



HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESMENT

33 HIGH STREET, CAERLEON

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Appendix A. Listing Description (s)

1. Introduction

1.1 Gareth Roberts was instructed by BDS Design in April 2026 to assess proposals for improved energy efficiency measures at 33 High Street, Caerleon. Considering its historical significance, some energy efficiency measures were discounted.

1.2 The primary aim of the HIA is to explore the potential impacts of the proposals upon the heritage significances of the listed building, in line with the requirements of planning law and policy relating to the conservation of the historic built environment.

1.3 The approach taken in the preparation of this statement adheres to the principle of managing change intelligently, which lies at the heart of national planning policy for conservation of the historic built environment.

1.4 The HIA assesses heritage significance and guides proposals for change in a manner that conserves significance and avoids harm. The approach adheres to the principle of managing change intelligently, which lies at the heart of national planning policy for conservation of the historic built environment. The methodology employed involves the following sequential steps:

- Establish the nature of the proposed change(s), including the overall aim of the change and any emergent design proposals
- Identify any designated and/or non-designated heritage assets potentially affected by proposals for change
- Evaluate the heritage values and significances of the heritage assets, placing particular focus on values and significances that might be affected by the proposed change(s)
- Produce a statement of significance which is to be used to guide the design of changes in a manner that places conservation of significance as a priority
- Analyse the impact of proposed changes

1.5 The Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with planning law, policy and general guidelines set out in the following:

Primary Legislation

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

Planning Policy

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW) 2023

Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017)

Technical Advice Note 12: Design (Welsh Government, March 2016)

Conservation Philosophy

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011)

ClfA and BS7913 standards

Best practice guidance

Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales (Cadw)

Managing Conservation Areas in Wales (Cadw)

Managing Historic Character in Wales (Cadw)

Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw)

Energy Efficiency

How to improve Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings (Cadw)

Guide to Energy Retrofit of Traditional Buildings – Historic Scotland

Energy Efficiency and Retrofit in Historic Buildings – Historic England

1.6 This Heritage Impact Assessment is produced with reference to all the above relevant legislation and guidance which provide the background and context for this report.

Method of research

1.7. Photographic evidence, historical mapping, Cof Cymru, National Monuments Record, Coflein, National Library for Wales, Pevsner guides, have all been inspected as part of the research into this HIA.

1.8 According to the Cadw guidance '*Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*', the HIA should take into account sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. It should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed.

2. Policy Background

2.1 National Policies

2.1.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12, February 2024)

2.1.2 PPW sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.

2.1.3 Regarding aspects of design section 3 of PPW covers '*Placemaking In Action: Good Design Making Better Places*' and states that in relation to good design; it is: '*.....fundamental to creating sustainable places where people want to live, work and socialise. Design is not just about the*

architecture of a building but the relationship between all elements of the natural and built environment and between people and places. Meeting the objectives of good design should be the aim of all those involved in the development process and applied to all development proposals, at all scales’.

2.1.4 The PPW continues to talk about character in paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10: *‘The special characteristics of an area should be central to the design of a development. The layout, form, scale and visual appearance of proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings are important planning considerations....In areas recognised for their particular landscape, townscape, cultural or historic character and value it can be appropriate to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.’*

2.1.5 Paragraph 3.14 addresses site and context analysis, which should be used to determine the appropriateness of a development proposal in responding to its surroundings. The analysis process should highlight constraints and opportunities presented by existing uses, landscape, biodiversity, movement, infrastructure, materials and resources, and built form which will need to be considered when formulating proposals.

2.1.6 PPW chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places in part deals with the Historic Environment. The stated objectives are to preserve and enhance the historic environment, to ensure that the character of historic assets is safeguarded from alterations that would compromise a building’s special architectural and historic interest. PPW states that the planning system must take the Welsh Government’s objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general wellbeing of present and future generations into account. PPW stresses that the historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life.

2.1.7 The PPW sets out the understanding of the significance of a historic asset as the basis for making informed decisions about any proposed change that has an impact on the historic environment. Paragraph 6.1.9 of PPW states that any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.

