

# Felthorpe College Road Caerleon

## Heritage Impact Statement



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For

Ashley Smith

November 2025

Felthorpe  
College Road  
Caerleon

Heritage Impact Statement

Richard Hayman

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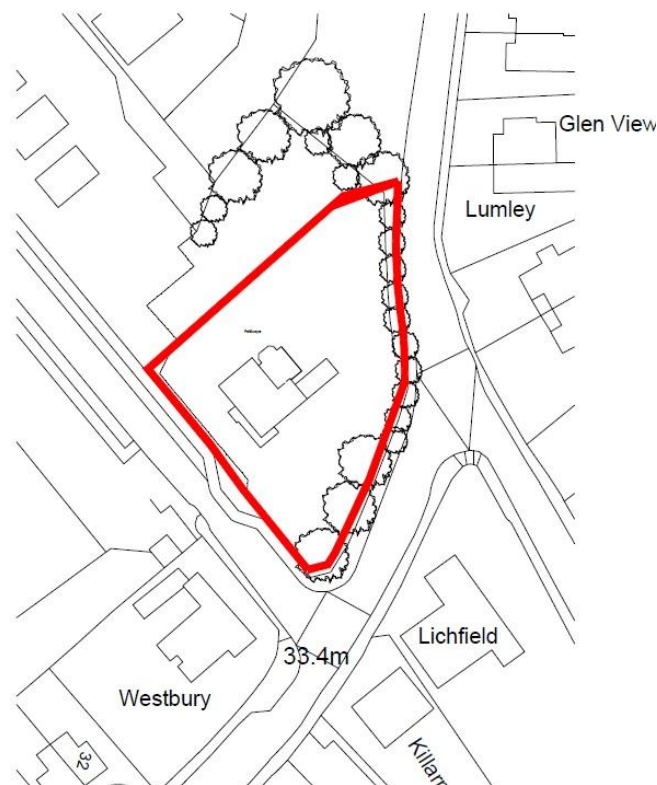
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## I Introduction

An application is in preparation for the conversion of Felthorpe, a disused building that was latterly used as offices as part of the Caerleon campus University of Wales Newport (formerly Monmouthshire Training College, Caerleon Teacher Training College and Gwent College of Higher Education), to a private dwelling. Planning permission was granted in 2019 for the conversion of Felthorpe back to a dwelling (planning reference 19/1212). The building was formerly within the college grounds, where there are four listed buildings, for which reason the local planning authority has designated Felthorpe as a curtilage structure and the local planning authority has indicated that listed-building consent will be required for any alteration. A heritage impact statement has therefore been commissioned to examine how, and to what extent, the proposed works would affect the significance of the associated listed buildings, specifically regarding their setting.



*Figure 1. Location plan.*

Felthorpe stands on the east side of College Road, Caerleon, at its junction with College Crescent, at ST 3365 9113 (fig 1). The house stands in its own grounds and has recently been cleared of vegetation, having become overgrown over nearly a decade of neglect, during which time the house has deteriorated (fig 2 and see fig 8). Mature trees line the boundary of the property on the south and east sides, facing College Crescent and Ponthir Road. On the north-west side is a car park for customers at the new housing development in the former college grounds.

The building was visited on 3 November 2025.



Figure 2. Felthorpe in 2016 (Google Streetview).

## 2 Policy and Guidance

### 2.1 National Policy

The legislative framework for the protection and management of the historic environment is contained in The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. It repealed but incorporates earlier legislation, specifically the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, which covered both England and Wales.

The means by which the preservation of heritage assets and their settings is incorporated into the planning process is set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), supplemented by guidance contained in the Welsh Government's Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24, which covers the historic environment.

Paragraph 6.1.10 of PPW states that:

There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Curtilage is defined in the Historic Environment Act under paragraph 76(5)(b):

“listed building” ... includes:

any other structure or artificial object that

- (i) forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and

- (ii) was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which the building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

TAN 24 describes a heritage impact assessment as:

a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement.

Planning Policy Wales identifies how local planning authorities must treat designated heritage assets in their consideration of planning applications. This includes the impact of proposed developments within the settings of these historic assets. It therefore places an obligation upon local planning authorities to make the impact on the setting of heritage assets a factor in planning decisions. TAN 24 defines the setting of historic assets in paragraph 1.25:

The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.

## **2.2 Local Policy**

'Policy SP9 Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment' in the Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2016 states:

The conservation, enhancement and management of recognised sites within the natural, historic and built environment will be sought in all proposals.

## **2.3 Cadw Guidance**

Guidance on good practice in the assessment of the setting of heritage assets has been published by Cadw (2017a). It sets out a methodology for assessing the impact of proposed developments on the setting of heritage assets, and the impacts they may have on an asset's significance. Cadw's recommended strategy has four stages.

1. Identification of heritage assets that would be affected by the proposed development.

2. Define and analyse the setting, identifying the key factors which contribute to the significance of each of the historic assets affected.
3. Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.
4. Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

Stage 1 identifies heritage assets within visual range of the development site. Stage 2 examines the contribution of setting to the significance of individual heritage assets.

Stage 3 considers the effect the development would have on those heritage assets, for which the most important criteria are the visual relationship between the development and the heritage assets, and the impact on the surroundings in which the heritage assets are experienced, including the approaches to heritage assets. Stage 3 also identifies any areas and viewpoints that would be sensitive to the proposed development. The impact of the proposal is to be expressed in terms such as positive, neutral and negative, with an indication of its magnitude.

The need for Stage 4 depends upon the assessment of impact in Stage 3.

