into assembly hall: steps split into three by metal balustrades, which have a simple geometric pattern. Hall has stage at N end. Stage area has natural lighting from a safety lantern, designed to allow the escape of smoke in the event of fire. Axial corridors off lobby serving admin range (W) and classrooms (E). Cloakroom at end of S classroom range, originally top-lit with panels of small glass oculi, which have been roofed over. Lavatories with drying room adjacent. Corridors run along N sides of ranges. N-S link-corridor with two short flights of steps running along E side of assembly hall. Rear range contains classrooms with axial corridor. Dining room projects to N in line with assembly hall: kitchens beyond.

Reason

Listed as an exceptionally well-preserved primary school, the centrepiece of the contemporary Gaer Estate, the whole ensemble being among the best post-War residential developments in Britain. Gaer School is an important example of early post-War school design, being a clear example of corridor-based planning, and is highly expressive of the architectural ideals of its time, recognised by its gaining prizes, including the Festival of Britain award of merit.

References

Newport Borough Education Committee: Official Opening of Five County Primary Schools at Alway, Gaer, Maesglas, Malpas Court and St. Julians by the Rt. Hon. Florence Horsbrugh CBE M.P. Minister of Education on Friday 6th November 1953.
The Builder 29/06/51
Information from J Alfrey
Information from the school staff

Community	Gaer	Record No.	22668
Name	Viletta	Grade	II
Post Code	NP9 4HD	Date Listed	11/15/99
Street Number	7	Last Amended	11/15/99
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330180 187540

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated towards the N end of Stow Park Crescent. House directly fronts street, with small garden to S behind high wall.

History

Built c. 1880 in the Vernacular Revival style, popularised from the 1870s by the country houses of architects such as Richard Norman Shaw and Philip Webb. The (then semi-rural) area of Stow Park Crescent and Stow Park Circle was developed c. 1870-1890 for higher class detached housing. Several of the houses were designed by A. O. Watkins of Newport, a well-established local architect. The majority of the houses in Stow Park Circle, adjoining immediately to the W are designed in a similar style, some with datestones of the 1880s. Viletta survives intact as among the best designed and detailed examples.

Exterior

Two storey house of complex composition and detail. Plan is roughly cross-shaped. Construction basically of squared sandstone, with extensive Bathstone detail. Red clay-tiled roofs; of gambrel type to S, with small bargeboarded gablet above containing triangular louvre. Gabled cross wing to N with lower gabled service block beyond. Tall brick chimney stack to l. of centre to main N-S block: of cruciform section, with ribs and heavy tabling. Chimney between cross-wing and service block has stone plinth with carved Bathstone plaque; shouldered stage above in brick (flues truncated). S front of house has its upper floor hung in shaped clay tiles (returning to E above porch). Upper floor jettied out on triple Bathstone corbels. Ground floor canted mullion-and-transom bay window of Bathstone. Above is a timber rectangular oriel window of six lights, ogee-shaped base: window slightly breaks eaves-line. Door to r. with Bathstone frame, set between main block and high blind wall fronting street, which has moulded Bathstone copings. The wall is a continuation of the E front, which directly fronts the street.

E front has gabled cross-wing, which has half-timbered upper floor with tripartite sash window, each light with 6/1 glazing. Tripartite sash below in Bathstone frame; small-paned glazing. Roof of main block sweeps down over short section to l. of cross-wing, which has an elaborate Bathstone frame (possibly original door); tablet above under cornice, carved with house name. Small window to r. Long frieze-like dormer above, with sloping roof. Service end of house has gable facing N, swept down to r. of cross wing. Tile-hung N elevation with sash windows. W elevation faces garden, and has broad projecting central gabled section.

Interior

The interior was not available for inspection at the time of survey (April 1999)

Reason

Listed as well-designed late C19 house of regional interest built in the Vernacular Revival style, by a well-known Newport architect, retaining much of its original character.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23103
Name	Tredegar Chambers	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	76-81		
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330970 188150

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Cambrian Road.

History

Commercial development of shops with offices over; circa 1900.

Exterior

Large block of 4 storeys with 4 oriel windows, with, to R, on corner with Cambrian Road, 3,storey block. Free Renaissance style. Painted front to large block; corner block in red brick, with painted dressings. Large block has 3 pediments, central with relief decoration, and inscription "Tredegar Chambers". On top floor, central semi-circular window with 5 round-headed windows to each side. On first and second floors, 4 two-storey oriel windows. On ground floor, the 2 modern shopfronts to L lack fascia board. Shopfront to R faces both Bridge Street and Cambrian Street; deep fascia board with cartouches to Bridge Street and over corner bay; shop windows articulated by granite piers; granite stall risers; columns flank corner entrance.

Interior

Reason

Well preserved commercial block, typical of Newport at the height of its economic power. Group value with listed National Westminster bank, on opposite corner of Cambrian Road.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23104
Name	Lamb PH	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	6		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330990 188130

Formerly Listed As

Location

Opposite Cambrian Road.

History

Later C19 public house.

Exterior

Three storey, 3 window painted front. Bracketed eaves. Four-pane hornless sash windows to first and second floors. On ground floor glazed tiles public house front; entablature over central entrance flanked by paired casement windows; piers with floral capitals.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed building.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23105
Name	Community Education Centre, including attached railings & Gates	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	16		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331070 187840

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 40 m from junction with Stow Hill.

History

Circa 1900; former School of Art.

Exterior

Free Renaissance style. Red brick with brick pilasters and friezes; red sandstone dressings; slate roofs. Two storeys plus attic over basement. Ground slopes steeply to L. Three bays with gables to end bays, and hipped dormer to centre. On first floor, in L bay, tripartite mullion and transom window has central arched light which breaks up into gable; to R, central and R bays each have two-light mullion and transom window with elliptical head. On ground floor, similar window in L bay, pair of these in central bay, and to R, round-arched doorway with shallow hood corbelled out on relief corbels. Wrought-iron gates; double-leaf panelled and glazed doors with stained glass overlight. To L, where ground falls, round-headed doorway to basement. To L again, attached railings and gates.

Interior

Entrance hall with grand staircase with stone balusters.

Reason

Good late C19 educational building.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23106
Name	Barclay's Bank	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	14-15		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	131110 188020

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Corn Street.

History

1931, by Habershon and Fawckner, architects; contractor E Turner & Sons, of Cardiff.

Exterior

Early C20 bank in Classical style. Three storeys with attic behind parapet; Portland stone with channelled ground floor, on grey granite plinth. Ground floor has grey granite Doric portal to Commercial Street entrance, single window to R; 2 windows to corner, 6 windows to Corn Street. First and second floors articulated by giant order of Ionic pilasters. Curving corner bay with 2 windows, then a further 2 windows to Corn Street, beyond which is recessed section of 4 bays with free-standing Ionic columns; 2 windows to each bay; a further 2 windows beyond this. East elevation initially returns in same style, but is completed more simply in yellow brick.

Interior

Banking hall in Classical style; Roman Doric pillars and columns; ceiling with deep recesses with Doric detailing.

Reason

High quality bank building on important corner site.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23107
Name	Woolwich Building Society	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	22-24		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331140 188020

Formerly Listed As

Location

On N corner with Austin Friars.

History

1892, by E A Lansdowne. Formerly Liberal Club.

Exterior

French Renaissance style. Steeply pitched slate roof, bathstone elevations with dentil cornice, first floor windows with small pediments; pale stone ground floor. Two pedimented dormers to Commercial Street. Dome over corner. Three pedimented dormers to Austin Friars. Three windows to Commercial Street; on ground floor, doorway to L, and 2 windows. Curving corner bay. To Austin Friars, window, blank bay (formerly chimney), 2 windows, then paired windows in end bay with pavilion roof. On ground floor, 2 windows to corner, 4 windows to Austin Friars, then doorway with scrolled brackets to hood.

Interior

Reason

High quality bank building on important corner site.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23108
Name	Halifax	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	25-26 Commercial Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331140 188000

Formerly Listed As

Location

On S corner with Austin Friars.

History

Circa 1890. Former Metropolitan Bank.

Exterior

Four storey corner block, bathstone with some Pennant stone; Portland stone ground floor. Corner bay of 3 windows with lead steeple with small windows. To Austin Friars, second and third floors have 7 windows; third floor central window with pediment and balcony; first floor has central oriel window. Similar treatment to four window Commercial Street elevation, with pedimental gable over central bays.

On ground floor, later Portland stone front in simple Classical style; deep cornice, alternating paired and single Tuscan half-columns.

Interior

Reason

High quality bank building on important corner site.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23109
Name	Lloyds TSB	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	42		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331190 187890

Formerly Listed As

Location

On S corner with Llanarth Street.

History

1895, by E A Lloyd Oswell.

Exterior

Free Renaissance style. Three storeys, bathstone on Portland stone plinth. Balustraded parapet; top 2 storeys articulated by giant Composite pilasters. Curved corner bay with triple window to top floor; on first floor, triple window with swan-neck pediment, and relief frieze; doorway has heavy pedimented hood on large brackets, cartouche and relief.

To R of entrance, 5 bays alternating single and triple windows, those on first floor with reliefs in heads, and pediments to triple windows. End bay in Commercial Street rises to form attic with pavilion lead roof. North (Llanarth Street) elevation of 3 bays, single windows to ends, 2 windows to centre where, on first floor, windows have pediments, and balustraded balcony on heavy brackets.

Interior

Reason

High quality bank building on important corner site.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23110**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **3/31/00**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **46**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **331210** **187850**

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 60m S of junction with Charles Street.

History

Circa 1900; perhaps by Morgan & Hodge, architects, who built the similar 144 Commercial Street opposite.

Exterior

Dutch Renaissance style. Three storeys plus attic; red brick with bathstone dressings. Gable has segmental pediment enclosing bathstone arch; broad oriel window on bracket. Outer bays have unusual cranked 2-storey oriels with stone half domes, and 2 narrow sash windows to each floor. On second floor, between oriels, 2 sash windows; on first floor, central bow window of 2 lights. Second floor windows with bathstone architraves; first floor windows with blocking and entablature with frieze.

Interior

Reason

Well-designed building in Dutch Renaissance style on Newport's main commercial street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23111
Name	Halfords (Nos.142-143)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331180	187850
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To L of 144 Commercial Street, stepped down.

History

Designed 1895/6, by F R Bates, architect; formerly 2 shops, now combined.

Exterior

Dutch Renaissance style; red brick with extensive bathstone dressings. Two identical bays, each with gable with segmental pediment and scrolls to sides; pair of sash windows to attics. On first and second floors, 2-storey oriel window with sash glazing. Modern shop front on ground floor.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with No 144.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23112
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	144		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	131180 187860

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 50m S of junction with Charles Street.

History

Bears date 1900; by Morgan & Hodge architects.

Exterior

Elaborate Dutch Renaissance style. Three storeys plus attic; red brick with bathstone dressings enriched by scrollwork, garlands, brackets. Gable has segmental pediment enclosing relief panel; 5-light window with central 3 lights articulated by end columns supporting cornice; sash glazing. Scroll balustrade over broad 2-storey oriel of 3 lights, central lights stressed by curved pediments enclosing cartouches; sash glazing. Outer bays have turrets in same style rising from first floor to attic level where they become polygonal louvres with copper domes. Modern shop front on ground floor.

Interior

Reason

Flamboyant well-designed building in Dutch Renaissance style on Newport's main commercial street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23113
Name	Next	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	8/8/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331150	187930
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with McCarthy's Court.

History

By Habershon & Faulkner, architects, of Newport and London.

Exterior

Three storeys plus attic. Red brick with painted bathstone dressings. To R (north) corner turret (dome lost) which has mullion and transom windows with sash glazing. Facing Commercial Street, three bays; first and second each have attic dormer (pediments lost) with flanking scrolls; paired windows. On second floor, large round windows with relief decoration in spandrels, and balustrades over first floor oriel window. Third bays have mullion and transom windows. Above modern shopfront, stone banding and balustrade. Very simple elevation to lane to R.

Interior

Reason

Late Victorian commercial development in Conservation Area.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23114
Name	157-160 (Consecutive)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331130	187980
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 80m N of junction with Charles Street.

History

Circa 1890.

Exterior

Group of 4 shops. Northern Renaissance style. Three storeys plus attic in steep Mansard roof. Grey Pennant stone with bathstone dressings. Relief band of swags between first and second floors. Nos 158-160 each have very large pedimented dormers with strapwork relief, and scrolls to sides; each dormer encloses 2 sash windows; two sash windows to second floors; on first floors, oriel windows; to each side of second floor windows, roundel with relief head; to each side of oriel windows, vertical relief panel. No 157 formerly identical has first floor oriel simplified as flat window, retaining relief details, and the stone work has been painted.

Interior

Reason

Nos 158-160 included as well-detailed Late Victorian commercial development in Conservation Area No 157 included for group value.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23115
Name	Letter Box outside Westgate Hotel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331060	188100
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Outside Westgate Hotel.

History

Early C20; from the reign of George VI.

Exterior

Cylindrical cast-iron post box of standard design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap. On door, crown and monogram "GVIR". Foundry inscription on plinth "McDowell, Steven & Co Ltd, London & Falkirk".

Interior

Reason

Listed for contribution to conservation area. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23116**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **3/31/00**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **174**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **331080 188080**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Between Westgate Hotel and Westgate Chambers

History

1884/5, by E A Lansdowne, architect.

Exterior

Three storeys plus modern attic, three windows. Pennant stone with bathstone dressings. On ground floor, modern shopfront. On first and second floors, 2-storey oriel windows in bathstone; cornice carried over recesses between oriels by arches. Sash glazing to oriels; paired sashes in 3 attic windows.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with attached listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23117
Name	1-6 Burton Homes	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330540	187270
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At W end of Friars Road, set back behind gardens.

History

One of 2 identical sets of 6 almshouses built in 1908.

Exterior

Single-storey block of almshouses in red-brown rock-faced stone with bathstone dressings; plain tiled roofs; brick chimneys; mullion and transom windows with small-pane casement glazing. To each end, set forward, block with paired half-timbered gables, and tiled hood over pair of splayed bay windows, inner elevations have lean-to porch with roof following roof line of gable; porches half-timbered and glazed. Between end blocks, 4 houses each consisting of central steeply-gabled half-timbered porch with mullion and transom window to each side.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved and designed example of unusual building type; group value with adjacent set of almshouses.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23118
Name	7-12 Burton Homes	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330580	187310
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near W end of Friars Road, set back behind gardens; immediately to R of 1-6.

History

One of 2 identical sets of 6 almshouses built in 1908.