2.1.8 With specific reference to listed buildings, Planning Policy Wales (PPW) provides the following paragraphs:

6.1.10 *‘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’.*

6.1.11 *‘For listed buildings, the aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance their special qualities, retaining them in sustainable use. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option, but not all original uses will now be*

viable or appropriate. The application of planning and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered in order to secure a building's survival or provide it with a sound economic future'.

6.1.12 *'The demolition of any listed building should be considered as exceptional and require the strongest justification'.*

6.1.13 *'Applicants for listed building consent must be able to justify their proposals, show why the alteration or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary and consider the impact of any change upon its significance. This must be included in a heritage impact statement, which will be proportionate both to the significance of the building and to the degree of change proposed'. –*

New policy in Future Wales and PPW11 respectively set out that *"the Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and at all scales to meet our future energy needs"* and that the planning system should *"maximise renewable and low carbon energy generation"*

2.1.9 This policy requires justification for proposals based upon a primary appreciation of heritage significance. The heritage significance of the building will be assessed within the Heritage Impact Assessment, thereby providing an informed basis for designing the proposed scheme.

2.1.10 Paragraphs 6.1.14–17 advise on applications within conservation areas. Impacts upon the character of a conservation area and its setting are primary statutory considerations. *'Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance or leaves them unharmed. Mitigation measures can also be considered, which could result in an overall neutral or positive impact of a proposed development in a conservation area.'* (paragraph 6.1.16)

2.1.11 The advice also urges LPAs to recognise the contribution made by the country's heritage to economic vitality and culture and local distinctiveness, and this, together with detailed built conservation advice are shared objectives that will be achieved by the application proposals.

2.2 Energy

The Welsh Government's highest priority is to reduce demand wherever possible and affordable.

In Wales the drive for energy efficiency will contribute strongly to the well-being goals by:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and helping to deliver on our Climate Change Strategy and achieve our statutory emissions reduction targets;
- reducing fuel poverty and helping to deliver our Fuel Poverty Strategy;
- creating jobs and business opportunities by investing in Green Growth through local energy efficiency supply chains;

- regenerating communities in Wales, both through improvement in the fabric of buildings and through the creation of jobs and business opportunities that will lead to more cohesive, sustainable communities right across Wales;
- delivering our wider Welsh Government energy policy, helping to realise the aspirations of Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition and Green Growth Wales: Local Energy;
- working towards our resource efficiency agenda and accelerating a circular economy;
- enabling natural resource management and the implementation of the Environment Bill

2.33 Technical Advice Note 12: Design [TAN 12]

2.3.1 The TAN offers advice on creating a high-quality sustainable design in context. This application acknowledges that understanding the site and its immediate context is the basis of achieving meaningful development solutions. Key design issues are listed include:

- The setting and views of key buildings etc,
- The degree of architectural unity in building groups;
- Distinctive building elements;
- Boundary details;
- Local facing materials.

2.3.2 The design process for developing the proposals has considered the above issues at the principal design stages to narrow down options to achieve the most suitable solution. TAN 12 gives guidance on how to achieve a high quality of architectural design that pays respect to its context. The content of the TAN has been utilised in the evolution of the design solution for the application proposal. The proposals have particularly followed the advice in paragraph 5.6.4, 5.6.7 and 5.6.8 of TAN 12. These encourage the use of local materials and the adoption of more imaginative and contemporary approaches to design, where possible without compromising special interest.

2.4 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24)

2.4.1 TAN 24 contains recently updated advice upon the management and development of listed buildings. It emphasises the listing grade and the degree of preservation of the building to be key factors in judging whether a historic structure can be altered without disruption and harm being caused to its special character. In exercising its statutory controls for listed buildings under sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, LPAs should: *‘have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.’*

2.3.2 TAN 24 states that conservation principles should be used to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.

Relevant principles are:

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.

2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.

3. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.

2.44.3 The use of an objective, structured approach to identifying the elements of historic character and creating an evidence base is vital when considering proposals for change.

2.3.4 TAN 24 recognises that many listed buildings can sustain a degree of sensitive alteration and extension to accommodate continuing or new uses. Past changes that reflect the history of use and ownership may themselves be aspects of the special interest of the listed building. The sensitivity of a building to proposed changes should also be considered. This is vital to sustaining the special interest and significance of a listed building through processes of alteration, extension or reuse.