### 3 Historical Background

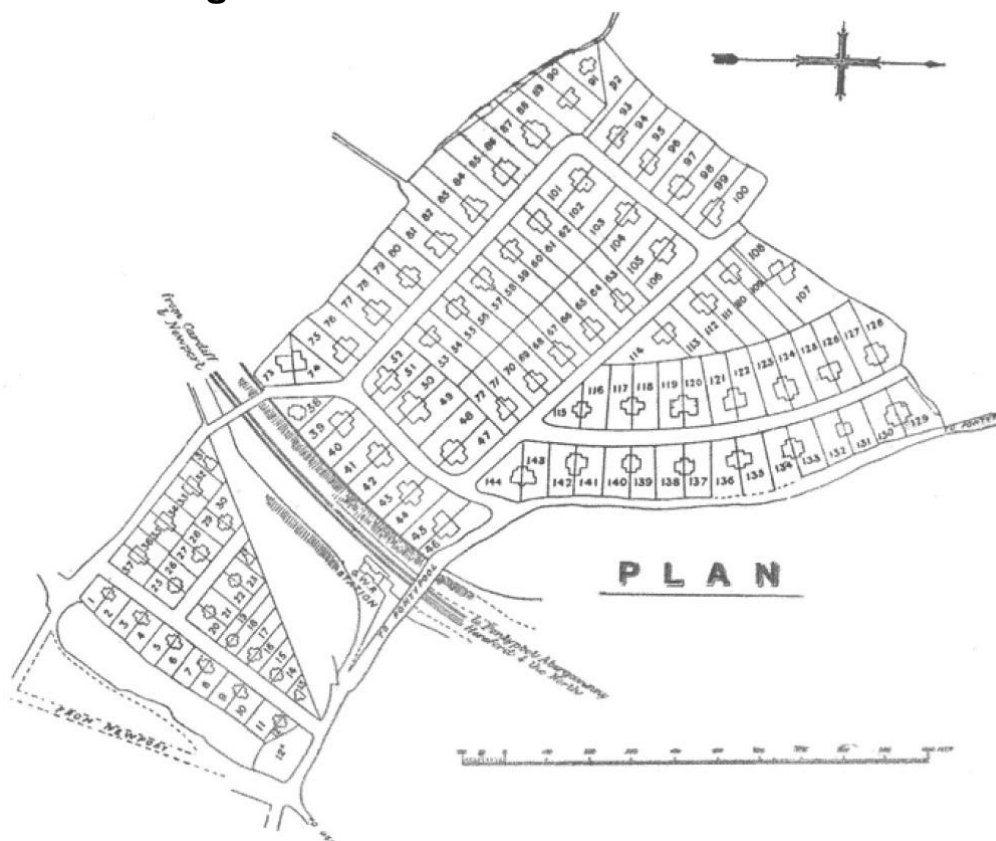


Figure 3. Plan of the proposed Llangattock Estate at Caerleon, 1895. (Felthorpe was built on plots 143 and 144.)

Felthorpe is a late-Victorian house first marked on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. When first built it was in a rural setting outside of the town and beyond the line of the railway. It



Roll does not show any occupants at the house. Evidence suggests that Felthorpe became part of the college property in the 1950s.

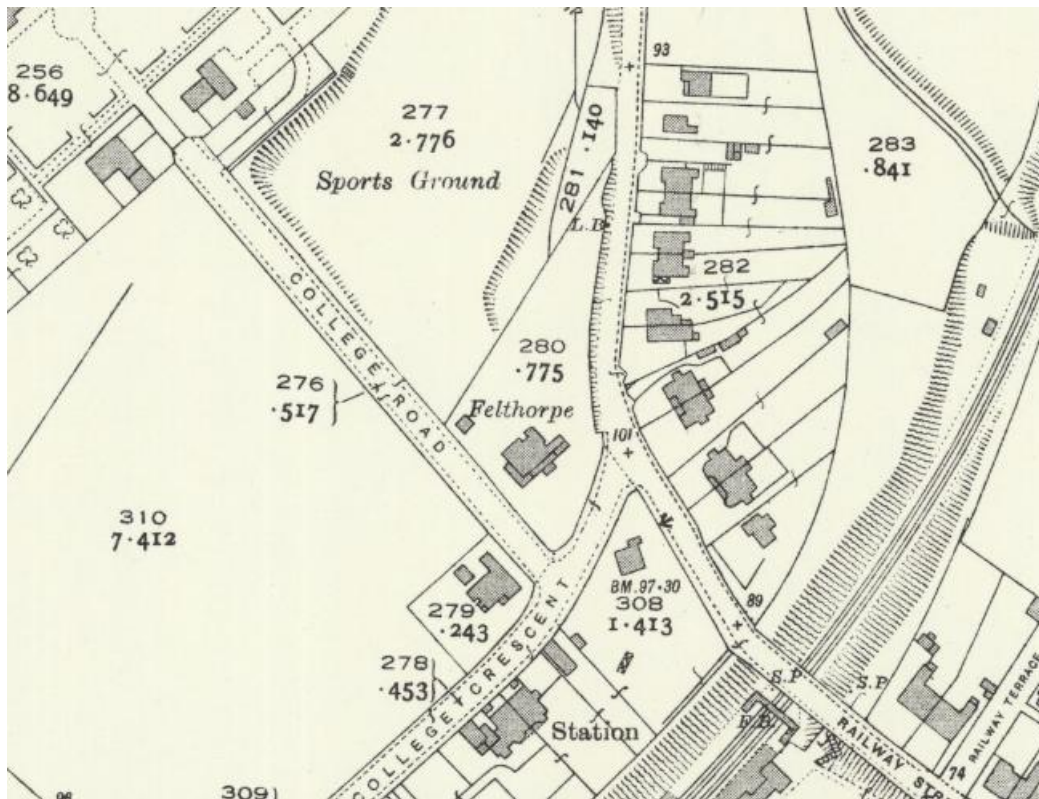


Figure 6. 1939 Ordnance Survey.

Subsequently Felthorpe became part of Caerleon Teacher Training College and remained part of its estate beyond the closure of the college 2014. The building changed from residential to educational use in 2010 (planning reference 10/0082). The house has been uninhabited since the closure of the college. The college had been founded as a teacher-training college for men which opened in 1914. Felthorpe stands by the main entrance to the college grounds, and adjacent to its former sports ground (fig 6).

#### 4 Building Description

Felthorpe is a two-storey six-window house of brick under a hipped slate roof on projecting eaves, and with clay ridge tiles. As originally built it had a L-shaped plan with lower rear wing. There is a single stack rising from the eaves on the left-hand side, and a narrow stack in the side wall of the rear wing. Windows are small-pane horned sashes which all have timber sills, moulded to look like stone sills, but presumably replacing the originals. Openings are mainly under cambered brick heads.