Exterior

Single-storey block of almshouses in red-brown rock-faced stone with bathstone dressings; plain tiled roofs; brick chimneys; mullion and transom windows with small-pane casement glazing. To each end, set forward, block with paired half-timbered gables, and tiled hood over pair of splayed bay windows, inner elevations have lean-to porch with roof following roof line of gable; porches half-timbered and glazed. Between end blocks, 4 houses each consisting of central steeply-gabled half-timbered porch with mullion and transom window to each side.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved and designed example of unusual building type; group value with adjacent set of almshouses.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23119
Name	Newport Arcade	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331000	188250
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Entrance to arcade opposite Market Street; runs through to Cambrian Road.

History

1893, by Habershon & Fawckner, architects, of Newport and London. Part of a large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, including Newport Arcade, and blocks to N and S.

Exterior

French Renaissance style. Bathstone with slate mansard roof. Three storeys plus attic; three bays. Central attic dormer encloses 2 arched windows, flanking dormers with single windows. On second floor, three camber-headed windows to central bay two arched windows to outer bays, balustrade at sill level. On first floor, outer bays have splayed oriel windows which curved inner faces recessing into entrance of arcade below; sill balustrade; archway to arcade. On ground floor restored shop front to either side. Arcade runs through to Cambrian Street. Wooden king post roof, glazed. Twelve two storey shops flanking arcade have upper storey splayed bay window on S side; to N, iron railings to gallery; bridge towards W end has iron railings.

Interior

Reason

Part of ambitious large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, group value with listed buildings to N and S.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23120
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	41-43		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	131000 188230

Formerly Listed As

Location

Opposite High Street entrance to Newport Market.

History

1892-1893, by Habershon & Fawckner, architects, of Newport and London, whose offices were at No 41 at turn of the century. Part of a large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, including Newport Arcade.

Exterior

Group of 3 shops with offices above. French Renaissance style. Bathstone with slate mansard roof. Three storeys plus attic. Pedimented stone attic dormer (semi-circular to No 43) encloses 2 windows. On second floor, three arched windows to each. On first floor, each has shallow splayed window, with balustrade over; balustrading also between bay windows, above modern shop fronts to ground floors.

Interior

Reason

Included as part of ambitious large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, Group value with Newport Arcade.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23121
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	46-47		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331000 188260

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite Market Street.

History

1894-1895, by Habershon & Fawckner, architects, of Newport and London. Part of a large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, including Newport Arcade.

Exterior

Pair of shops with offices above. French Renaissance style. Bathstone with slate mansard roof. Three storeys plus attic. Stone attic dormer to each enclosing single window. On second floor, large arched window to each; keystone; medallions in spandrels. On first floor, each has shallow splayed window, with balustrade over; balustading also between bay windows, above modern shop fronts to ground floors.

Interior

Reason

Part of ambitious large scale redevelopment of upper High Street in 1890s, group value with Newport Arcade.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23122
Name	27-30 High Street (Consecutive and including 27a)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331030	188200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Market Street.

History

Development of shops with offices above, probably dating from redevelopment of High Street in 1890s.

Exterior

Group of shops with offices above. French Renaissance style. Bathstone and Pennant stone with slate mansard roof. Three storeys plus large attic dormers. Pedimented stone attic dormer (simplified at R end) encloses 2 arched windows (single window only at L end). On second floor, 2 camber-headed windows to each bay, but in 2 R hand bays. On first floor, each bay has shallow splayed bay window; modern or altered shop fronts to ground floors. At L hand, over corner entrance, No 27, has semi-circular turret, 3 windows to each floor, with conical lead roof (truncated). To each side of turret, bathstone panels set in Pennant stone facing. Market Street elevation has 2 windows to second floor, bay window on first floor.

Interior

Reason

Group value with Newport Market to N, and Nos 31-33 High Street to South.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23123
Name	31, 32, 33 High Street, including 2a & 2-4 Skinner Street	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040	188160
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner with Skinner Street.

History

Circa 1900.

Exterior

Development shops with offices above. Free Renaissance style. Pressed red brick and terra cotta. Three storeys plus attics. To L, large 2-storey pedimented attic dormer with Dutch gable and finials, arched window to upper level; two 2-light windows with pediments below this. Second floor has shallow oriel with central niche and relief panelled aprons; four windows at first floor level. To R, chimney has, to each side, 2nd floor window of 2 lights with column between, 1st floor window with pediment. Corner turret rises above roofline for 2 storeys; steep slate roof with lantern, upper level polygonal with doors onto balcony with iron rails corbelled over lower level. To R, in Skinner Street, 2 bays as to L; then similar bay, but with dormer above, enclosing arched window; to R again, narrow bay. Then three bays (2-4 Skinner Street) in simpler style, end bay with gable. On ground floor, No 33 (Principality) has shopfront with polished granite articulation; modern shopfronts to others.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved and well detailed commercial block on Newport's main street. Group value with Nos 27-30 High Street, and Nos 1-8 Commercial Street.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23124
Name	Central Chambers (Former Gas Showrooms)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number **4-8**

Street Side **W** Grid Ref **0** **0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of Bank (HSBC); numbered 4,6,8 Stow Hill.

History

Late C19 style commercial development with offices over ground floor shops.

Exterior

Italianate style. Three storeys; brick with pale stone dressings. Eight windows at second floor level, outer bays defined by quoins. Second floor windows have architraves with cornices; horned sash glazing. On first floor, from L, window with segmental pediment, tripartite window with central pediment, 2 centre bays with windows with segmental pediments, tripartite window as before, window with segmental pediment. On ground floor, outer bays have doorways with pediments over elliptical openings with half-glazed doors.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23125
Name	Bethel Chapel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331010	187980
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite School Lane; on corner with Wesley Place.

History

Probably 1884, by Habershon and Fawckner, architects, of Newport.

Exterior

Chapel in Decorated Gothic style. Pennant stone with bathstone dressings. Elevation to Stow Hill has tower and spire to L. Bathstone spire with lucarnes; tower has bathstone pinnacles, bell stage with two 2-light windows to each face. Gothic doorway. To R of tower, bay with 2-light Gothic window at upper level, two-light window with shouldered arches to lower level. To R of this, projecting gabled bay with 3-light Geometrical window over window of 3 shouldered lights. To R again, large gabled bay with 5-light window with Geometrical tracery, above two windows of 3 shouldered lights. Simpler mullioneows to basement. Elevation to Wesley Place has 2 doors with 2 trefoil windows between; above this, tripartite Decorated style window; small quatrefoil window above. To L of this, block with single doorway and 2-light Geometrical window above.

Interior

Reason

Impressive Gothic chapel by prominent firm of local architects.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23126
Name	Lychgate to St Woolos Cathedral	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **330810** **187590**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At W entrance to St Woolos churchyard.

History

Early C20 lychgate to St Woolos cathedral.

Exterior

Brown stone walls with buff stone dressings; wooden gates. Timber-framed superstructure supports gabled tiled roof.

Interior

Reason

Group value with St Woolos Cathedral.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23127
Name	Letter Box	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

330950

187640

Formerly Listed As

Location

Near corner of Stow Hill and Clifton Road.

History

Early C20; from the reign of George V.

Exterior

Cylindrical cast-iron post box of standard design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap. On door, crown and monogram "GR". Foundry inscription on plinth from Carron Company.

Interior

Reason

Listed for contribution to conservation area. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23128
Name	Victoria Almshouses	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330960	187700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near top of Stow Hill, to N of No 108.

History

Foundation stone laid 4 November 1902.

Exterior

U-plan block of 9 almshouses. Single storey. Red brick with painted stone dressings; red plain tiled roofs; tall red brick chimneys. Ends of blocks facing road have plastered pedimental gables. Inscription on S gable "Queen Victoria Memorial AD1901". Inscription on N gable "Newport Almshouses Roger Williams Charity AD 1700". Each arm of blocks facing inwards to garden yard have 2 similar gables with oculi. Centre of cross range has single similar gable in plain brick.

Interior

Reason

Especially attractive, well-designed set of almshouses, an unusual building type. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23129
Name	St Woolos County Primary School, including wall and railings	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330990	187800
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently sited aligned with road. Almost opposite top of Charles Street.

History

Early C20 school. Bears date "1904".

Exterior

Baroque style. Two storeys of red brick with Portland stone dressings on tall brown stone basement (ground falls steeply to R); large small-pane sash and casement windows. Centre block of 5 bays has central frontispiece with, on top floor, open segmental pediment on Ionic columns with blocking. Small pediment above with inscription "1904 St Woolos Schools". Recessed bay to each side of centre block. To each end projecting gabled block whose upper floor has Venetian window with inner light enclosed in segmental pediment on blocked columns. Entrance forecourt enclosed by stone wall with brick piers; iron railings between piers.

Interior

Reason

Impressive, well-designed early C20 school building.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23130
Name	St Mary RC Presbytery St Mary's Presbytery	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040	188030
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To S (right) of front of church.

History

Presbytery of 1905/6 by F R Bates, architect, of Newport.

Exterior

Two and three storeys. Pennant stone in low courses; bathstone dressings; slate roof, yellow brick chimneys. Central entrance through Gothic archway in broad splayed bay; Gothic window to each side. On first floor, central Gothic niche with statue is flanked by paired sash windows. To L, 2-storey splayed bay window with panelling between floors. To R of centre, three storey splayed bay with Gable, similar to L bay. Plain rendered elevation to R.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with St Mary's RC Church.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23131
Name	St Mary's Catholic Infant School (St Mary's Institute)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331040	188060
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To N (left) of front of church.

History

Roman Catholic School of circa 1900.

Exterior

Gabled front of three storeys plus attic. Pennant stone in low courses; bathstone dressings and quoins; slate roof. Two-light mullioned window to attic, and 2 to second floor. On first floor, 3-light mullion and transom window to L, and similar 2-light window to R. On ground floor, square-headed window of 6-Gothic lights; to R of this, Gothic entrance doorway.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with St Mary's RC Church.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23132
Name	HSBC (formerly Midland Bank)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	2		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331120 188130

Formerly Listed As

Location

On corner of Stow Hill and Bridge Street.

History

Late C19 bank.

Exterior

Bank in Northern European Renaissance style. Three storeys plus attic. Pale brown ashlar on grey plinth; slate roofs; stone chimneys. Two bays to Stow Hill (L), 5 to Bridge Street. Second floor has 3-light mullion and transom windows; first floor has similar windows with pediments; on ground floor, 3-light mullion and transom windows enclosed in arches with keystones. Attics alternate dormers with wooden gables and dormers in stone with flanking volutes and swan-necked pediments. Entrance in splayed corner with turret which has polygonal lantern supported on square base with clock, and pediment to each face. Two storey oriel window on upper floors; doorway with segmental pediment with cartouche.

In Bridge Street, a further lower block in red brick with extensive bathstone dressings. Three storeys, three windows, upper floors with central narrow window flanked by splayed bay windows; on ground floor, doorway to R, simple mullioned windows to L.

Interior

Reason

Good late C19 bank on key site in town centre.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23133
Name	Deanery	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	105		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330920 187560

Formerly Listed As

Location

To S of St Woolos' set back in gardens.

History

Dated 1845.

Exterior

House. Jacobethan style, smooth render with bathstone dressings; mullion and transom windows; tiled roofs; large stone chimney stacks. Two storeys plus attics. Entrance front faces N. Three bays; to centre, recessed bay with large window on first floor; on ground floor, triple-arched stone screen to porch over entrance doorway. Gabled crosswings; that to L has projecting chimney with flanking windows at first floor level. Left (E) gable has 2-light window to attic; 3-light window to first and ground floors. Two-light window to first and ground floors on S return. Three gables to S front in similar style; central gable set forward with 2-storey splayed bay window in bathstone; large chimney to E return; later lean-to addition below L gabled bay. To left (W), set forward, lower 2-storey service block in similar style. To W of house, yard formed by service buildings.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved early C19 house. Group value with 93-103 Stow Hill to E, and Cathedral to N.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23134
Name	Cardiff Road Lodge at Belle Vue Park, including attached Gates & Wall	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330710	187060
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At South (Cardiff Road) entrance to Belle Vue Park.

History

1893-94, by T H Mawson (1861-1933), landscape architect, of Windermere. This lodge was for the use of the Park Superintendent; porch altered 1914. Gates from Messrs T Brawn & Co of Birmingham. The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson won the competition (despite submitting designs for the wrong site) and the park opened in 1894. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gatepiers. Mawson became a landscape architect and town planner of international importance with commissions throughout Britain, and also in Canada and Greece.

Exterior

Two storey lodge. Ground floor in rock-faced stone, upper floor half-timbered; modern tiled roof. Main block has gable facing S, tile-hanging at apex, 4-light casement window to first floor which overhangs (R) 6-light window wrapped round corner. To R, cross wing with 3-light window at eaves; on ground floor, semi circular archway to glazed-in porch with panelled door. Right return has tile-hung gable, and large stone chimney. To R, attached wall with gates and gatepiers. Large central entrance flanked by gatepiers with cap stones and ball finials; elaborate iron gates with Newport Borough Arms. To each side of piers, smaller arched gateway, each with iron gate. Wall continues to R, and curves forward to meet park wall.

Interior

Reason

Integral part of important public park by this important designer and architect.

References

Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998.
Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23135
Name	Upper Lodge at Belle Vue Park, including Attached Wall & Gatepiers	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	330710	187370
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At N (Friar's Road) entrance to Belle Vue Park.

History

1893-94, by T H Mawson (1861-1933), landscape architect, of Windermere. This lodge was for the use of the nursery foreman; porch altered 1914. The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson won the competition (despite submitting designs for the wrong site) and the park opened in 1894. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gatepiers. Mawson became a landscape architect and town planner of international importance with commissions throughout Britain, and also in Canada and Greece.

Exterior

Two storey lodge. Ground floor in rock-faced stone, upper floor half-timbered; modern tiled roof. Main block has gable facing N, 4-light casement window to first floor which is corbelled out over splayed bay window. Small window at NW angle. R elevation has large stone chimney, And small upper floor window. Left (E) elevation has lower cross wing with tile-hung gable; 4-light upper floor casement window. In angle between blocks, glazed porch with double leaf, part-glazed doors. To L, attached wall with gates and gatepiers; firstly stone wall, pier and iron railing; then taller piers with capstones and elaborate iron gates; then further section of iron railing, with pier to L.

Interior

Reason

Integral part of well-preserved park by this important designer.

References

Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998.
Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23136
Name	Rustic Tea House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

330580

187140

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 25m SW of main pavilion in Belle Vue Park.

History

The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson won the competition (despite submitting designs for the wrong site) and the park opened in 1894. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gatepiers. Mawson became a landscape architect and town planner of international importance with commissions throughout Britain, and also in Canada and Greece.