2.5 BS7913 (2013) and Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011)

2.5.1 Conservation Principles and Standards contained in BS7913:2013, a 'Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings' [revised in 2013] and the Welsh Government publication 'Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' (2011) apply to the process of assessing the significance of an asset and the recommended approach to design.

'Conservation Principles' states that: 'Changes to historic assets are inevitable. Over time, natural forces and regular use will lead to the erosion of some of the evidential values such as the fabric. Repair and restoration of the fabric and changes to its setting can affect its aesthetic value..... To ensure the long-term future of historic assets, change needs to be managed to ensure that their significance is not diminished as a consequence. Retaining the economic viability or the social functions of historic buildings will sustain their survival and encourage their regular maintenance'

2.5.2 The above document states that the Welsh Government has an obligation and duty to manage change sensitively and sustainably and to ensure that what is significant is passed on to future generations.

2.6 Local Policies

2.6.1 Newport

LDP 2011 – 2026

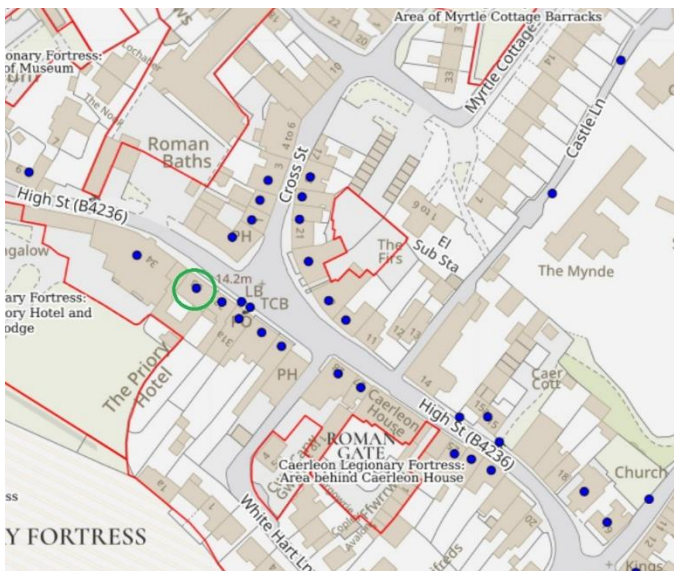
The Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (adopted in January 2015) sets out the relevant planning policies at the local level, insofar as heritage matters are concerned. The adopted plan sets out objective 5 that is *'To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the historic and built environment'*.

Strategic Policy SP9: Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment: sets out the local authority's approach in this respect: *'The conservation, enhancement and management of recognised sites within the natural, historic and built environment will be sought in all proposals'*

3. Description and Historical Background

3.1 Location

3.1.1 No.33 High Street is located within a cluster of listed buildings, in Caerleon, Newport . The map below demonstrates that the majority of the buildings within the historic core are listed, including No.33 High Street, which is grade II listed. There are numerous Scheduled monuments in close proximity to No.33 High Street.