The front is asymmetrical (fig 7, 8). The central entrance is within an added gabled porch, which is half-glazed in its front wall and has a half-glazed door. The porch is an addition, coarser construction and wider joints than the main house, suggesting a post-war date. On the right hand side is a canted bay window in the lower storey, beneath a lean-to veranda on a wooden post. The veranda originally extended over the entrance to the house and was

truncated to make way for the porch. The 1901 Ordnance Survey map marks this clearly (fig 4).



*Figure 7. Entrance front, as existing.*



*Figure 8. The entrance front and left-hand side wall.*

The veranda is wrapped around the angle of the building and continues on the right-hand (SE) side wall, where it shelters a half-glazed panel door under an overlight (fig 9). This four-window side wall also includes the kitchen on the right-hand side (the rear wing), with another half-glazed door. The Ordnance Survey maps mark a lean-to, canopy, or pentice, continuing on this side of the building, but no trace of it is now visible. There is a single original cast-iron rainwater head, to the right of the veranda.

In the left hand (NW) side wall are two small-pane sash windows in the lower storey (fig 8).

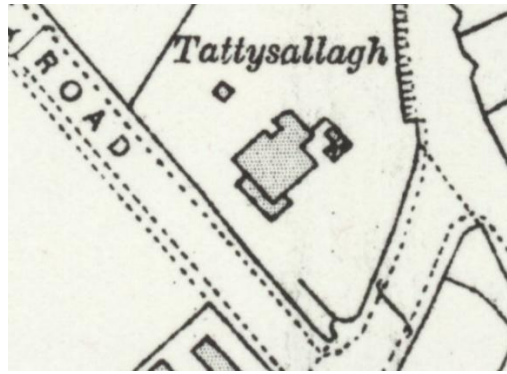


*Figure 9. Right-hand (SE) side wall.*

At the back of the house are two single-storey additions (fig 10). A single-storey flat-roofed garden room is on the right-hand side (NE), first shown on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map (fig 11). It is brick with stone banding, and its roof is concealed behind a coped parapet. It has two doorways facing the rear, both unsympathetic replacements, and canted bay window in the side wall. This window has tracery lights with coloured glass. A single-storey service range on the left-hand side, under a monopitch roof, is marked first on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map. It has a slate roof, and openings with cambered heads. There is a stack on the SE angle of the building, but no surviving fireplace inside. Part of the rear wall is painted white and there is evidence of a former lean-to greenhouse here.



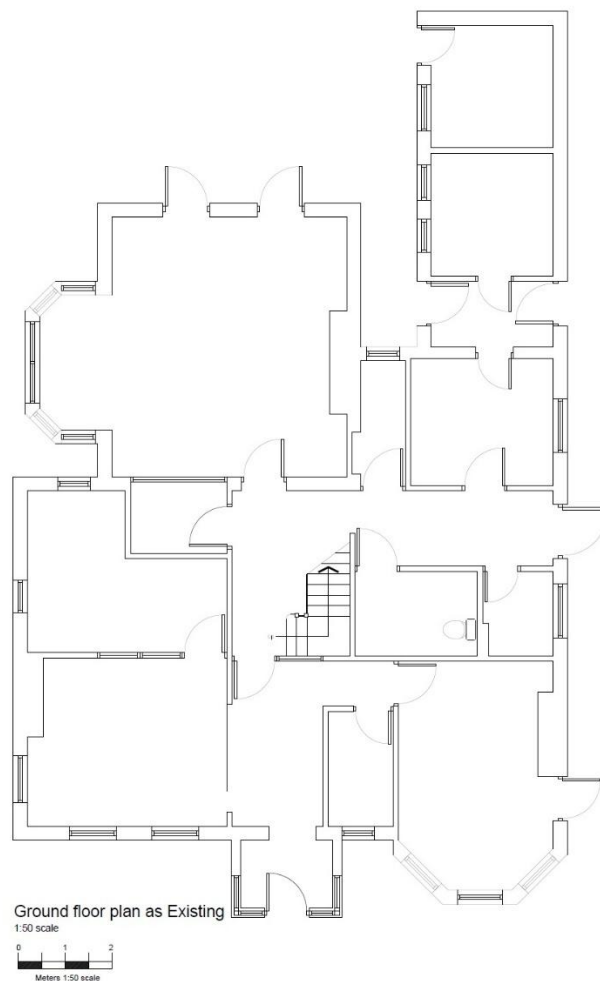
*Figure 10. The rear of the building.*



*Figure 11. 1920 Ordnance Survey map, showing garden-room extension.*

Above these rear extensions are the first-floor windows in the rear of the main house, including a large stair window which incorporates coloured glass in its upper lights.

Paving slabs are found around the building, although the majority appear to have been moved. There was certainly a paved terrace at the back of the house, and in a narrow passage between the drawing room and service range extension are small slabs laid in a diamond pattern.



*Figure 12. Ground-floor plan.*



*Figure 13. Stairway.*



*Figure 14. Interior showing position of a former fireplace.*

Inside the building, the ground floor has a central entrance/stair hall, with the rooms leading off it (fig 12). The open-well staircase has shaped balusters and newels, which are also used as the banister on the landing (fig 13). Original doors have been replaced by fire doors,

presumably c2010 when the building was used as offices. There are no original fireplace surrounds, and original fireplaces have been blocked and plastered over (fig 14). In the main ground floor rooms and the stair hall the ceilings have egg-and-dart cornices, although sections have been cut away in places (fig 15). As mentioned above, there is coloured and frosted glass in the stair window at the back of the house, and in the upper lights of the bay window in the garden room (fig 16). In the garden room the ceiling has collapsed, leaving exposed steel beams supporting the flat roof (fig 17).



*Figure 15. Example of damaged egg-and-dart cornice.*



*Figure 16. Stair window.*



*Figure 17. Garden room.*

## **5 Statement of Significance**

Felthorpe is a modest late-Victorian House retaining period detail in the exterior, specifically the hipped roof and small-pane sash windows. Much of the original veranda wrapped around the front and right-hand side wall has survived, although truncated by the later porch, which is the only modern addition at the front of the house. The interior of the house is of little evidential value. The original stairs are the principal feature, but the layout of rooms is largely unchanged, and ceilings have an egg-and-dart frieze in the principal ground-floor rooms.