The "Rustic Tea House" was built around 1910 (cost £135) to provide additional space for serving teas in rainy weather.

Exterior

Wooden structure with hipped tiled roof supported on wooden pillars. Five bays by two of segmental arches with rails above rising to eaves. End bays, and 2 to NW, have diagonal lattice screens.

Interior

Reason

Listed for group value with adjacent listed Pavilion and Terraces.

References

Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998. Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23137
Name	Waterloo Road Gatepiers & Gates to Belle Vue Park	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	330520	187170
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At NW entrance to Park, near junction of Waterloo Road, and Friars Road.

History

The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson won the competition (despite submitting designs for the wrong site) and the park opened in 1894. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gatepiers. Mawson became a landscape architect and town planner of international importance with commissions throughout Britain, and also in Canada and Greece.

The Borough council over-ruled Mawson and rather than commissioning an original design, purchased gates from Messrs T Brawn & Co of Birmingham.

Exterior

Rock-faced stone gatepiers with cap stones support elaborate iron gates with Newport Borough arms.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of group of items associated with this important public park.

References

Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998.
Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23138
Name	Former Tredegar Arms Hotel and Lloyd's Bank (Yates's)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	1-3		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	330980 188310

Formerly Listed As

Location

On large convex site forming whole SW side of Station Approach. The block consists of 1-3 Station Approach , and 55 High Street.

History

Large commercial development, formerly Tredegar Arms Hotel; and bank. Dated 1926. By Griggs, Vaughan, & Percy R Fry, architects; John Jenkins Ltd, contractors.

Exterior

Interwar Classical style. Four storeys; bathstone (first floor channelled) with Portland stone ground floor. From L (High Street) end, a block of 5 windows turning into Station Approach. Alternating bays have pedimented window with balcony at 2nd floor level. Then block of 5 bays articulated by Ionic columns spanning 2nd and 3rd floors. Then bay with pedimentrd window at 2nd floor level as before. Then block of 5 bays with ionic columns as before but convex, turning into Cambrian Road. Finally, section of 5 windows, with end bays having pedimented 2nd floor windows as before. Ground floor with heavy blocking to openings with influence of ancient Near-East.

Interior

Reason

Ambitious commercial block in interwar classical style, on important town centre site.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23139
Name	Newport Bridge (partly in St Julians community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331200	188300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Carries A467 over The Usk, from Clarence Place towards High Street.

History

The bridge opened on 22 June 1927, replacing the stone bridge of 1800 by David Edwards. The bridge is by the Borough Engineer, W E Lloyd.

Exterior

Road bridge of 5 arches. Stone piers and abutments in grey ashlar, rock-faced cutwaters, steel girder arches. The piers are pierced by arches. The piers rise to form bases for classicising iron lamps with triple lanterns. Pierced iron balstrades between.

Interior

Reason

Elegant early C20 bridge on key site adjacent to Newport Castle.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23140
Name	Stow Hill Railway Tunnel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	8/18/00

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	330640	187910
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Takes railway line under Stow Hill from a point S of Newport Station, emerging near Llandaff Street.

History

Bears the date 1848. Engineered by Brunel for the South Wales Railway. The South Wales Railway was, with the Chester & Holyhead Railway along the North Wales Coast, the most important of the early routes into Wales. In the early C20, the line was doubled, and a second tunnel built parallel to this work, on its W side.

Exterior

The easterly of the 2 tunnels under Stow Hill. This tunnel runs from a point about 450m SW of Newport Station (just N of Windsor Terrace) for around 650m, emerging about 150m NW of Llandaff Street. Both N and S portals consist of round-headed arch of heavily rock-faced voussoirs, showing influence of Italian C16 architecture. Set in walling of coursed rock-faced masonry.

Interior

The interior of the tunnel is faced in stone. Repairs in sprayed concrete 1987.

Reason

Important early railway structure from grand project of South Wales Railway.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23141
Name	2 Clifton Place	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	2		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330840 187650

Formerly Listed As

Location

One of a run of stucco houses on the W side of street, beginning at Clifton Road.

History

Clifton Place was built up from circa 1840 onwards.

Exterior

Three storey house. Stucco, slate roof, bracketed eaves. On upper floor, tripartite sash window with small panes; on first floor, splayed oriel with small pane sashes; on ground floor, small-pane sash window with marginal glazing bars. To R, doorway with panelled door and rectangular overhead; open cast-iron porch with hipped slate canopy.

Interior

Reason

One of a group of earlier C19 houses forming W side of Clifton Place. Group value with adjacent listed houses.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23142
Name	3 Clifton Place	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00
Street Number	3		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330840 187660

Formerly Listed As

Location

One of a run of stucco houses on the W side of street, beginning at Clifton Road.

History

Clifton Place was built up from circa 1840 onwards.

Exterior

Three storey, three window house. Stucco, slate roof, bracketed eaves. On upper floor, three 9-pane sash windows; on first floor (L), splayed oriel with small pane sashes, central, 9-pane sash, to R, 12-pane sash. On ground floor, 12-pane sash window to each side of doorway with panelled door.

Interior

Reason

One of a group of earlier C19 houses forming W side of Clifton Place. Group value with adjacent listed houses.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23143**

Name **4 Clifton Place**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **4**

Street Side **W**

Grid Ref **330830 187660**

Formerly Listed As

Location

One a run of stucco houses on the W side of street, beginning at Clifton Road.

History

Clifton Place was built up from circa 1840 onwards.

Exterior

Three storey, two window house. Stucco, slate roof, bracketed eaves. On upper floor, two 9-pane sash windows; on first floor (R), splayed oriel with small pane sashes, to R, 9-pane sash. On ground floor, 12-pane sash window to R of doorway with panelled reveals, rectangular overlight, panelled door.

Interior

Reason

One of a group of earlier C19 houses forming W side of Clifton Place. Group value with adjacent listed houses.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23144
Name	5 Clifton Place	Grade	II
		Date Listed	5/2/80
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	5		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	330830 187670

Formerly Listed As

Location

One of a run of stucco houses on the W side of street, beginning at Clifton Road.

History

Clifton Place was built up from circa 1840 onwards.

Exterior

Three storey, two window house. Stucco, slate roof, bracketed eaves. On upper floor, two 9-pane sash windows; on first floor two 12-pane sashes. On ground floor, 12-pane sash window to R of doorway with, rectangular overlight, panelled door.

Interior

Reason

One of a group of earlier C19 houses forming W side of Clifton Place. Group value with adjacent listed houses.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23145**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Post Code

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **78**

Street Side **E**

Grid Ref **331540 187590**

Formerly Listed As **77 & 78 Lower Dock Street**

Location

On corner with George Street

History

Exterior

Three storey, three window house. Stucco with band courses; parapet. Top floor has almost square windows (casement glazing); first floor has modern casement glazing; ground floor window covered. Doorway (to L) has semi-circular overlight; quarter Doric columns to angles; door covered.

Interior

Reason

Included as early C19 house with Greek revival detailing. Group value with adjacent listed house.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23146
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/2/74
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	14		
Street Side	W	Grid Ref	331060 188710

Formerly Listed As **13 & 14 Victoria Place**

Location

On corner with Victoria Road, attached to No 13.

History

Early C19 House.

Exterior

Two storeys, stucco, slate roof; red brick chimneys. Two window front to Victoria Place has 12-pane hornless sashes to first floor; on ground floor 16-pane sash to L, and reeded doorcase with cornice; panelled door with semi-circular overhead. To L, facing Victoria Road, central 12-pane sash window to first floor; round-headed doorway with traceried overhead and panelled door. Rear has, on first floor, two 12-pane sash windows; on ground floor (R), 16-pane sash; single-storey extension in angle with No 13. C19 railings to forecourt, and to entrance area to E.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with main part of Victoria Place to W, and Victoria Road URC to E.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23147
Name	Highbury Chambers	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number	6-10 Skinner Street		
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	331080 188180

Formerly Listed As

Location

Forms centre of N side of Skinner Street.

History

Dated 1892.

Exterior

Commercial block of offices above shops. Red brick with yellow brick pilasters and some bathstone dressings. Four storeys. Five bays in all; central narrow bay framed by pilasters has single camber-headed window to each floor; at parapet level, inscription "Highbury Chambers", and under pediment, date "1892"; at ground floor level, stone doorcase with segmental pediment. To each side of centre, top floor has large semi-circular window; on 1st and 2nd floors. 2-storey splayed oriel window. Outer bays have 3 camber-headed windows to 2nd and 3rd floors; on first floor, splayed oriel window. Ground floor shopfronts modernised.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved late Victorian commercial development.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23148
Name	Market Arcade, including entrance blocks in Market Street & High Street	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/31/00
		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	331030	188300
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Runs between Market Street and High Street. The entrance blocks are 16-17 Market Street, and 11a, 12, &13 High Street.

History

Shopping arcade of circa 1900. Probably by Habershon & Fawckner, architects, of Newport and London.

Exterior

The arcade consists of 17 shops. Glass roof with wooden kingpost trusses; upper floors of shops with splayed bay windows; sash glazing; bridge with iron railings connects across arcade. The Market Street entrance block of 3 storeys, 4 windows; red brick with bathstone bands; altered shopfronts to each side of entrance. The High Street entrance block has stucco front. Four storeys, five windows. Central bays has swan neck pediment; oval window on top floor, above broad 2-storey splayed bay window on 1st and 2nd floors. outer bays have semi-circular window on top floor, above narrower 2-storey splayed bay windows. On ground floor, entrance to arcade; altered shopfronts to each side.

Interior

Reason

Well-preserved shopping arcade; the entrance blocks in Market Street and High Street included purely for Group Value with Market Arcade.

References

Community	Stow Hill	Record No.	23149
Name	Gates and Gatepiers at SW Corner of Belle Vue Park	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/31/00
Post Code		Last Amended	3/31/00

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330300	186900
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At SW entrance to Belle Vue Park.

History

The land for the park was given by Lord Tredegar in 1891. Mawson won the competition (despite submitting designs for the wrong site) and the park opened in 1894. Mawson designed the layout for the park, and virtually all the buildings including terraces and tea pavilion, lodges, bridges, walls and gatepiers. Mawson became a landscape architect and town planner of international importance with commissions throughout Britain, and also in Canada and Greece.

The Borough council over-ruled Mawson and rather than commissioning an original design, purchased gates from Messrs T Brawn & Co of Birmingham.

Exterior

Rock-faced stone gatepiers with cap stones support elaborate iron gates with Newport Borough arms.

Interior

Reason

Listed as part of group of items associated with this important public park.

References

Belle Vue Park, Newport, Historical Analysis for Newport Borough Council, by Ferguson and McIlveen, 1998.
Gwent. (Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1; Parks and Gardens), pp108-109.

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23150**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **13**

Street Side **N**

Grid Ref **331070** **187740**

Formerly Listed As

Location

At the top end of a row of mid C19 houses on the N side of Hill Street.

History

Mid C19 house.

Exterior

Two storey, 2 window house; openings offset to R. Smooth render, slate roof, rectangular chimney to L. First floor has two 12-pane horned sash windows. On ground floor, to L, one 16-pane sash window, to R doorway with modern panelled door, shallow overlight.

Interior

Reason

Little altered mid C19 house. Group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community **Stow Hill**

Record No. **23151**

Name

Grade **II**

Post Code

Date Listed **5/2/80**

Last Amended **3/31/00**

Street Number **14**

Street Side **N**

Grid Ref **0 0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Near the top end of a row of mid C19 houses on the N side of Hill Street.

History

Early-to-mid-C19 house.

Exterior

Two-and-a-half storeys. Slate roof with small dormer. Roughcast render, former upper floor bay window has been removed and replaced by broad modern hardwood casement window. The ground floor sash window has been replaced by a modern hardwood casement window. To R, round-arched door architrave with overlight; panelled wooden door.

Interior

Reason

Included for group value with adjacent listed buildings.

References

Community	Shaftesbury	Record No.	25733
Name	Crindau Bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Allt yr yn community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	9/14/99
		Last Amended	8/28/01

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	0	0
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Located off the Malpas Road, immediately S of Junction 26 of the M4 motorway. Bridge carries track to allotments.

History

Exterior

See record number 22332 in Allt yr yn community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community **Shaftesbury**

Record No. **25734**

Name **Gwastad Bridge over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal and Lock (partly in Bettws community)**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **6/24/99**

Post Code

Last Amended **8/28/01**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **0** **0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated W of Blaen-y-pant Crescent, with open fields to the W.

History

Exterior

See record number 21952 in Bettws Community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Shaftesbury	Record No.	25735
Name	Barrack Hill Canal Tunnel Portal	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/28/01
Post Code		Last Amended	8/28/01
Street Number			
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	330820 189160

Formerly Listed As

Location

Near the bottom of the very steep Barrack Hill just before it curves to S.

History

The eastern branch of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1792 and officially opened in 1799. It ran from Newport to Pont Newynydd and was engineered by Thomas Dadford Jnr. The canal connected with several tramroads belonging to the same company (Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company), carrying coal down to the wharves. The branch was 17.7 km long and rose 136.2 metres through 42 locks. The contemporary western branch, 19 kms long, ran to Crumlin. In 1812, the eastern 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, the main line in 1962. The tunnel would have been the last canal structure before the wharfs at Newport. First edition OS map shows its relatively short length, the stretch of canal beyond now destroyed though its route still indicated by surviving Canal Street which formerly led down to it. All traffic would have passed through the tunnel as it is sited lower than the division between the two branches, the W to Crumlin and E to Pontypool, Abergavenny and Brecon.

Exterior

Canal tunnel portal. Of random rubble with tooled flat coping. The parapet is angled to the slope of the hill; round arch entrance with part-tooled voussoirs and keystone. Towpath is on E side; approach bank reinforced with stone Arch now has a wire mesh blocking, a sluice and grille in front and a broken electrical installation at side.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a surviving structure from this important canal complex.

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1977;
Stevens R, Towpath Guide, Brecknock & Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals, 1974;
St Woollos Tithe Map 1845;
Ordnance Survey, First Edition, scale 1:10,000, surveyed 1881-2, printed 1886.

Community **Shaftesbury**

Record No. **25736**

Name **Aqueduct over Malpas Brook, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal (partly in Bettws Community)**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **6/24/99**

Post Code

Last Amended **8/28/01**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **0** **0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Now situated almost under the M4 motorway by the Newport (Malpas Road) junction 26.

History

Exterior

See record number 21953 in Bettws Community for full description of this bridge.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Liswerry	Record No.	25846
Name	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/31/01
Post Code		Last Amended	10/31/01
Street Number			
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	333120 187570

Formerly Listed As

Location

Prominently situated some 10 m E of junction with Fairfax Road.