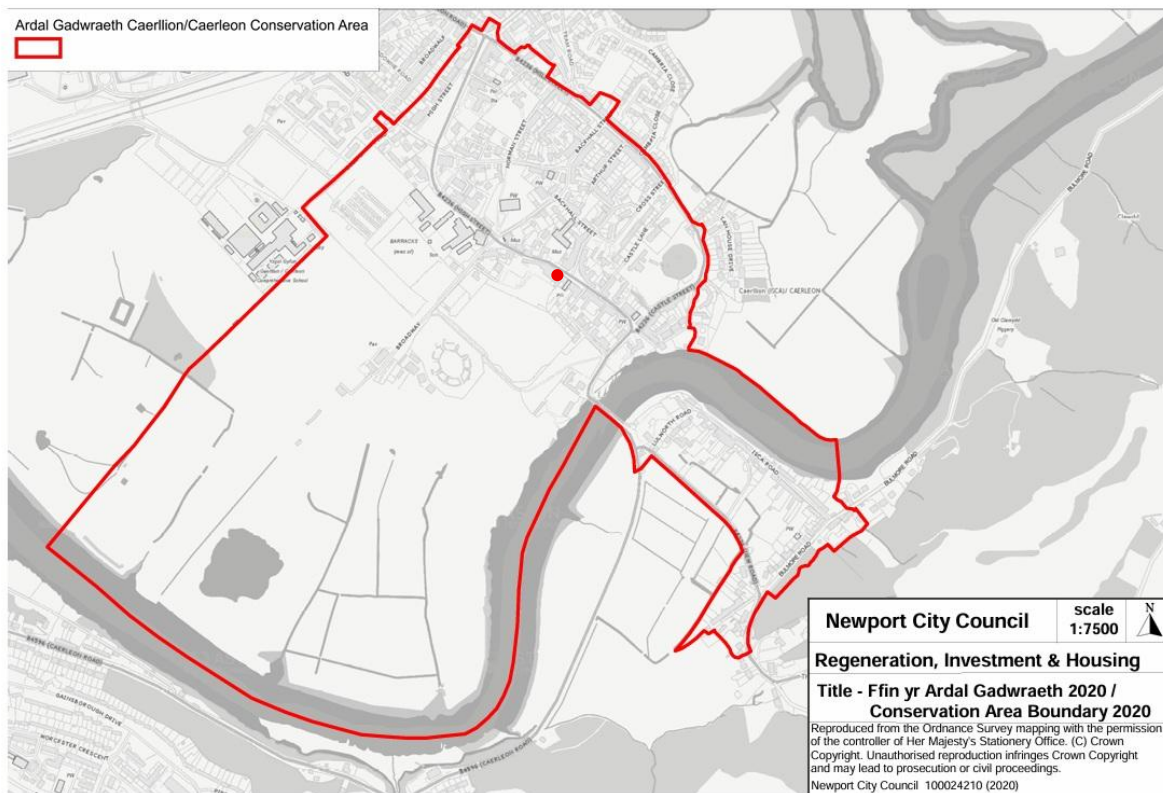


Location of No.33 High Street

3.2 Historical Background and Statutory Designation

3.2.1 No.33 High Street is grade II listed 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.

3.2.2 No.33 is also located within the Caerleon Conservation Area, as indicated by the map below. The Caerleon Conservation Area covers a large historic area, with a significant number and density of designated heritage assets, with an overall coherence and character.



Caerleon Conservation Area boundary (No.33 High Street denoted by red dot)

3.3 Caerleon

3.3.1 The archaeological significance of Caerleon became increasingly apparent from the early C20 , especially following the first formal excavation of the amphitheatre in 1909. Before this, excavations had been sporadic and unregulated, so some recovered artifacts were used in buildings that still stand today.

3.3.2 Caerleon contains a dense concentration of both known and potential archaeological sites. This is evident from the 22 Scheduled Monuments within the Conservation Area and the broader Archaeologically Sensitive Area nearby.

3.3.3 All but two of Caerleon's Scheduled Monuments relate to its Roman occupation by the 2nd Augustan Legion, which founded a substantial fortress northeast of the amphitheatre around AD 75, using the river and landscape for defence. At its peak, the fortress housed 5,500 soldiers and included barracks, a drill hall, baths, workshops, and granaries. It was one of only three permanent Roman fortresses in Britain—alongside Chester and York.

3.3.4 Known to the Romans as Isca, the fortress was named after the river it overlooks and was manned by the 2nd Augustan Legion. The legionnaires constructed not only the fortress but also the network of roads and auxiliary forts used to govern newly subdued tribes.

3.3.5 A small civilian settlement including a riverside quay was established outside the fortress, southwest of the amphitheatre. While the site of the Roman fortress now features a medieval layout,

the civilian settlement has remained mostly undeveloped, appearing today as open fields or floodplains.

3.3.6 Roman history is central to Caerleon's identity, even if it isn't immediately visible among modern buildings. While no Roman structures remain, the High Street reflects its military past through the imposing museum, fortress-like walls, and castellated details. Larger buildings are mainly found here, while most other buildings in the Conservation Area are domestic in scale. Some homes still feature internal window shutters, adding historical depth to the streetscape.