Felthorpe is one of the earliest detached houses that were built beyond the north end of the town, and separated from the town by the railway, now forming a suburb of Caerleon. In that sense it is the earliest suburban house in this part of Caerleon. Its setting has clearly changed over time, but it retains a suburban setting along with the houses on College Crescent. In relation to the college the historic setting of Felthorpe has diminished now that the former sports ground adjacent to the house, an essential feature in the setting of twentieth century educational institutions, has been developed for housing.

The aesthetic value of the house is modest. The partial loss of the veranda, and the clumsily added porch, have significantly diminished the aesthetic interest of the front of the house. The front retains period detail in its windows, but the disposition and proportions of the openings do not really qualify as well-understood Neo-Georgian. The rear of the house is partly utilitarian, but it does include the garden room with its bay window but surprising flat roof. Coloured glass in the rear drawing room and the stairwell are the principal interior features of aesthetic interest, along with the stairway itself. The house has a very limited

communal value, having mainly been a residential building. Institutional use of the building belongs only to its final decade of use.

The house, although originally a private dwelling, makes some contribution to the history of the teacher training college, especially in its later years. Its large grounds inhibited the extent of the sports ground at the college, as shown on the 1920 and 1939 Ordnance Survey maps. Its contribution to the aesthetic value of the college and its buildings is limited by its origins as a private house, which has more of a suburban character than an institutional one. The college buildings are designed in a mixed revival style, using red sandstone and Bath stone dressings, quite different from the relatively bland front of Felthorpe and its plain brick fabric. Likewise the entrance gate piers on College Road are constructed of ashlar masonry and have an architectural character quite different from Felthorpe.

The main college buildings were spot-listed in 2017. In the justification for listing the main building, the designation record expressly states that 'It is not the intention to list the sports facility building, the Rathmell building or other modern additions to the rear and side of the Teacher Training College building as they are not considered to meet the criteria for listing'. It is notable that Felthorpe is omitted from this list and appears not to have been regarded as a college building, at least in architectural terms. No case was therefore made that Felthorpe is an integral part of the architectural heritage of the college. Furthermore, Felthorpe cannot be in the curtilage of the gate piers because it is not an ancillary structure.

## **6 Design Proposal**

The house has been uninhabited for several years and is in a deteriorating condition, especially the single-storey garden room at the rear, which has a leaking roof. The proposals have been mindful of the listed gate piers outside the property and so proposed alterations are concentrated on the rear of the house, which is far less conspicuous on account of the mature trees lining the property boundary on the south, east and part of the west side. The decision has been taken not to restore the garden room, which had surface water inside the room when the house was visited. Its flat roof poses long-term maintenance problems, and the plan would be to take it down, whether it could be replaced or not. The rear service range is not a form suitable for efficient modern living. The proposal is therefore to take down these additions to the house and replace them with a new rear range of two-storey height, which would provide additional space on the first floor to suit modern family life.

Early design ideas for the front considered removing the veranda and the gable over the porch, but this was considered detrimental to the setting of the listed gate piers. In the current design no significant changes are proposed to the front of the house, although some of the window frames are in need of repair (fig 18). The other fronts are impacted, to varying degrees, by the proposed addition of a two-storey rear wing under a hipped roof, giving the house a double-pile roof (figs 19, 20). The hipped roof is the preferred form because it will match the roof over the main range. It should also be noted that hipped roofs are used in the listed college buildings, and in the new houses built on the former sports ground.