History

Built 1962-63 by F.R.Bates, Son & Price of Newport, architects; interior decoration by Jonah Jones. The firm of architects specialised in Catholic churches across South Wales, the majority of which are in a Modern idiom: St Patrick's is, unusually, in a simplified Gothic style. The previous church, built in 1909 to serve workers at Lysaght's Iron and Steel Works was of corrugated iron. The use of warm red brick and a large corner tower is an unusual and deliberate attempt to introduce a prominent landmark to the Docks area, and is clearly influenced by the architecture of later C19 urban churches and chapels.

Exterior

Elevations of orange-red brick, red pantiled roof on deep eaves. Reinforced concrete construction. Windows with concrete glazing to main elevations, smaller windows of steel. Gabled entrance elevat (S) facing Cromwell Road with tall corner tower to right. Entry with large window above set in recess, with plain flanks. Window has angular pointed head; concrete rectilinear glazing. Storm porch below with projecting flat roof; triple angular-headed openings. Paired inner doors with lozenge-pattern glazing each side in concrete. To left of gable is narrow two-bay entrance elevation to Presbytery, which continues into adjacent terrace. Narrow paired windows to both storeys; door to ground floor left. Tall tower with very narrow upper steel windows; narrow louvered belfry lights above. Tower is capped with rectangular open cupola with small cardinal gablets, and copper-clad crucifix finial. East transeptal projection with full-height angular-headed concrete gable window, divided horizontally into four bays. Four bay single-storey flat-roofed aisle between transept and tower: the two central bays recessed, with single light steel windows. Four-bay clerestory stage; large concrete window divided by pilaster strips. West side (partly hidden by the Presbytery and Fairfax Road) is broadly similar, with small lights to gable of transept instead of large window. N elevation has rear gable of nave, and lower projecting sanctuary with hipped roof.

Interior

Plan is cruciform, with large nave, transeptal projections containing side chapels to ground floor with balconies above, and short narrow sanctuary with slightly splayed walls. Simple roof. Seven-bay arcades of concrete angular arches. Projecting balconies to left and right of nave above chapels: concrete fronts with open loops. Low wall between nave and sanctuary with centre steps. Angular-headed arch to sanctuary. Free-standing altar set on steps within large timber baldacchino. Rear gallery with projecting centre: timber glazed screen below, with central doors. Circular font of green granite. Expansive S (gallery) window of 1963 by Jonah Jones, depicting St Patrick. Hanging mosaics to rear sanctuary wall depicting Christ in Majesty and the emblems of the Evangelists: also by Jones.

Reason

Listed as a well-designed later C20 Roman Catholic Church by a well-established firm of architects, with its character and detail intact. While using modern materials such as reinforced concrete, the church is extremely unusual in being designed and detailed in a traditional manner, in harmony with, yet dominating the surrounding later C19 townscape.

References

Information from Mr D Evinson;
Information from Mr J Newman;
Kelly's Directory 1920.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	25847
Name	George Street Bridge	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	10/31/01
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	331900	187700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Spans River Usk between Corporation Road and Dock Street.

History

Begun in 1962, and opened 9 April 1964. The first cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain. By Mott, Hay & Anderson, and the Borough Engineer D P Cartwright. The designers were also responsible for the Wye Viaduct (the approach to the Severn Bridge, Chepstow), on the same principle, which has since been altered for strengthening reasons. The principle was also used for the Second Severn Crossing, 1992-96. Unlike a suspension bridge where the deck is supported by secondary cables (or chains) hanging from principal cables (or chains), slung from piers or masts, in a cable-stayed bridge, the deck is supported directly by cable stays running over the masts, anchored on the landward side.

Exterior

Cable-stayed cantilever road bridge. Two pairs of concrete masts have 3 sets of 4 cable stays which support span of bridge. The approaches are supported on cylindrical concrete pillars. The bridge carries 4 carriageways, and a pedestrian footway to each side. A set of concrete steps to each side of bridge near W masts.

Interior

Reason

Graded II* as major civil engineering structure, the first cable-stayed cantilever bridge in Britain.

References

J Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire (Buildings of Wales Series), 2001, pp80, 448.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26107
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	5/23/02

Street Number	19		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334070 190540

Formerly Listed As **Nos 19, 20 and 21, Cross Street**

Location

On the north side of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

Although in appearance an early/mid C19 house and mid C19 shop, the building originated as a probably C18 single-storey cottage which was later raised in height and remodelled. The owner believes the house can be dated to 1704, and a probably C18 key was discovered during renovations. Early fabric is clearly visible in the rear wall beneath lean-to addition. The building has been externally little-changed since the mid C19.

Exterior

The building is constructed of local rubble stone which has been rendered to the main elevation and has a Welsh slate roof with red ridge tiles and a red brick stack. It is a two storey double depth central entrance plan with a shopfront in the right hand half of the facade. The ground floor has a 6 over 6 pane sash, a plain doorway, a 2 x 2 pane casement and a small mid C19 shopfront with 3 x 2 panes in a panelled architrave. Above are two 6 over 6 plain sashes. Low pitch roof with stack on the right gable. Single storey lean-to addition. The rear garden has a deep stone-lined well about 1.5m in diameter.

Interior

Ground floor largely open plan to front with spiral stair. Evidence of C18 origins in stonework, particularly in rear wall of front area. Roof structure largely intact, and of late C18/early C19 date.

Reason

Included as a building with C18 origins, remodelled to its present appearance in the early and mid C19, and of strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Information from the owner.

Community **Caerleon**

Record No. **26108**

Name

Grade **II**

Date Listed **8/1/74**

Post Code

Last Amended **1/18/02**

Street Number **96**

Street Side **SW**

Grid Ref **334270 190600**

Formerly Listed As **Nos.96 and 98, Mill Street**

Location

About 350m east of the Church of St.Cadoc to the north of Castle Mound.

History

Exterior

This house has the window to the right and the door to the left.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as an early/mid C19 Tudor Revival cottage having group value with the closely associated wall of The Mynde.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26109
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/1/74
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	28		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334080 190480

Formerly Listed As **Nos. 27 and 28, High Street**

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

A house built together with No 27 in the mid C19 and little altered on the street front since apart from the insertion of a corner shop in the late C19.

Exterior

The building is rendered, presumably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof with red ridge tiles. Two storeys, L-shaped plan with three windows to the High Street and three to White Horse Lane. Doorway to the centre of the ground floor with a shallow hood on ornate console brackets. Plank door with decorative planted detail. Inserted corner shop, with the entrance canted across the corner and flanked by a plate glass window to the High Street and a 3-light one with timber mullions to White Horse Lane. Windows to the High Street are sashes with marginal glazing, in moulded architraves. Similar windows to White Horse Lane on the upper floor but the original sashes have been replaced in the two left hand ones; the ground floor window is a modern 3-light casement. Paired brackets to overhanging eaves, low pitch roof. The rear elevation is also rendered and has modern 3-light casements in the gable end and the main range.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey. The ground floor is an open plan shop.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C19 house and shop retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26110
Name	Lodge Farm Evangelical Church	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

332520

191430

Formerly Listed As Lodge Farm, including attached former agricultural ranges.

Location

Attached to the N and E of Lodge Farmhouse.

History

The barn bears the date 1716 and the whole complex could well be of that date. The farm formed part of the estates of the Morgan family of Llantarnam; Bradney recounts the division of the estate in 1707, and records the tomb of Evan James of The Lodge, (died 1774). The buildings were converted to a Church and Meeting Room in c1990.

Exterior

To the north of Lodge Farmhouse, and attached to it, is a former stable range, now a meeting room, then at right angles, a former barn, now the Lodge Farm Evangelical Church, then, at right angles again, a lower agricultural range which encloses the yard. The buildings are all roughly rendered local rubble stone with a Welsh slate roof to the range attached to the house and corrugated asbestos sheeting to the rest.

The attached range, formerly a stable, is single storey with a raised terrace in front of it. There is a small modern window at the left hand end, then an arched entrance to a cross-passage then four semi-circular headed openings, the first three are 3-light lunettes and the fourth is an archway. Plain roof. The rear is plain with two inserted windows.

The former barn has a central porch and modern double gates and doors to the former threshing floor. The wall on either side has two slit vents now glazed.

The return range is single storey and has modern features.

Interior

The interior of the Meeting Room, formerly the stable, is featureless, with an inserted ceiling.

The Church, originally the barn, has bare painted walls and a 5-bay principal rafter roof with collars and ties; the roof is ceiled at collar level.

The interior of the subsidiary range was not seen at resurvey.

Reason

Included for group value with Lodge Farm as it is a part of the historic farmstead.

References

Sir Joseph Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire, Vol 3, Part 1, The Hundred of Usk, pp 232, 247.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26111
Name	Garden Wall of The Priest's House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	19		
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334190 190430

Formerly Listed As **Wall at Castle Street & Mill Street**

Location

Behind The Priest's House, fronting Castle Street.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall about 4m in height and about 25m long topped by castellations now hidden by creeper. Pointed arch doorway with dressed rubble voussoirs. This section must originally have been a part of The Mynde wall, for it abuts it directly and is of a similar character and date. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26112
Name	Garden Wall of The Mynde	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	334150	190580
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the south east side of Castle Lane at the southern end.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound, a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall rising from 4 to 5m in height. The castellations may have been removed. There is a 4-centred arch doorway with a plank door and then the modern entrance to The Mynde. It is about 50m long. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26113
Name	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	334180	190590
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the south east side of Castle Lane in the centre.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall 3m in height. The castellations may have been removed. There is a pointed arch doorway and then the modern splayed entrance to Castle Acre. It is about 60m long. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26114
Name	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NW	Grid Ref	334290	190550
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Formerly Listed As Wall at Castle Street & Mill Street

Location

On the north east side of Castle Street at the northern end.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall rising from 4 to 5m in height. It is partly castellated as it approaches Nos. 96 and 98 Mill Street (qv), and the castellations may have been removed from the rest. It is about 110m long and includes a concave section and then it goes round the back of Nos 96 and 98 Mill Street and finishes with a square turret about 7m in height. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26115
Name	Garden Wall of Pen-y-mynde	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/18/02
Street Number		Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	334220 190630

Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the south east side of Castle Lane at the northern end.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall from 4 to 5m in height. It is castellated as it goes along Mill Street and at the corner with Castle Lane has a square turret about 7m in height. It declines in height in Castle Lane and the castellations may have been removed from the rest. There is a pointed arch doorway and then the modern splayed entrance to Pen-y-mynde. It is about 50m long to each street. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26116
Name	Garden Wall of Pen-y-mynde	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334250	190630
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Formerly Listed As **Wall at Castle Street & Mill Street**

Location

About 300m east of the Church of St.Cadoc to the north of Castle Mound.

History

This wall is a part of the wall constructed round The Mynde (now No 14 High Street) in 1839. The owner of the house and of Ponthir Plate Works, John Jenkins, was frightened by the possibility of violence and destruction of property by the Chartist Movement and built the wall right round his property to protect it. It is now in six different ownerships, but continues to be visually very important to Caerleon. Its fortress like appearance pays respect to the Castle Mound a large Norman motte within the enclosure.

Exterior

Coursed squared local red sandstone and conglomerate rubble wall rising from 5 to 6m in height. It is castellated as it goes along Mill Street and at the corner with Castle Lane has a square turret about 7m in height. It is about 50m long to each street. Interior face not seen.

Interior

Reason

Included as a fine wall built in 1839 with historic associations and group value with the surrounding buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Plaque on No. 14 High Street.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26117
Name	Lych Gate of the Church of St Cadoc	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	333910	190590
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At the High Street entrance to the churchyard of the Church of St Cadoc and opposite The Endowed School.

History

A memorial to the fallen of WWI by W D Caroe, erected in 1919.

Exterior

The structure is built of snecked limestone ashlar with a stone slate roof, wrought iron gates and railings. The gateway is a flattened arch with strip buttresses to the piers on both outer and inner faces. Gabled roof with bell-cast and central pole finial. This is flanked by dwarf stone walls capped by spike railings and terminates with panelled piers with stepped cornice and finial.

Interior

Reason

Included as an attractive lych-gate designed by W.D Caroe, which is a memorial to WWI and has strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in Caerleon centre.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 141.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26118
Name	Monument of James Rennie in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	334660	189390
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Formerly Listed As

Location

In the north corner of the churchyard about 15m from the Church of The Holy Trinity.

History

The memorial is inscribed to James Rennie of Maindeee Park and various of his family. He died in 1864 and it seems likely that the memorial dates from then. The neo-classical style is similar to the work of H E Goodridge who also died in 1864 and it could be by his son A S Goodridge who carried on the practice in Bath.

Exterior

The memorial is made of polished red granite. A base of three square steps rises to a battered plinth. The main shaft tapers and has a moulded base, a main section with raised panels with incised lettering, a frieze of three balls, a cyma recta cornice, a lotus leaf cap and a finial of uncertain form which is presently removed into a nearby bush.

Interior

Reason

Included as an exceptionally fine monument from 1864 having group value with the Church of The Holy Trinity.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26119
Name	Monument of Willmett and Darvel in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/18/02
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	334630	189360
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the west side of the churchyard about 10m from the Church of The Holy Trinity.

History

A memorial to various members of the Willmett and Darvel families, the oldest inscription of which is damaged and illegible. It is likely to date from about 1850.

Exterior

Memorial carved from Forest of Dean stone in the form of a tea caddy. Square base with cyma mould. Shaft with a carved scroll on each face carrying the inscriptions. Cyma mould cornice. Domed top with vase finial and spike.

Interior

Reason

Included as an exceptionally fine mid C19 monument having group value with the Church of The Holy Trinity.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26120
Name	Caerleon Bridge	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	334110	190260
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At the southern entrance to Caerleon carrying the main road from Newport (B4596).

History

Caerleon Bridge was built in 1806-12 by David Edwards (Hockey suggests 'Mr Jessop', probably William Jessop [1781-1826] as engineer). The contractor was Mr Hodgekinson. It marked the end of Caerleon as a port as the larger ships could no longer reach the quay, but it had already been by-passed by the new docks in Newport, and their direct access to the industrial areas inland via the Monmouthshire Canal which had opened in 1799, and the early tramroads. The building of this bridge is part of the improvement of the road from Newport to Usk. Caerleon Road was also constructed in 1810, which by-passed The Village and allowed the removal of the old timber bridge. The footbridge was added to the upstream side in 1974.