3.3.7 After the Romans, Caerleon became associated with King Arthur in legend. Writers like Geoffrey of Monmouth and the Mabinogion placed Arthur's court here, and the ruined amphitheatre was linked to the Round Table. During medieval times, Caerleon attracted visitors, including Gerald of Wales, who described its surviving Roman remains.

3.3.8 In medieval times, Caerleon thrived on its market and port, trading widely, even reaching Portugal. Profits funded the market house and large townhouses; two sixteenth-century houses survive as the Hanbury Arms and the Bull Inn. The town remained small, occupying less than half the fortress's area, preserving much of its Roman remains underground.

3.3.9 The Industrial Revolution largely bypassed Caerleon, focusing instead on the Valleys, which traded through Newport. Although a tin plate works appeared outside the town in the mid- C18 and connected to local waterways, Newport grew quickly and eclipsed Caerleon. Eventually, Caerleon became a suburb of Newport.

3.4 No.33 High Street, Caerleon

3.4.1 No.33 High Street is an attractive, well proportioned Georgian building. Whilst it is of architectural significance, it is arguably of higher significance due to its association with Arthur Machen.

3.4.2 Arthur Machen was an author and mystic of the late C19 and early C20. He is best known for his influential supernatural, fantasy and horror fiction. His novella *The Great God Pan* has garnered a reputation as a classic of horror, Stephen King described it as '*Maybe the best [horror story] in the English language.*' He is also known for '*The Bowmen*', a short story that was widely read as fact, creating the legend of the Angels of Mons.

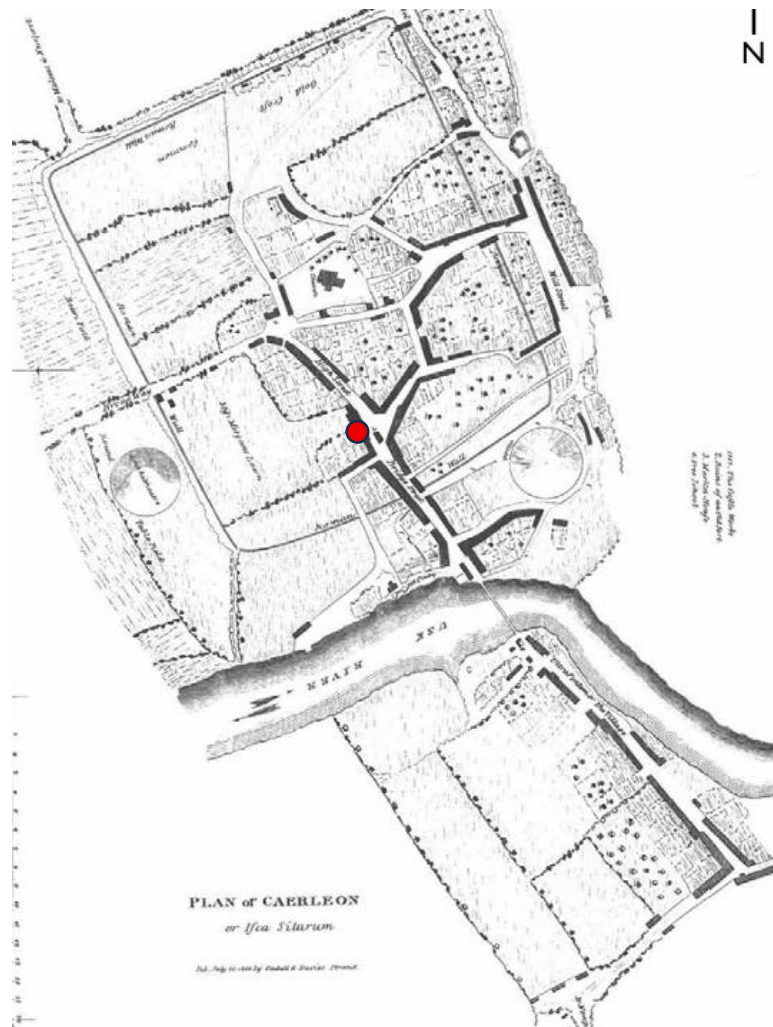
3.4.3 Machen was born at the home of his grandmother, No.33 High Street; herself the widow of the former Vicar of St Cadoc's, namely the Reverend Daniel Jones. His father adopted his wife's maiden name, Machen, to inherit a legacy, legally becoming 'Jones-Machen'; Arthur later used a shortened version, Arthur Machen, as his pen name.