*Figure 18. Proposed entrance (SW) front.*

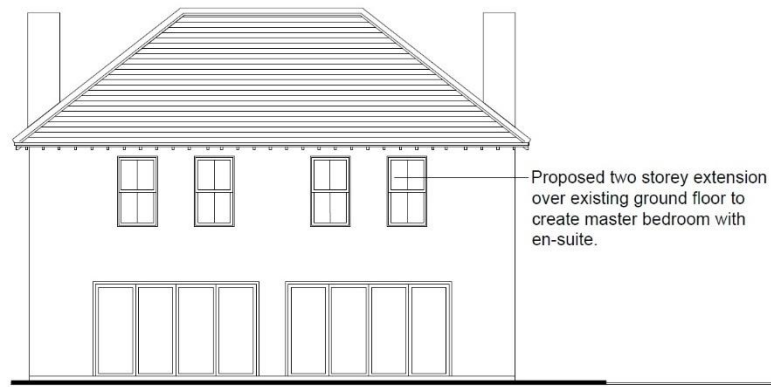


*Figure 19. Proposed SE front.*



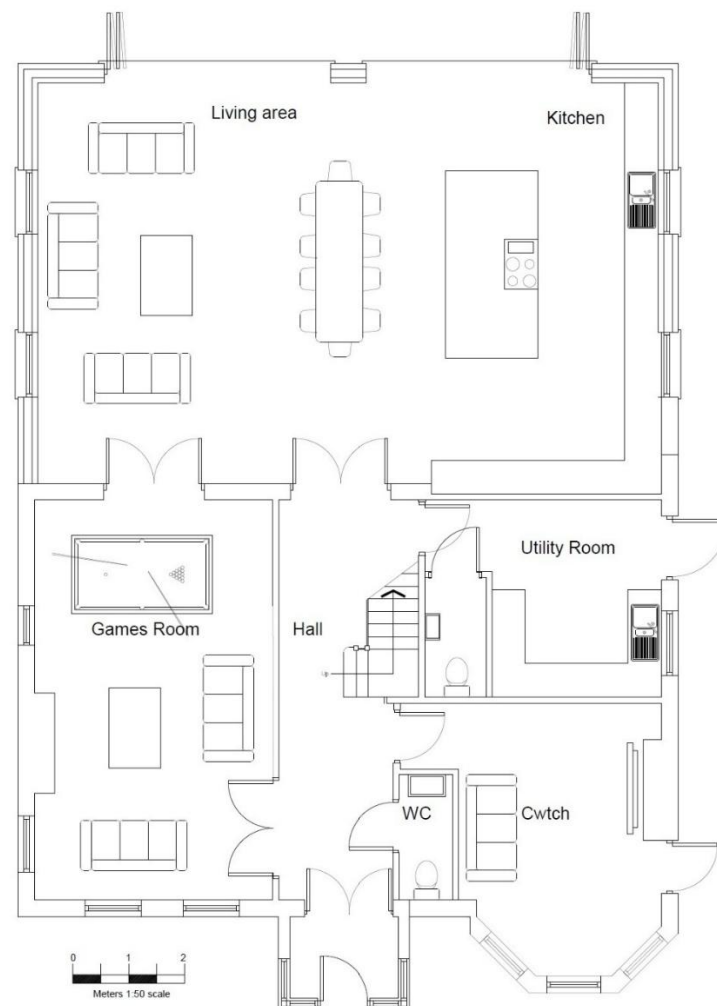
*Figure 20. Proposed NW front.*

The new build, to be as wide as the main range, would be of red brick and would involve replacing the lower hipped roof of the rear wing. In the south-east front an additional window would be added at first-floor level, but otherwise the openings would remain the same (fig 19). In the left-hand side wall the rear extension would have two windows on the ground floor, similar to the main range (fig 20).



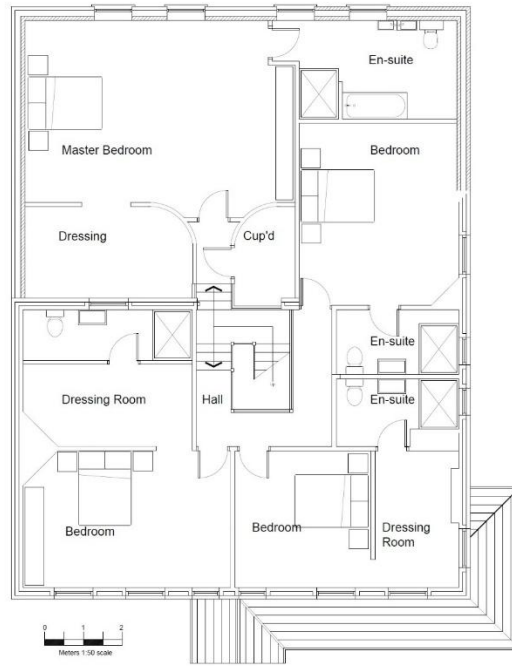
*Figure 21. Proposed rear (NE) front.*

The back of the house would see the most significant change. This would have two sets of French doors in the lower storey and four windows in the upper storey (fig 21).



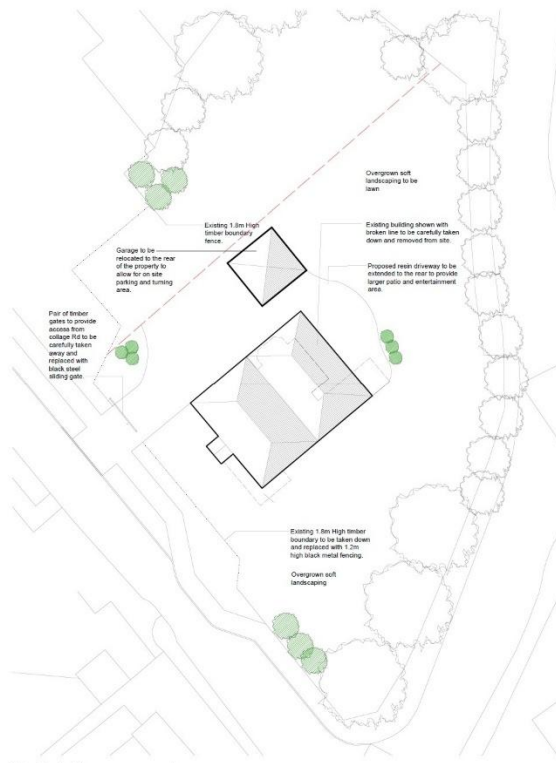
*Figure 22. Proposed ground floor.*

Inside the house the rear extension would have a single room on the ground floor and a single bedroom, with ensuite, on the first floor, reached by an extension of the existing stair (figs 22, 23). Other rooms would see only minimal changes.



*Figure 23. Proposed first floor.*

A garage, with pyramidal roof, would be built toward the rear of the garden, replacing a former garage facing College Road (fig 24). This would require a short driveway, with steel sliding gate at the entrance from College Road. By 1916 there was no fence at the front of the house, but whether there had been a fence previously is not known. For the sake of privacy, a simple metal fence, painted black, is proposed for the street front of the property.



*Figure 24. Proposed site plan.*

## 7 Heritage Assets Affected by the Proposal

There are four listed buildings in the vicinity of Felthorpe (fig 25):

- Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building, grade II, Cadw ref 87729
- Principal's Residence at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus, grade II, Cadw ref 87726
- Caretaker's / Gardener's Lodge at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus, grade II, Cadw ref 87727
- Gate Piers at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus, grade II, Cadw ref 87728



Figure 25. Listed buildings affected by the proposal.

The main college building is listed as a good example of educational architecture of the early-twentieth century, which retains original fabric and detail, and benefits from its position on a ridge top. The flanking pavilions, housing the principal's house and the caretaker's lodge, complement the main range, although slightly obscuring it when viewed from a distance (fig 26). The pavilions frame the approach to the main college building, and stand either side of the long straight approach that is College Road. This view and approach to the pavilions have been impacted by residential development on the former sports

ground. Stylistically the pavilions, which are not an identical pair, are similar to the main college building, if slightly simpler.



*Figure 26. The main college building and pavilions, viewed from College Road.*

The gate piers stand at the entrance to the grounds on College Road (fig 27). The original gates were replaced in 2011-12, but can be seen on Google Streetview taken in 2008 and 2011 (figs 28, 29). Listed building consent was later granted for removal of the replacement gates (17/0782), leaving only the gate piers and flanking walls. They are listed for group value as 'an integral part of the development of the college'.