Exterior

The bridge is built of coursed squared near ashlar red sandstone, with dressed freestone to the arches and an attached steel and concrete footbridge. Three elliptical arches with projecting cutwaters on both faces. The downstream face is unaltered and has a small strip pilaster on either side of the central arch. The upstream face has the cutwaters built up to support the footbridge which is otherwise clear of the main bridge. The parapets of the main bridge are slightly recessed and are stone coped. The footbridge has steel girders and plain railings.

Interior

Reason

Included as a turnpike bridge of 1806-12, built by David Edwards and possibly designed by William Jessop. It has survived altered only by the footbridge attached in 1974.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 028 (NPT).

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 142.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26121
Name	Church of the Holy Spirit	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NW	Grid Ref	334470	190030
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 30m west of the junction with Isca Road.

History

The church was built in 1814 for the Tabernacle Congregationalists and was bought by the Church in Wales in 1898 to act as a Chapel-of-ease to Holy Trinity, Christchurch (qv).

Exterior

The church is roughcast rendered, probably over local rubble stone and has a Welsh slate roof. Simple rectangular building lit only from the main front. This has a central gabled porch with keyed 4-centred head which is probably contemporary. On either side is a high set tall window with 16 over 16 pane sashes. These windows have keyed, 4-centred heads with Y tracery. There is a bell hanging to the left of the left hand window head. Plain low pitch roof. The gable and rear walls are blind.

Interior

The Congregational chapel had the set fawr on the back wall, but the Anglicans put the altar on the west wall and partitioned off the east end for a schoolroom. The interior is now completely plain and has been ceiled.

Reason

Included as an externally unaltered early C19 non-conformist chapel with an unusual history.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26122
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	5/23/02

Street Number	35		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333940 190550

Formerly Listed As

Location

Almost opposite the Roman Legionary Museum in the centre of Caerleon.

History

A probably late C18 house which was rewindowed in the mid C19 and has a late C20 rear extension. This house was at some time the Three Salmons beer house, the larger window presumably being for the bar.

Exterior

The house is rendered throughout and has a pantiled roof. Two storey central entry plan with a rear extension. The street front has a 6-panel door with a blocked fanlight in an arched surround with keystone and impost blocks. This is flanked on the left by a plain 4 over 4 pane sash and on the right by a similar but narrower one. The upper floor has two narrower ones which are also not so tall. Plain mid-pitch roof with gable stacks. Large late C20 flat roofed two storey extension across the whole of the back.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably late C18 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26123
Name	War Memorial Drinking Fountain in Town Hall Park	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/18/02
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	333820	190700
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Formerly Listed As

Location

In the small park behind the Town Hall at the very north west end of the High Street.

History

The monument, which was erected in c1920, stood in the Market Place outside The Olde Bull Inn and was moved to its present site in the 1960s.

Exterior

The monument is constructed of polished grey granite with bronze plaques and a cast iron lamp. A square step base carries a square monument, the base of which is supported by half vases to two faces, these being the drinking fountains, the other two faces have bronze plaques. The second stage has plaques to all faces with the names of the fallen of WWI and WWII. Panelled corner pilasters carry arches with fans; frieze and cornice; cap with segmental pediment to each face, each decorated with roses.

Interior

Reason

Included as an unaltered war memorial in a heritage location.

The Town Hall Park is Scheduled Ancient Monument Mm 241 (NPT).

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26124
Name	Church of Ss David, Julian and Aaron	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334160	190430
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

The church was built in 1885 at the expense of Robert Wollett (plaque) of The Mynde and on land presented by him. Designed by Graham, Son & Hitchcox. It has been very little altered since apart from recent reroofing and redecorating internally.

Exterior

The church is built of coursed grey lias rubble with freestone dressings and a red plain tile roof which has been replaced in the 1990s. The plan is gable end to the street with west porch, nave and chancel. The presbytery (qv The Priest's House) adjoins but stands separately from the church. The small porch has a pointed arch doorway and plank doors, gable cross. The nave gable has a small arched light to either side of the porch and the gable is crowned by a corbelled, gabled bellcote with single bell. The south wall has three large 2-light windows which break the roofline under gables, roundel above the two pointed lights, the north wall has only two, the ones nearest the street. Chancel not seen from the outside but it has a window on the south wall and a 2-light east window cusped headed lights and trefoil above.

Interior

Plain interior with chancel arch with triple colonnettes. Three bay roof to the nave with arch braced tie beams and two tiers of purlins. Common rafter roof to chancel. Plain furnishings, altered in the sanctuary. Benefactors plaque to Robert Wollett of The Mynde.

Reason

Included as a church of 1885 retaining special historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Benefactor's plaque in the church.
John Newman, Gwent/Monmouthshire, The Buildings of Wales, Penguin Books, 2000, p 142.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26125
Name	The Priest's House with attached wall and gates	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	19		
Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334170 190420

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

Built in 1885 at the expense of Robert Wollett (plaque in the church) of The Mynde and on land presented by him. It was probably designed by Graham, Son and Hitchcox as the church (qv). It has been very little altered since apart from recent reroofing.

Exterior

The presbytery is built of coursed grey lias rubble with red brick dressings and chimneys; red tile roof recently replaced. L-shaped plan with octagonal clasping corner tower. The entrance wing is to the High Street, the rear wing faces Castle Street. The entrance wing has a long 4 light timber window, 4 pane lights with trefoil above under a common elliptical head, red brick cill band. This window is a slight projection which rises to a gable. The upper floor has a repeat window without the elliptical head; the gable has vertical timber framing with render and scalloped bargeboards. The next bay has a replacement door, overlight under an elliptical head; above is a single light window as before. Roof gable, the right hand end of which rests on the corner tower which has three visible faces, each with a single light window as above in each floor, corbelled red brick bands between floors, conical roof. The High Street frontage has a dwarf stone wall capped with glazed red bricks and topped by a decorative wrought iron fence with gates, all contemporary. The wing facing Castle Street has a wall chimney to the left and a gable to the right. Two single light arched windows to the ground floor, 3-light window under timber framed gable as before. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a house of 1885 retaining special historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26126
Name	The Malt House Hotel	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	334250	190200
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Formerly Listed As

Location

At the junction of Caerleon Road and New Road at the south end of Caerleon Bridge.

History

This house was built in the early C19, possibly in 1830 when New Road was constructed. Although known as The Malthouse it must actually have been the Maltster's house with his attached coach house. Both buildings were converted for hotel use in c1970.

Exterior

The building is wholly roughcast rendered and has a Welsh slate roof with red ridge tiles. It is in two sections, both of two storeys, the former house and the former coach house set back in-line to the left.

The house is of three bay double depth central entry plan. Panelled door with plain fanlight and a tented porch on two cast iron columns. This is flanked by plain 6 over 6 pane sashes with three more on the floor above. Low pitch gable end roof with gable stacks.

The former coach house has two wide flat arched openings on the ground floor. These were formerly the coach house doors. They are now filled by tripartite small paned glazed screens with a central door. Three plain 6 over 6 sashes above which are probably a c1970 alteration as they would not have been necessary in the hayloft. Low pitch roof with lower ridge line than the main house, Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as an early C19 house having group value with the adjacent Old Tollhouse and Caerleon Bridge.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26127
Name	Quay Wall and Slip at the Hanbury Arms	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SE	Grid Ref	334160	190360
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Formerly Listed As

Location

To the south of The Hanbury Arms along the river frontage.

History

The quay is possibly mid C18, the slip appears to have been built separately and later. It marked the high point of navigation on the river Usk which was blocked by the timber bridge immediately upstream of the quay. When the new Caerleon Bridge (qv) was built below the quay in 1806-12 it marked the end of Caerleon as a port as the larger ships could no longer reach it, but it had already been by-passed by the new docks in Newport, and their direct access to the industrial areas inland via the Monmouthshire Canal which had opened in 1799, and the early tramroads. The opening of the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal in 1812 made matters worse, but the last cargo did not leave Caerleon until 1896.

Exterior

The structure is built of coursed squared rock-faced local sandstone rubble with dressed copings. The quay is now mostly tarmac but the stone probably survives underneath this. The slip is stone paved. The quay is about 30m in length and about 4m in height. The slip is about 20m in length and about 2m in height and across.

Interior

Reason

Included as the historic Caerleon Quay, and having group value with The Hanbury Arms, the medieval tower and Caerleon Bridge.

References

Primrose Hockey, Caerleon Past and Present, The Starling Press, 1981.

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26128
Name	Pendragon House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	5/23/02
Street Number	18 Cross Street		
Street Side	E	Grid Ref	334070 190550

Formerly Listed As

Location

About 40m north of the Market Place in the centre of Caerleon.

History

Probably has origins as a single storey C18 or earlier house, but raised in height and remodelled in the mid C19 to form house and shop externally little altered since. Known to have been a butcher's in late C19 and earlier C20.

Exterior

The building is rough rendered, probably over local rubble stone, with stucco dressings and a roof with brick stacks. Two storey double depth central entry plan. The ground floor has a panelled door with a rectangular overlight in a stucco surround. To the left is a contemporary three pane shop window with panelled door to right, rendered stallriser, overall hood on brackets. To the right is a tripartite window with marginal glazed sashes and stucco surround. Three similar single light sashes above with cornice heads. Low pitch gabled roof with end stacks.

Interior

Much of interior has lost details due to use as business, but retains C19 wooden stair with plain newels, and some 4-panelled doors.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C19 house and shop having strong group value in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26129
Name	Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	W	Grid Ref	333760	192630
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 2000m north of the Church of St. Cadoc approached up a lane from the west side of the Usk Road via Gatlas.

History

A probably late C18 barn with a possibly added in-line byre with granary over. Later lean-to additions.

Exterior

The barn is constructed of red brick laid in English bond, limewashed on the exterior, Welsh slate to the yard side and asbestos sheeting to the rear slope. The yard front has a blind bay to the left of the porch, this has two blocked slit vents. Small porch on brick wing walls corbelled out to carry the roof, double plank doors. Bay as before mostly obscured by later lean-to. Cross passage entry into the byre, this has an elliptical blue brick head. A second doorway now blocked with a window with a blue brick cill and elliptical head. This has a casement window with a stone cill wider than the window. Finally a second doorway with elliptical blue brick head. The right hand gable has a taking-in door for the hay loft. The left hand gable has a later lean-to below and a slit vent above. The rear elevation has double doors to the threshing floor with casement window over and a window in each floor at the byre end. The barn has slit vents but all are blocked and not visible on the outside. Eaves on brackets, plain roof.

Interior

The barn has a five bay queen strut roof with three tiers of purlins and secondary rafters. Almost all the timber is hewn with a few sawn replacements. The interior of the byre and granary is also unchanged.

Reason

Included as a probably late C18 brick barn which is complete and a rarity in Monmouthshire.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26130
Name		Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number	25		
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334120 190450

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the southern approach to the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

History

An apparently mid C19 building which may have earlier origins. It has been externally little altered since.

Exterior

The building is smooth rendered, probably over local rubble stone, with stucco dressings, and has a Welsh slate roof. It has two storeys and attic. The ground floor is wholly a contemporary shop with panelled stall-risers and a bracketted fascia. The shop windows are plate glass, with a canted central entrance. The first floor has two 2 over 2 pane sashes with moulded architraves; there is an additional one the same to the left, but this is a part of No 24 (qv). Bracketted timber eaves, plain roof with two flat topped dormers with 1 over 1 sashes. Rear elevation not seen.

Interior

Not inspected at time of resurvey.

Reason

Included as a probably mid C19 house retaining significant historic character and having strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26131
Name	Priory Farmhouse	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	336520	190210
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Formerly Listed As

Location

About 2000m north east of the Church of The Holy Trinity, approached via Priory Road off the Langstone Business Park roundabout on the A48 and then up a track through the embankment of the A449.

History

An early C17 two cell gable entry house which had a major refurbishment in the early C19 when the walls were raised and it was given a new roof, all new windows and it was also given single storey rear outshuts for kitchen and dairy. The wash-house remains separate as does the privy. The house has not been altered or modernised since, apart from a 1930s tiled fireplace in the living room and the kitchen remains with its working range and sink with cold tap.

Exterior

The house is constructed of roughly coursed local sandstone rubble which is wholly rendered and painted but to differing degrees, Welsh slate roof, red brick chimneys. Two cell end entry house with single depth plan with outshuts added to the rear wall. The main south elevation has three windows, all with pointed heads filled by 2 light casements 2 + 2 panes with Y tracery in the heads. The lower floor windows must replace C17 ones but it is difficult to see any indication of what they might have been other than the smoother masonry below the cill of the right hand one suggests they were lower down. The present early C19 design of this front would suggest a central door, but the window is contemporary with the others and there is no evidence that the door was ever there. There is a wide gap between first and second floors which may suggest that the ground floor ceilings were raised when the walls were. The low pitched roof indicates its reconstruction in the C19; brick end stacks. The right hand gable has a single window into the ground floor room. The left gable has the C17 entrance between the stack and the front wall. This was altered in the C19 and has an elliptical head and a plank door. Between the stack and the rear wall is a nineteenth-century 3 x 2 pane window lighting the stair. The rear elevation has two lean-to extensions covering the ground floor. The left hand one for the dairy has a small 2 x 2 light casement. The one to the right which is the kitchen has a plain doorway and another casement with 2 + 2 panes. The upper wall of the main block has a 4-light casement with central square timber mullion, each light is four panes. This window is also probably C19. Low pitched slate roof with tall square brick chimney for the kitchen range.

Interior

Only the kitchen, living room and staircase were seen. The kitchen has a flagstone floor, working range and stoneware sink. The doorway to the main house enters a corridor leading to the stair on the right with entrances to two living rooms to the left and straight ahead. The parlour was not seen. The living room has the entrance door to the left of the stack with the fireplace now filled by a small mid C20 tiled fireplace. The fire stair is now entered from the corridor. The living room has a single chamfered crossbeam visible. The interior of the house as a whole is remarkably unchanged from its C19 state having had only very minor changes in the C20.

Reason

Included as an early C17 house, altered in the early C19, which remains exceptionally unaltered since.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26132
Name	Barn at Priory Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	336550	190180
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Formerly Listed As

Location

In the farmyard of Priory Farm about 50m south of the farmhouse and close under the embankment of the A449.

History

This barn dates probably from the early C19 and is contemporary with the refurbishment of Priory Farmhouse at that time.

Exterior

The barn is built from limewashed local sandstone rubble with a Welsh slate roof. It is a combination building with stable and hayloft to the north and threshing barn to the south with a lean-to pigsty at the south gable end. The west front has central plank doors to the threshing floor going right to the eaves. To the left is a plain plank door to the stable with a pointed head window to the left of that. Above is a taking-in door to the hayloft. To the right are two small square vents. The left gable has small vents, the right gable has a slit vent with double pigsty below this. The east elevation has a small door to the threshing floor and two small square vents above to the left.