Arthur Machen

3.5 Historical mapping

3.5.1 The earliest plan of Caerleon shows a concentration of buildings (the thick dark lines) along the High Street and Isca Road, branching north along Museum Street, Backhall Street, Mill Street and Castle Street. Behind the street fronting buildings were numerous orchard plots and fields. No.33 is identified by a red dot.



1800 Map of Caerleon

3.5.2 The same configuration of streets is recorded in the 1840 tithe map, with little change compared to the 1800 plan of Caerleon. The later map shows more clearly the compacted groups of buildings along the main thoroughfares, particularly the High Street and Backhall Street. There remained a high proportion of green space



1840 Tithe Map of Caerleon

3.5.3 By the later C19 the rail line had been laid close to the north-west side of Caerleon and development began to spread in this direction. It was around this time that the Industrial Revolution saw dockland activity increase in Newport, drawing away trade from Caerleon. Civic buildings including a police station, reading room, a museum and various chapels are all identified on the first edition Ordnance Survey, indicating that Caerleon remained a prosperous settlement despite the rising prominence of nearby Newport.



1886 OS Map



1954 OS Map

3.5.4 Cartographic evidence shows that this area of Caerleion has remained largely unchanged since the early C20. The site forms a central part of the conservation area and contributes strongly to the historic environment.

3.5.5 I have accessed a variety of historical sources to gain further information about No.33 High Street, Caerleion. There is a record in the Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as a record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Coflein). It is clear that No.33 forms part of a group of important listed buildings, which together has considerable group value.

4. Assessing the Heritage Asset

4.1 In the publication, *'Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment in Wales'*, Cadw set out the principles behind conservation philosophy which guides their decision making in managing change in the historic environment. The Cadw guidance acknowledges the foundation provided by an earlier English Heritage publication, *'Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance'*, 2008.

4.2 Both publications give detailed guidance on the assessment of the built heritage and propose four categories into which they might be grouped. These are assessed below in relation to the listed building of No.33 High Street which is the subject of the application.

4.2.1 Evidential value: the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when your historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured

elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.

No.33 has distinct late C18 early C19 origins, which is still evident. The street is C19 in origin, however numerous buildings, including The Priory has much earlier fabric behind the C19 veneer. No.33 High Street exhibits a high degree of evidential value based on its retained historic fabric and historical associations.

4.2.2 Historical value: your historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.

No.33 forms part of one of Caerleon's earliest streets. The street follows medieval street patterns and shows a key phase of development post Roman occupation. No.33 forms part of the C19 growth in the town. There is an added layer of significance due to its association with Arthur Machen. No.33 has a medium to high degree of historical value.

4.2.3 Aesthetic value: the design, construction and craftsmanship of your historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.

No.33 High Street still exhibits a high degree of aesthetic value despite inevitable accretions. The rear has been much altered and is of lesser significance than the chocolate box appearance of the principal elevation. The principal elevation still retains its late Georgian design. No.33 exhibits a strong aesthetic value.

4.2.4 Communal value: your historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

It is difficult to assess Communal value. It has a lower communal value than a public building, however it does have communal value. Together with the surrounding listed buildings and scheduled monuments, both immediate and wider, they form part of an important phase of history in the area. The area attracts large numbers of tourists, and as a result the area has a degree of communal value.

4.2.5 Summary In terms of the guidance offered by Cadw, No.33 High Street offers a moderate to strong contribution to the Heritage Asset through all four of the categories - Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value.

5. Analysis of the Proposals

Summary of Proposals

5.1 Nest is a Welsh Government scheme which provides free advice and home improvements to help save energy and money. One of the main objectives of the Nest scheme is to offer free, impartial advice on energy.

5.2 In some instances, applicants may be eligible for free energy efficiency improvements including:

- heat pump
- insulation
- solar panels
- boiler repair or replacement if your property is without heating or hot water

5.3 All of the above measures may not be appropriate for historical buildings. Care must be taken that any of the above proposals does not adversely impact the historic environment. Inappropriate insulation for example can have dire unintended consequences on the building fabric.