*Figure 27. Gate piers at the entrance to College Road.*

From the perspective of 1914, the position of the gates is odd, so far from the college buildings and long before the college grounds were recognisably a campus. The original gates comprised central vehicle gates, flanked by cast iron piers and then pedestrian gates, but the pedestrian gates were not aligned with the pavement, an unconvincing arrangement. In fact the flanking walls block the pavement on the Felthorpe side of the road. Furthermore, the gates are not shown on any of the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps up to 1969, which clearly mark the pavement that is blocked off by the flanking walls (fig 30). It is probable, therefore, that the gates originally stood closer to the main college buildings and were moved next to Felthorpe at a later date, after 1969. The 1920 Ordnance Survey map shows a gate at the entrance to the college forecourt, between the two pavilions, which was still in place on the 1969 map, but it was later removed (figs 5, 31). The appearance of the original gates, providing vehicle and separate pedestrian access, is more suited to a forecourt than a distant position on College Road. In their present location the gate piers provide an entrance point on College Road and frame the approach to the main college buildings on the top of a gently rising hill, but their contribution to the setting of the college buildings appears to be a modern one, and has been diminished by the modern housing on College Road.



*Figure 28. Original gates photographed in 2008. (Google Streetview).*



*Figure 29. Replacement gates in 2012. (Google Streetview).*

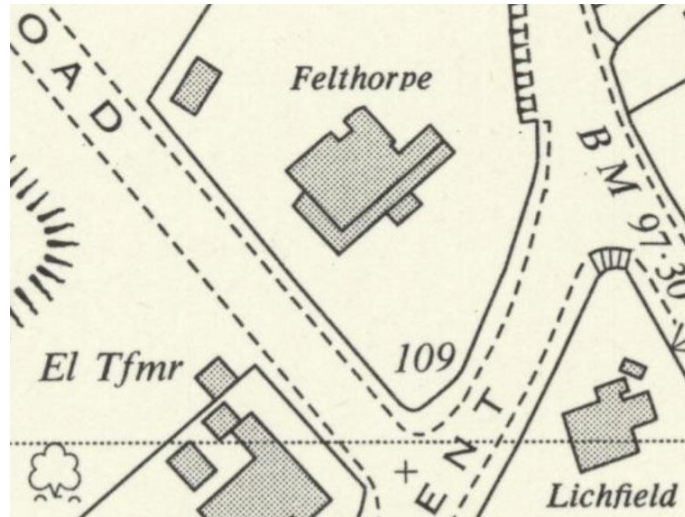


Figure 30. Ordnance Survey, 1969. No gates are shown on College Road.

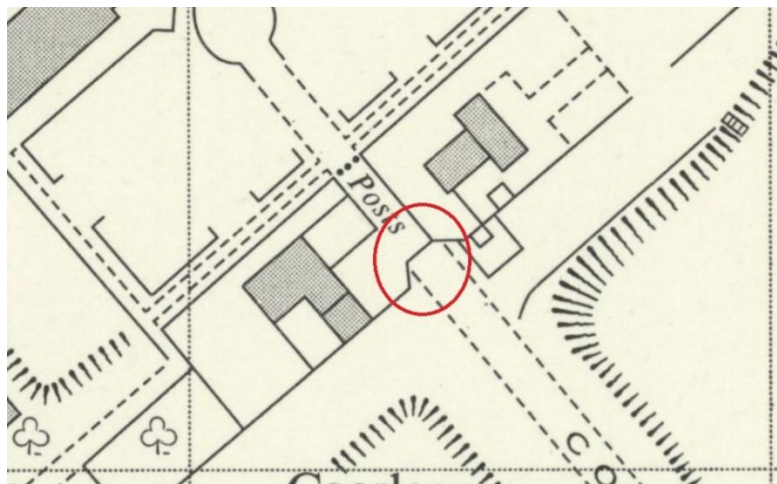


Figure 31. Ordnance Survey 1969, showing college forecourt gates.

## 8 Impact Assessment

Alterations to the building are principally at the rear of the property. By maintaining the existing façade facing the gate piers and the entrance to the old college grounds, the impact on the significance of the listed buildings would be neutral. The negative contribution to the front of the house made by the porch cannot easily be rectified. It is not practical or desirable to reinstate the original veranda here, which means that the front of the house is best left as it is, although some of the window and door detail needs mending.

The proposed additions to the rear will have some impact on the side walls. The proposed double-pile hipped roof would be a sensitive solution for the proposed two-storey extension, in keeping with the original architectural character of the house. The brick used in the walls would need to be a close (but not identical) match to the earlier brickwork.

Additions at the rear of the house face away from the listed buildings and College Road, so they will not have a visual impact on the setting of the gate piers, the listed buildings, or the

approach on College Road (fig 32). At present there are three first-floor windows at the back of the main range (fig 10). One of these is a small-pane sash window which could be salvaged for re-use in the extension, perhaps in one of the side walls. The rear extension will be most visible from the north-west side of the house, on College Road. However, from this viewpoint the new houses are the dominant visual feature, and the extension would be hidden if there was any further development on the south-east side of the new houses, where there is a customer car park. From the opposite direction the boundary vegetation inhibits views of the back of the house.



*Figure 32. View of Felthorpe and listed gate piers at the entrance to College Road.*

The interior of the house has little of historic or architectural interest, and interior changes will not have an impact on the nearby listed buildings. Alterations to the staircase would require removal of some of the existing stair window. With its coloured glass it is one of the few features of interest inside the building so its partial loss would be disappointing. Consideration could be given to salvaging the window in its entirety to make a glazed screen elsewhere in the house.

The inclusion of a simple and relatively unobtrusive metal fence marking the boundary of the property to College Road is an appropriate addition. It is very unlikely that the boundary of the property was not marked by a fence when it was a private dwelling, although the details are unknown. Reinstatement of a fence is therefore justifiable. The current proposal is for a metal sliding gate, although timber gates would be more appropriate to the setting of the house.

In summary, the conversion of the house as a residence can be achieved without negative impact on the setting of the listed buildings by confining the additions to the rear of the house and retaining the existing front and side walls with their period detail.