Interior

The interior was not available for inspection at resurvey but is very likely to be unaltered.

Reason

Included as an unaltered early C19 barn having group value with Priory Farmhouse.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26133
Name	Entrance gates and railings of The Endowed School	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/18/02
		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333900	190570
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the street frontage of The Endowed School.

History

These railings are a mid C19 addition to the Endowed School.

Exterior

Sandstone gatepiers and dwarf wall with cast iron railings and gates. The railings are bowed along the whole frontage of the school and are attached at both ends. Central panelled gatepiers with bases, cornices and domed caps. Double spear head gates with ramped top rail and dog-bars. Dwarf wall on either side carries five panels of close set spear head railings with thicker posts between each panel.

Interior

Reason

Included for strong group value with The Endowed School and the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26134
Name	Letter Box outside the Post Office	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	1/18/02
Street Number	31	Last Amended	1/18/02
Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	334050 190500

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the pavement immediately outside the Post Office in the centre of Caerleon.

History

A George VI letter box probably erected post WWII.

Exterior

Cast iron letter box manufactured by McDowell, Stevens and Co. of London and Falkirk inscribed on the base. It is unaltered apart from the addition of a stamp vending machine fixed to its right hand side.

Interior

Reason

Included for its strong group value with the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Caerleon	Record No.	26135
Name	Entrance gates and railings of Priory House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	1/18/02
Post Code		Last Amended	1/18/02

Street Number

Street Side	SW	Grid Ref	333910	190560
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Along the street frontage of Priory House.

History

Probably early C19 type gates and railings, but they could have been added to Priory House as a part of its mid C19 refurbishment.

Exterior

Dwarf stone wall with cast and wrought iron gates and railings. Panelled cast iron gatepiers with cast relief decoration with bases, tops and spike finials. Double wrought iron gates with ramped top rail, spikes and central cast vase finial. Dog bars and unusual cast panels with relief decoration. Flanking dwarf stone walls with plain wrought iron railings.

Interior

Reason

Included for strong group value with Priory House and the surrounding historic buildings in the centre of Caerleon.

References

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26240
Name	War Memorial	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	331520	188520
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Standing at the E end of Clarence Place on an island at the centre of a major junction, with main roads leading N, S E and W.

History

Designed by Cyril Bates and Colin Jones who won the competition in 1922; based on the Lutyens cenotaph in Whitehall. Constructed by H Davis and Sons at a cost of c £3000, foundation stone laid 1923 and unveiled by Lord Tredegar.

Exterior

Large cenotaph war memorial in pale limestone. Comprises a granite base, tiered plinth, long rectangular tapering slab, each side panel breaking forward, and tiered entablature. Simple engraved inscriptions to the dead of the two World Wars on E and S face, surmounted by wreaths.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a war memorial of national significance to Wales in a prominent position within the major town of Newport. Group value with other listed buildings in Clarence Place.

References

Jones David, Newport Gwent in Old Picture Postcards, vol 1, 1990;
Newman J, Gwent/Monmouthshire, Buildings of Wales series, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26241
Name	Newport Bridge (partly in St Julians and Stow Hill communities)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/12/99
		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **0** **0**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Carries A467 over The Usk, from Clarence Place towards High Street.

History

Exterior

See Record Number 21459 in St Julians community for full description of this bridge; also in Stow Hill community.

Interior

Reason

References

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26242
Name	Maindee Pools, including Forecourt Walls and Railings	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	3/25/02
		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	E	Grid Ref	332350	188390
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near the centre of Maindee just N of the Chepstow Road.

History

Official opening 14 July 1938, by Mayor, Alderman Mrs Hart. Cost £40,000.

Exterior

Swimming pool. Narrow frontage and hall with house attached to side and baths block extending long and wide to rear. Cement rendered with flat roof to frontage. This has a 3-storey entrance block, the 3 windows (replaced glazing) separated by vertical bands. Shallow rectangular windows to top storey; taller rectangular windows below. On ground floor, shallow canopy over 3 doorways with swing doors. Projecting to right is a 2-storey house wing which has 4-light windows set within curved frontage to left and, slightly projecting a 3-window range of single light windows - all metal-framed 5-pane casements. Front courtyard bordered by a wall with Art Deco railings and 3 sets of double gates. All windows replaced to the bath wing.

Interior

Inside the swing doors the long hall has a terrazzo floor in panels. Art Deco fittings include the hanging bowl lights and lamps on metal stands comprising female figures holding orbs. Side walls have paired half-round columns from plinth to ceiling incorporating Art Deco style light fittings. Walls have boards recording swimming achievements and an inset mosaic wall plaque. Kiosk is a later insertion. Imperial type staircase ascends to upper floor and balconies. Pool has a striking roof of 7 tapering concrete arches rising from side balconies, seating descending in 4 concrete tiers below. Walls have a roughcast and painted finish. Main balconies at each end have curved metal railings and wooden top rail, parquet floor. Small learners' pool adjoins main pool.

Reason

Listed as a rare example in Wales of swimming pool with striking Art Deco design and with ambitious roof structure.

References

Newport Museum and Art Gallery, Through the Century's Eye, 1850-1939, 2000.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26243
Name	Nos.10-18 Clarence Place (inclusive)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331420	188470
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Adjoining Newport Technical Institute on its E side.

History

Dated 1909, same date as adjacent Institute. Clarence Place formerly Clare's Place.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development, attached to and for group value with the Technical Institute on one side and Nos 20-34 Clarence Place on the other; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26244
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450	188480
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26245
Name	Nos.10-18 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	12		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331420 188470

Formerly Listed As

Location

Adjoining Newport Technical Institute on its E side.

History

Dated 1909, same date as adjacent Institute. Clarence Place formerly Clare's Place.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development, attached to and for group value with the Technical Institute on one side and Nos 20-34 Clarence Place on the other; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26246
Name	Nos.10-18 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	14		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331420 188470

Formerly Listed As

Location

Adjoining Newport Technical Institute on its E side.

History

Dated 1909, same date as adjacent Institute. Clarence Place formerly Clare's Place.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development, attached to and for group value with the Technical Institute on one side and Nos 20-34 Clarence Place on the other; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26247
Name	Nos.10-18 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	16		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331420 188470

Formerly Listed As

Location

Adjoining Newport Technical Institute on its E side.

History

Dated 1909, same date as adjacent Institute. Clarence Place formerly Clare's Place.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development, attached to and for group value with the Technical Institute on one side and Nos 20-34 Clarence Place on the other; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26248
Name	Nos.10-18 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	18		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331420 188470

Formerly Listed As

Location

Adjoining Newport Technical Institute on its E side.

History

Dated 1909, same date as adjacent Institute. Clarence Place formerly Clare's Place.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development, attached to and for group value with the Technical Institute on one side and Nos 20-34 Clarence Place on the other; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26249
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	22		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450 188480

Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26250
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	24		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450 188480

Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26251
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450	188480
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26252
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450	188480
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26253
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number	30		
Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450 188480

Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26254
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number

Street Side	S	Grid Ref	331450	188480
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Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Victoria	Record No.	26255
Name	Nos.20-34 Clarence Place (evens)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/25/02
Post Code		Last Amended	3/25/02

Street Number 34

Street Side S Grid Ref 331450 188480

Formerly Listed As

Location

The central section of the range of shops and offices attached to the Technical Institute.

History

Photograph c 1906 shows 6 units constructed, all with shopfronts. Nos 10,12,14 were converted into hostel accommodation in 1983.

Exterior

Interior

Reason

Included as an integral part of this early C20 commercial development attached to and for group value with Nos 10-18 Clarence Place and the Technical Institute; group value also with the War Memorial.

References

Newman J, Buildings of Wales series, Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 455.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81335
Name	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal E of Pen y van (partly in Risca community)	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/22/99
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32586

18982

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the boundary with Risca Community, E of Pontymister, on lane leading due N from Risca Road.

History

In 1790s a consortium of coal owners and industrialists sought Parliamentary approval to build canals to link the industrial areas of the N valleys with Newport on the Usk estuary, the canals in turn to link with a system of feeder tramroads. Bill received assent in 1792 and the Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company was formed to build two canals; that in the Western Valley, also known as the Crumlin Arm and 11 miles long, was designed to join the Eastern Valley Canal just N of Newport, completed c 1797, engineer Thomas Dadford. Reservoirs to feed canal were constructed in mountain valleys. In 1865 the Brecknock and Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Canals merged to become the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal which was later incorporated into the Great Western Railway. Much of the Western Valley canal was filled in to provide a by-pass road but the section through Risca mostly survives, continuing on from the surviving Crosskeys section. The Sirhowy tramroad built at the expense of the Sirhowy and Tredegar ironmasters from their furnaces in the north valleys to Nine Mile Point, at the bottom of the Sirhowy Valley, N of Risca was completed 1805, linking with the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company tramroad via the Long Bridge, crossing the Ebbw Valley.

Exterior

Hump-backed bridge of rubble sandstone. Single elliptical arch has dressed stone voussoirs and low parapet with flat coping. Abutments splayed outwards end in square piers. Former tow path passed under bridge on S side. Tarmac deck. Repairs in concrete to coping and ends.

Interior

Reason

Listed as a late C18 canal bridge retaining its character.

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1967;
Bowen R, Railways of the Risca Area, typescript held by Risca Library;
Lewis J, Tramroads of the Risca Area, typescript held by Risca Library.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81336
Name	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal N of Little Oak	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32682

18914

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the N side of Rogerstone crossing the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal just S of Newport Golf Club at Great Oak.

History

Late C18 canal bridge on the Monmouthshire Canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior, 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin.

Exterior

Hump-backed canal bridge, rubblestone with single elliptical arch of dressed sandstone voussoirs and parapets with flat coping. Abutments splay outwards on each side. Former tow path passed under bridge on S side.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest as a late C18 canal bridge retaining its character.

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1967;
www.canals.btinternet.co.uk/pages/swales/mbhist.htm, 2002.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81337
Name	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, Groes Road	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32709	18892
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Near the centre of Rogerstone taking Groes Road over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

History

Late C18 canal bridge on the Monmouthshire Canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior, 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin.

Exterior

Hump-backed canal bridge, rubblestone with single elliptical arch of dressed sandstone voussoirs and parapets with flat coping. Abutments splay outwards on each side. Former tow path passed under bridge on S side.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest as a late C18 canal bridge retaining its character.

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1967;
www.canals.btinternet.co.uk/pages/swales/mbhist.htm, 2002.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81338
Name	Canal marker on Crumlin branch of Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32788

18857

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the N side of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal just W of Cefn canal bridge.

History

Mid to later C19 cast iron marker post on the Crumlin branch of the Monmouthshire Canal. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin. The canal and its many connected tramways were originally run by the Monmouthshire Canal Company. In 1845, with railway competition growing, the company gained permission to convert its tramways into railways and become the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company. This marker post has probably been resited.

Exterior

Canal post, cast-iron some 75cm high with triangular section. Two sides have raised white-painted lettering reading from top 'M R & C Co' for Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest on a canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys.

References

www.canals.btinternet.co.uk/pages/swales/mbhist.htm, 2002.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81339
Name	Cefn Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32790

18857

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the N side of Rogerstone taking Cwm Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal.

History

Late C18 canal bridge on the Monmouthshire Canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior, 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin.

Exterior

Hump-backed canal bridge, built into canal lock to W. Rubblestone with single segmental arch of dressed sandstone voussoirs and parapets with flat coping. Tarmac deck. Cast-iron plate above arch on E side with raised white-painted lettering 'CEFN No. 6 BRIDGE'.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest as a late C18 canal bridge retaining its character.

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1967;
www.canals.btinternet.co.uk/pages/swales/mbhist.htm, 2002.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81340
Name	Limekiln near Pensarn Farm	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/23/03
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32842

18855

Formerly Listed As

Location

Built into the N bank of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal just NE of Pensarn Farm.

History

Lime-kiln of uncertain date, possibly late C18 and contemporary with the canal.

Exterior

Lime-kiln, built into N bank of Monmouthshire and Brecon canal. with walls of rough rubble stone. Rectangular plan, two partially collapsed kiln-eyes to the longer N side. Crucible has been infilled but is still visible.

Interior

Reason

Included as the remains of a substantial lime-kiln, of industrial archaeological interest.

Within the boundary of the 'Fourteen Locks, Monmouthshire Canal' Scheduled Ancient Monument MM184 (NPT).

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 518.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81341
Name	Milepost on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/23/03
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32787

18857

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the N side of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal just W of Cefn canal bridge.

History

Late C18 or early C19 cast iron milepost on the Crumlin branch of the Monmouthshire Canal. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin. This milepost has been resited having probably been originally located near Culvert Cottage to the W.

Exterior

Milepost, black painted cast iron, approximately 85cm high. Large circle with raised lettering in centre with raised lettering above and below. Rectangle with raised lettering at ground level. Lettering and raised surrounds are white painted and read from top 'POTTER STREET LOCK 4 MILES M.C.Co.'.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest on a canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys.

References

John Newman, Buildings of Wales: Gwent/Monmouthshire, 2000, p 199.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81342
Name	Pensarn Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32838	18854
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Just N of Pensarn Farm on the NE side of Rogerstone.

History

Late C18 canal bridge on the Monmouthshire Canal which was a prime factor in the industrial development of the Gwent Valleys. Built by Thomas Dadford Junior, 1792-9, the canal ran between Newport and Pontnewynydd, with this branch between Crindau and Crumlin.

Exterior

Hump-backed canal bridge, built into canal lock to W. Rubblestone with single segmental arch of dressed sandstone voussoirs and parapets with chamfered coping. Cast-iron plate above arch on E side with raised white-painted lettering 'PENSARN No. 5 BRIDGE'.

Interior

Reason

Included for historic transport interest as a late C18 canal bridge retaining its character.

Within the boundary of the 'Fourteen Locks, Monmouthshire Canal' Scheduled Ancient Monument MM184 (NPT).

References

Hadfield C, The Canals of South Wales and the Border, 1967;
www.canals.btinternet.co.uk/pages/swales/mbhist.htm, 2002.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81343
Name	Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy	Grade	II*
		Date Listed	7/23/03
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32782

18720

Formerly Listed As

Location

Crossing the Afon Ebwy from E to W on the NE side of Bassaleg.

History

Railway viaduct built for Rumney Railway Co. in 1826 probably to design of George Overton, the company's surveyor, and the largest surviving early railway viaduct in South Wales, and therefore one of the largest built anywhere before the era of the locomotive. Widened in 1863 for the Brecon & Merthyr Railway.