5.4 For No.33 High Street, which is a grade II listed building, in a conservation area, the use of EWI or IWI was dismissed as inappropriate and damaging. Similarly, solar panels were also discounted. To improve the energy efficiency of No.33 High Street, the following measures are proposed:

- Replacement Boiler

5.5 The existing boiler requires decommissioning. A new, fit for purpose, Ideal Logic 30KW gas boiler is proposed. The existing gas pipe to the building cannot to be reused as it is lead, therefore new pipes are required to run along the existing route. Internally, the existing heating pipes are to be reused. Some new radiators is required, which match the design of the existing. The impact on the listed building will be negligible.

5.6 The only change will be the requirement for a new horizontal flue to replace the existing to meet current guidelines and requirements. A new horizontal flue is required to the rear of the building. The flue will be black and will not require a plume kit. It is proposed to reuse the existing flue location.



Location of flue

5.7 If the location off the flue has to be slightly changed, the existing hole will be infilled and render made good.

5.8 As can be seen from the photos above and below, the rear elevation is not as important as the principal elevation. Despite the numerous changes to the rear, this proposal will not impact the significance of eth listed building.



Principal elevation

5.9 Section 28 of Cadw's *'Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment in Wales'* sets out the instances where new work and alteration (s) will be acceptable.

New work or alteration to an historic asset will normally only be acceptable if:

5.10.1 a. The need for the work is fully justified;

The proposed works to upgrade the energy efficiency of No.33 High Street, fit for C21 living has been fully considered and follows conservation principles. The works are required for the building to be in continued residential use.

5.10.2 b. there is sufficient information comprehensively to understand the impacts of the proposal on the significance of the asset;

The research undertaken shows the significance of the asset. The proposed changes would have a neutral impact on the listed building and has been carefully considered.

5.10.3 c. the proposal would not materially harm the values of that asset, which, where appropriate, would be reinforced or further revealed;

The proposed works would not materially harm the values of the asset. It is not proposed to make any unnecessary works to the listed building. The works have been carefully considered and reflect accepted conservation principles. The proposed works will not adversely impact the special characteristics of this listed building. The scaled back plans will retain historic fabric and detailing.

5.10.4 d. the quality of design and execution must add value to the existing asset;

The proposed new works have been carefully researched and considered and will add value to the existing historic asset. The proposed works will upgrade the energy efficiency performance of this building.

5.10.5 e. the long-term consequences of the proposals can, from experience, be demonstrated to be benign, largely reversible or be designed not to prejudice alternative solutions in the future.

The proposed/completed works are largely benign in nature. The proposed works are 100% reversible if required, however the approach taken will ensure the long-term future of this building.

6. Conclusions

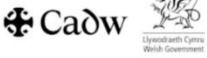
6.1 This HIA has been prepared to assess proposals for the proposed works at the No.33 High Street, Caerleon.

6.2 The primary aim of the HIA is to explore the potential impacts of the proposals upon the heritage significances of the listed building and conservation area, in line with the requirements of planning law and policy relating to the conservation of the historic built environment.

6.3 The proposals are well considered, reasonable and sensitive to the historic asset. The works will not result in an adverse impact on any of the neighbouring designated heritage assets or on No.33 High Street itself. In terms on the impact on the conservation area, the proposed works will have no impact.

Appendix A

Listing Description No.33 High Street

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

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
2980	33	II	Designated	11/07/1951	

Name of Property	Address
33 High Street	33 High Street

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Caerleon	Newport	Caerleon	334033	190511

Street Side	Location
SW	On the south side of the Market Place at the centre of Caerleon.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

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 for designation

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.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings
[Records 1 of 1]