## 8 References

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Ordnance Survey, county series maps 1901, 1920, 1939, 1969, 1972.

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## Appendix I: Designation Records

### Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

#### Summary Description

|                                                                              |                        |                    |                             |                                          |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Reference Number</b><br>87729                                             | <b>Building Number</b> | <b>Grade</b><br>II | <b>Status</b><br>Designated | <b>Date of Designation</b><br>02/03/2017 | <b>Date of Amendment</b> |
| <b>Name of Property</b><br>Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building |                        | <b>Address</b>     |                             |                                          |                          |

#### Location

|                                     |                              |                                                                                                             |                 |                          |                           |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Unitary Authority</b><br>Newport | <b>Community</b><br>Caerleon | <b>Town</b>                                                                                                 | <b>Locality</b> | <b>Easting</b><br>333501 | <b>Northing</b><br>191299 |
| <b>Street Side</b>                  |                              | <b>Location</b><br>On high ground to the north west of the town approached via Lodge Road and College Road. |                 |                          |                           |

#### Description

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>Broad Class</b> | <b>Period</b> |
|                    |               |

#### History

Constructed 1912-14 and designed by the architect Alfred Swash of Newport and his son Frank Stanley Swash.

The establishment of a teacher training college came about as a result of the 1902 Education Act which set up Local Education Authorities (LEA) as a replacement for School Boards, giving each local authority responsibility for education, including the training of teachers.

A training college at Caerleon was first suggested in 1908 by Monmouthshire County Council, and following discussions with the neighbouring areas of Glamorgan, Newport and Cardiff it was decided to establish two training colleges to cover the combined area, one at Caerleon for male teachers and one in Barry for female teachers.

The plot for the Caerleon College had been earmarked for development for housing from the end of the C19 but was sold by Alderman Parry to Monmouthshire County Council. The foundation stone for the College was laid on July 17th 1912 by Reginald McKenna, MP for Pontypool and Home Secretary in the Liberal government.

The final design of the building was not quite as originally intended, as early drawings show a more substantial clock tower and a higher level of decoration. The outbreak of war had an impact on the first intake of student teachers with only 18 of the intended 56 students admitted in 1914.

The original building was designed to house all the functions of the college, but the campus site continued to develop throughout the twentieth century, and into the twenty-first with a series of additional buildings, both for teaching and accommodation. The original building suffered a fire in 1992 which damaged the roof to the left of the clock tower. In 2014 it was decided to relocate to a new campus in Newport and close the Caerleon site.

## Exterior

College building in mixed Revival style, of Old Red Sandstone rubble with Bath stone dressings; slate roofs, with modillion eaves cornice and stone chimney stacks.

Long 3 storeyed main elevation articulated as three separate sections, comprising central administration block flanked by teaching block to left and kitchen and service block to right. Detail subtly varied to reflect different functions of each area.

Administration block is a balanced asymmetrical composition, dominated by entrance bay and clock tower. This is ashlar, with entrance advanced beneath shallow arched canopy and two storey oriel window with cartouches in the aprons. Eaves cornice of flanking ranges forms swan neck pediment framing window in base of tower, which is stepped back in two stages, with clock in elongated second stage, and high parapet with pierced balustrading above. This entrance bay is flanked by 5 and 9-window ranges, their rhythm dominated by two storey canted bay windows, one to the left, and two to the right. These are ashlar, with panelled aprons and heavily moulded cornices. Windows throughout are small-paned sashes, the ground floor windows taller and with a high-set transom and continuous sill band. Windows between the canted bays have stone architraves, with hood-moulds to ground floor.

Teaching block is advanced to the left, built around a courtyard with a main elevation 3-4-3 bays, the outer bays with shallow pedimented gables. Windows are similar to those in entrance range, but large ground floor windows, though tall, lack transoms, and have architraves with keyblocks. Shallow segmentally pedimented architraves to central windows in upper storey, with blank shields over. 9-window return range.

Kitchen and service range to right comprises paired gables, each a 3-window range, with pedimented architraves to ground and second floors (segmental to central windows in upper storey), the taller ground floor windows with transoms.

## Interior

Central entrance and hall with a long corridor extending the entire width of the building. Some alteration to internal partitions but interior survives largely intact and retains original plan form and detail including doors and doorframes, wainscot panelling, skirting, stairs (to each block), parquet flooring. The upper floors also survive largely intact but have simplified detail.

The Central block contains offices, staff accommodation and the assembly hall at the rear. The main entrance hall and assembly hall are the main focal points of the college building and have the greatest level of architectural decoration. The hall has wall panelling and, tall leaded windows some with coloured glass depicting prominent Welsh figures.

Either side of the entrance hall are general offices and offices for the Principal and Vice Principal as well as the communal rooms for the students. The teaching wing is arranged around a courtyard on the ground floor, classrooms and lecture rooms on south sides with laboratories on north side. The kitchen wing consists of a large dining room on the south side with kitchens store rooms and servants hall behind.

On both the first and second floors there is as with the ground floor a long corridor extending the entire width of the building with two main staircases located at the rear at either side of the main block. The upper floors are primarily used for study bedrooms, some larger rooms with sitting rooms and separate bedrooms mostly located in the central wing and therefore benefit from the bay windows.

#### **Reason for designation**

Caerleon Teacher Training College building is listed for its special architectural interest as a well preserved example of early C20 educational architecture, a teacher training college of fine quality and character. Its form and appearance reflects the functions of the College and the requirements of teacher training during this period. Group value with the nearby Principal's House and Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge and Gate Piers on College Road. It is not the intention to list the sports facility building, the Rathmell building or other modern additions to the rear and side of the Teacher Training College building as they are not considered to meet the criteria for listing.

# Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

## Summary Description

|                         |                        |              |               |                            |                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Reference Number</b> | <b>Building Number</b> | <b>Grade</b> | <b>Status</b> | <b>Date of Designation</b> | <b>Date of Amendment</b> |
| 87726                   |                        | II           | Designated    | 02/03/2017                 |                          |

|                                                                         |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Name of Property</b>                                                 | <b>Address</b> |
| Principal's Residence at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus |                |

## Location

|                          |                  |             |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Unitary Authority</b> | <b>Community</b> | <b>Town</b> | <b>Locality</b> | <b>Easting</b> | <b>Northing</b> |
| Newport                  | Caerleon         |             |                 | 333518         | 191232          |

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Street Side</b> | <b>Location</b>                                                                                                                                                  |
|                    | On high ground to the north west of the town approached via Lodge Road and College Road. On the left hand side of the drive immediately in front of the College. |

## Description

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>Broad Class</b> | <b>Period</b> |
|                    |               |

## History

Constructed as an integral part of the development of the College. College Road is aligned with the central entrance of the college and forms the main approach to it. The two lodges, the Principal's Residence and the Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge as well as the entrance gateway lower down College Road are positioned to frame the approach, the lodges limiting the view of the main college building until it is viewed in closer proximity.

The two lodges were designed in tandem and stylistically similar to the main College building but they are not identical. The Principal's residence is larger and has greater architectural detailing.

**Exterior**

House of mixed Revival style, of Old Red Sandstone rubble with Bath stone dressings; continuous cill course, hipped slate roofs, deep eaves and ashlar chimney stacks. Sash windows with upper lights of small panes and large single pane lower lights.

Two storey 'L' shaped plan, main entrance front of three bays on north east, central entrance with Bath stone surround and canopy, with narrow paired window and raised wreath panel above. 'Garden' elevation to south west of two projecting full height bays, then set back to right 2 bays offset to right in the return and further two bays to right, boarded door with overhead offset to right with small side window to left, single bay at extreme left, and to right full height bay with plain window on the ground floor and Bath stone window to first floor. Single ground floor window in the south east elevation. North east elevation of 8 bays, full height bay to right then three full size windows and then four narrow windows irregularly spaced. On the ground floor a 'shopfront' with door to right side in the 3 left hand bays and two small windows to right.

**Interior**

Not inspected.

**Reason for designation**

Included for its special architectural interest as a well preserved example of early C20 educational architecture, constructed as a support building to the teacher training college and of fine quality and character. Group value with the Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building, the nearby Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge and Gate Piers on College Road.

# Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

## Summary Description

|                         |                        |              |               |                            |                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Reference Number</b> | <b>Building Number</b> | <b>Grade</b> | <b>Status</b> | <b>Date of Designation</b> | <b>Date of Amendment</b> |
| 87727                   |                        | II           | Designated    | 02/03/2017                 |                          |

|                                                                                  |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Name of Property</b>                                                          | <b>Address</b> |
| Caretaker's / Gardener's Lodge at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus |                |

## Location

|                          |                  |             |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Unitary Authority</b> | <b>Community</b> | <b>Town</b> | <b>Locality</b> | <b>Easting</b> | <b>Northing</b> |
| Newport                  | Caerleon         |             |                 | 333545         | 191252          |

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Street Side</b> | <b>Location</b>                                                                                                                                                   |
|                    | On high ground to the north west of the town approached via Lodge Road and College Road. On the right hand side of the drive immediately in front of the College. |

## Description

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>Broad Class</b> | <b>Period</b> |
|                    |               |

## History

Constructed as an integral part of the development of the College. College Road is aligned with the central entrance of the college and forms the main approach to it. The two lodges, the Principal's Residence and the Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge as well as the entrance gateway lower down College Road are positioned to frame the approach, the lodges limiting the view of the main college building until it is viewed in closer proximity.

The two lodges were designed in tandem and stylistically similar to the main College building but they are not identical. The Principal's residence is larger and has greater architectural detailing.

**Exterior**

House and workshop of mixed Revival style, of Old Red Sandstone rubble with Bath stone dressings; hipped slate roofs, deep eaves and ashlar chimney stacks. Sash windows with upper lights of small panes and large single pane lower lights.

Two storey off-square plan with single storey range attached to north east. Elevation to the college approach and north west elevation both of three bays. Entrance elevation to south east with 3 doors to ground floor, principal door with Bath stone surround to left, service doors to right with ventilation window, 3 windows above, central window lowered. Workshop range of two tall windows and two doorways, to left wide and boarded, to right narrow with overlight. Single window in northern gable end and west return, southern gable with tall central window and door to right.

**Interior**

Not inspected.

**Reason for designation**

Included for its special architectural interest as a well preserved example of early C20 educational architecture, constructed as a support building to the teacher training college and of fine quality and character. Group value with the Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building, the nearby Principal's House and Gate Piers on College Road.

# Full Report for Listed Buildings



The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

## Summary Description

|                         |                        |              |               |                            |                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Reference Number</b> | <b>Building Number</b> | <b>Grade</b> | <b>Status</b> | <b>Date of Designation</b> | <b>Date of Amendment</b> |
| 87728                   |                        | II           | Designated    | 02/03/2017                 |                          |

|                                                              |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Name of Property</b>                                      | <b>Address</b> |
| Gate Piers at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus |                |

## Location

|                          |                  |             |                 |                |                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Unitary Authority</b> | <b>Community</b> | <b>Town</b> | <b>Locality</b> | <b>Easting</b> | <b>Northing</b> |
| Newport                  | Caerleon         |             |                 | 333639         | 191114          |

|                    |                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Street Side</b> | <b>Location</b>                                                                                                |
|                    | On high ground to the north west of the town at the southern end of College Road. Adjacent to Felthorpe house. |

## Description

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>Broad Class</b> | <b>Period</b> |
|                    |               |

## History

Constructed as an integral part of the development of the College. College Road is aligned with the central entrance of the college and forms the main approach to it. The two lodges, the Principal's Residence and the Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge as well as the entrance gateway lower down College Road are positioned to frame the approach, the lodges limiting the view of the main college building until it is viewed in closer proximity.

**Exterior**

Panelled ashlar gate piers with bases and capitals, curved rubble stone wing walls to either side with iron railings and rubble stone end piers. Gates replaced.

**Interior****Reason for designation**

Included for its special architectural interest as an integral part of the design of the College, which is a good example of early C20 educational architecture. Group value with the Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building, the nearby Caretaker's/Gardener's Lodge and the Principal's residence on College Road.