Exterior

Railway viaduct, squared rubble stone with 4 round arches,, the arches with cut stone voussoirs. Three piers with two-step triangular cutwaters, the top step chamfered back to a flat pier also stepped in. Thin string course between piers under high parapet, the coping and top level possibly cut down. Outer big splayed abutments have similar raised piers. Much iron strapping.

Interior

Reason

Graded II* as one of the most important early railway bridges in Wales.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 115.

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81344
Name	Range on left (east) side of yard at Croesllanfro Farm	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/1/75
		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32743

18938

Formerly Listed As **Outbuildings to Croes-lan-y-fro Farm, Gwent**

Location

On the N side of Rogerstone just W of the junction of Groes Road and Cwm Lane.

History

C19 farm range now heavily altered.

Exterior

Heavily altered C19 single storey range that encloses third side of yard at Croesllanfro Farm.

Single storey range of outbuildings now stables, altered in C20 in rendered blockwork. Originally of rubble stone. Front wall of upper range now all of rendered blockwork with 4 C20 stable doors each with window to left. Rubble stone only to outermost piers, ends of gable walls. Next range is lower, rendered with small window left and right and door to right of left window. Lowest section has rendered wall to left, and 2 broad full height openings with timber post between. Added C20 double garage beyond.

Interior

Reason

Listed for group value with the barn and opposite range.

References

Community	Rogerstone	Record No.	81345
Name	Rogerstone Public Library	Grade	II
		Date Listed	7/23/03
Post Code		Last Amended	7/23/03

Street Number

Street Side	NE	Grid Ref	32689	18801
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the NE side of Tregwilym Road and just SW of the A467.

History

Public Library of 1905 by Swash & Bain, in Edwardian free classical style. Plaque in the porch records the opening 4 November 1905.

Exterior

Public Library, rockfaced squared purple sandstone with slate deep eaved roof. Pedimental gable to front, large timber ventilation lantern on roof, and parallel range to left with lower roof. Front has open pediment with dentils, roughcast in pediment around ashlar cartouche inscribed 'Carnegie Free Library 1905'. Facade below is recessed between raised piers (carrying pediment returns) and above an ashlar moulded sill-course. Three long ashlar windows with moulded surrounds, frieze and cornice, the cornices on a flush ashlar band across pediment. Long 18-pane windows with top 6 panes tilting, bottom 12 sashes. The lantern on ridge is of timber with louvred roundel each face and leaded square dome. Plain right side wall in rubble stone with 2 chimneys and 2 red brick framed windows.

The lower wing parallel to left side has hipped roof at angle and is set back with ashlar cross-mullioned window in end wall with 8-pane sashes set behind mullions and moulded sill. Moulded ashlar eaves. In angle between front range and side range is flat-roofed porch, the front wall continuous with main gable front, with roundel in moulded surround with 4 keyblocks and coloured leaded glazing. Ashlar egg-and-dart moulded cornice to flat roof. Side wall has main entry, ashlar arched doorway with triple keystone. Left side wall of parallel range has 6 windows in red brick surrounds, all set towards left end.

Interior

In reading room 2 long windows to rear, late C19 imitation marble fireplace towards left end of right wall with early C20 overmantel marked Rogerstone Roll of Honour.

Reason

Included as a well-designed small Edwardian library building in free classical style.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 517.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81791
Name	Cartshed at Plas Machen	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32346

18760

Formerly Listed As

Location

In the farmyard just N of the house at Plas Machen.

History

Large 5-bay open fronted cart shed, probably earlier C19, presumably built for the Tredegar estate. Old photographs show stone tiles to the hipped roof.

Exterior

Cartshed, purple rubble stone with asbestos sheet hipped roof, single storey with five elliptical-arched cart entries to front, each arch with tooled cut stone voussoirs and square stone piers between. The left arch is slightly wider.

Interior

Interior retains four oak tie-beam and collar trusses, the collars bolted.

Reason

Included as a well-built estate cart-shed with formal arched facade, of group value with Plas Machen.

References

National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81792
Name	Churchyard cross at the Church of St Michael	Grade	II
		Date Listed	3/1/63
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32279

18807

Formerly Listed As **Church of Saint Michael**

Location

In the churchyard just to the S of the Church of Saint Michael.

History

Base of medieval churchyard cross on stepped plinth.

Exterior

Square cross base with steep chamfer to top carrying lowest section of shaft, square broached to octagonal. Set on 2 renewed rubble stone steps.

Interior

Reason

Included as the remains of a late medieval churchyard cross.

References

John Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 370.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81793
Name	Churchyard gates and piers to the Church of St Michael	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32279	18804
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the S side of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Michael.

History

Pair of mid to later C19 cast-iron churchyard gates between stone Gothic piers, the gates presumably Newport-made.

Exterior

Churchyard gates with 2 sandstone piers, and twin cast-iron gates. Piers have light tooling, chamfered plinth, chamfered and stopped angles, Bath stone caps not projecting carrying large cross-gabled tops with quatrefoils in gables. Twin cast-iron gates of unusual elaboration, with several horizontal rails, double to top, treble to lock-rail, single across middle of lower part and double to bottom. Top part has alternate small and large spearhead finials and lower part has an openwork pattern mirrored above and below the single rail.

Interior

Reason

Included as a good pair of C19 cast-iron gates, of group value with the church.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81794
Name	Coach House to W of the Tredegar Arms Inn	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	32765	18705
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated attached to The Cottage and adjacent to Tredegar Arms on the N side of Caerphilly Road.

History

Former coach house to adjacent inn, probably mid C19,

Exterior

Former coach house, mid C19, painted stucco with slate roofs, single-storey, 3-bay front with gabled centre. Three large depressed-arched coach-entries with double boarded doors and hoodmoulds over. Gable to centre has brackets to verges and blocked small window with hoodmould and sill.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as little altered mid C19 coach-house with Tudor detail, a group with The Cottage, attached.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81795
Name	Front gates and railings to The Cottage	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/22/03
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32279

18798

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the E side of the road N through Lower Machen village, some 100m S of the Church of Saint Michael.

History

Front railings with gates and piers to pair of estate cottages of c. 1860-70 built for Machen House estate, owned from 1831 by the Rev C.A.S. Morgan.

Exterior

Two sets of gatepiers of yellow brick and stone with yellow brick cornices with shallow pyramidal caps, iron overthrow to left gates only. Cast-iron double gates with acorn finials to outer uprights. Low retaining wall between gates with stone coping and iron railings with spearheads and large fleur-de-ly finials to standards.

Interior

Reason

Included as set of C19 railings and cast-iron gates, of group value with The Cottage.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81796
Name	Garden walls to S, W and N of Nantgarth	Grade	II
		Date Listed	8/22/03
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	3226	1879
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the W side of Lower Machen and on the N side of the main road through the village.

History

Picturesque Gothic garden wall to former outer garden of Machen House, now surrounding C20 house, Nantgarth. Wall is similar to that on W side of existing Machen House gardens. The walls are part of the Gothic setting of Machen House built 1831 for the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan.

Exterior

Walls of purple rubble stone with end-on coping stones, S wall runs W from driveway with pointed arched doorway in grey stone to left of driveway. At left end, SW corner tower of two walls with pointed opening to each outlined in squared grey stone and battlements. Wall then runs N with sequence from SW of corner tower, square pier, raised section of wall, square pier, another raised wall, pier and NW corner tower. The raised sections of wall have a pointed loop and 3 battlements alternately gabled and square, the piers are square with chamfered caps and small sandstone obelisk finials. The top corner tower is cruder than SW feature, with one blocked pointed opening. Plain garden wall runs back along N side to join garden wall of Machen House at another tower feature, this one with one E face into Machen House garden and one S into Nantgarth garden.

Interior

Reason

Included as part of the group of Gothic estate buildings associated with Machen House.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81797
Name	Gatepiers, gate and garden walls to Machen House	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32272

18797

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the S and W side of the house in Lower Machen. Machen House is set in its own grounds beside the Parish Church.

History

Gatepiers and gate probably mid C19 as also the Gothic castellated features at W corners of the garden wall, which in itself is probably of c. 1831, the date of the house. Another walled garden to W is now the garden of Nantgarth adjoining and listed separately. The listed garden wall extends from the rear corner of The Court (the former stables) E of the house, and runs back to N behind The Bothy on W side of churchyard before running all around rear N and W of the gardens back to the road before returning E to the entrance gates. The wall to the E of the entrance gates that follows village street, returning around to the churchyard gate is not included as altered for new entrances.

Exterior

Machen House entrance has 2 tooled sandstone gatepiers with plinth and unusual cast-iron caps of coved pyramid form with acorn finials. Walls each side are curved in rock-faced coursed squared stone with end-on stone coping alternately long and short, and curve out to matching piers with caps. Single broad timber gate between C20 octagonal oak piers, the gate with centre upright, 2 diagonal cross panels in upper half and dog-bars below with wire inserts to panels. Long strap hinges.

Rubble stone garden wall in purple sandstone with edge-on stone coping runs W from entrance to a SW corner tower of red sandstone, of 2 walls, S and W, with embattled parapet on small square corbels, and one pointed opening to each side in grey stone surround with stone sill. Evidence in masonry that tower is added to earlier plain low wall. Wall returns N between Machen House and Nantgarth, with one square pier at centre and another corner tower at NW angle, this with one face to E into garden and one to S included with Nantgarth walls. Blocked pointed window to each and a door. Tall rubble stone garden wall then extends around upper end of garden, red-brick lined within, and with flat stone coping, ramped up to follow rising ground. The wall returns S as the W boundary of the churchyard and back wall of The Bothy. Battlements and 2 pointed doors immediately S of The Bothy, wall then returns once E, S, E, and S again to end against corner of former stables. One pointed arched opening just before stable corner.

Interior

Reason

Included as part of the picturesque Gothic setting to Machen House.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81798
Name	Iron Bridge over River Rhymney (partly in Rudry community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	323000	187250
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Crossing the River Rhymney approximately 0.9km E of Draethen village and reached by private drive (and footpath) E of a minor road between Draethen and Michaelston-y-Fedw.

History

Erected in 1829 as part of a carriage drive between Ruperra Castle and Machen church. Its erection probably coincided with the appointment of Augustus Morgan, son of Sir Charles Morgan, to the living of Machen c1828. The drive is now a public footpath.

Exterior

Single-carriageway 2-span cast iron bridge. Four central T-section piers carry segmental arches supporting the deck. The central spandrels have circles, while in the outer spandrels are half circles (similar to the Iron Bridge in Shropshire). One arch on the downstream side bears the date 1829 in relief. One arch on the upstream side is partly missing. The abutments are of coursed stone and are splayed outwards. The deck is laid with cast iron plates (now grass covered) and has a parapet of cast iron railings with spear finials. Above the abutments the parapets continue as white-brick walls curving outwards and terminating in round piers (now mostly collapsed). In the L bank the abutment has an arched culvert, with arch ring on the downstream side and collapsed on the upstream side.

Interior

Reason

Included as a good example of an early cast iron bridge, of additional interest for its association with Ruperra Castle and the Tredegar Estate.

References

Llanfedw Tithe map, 1839;
Information from Dr Tony Jukes.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81799
Name	Lychgate, churchyard walls and railings to Church of Saint Basil	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32770	18705
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the S and E side of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Basil, the lych gate in the SW corner.

History

Lychgate of 1926, built as First World War Memorial, architect unknown, with carved figure signed by Gilbert Bayes. Churchyard walls and railings possibly of the restoration of 1902-3 by C. Busted Fowler.

Exterior

Lychgate, oak timber frame on base walls of purple squared stone, with grey sandstone dressings, and plain-tile roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Two walls have dressings to ends and chamfered copings carrying oak superstructure. Moulded bargeboards on shaped brackets. Deep-arched trusses to front and rear with high brattished collars, front has also a lower applied collar incised 'They were as a wall unto us both by night and day' and fine oak-leaf and laurel pierced carving in space above lower collar each side of cast metal standing figure of St George on gold and red mosaic background, flanked by slim piers. Statue and background rise into gable with upper collar behind. Affixed to front piers are bronze panels with names of fallen of 1914-18 and 1939-45 flanked by carved scrolls. Double oak gates with arch-bracing and iron scrolls in top panels. Rear is similar to front without statue. Inner scissor-rafter roof. Sides have 4-bay square framing with cusped panels carrying wall-plate extended out to carry front bargeboards. Stone wall to left with gabled coping, stepped up to join tower attached to Tredegar Arms inn (listed separately). Serpentine curved wall to right with similar coping. Main churchyard wall has roll-topped sandstone ashlar copings stepped downhill with iron railings, in sections divided by broad piers with sandstone ashlar quoins and matching gabled copings. Rails have spearheads, fleur-de-lys finials and wrought iron trefoils and quatrefoils. Retaining wall with railings and intermittent piers extends down S side of churchyard and around SE corner, then returns slightly simplified up E side, with railings on coped wall without piers. Pair of big gates with matching ironwork between similar gatepiers in centre of E side, wall and railings continuing to right to stop against a rubble wall at churchyard NE corner.

Interior

Reason

Included as well-made early C20 oak lychgate with carved figure by a leading C20 sculptor, and churchyard walls and railings of group value with the church.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales, Gwent, 2000, p 115.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81800
Name	Railings and gate to Parkfield House	Grade	II
		Date Listed	10/23/73
Post Code		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32282	18803
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Formerly Listed As **Old school and schoolhouse and garden wall and railings**

Location

On the E side of the road N through Lower Machen village, opposite the gates to the churchyard.

History

Railings and gate to former church school of 1834, probably contemporary.

Exterior

Cast-iron railings on dwarf rubble stone retaining wall with sandstone coping. Wall curves out to right to tooled sandstone end pier and ends at left at rubble wall with sandstone cap on low pier. Spearhead iron rails, larger column-type standards and fine square openwork gatepiers to centre gateway with cornices, concave pyramid caps and finials. Gate has different spearheads and dog-bars. On wall to left is a cast-iron cap with acorn finial similar to those on gatepiers of Machen House.

Interior

Reason

Included as good set of C19 iron railings with fine openwork cast-iron gatepiers.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81801
Name	Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy (partly in Rogerstone community)	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	7/23/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32788	18722
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Crossing the Afon Abwy from E to W on the NE side of Bassaleg.

History

Railway viaduct built for Rumney Railway Co. in 1826 probably to design of George Overton, the company's surveyor, and the largest surviving early railway viaduct in South Wales, and therefore one of the largest built anywhere before the era of the locomotive. Widened in 1863 for the Brecon & Merthyr Railway.

Exterior

Railway viaduct, squared rubble stone with 4 round arches,, the arches with cut stone voussoirs. Three piers with two-step triangular cutwaters, the top step chamfered back to a flat pier also stepped in. Thin string course between piers under high parapet, the coping and top level possibly cut down. Outer big splayed abutments have similar raised piers. Much iron strapping.

Interior

Reason

Included as one of the most important early railway bridges in Wales.

References

J. Newman, The Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 115.

Community **Graig**

Record No. **81802**

Name **The Cottage**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 8UU**

Date Listed **8/22/03**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32279** **18798**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the E side of the road N through Lower Machen village, some 100m S of the Church of Saint Michael.

History

Former pair of estate cottages for groom and ostler to Machen House, probably built c. 1860-70, now single house.

Exterior

Pair of cottages now house, painted stucco, with imitation stone slates to deep-eaved roofs and two yellow brick ridge stacks. Eaves have brackets. One and a half storeys, each cottage has casement pair window each floor to front. Windows are renewed timber lattice-glazed casements with stone sills and stone hoodmoulds, upper windows breaking eaves under gables with stone finials. End walls have bargeboards and finials. Porch on N end with half-glazed door in side wall, single light with hood each floor to right. S end has no porch, single light each floor to left and also to right.

Interior

Not available for inspection.

Reason

Included as a good pair of Victorian estate cottages with characteristic detail.

References

Information from owner;
J. Newman, Buildings of Wales: Gwent, 2000, p 371.

Community	Graig	Record No.	81803
Name	The Cottage	Grade	II
Post Code	NP1 9LE	Date Listed	8/22/03
Street Number	6	Last Amended	8/22/03
Street Side	N	Grid Ref	32764 18705

Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated some 35m W of the Tredegar Arms on the N side of Caerphilly Road in Bassaleg.

History

C19 village house possibly associated with the Tredegar Arms Inn, and presumably built for the Tredegar estate, as it is attached to the coach-house of the inn and has similar hoodmoulds to windows.

Exterior

House, painted roughcast with slate deep-eaved roof and red brick end stacks. Two storeys, double fronted, cambered headed windows with hoodmoulds and renewed cross windows. Slate sills. Centre porch with fishscale slates and ashlar ridge tiles and finial and bargeboards. Tudor arched entry with hoodmould, inner square-headed panelled door, of 5 panels, one glazed. Gable verges have brackets. Rear additions to ground floor, dormer in roof.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as good mid C19 village house with Tudor detail, of group value with attached coach house of Tredegar Arms Inn.

References

Community **Graig**

Record No. **81804**

Name **The Old Post**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 8UU**

Date Listed **8/22/03**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32272** **18795**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On S side of village main road, some 150m SW of the church.

History

Village house, later C18 possibly on earlier core. House and outbuilding under single roof.

Exterior

House, white-painted rubble stone with concrete tile roof, rendered painted left end stack and ridge stack towards right end. Two storeys, three-window house range set to left of outbuilding under same roof to right. House has casement-pair windows with small panes, and stone sills, lower ones with cambered heads. C20 half-glazed centre door with C20 timber hood. Bay spacing is uneven, one to left, two to right, ground floor left window is larger than right one and has brick head, right one has stone voussoirs. Lean-to on left end wall of painted brick with double boarded garage doors, the lean-to roof continued back as outshut to a rear wing with S end stack. Outshut E side has door and long window to left.

Front walling is continuous to outbuilding to right which has one ledged door at extreme right, with timber lintel. C20 windows in end gable and rubble stone lean-to addition.

Interior

Interior not inspected. As investigated in 1977 there were beams to the left part and rough joists to the right and collar trusses to the roof with wide thin blades.

Reason

Included as a long vernacular range in village centre opposite entry to Machen House, with surviving features of late C18 to early C19.

References

National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

Community **Graig**

Record No. **81805**

Name **The Toll House**

Grade **II**

Post Code **NP1 8UU**

Date Listed **8/22/03**

Last Amended **8/22/03**

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **32259** **18796**

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the W side of Lower Machen and on the S side of the main road through the village.

History

Former toll-house, early C19, in garden of Toll House Cottage.

Exterior

Toll-house, whitewashed rubble stone with hipped roof . C20 concrete tiles and eaves boards to deep flat eaves, no chimneys. Front has board door to left in recess with segmental-pointed head. Two pointed windows to centre left and centre right each with casement pair and fixed tracery in head. C20 shutters. Left end has C20 window in infilled garage entry. Right end has C20 addition, rear has one window to left.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as rare surviving earlier C19 toll-house.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81806
Name	Tower at SW corner of churchyard, attached to Tredegar Arms	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side	N	Grid Ref	32770	18704
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Formerly Listed As

Location

Situated attached to E end wall of Tredegar Arms Inn in Bassaleg.

History

Later C19 tower, purpose unknown, linked by short length of churchyard wall to lychgate, and attached to Tredegar Arms.

Exterior

Tower, purple squared rubble stone with grey sandstone ashlar dressings. Two storeys with string courses and embattled parapet on S and E sides, E side with 2 truncated chimneys. Front has depressed-arched chamfered doorway to left and narrow chamfered rectangular light to right on ground floor, and first floor 3-light mullion-and-transom window.

Interior

Interior gutted and roofless, built against E end wall of the inn.

Reason

Included as a Victorian tower of group value with the lychgate and churchyard walls.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81807
Name	Trough and surround in wall to The Court	Grade	II
Post Code		Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref

32279

18803

Formerly Listed As

Location

On the W side of the road N through Lower Machen village just S of the churchyard gates.

History

Animal drinking trough set in arched surround, probably mid to later C19. Set in the boundary wall of The Court, the former stable court to Machen House, built 1831.

Exterior

Drinking trough, cast-iron with cast-iron overflow, set in arched opening through the boundary wall of the former stables. The opening is framed in tooled purple sandstone blocks with stone voussoirs and slightly projected from rubble wall each side. Stone coping. Arch within is lined with yellow brick. Below trough is another small tapering cast-iron vessel to catch overflow.

Interior

Reason

Included as cast-iron drinking trough in formal arched surround, a feature of the estate village of Lower Machen.

References

Community	Graig	Record No.	81808
Name	Volland House, The Forge, No 3 and Volland Cottage	Grade	II
Post Code	NP1 8UU	Date Listed	8/22/03
		Last Amended	8/22/03

Street Number

Street Side		Grid Ref	32258	18798
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Formerly Listed As

Location

On the W side of Lower Machen and on the N side of the main road through the village.

History

One of row of four later C19 estate houses presumably built for the Machen House estate, owned from 1831 by the Rev. C.A.S. Morgan.

Exterior

House in group of four estate houses, painted roughcast with imitation stone tiles to steep eaves roofs and yellow brick chimneys with nogged caps. Two storeys, with crosswing to left with side-wall chimney and main range with three gables over eaves-breaking casement-pair windows and three chimneys. Ground floor of main range has three casement pairs under first floor windows and a door in porch to the left of each. Windows in raised stucco surrounds, board doors, porches with yellow brick bases, timber above with depressed-arched heads pierced with tiny trefoils and herringbone half-timbering in gables to two porches, the third in angle to crosswing with canted hipped roof. Porch sides have trellis infill. Lean-to on right end wall with similar casement-pair to front.

Crosswing has deeply overhanging verges, casement pair each floor and small blank single light in gable, all with hoodmoulds. Right side has small casement pair within porch in angle to main range. Left side has side-wall stack to right and 2-window range to left of similar windows and door in gabled trellis porch in right bay. Left end gable chimney.

Interior

Not inspected.

Reason

Included as one of a group of later C19 estate houses with attractive porches and other details.

References

Community **Always**

Record No. **85290**

Name **Old Lime Kiln**

Grade **II**

Date Listed **07/09/2005**

Post Code

Last Amended

Street Number

Street Side

Grid Ref **33455** **188040**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Set back from the road near junction with Penkin Hill. Set into slope of ground

History

Probably early C19. Already described as 'Old Limekiln' on OS map of 1881

Exterior

Limekiln of coursed squared stone; rounded front corners. Two openings each with 3-centred arch and voussoirs. Linings and rear in lower courses of stone.

Interior

Reason

Good surviving example of C19 limekiln, and one of few surviving pre C20 structures in the community.

References

Community	Coedkernew	Record No.	292202
Name	Tredegar House	Grade	1
Post Code		Date Listed	3/3/52
		Last Amended	7/31/96

Street Number

Street Side Grid Ref **328820** **185230**

Formerly Listed As

Location

Country House set in a landscaped parkland setting on the South side of the M4 at Tredegar.

History

The seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The late medieval house was arranged around three courtyards with halls in the SW and NE wings. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the SW wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The SW hall survives in a modified form as the servants hall. In the C19 alterations were carried out to the roof and the SE wing was substantially rebuilt. Architect is unknown, however, Roger and William Hurlbutt, master carpenters of Warwick, may be responsible, having worked at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire and Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire. After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house was used as a boarding school. Owned by Newport Borough Council (now County Borough) since 1974 when it became open to the public along with its grounds.

Exterior

Predominantly post-Restoration house in Carolean style exhibiting French and Dutch influence. Built around four sides of a quadrangle incorporating the earlier medieval hall in the SW wing. Two storey, red brick house of English bond, slated roof with attics, cellars beneath. The roof was remodelled in the late C18/earlyC19 when the shallower pitched and hipped roof replaced the steeply pitched roof with cupola and balustrade, and the semi-circular, sash-glazed, dormers were added to all elevations. Ornate, heavy carved wooden modillion cornice with scrolled acanthus detail. All of the windows of the Restoration house are of cross-frame mullion and transom form with square leaded lights. The first floor windows to NW and NE have festooned aprons while the ground floor windows all have armorial broken pediments supporting the lion and the griffin of the Morgans and form a continuous band with a moulded limestone stringcourse. The NE elevation is symmetrical, of nine bays, C19 ornate central door surround, modelled on front (NW) entrance, in the form of a baldachino with stepped, paired Salomonic columns supporting heavy entablature with armorial broken pediment over, flanked by hour glass balustrading. Door surround within porch has semi-circular stone pediment. Projecting, hipped pavilions with central thermal dormer to either end. The NW elevation matches the NE elevation, but is eleven bays. The C17, central doorway is similar to that of the NE elevation; with broken armorial pediment overset with the arms of the Morgan family with the Morgan beasts to either side. Slate tablet set within entablature, carved acanthus cornice.

Round-headed doorway with scrolled acanthus, keystone and foliate spandrels. Mannerist Salomonic columns to either side, each with entwined foliage and fruits. Composite capitals. Plinth set with bunches of fruits to front face. The SE elevation is C19 except for the two windowed pavilion (repeating NE elevation) to right hand side. Central three storey, four bay range with low hipped slated roof, rebuilt in C19 with rendered blind arcading to ground floor with two-light bathstone mullion windows set with small-paned sashes. Similar shallower windows above and stone mullion and transom windows to top storey, copying C17 windows but omitting aprons, the bottom lights set with small-paned hornless sashes. Cellar doorway to left hand end. The SW wing incorporates the earlier medieval range constructed of limestone rubble elevation with small mullioned windows. Rendered gable of late C15 hall range projects forward at extreme left hand side. C19 fenestration with two-light mullion window set within gable with two long mullion and transom windows. SW elevation has three windowed Restoration pavilion to left hand side, repeating details of NE/NW elevations. Extreme left ground floor window has flight of steps providing direct access to the garden from the Gilt room. To the right is a single bay with rendered gable on N side of the C17 house which merges with the remains of the late C15 house at this point. To left is a gabled outshut of coursed rubble with dressed quoins and to the right is the long lower hall range with elevation of local coursed rubble. Two massive projecting lateral stacks (now capped); modern lean-to at right hand end of outshut and C19 timber casements with square leaded lights. Central flagged courtyard with mostly rendered elevations has a single storey, slated, lean-to canopy, supported on cast-iron stanchions running around the perimeter, with a series of C19 mullioned windows with square hoodmoulds over and early C19 sashes.

Interior

Retains exceptionally fine interior. The New Hall, originally the main entrance hall, C17, full height oak panelling with applied mouldings and heavy cornice. Opposed doorways to either end, with pedimented doorcases and panelled double doors. Ceiling replaced in 1950's. C17 black marble fireplace with contrasting white marble keystones and mantle shelf. The Brown Room, formerly the State Dining Rooms retains original scheme of oak panelling with exceptional carved detailing. Impressive opposed doorcases each surmounted by plaster busts of a Roman emperor/empress; surrounded by lavishly carved trophies of arms and musical instruments

respectively. Matching pediments to each bay of raised and fielded wall panelling. Each panel is separated by a pilaster of scrolling acanthus with clambering putti. Beneath is a frieze at dado level of scrolling foliage, interwoven with serpents, lions, winged cherubs, grotesque gargoyles and heraldic shields. The frieze is broken by a series of grotesque heads. White marble fireplace surrounded with deeply carved, flanking pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Raised and fielded panel over with broken pediment and festoons of flowers with central cartouche of the Morgan Arms. Ornate plaster ceiling dates from 1845. Dining Room, formerly known as the New Parlour, is panelled with scrolled acanthus frieze. C17 white marble bolection fire surround. Fine C19 plaster ceiling with central wreath of vines and neo-classical swags, smaller wreaths to either end, adjoined by cherubs flanking Morgan arms. The Gilt room retains the only surviving C17 plaster ceiling, central wreath of vines and flowers containing a classical scene, with scrolled acanthus frieze and mask (in the manner of Inigo Jones). Impressive C17 scheme of painted and gilded panelling in the Continental Baroque style, grained to resemble walnut; upper panels contain painted figures depicting the Seasons and the Virtues. Black marble bolection fire surround, ornate gilded flanking pilasters with climbing cherubs set amidst fruiting vines and naturalistic foliage. Gilded carved overmantle with central wreath flanked by tumbling lions and cherubs. Projecting marble rivergod corbels with flanking, tapering, Salomonic columns with composite capitals and pierced gilded frieze. The great staircase is typical of great houses of the late C17; pierced and carved with scrolling acanthus balustrade, square newels carved with fruit and flowers in fielded panels to each face. Many first floor rooms retain simple late C17 panelling and bolection fire surrounds. The Masters' Dressing Room has mid C17, small, square panelling, probably re-set. Of particular interest is the Cedar Closet, a rare surviving example of a Baroque closet with cupboards formed by Salomonic columns with corinthian pilasters and lion masks. Contemporary painted ceiling depicting cherubs with garlands. Service rooms of strong C19 character. Servants hall retains early Tudor fire surround and sub-medieval fenestration.

Reason

Listed grade I as one of the finest Restoration houses in Britain.

References

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