Export

Listing Description Caerleon Legionary Fortress

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report		 	
Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument			
Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
MM230	Caerleon Legionary Fortress		Designated
Location			
Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Newport	Caerleon	333832	190512
Broad Class	Site Type	Period	
Defence	Legionary Fortress	Roman	
Description			
Summary Description and Reason for Designation			
The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing a Roman legionary fortress. The fortress at Caerleon, or Isca, is one of only three permanent legionary fortresses in Britain and was founded around AD75. Its construction was probably linked to the campaigns of the Governor of Britannia, Julius Frontinus, against the Silures. The fortress was home to the 2nd Augusta Legion, a legion of over 500 men. The site of the fortress was chosen for its position on gently rising ground adjacent to the river Usk at a point where it could be bridged but was also accessible to sea-going ships, and on the road between Wroxeter, Gloucester and Carmarthen. The fortress covered an area of 50 acres and conformed to the standard playing card design, had a gated entrance in the middle of each side and was divided into insulae, or blocks, by a network of roads. The fortress was in use by the 2nd Augusta Legion until around AD300 after which it continued to be partly occupied although there is no clear evidence to determine whether the occupation was military or civilian. The earliest defences comprised a turf and clay bank surmounted by timber defences, timber towers forming gatehouses at each entrance, and single timber towers spaced at intervals around the fortress walls. A large V-shaped ditch, 8m wide and 2.5m deep, ran around the outside of the defences. Excavation of a section of the fortress defences in Prysog Field revealed that oak logs had been laid on the ground as a foundation for the bank. Over these foundations the bank was constructed using turves cut to regulation size, and clay dug from the external ditch. The bank had a vertical outer face and was 5.5m wide and up to 3m high. A road, the via sagularis, ran around the inside of the rampart and allowed soldiers rapid access to the defences in case of attack. At the beginning of the 2nd century AD the timber defences were rebuilt in stone. The outside face of the bank was fronted with a stone wall 1.5m thick, the gates were fortified by twin towered stone gatehouses and a series of stone turrets replaced the individual timber towers. The internal layout of the fortress conformed to the standard legionary fortress plan, with the via principalis running E/W through the fort, the via praetoria running N/S to intersect with it, and a network of other roads linking the different areas of the fortress. The earliest buildings are likely to have been timber-built, later replaced in stone. In the centre of the fortress, under the modern Church, was the Principia or headquarters, behind which was the Legate's residence. Either side of the Legate's residence were a series of workshops, one of which, a large courtyard building, has been subject to geophysical survey. The results of the survey suggest that it was used for ironworking on an industrial scale. Barrack blocks were located both along the N side of the via principalis and inside the N defences. A section of the N barrack block complex was excavated in 1927/29 by Victor Nash Williams and is still exposed. The barrack blocks would have housed a legionary century (80 men), with 10 groups of eight men sharing two rooms. The smaller of the two rooms would have been used for storage and the larger room for sleeping. The centurion's residence, which included housing for junior officers and also offices, is located at the N end of each barrack block. A latrine block is located to the N of the barrack blocks, immediately inside the defensive bank. A series of ovens and cookhouses are located on the inside of the W rampart, separated from the barracks by the line of the via sagularis. On the S side of the via principalis were the fortress baths. These were subject to a series of excavations between 1964 and 1981. The baths were one of the first buildings to be constructed from stone, and date to AD75/77. They were an enormous complex, and included a large open air courtyard with a swimming pool and a huge range of buildings that contained the baths and an exercise hall. The outdoor swimming pool and a section of the cold baths, frigidarium, are on display in the fortress baths museum. On either side of the baths complex, fronting the via principalis, were houses for Tribune's, senior army officers. In the SW quadrant of the fortress the area behind the Tribune's houses was occupied by three granaries and a large courtyard building that was used as a warehouse. Excavations carried out on the W range of the courtyard building revealed that it had been used for the storage of military equipment, with an exceptional collection of bronze and iron armour fragments found in one room. On the E side of the baths complex a possible hospital was identified through excavation, while further barrack blocks were located inside the S defences, either side of the via praetoria. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structures may contain well preserved archaeological evidence concerning chronology, layout and building techniques. The scheduled areas comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.			
Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report		[Records 1 of 1]	

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Listing Description – Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area between Priory Hotel and Priory Lodge

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report		 	
Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument			
Reference Number MM236	Name Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area between Priory Hotel and Priory Lodge	Date of Designation 24/09/1974	Status Designated
Location			
Unitary Authority Newport	Community Caerleon	Easting 333961	Northing 190504
Broad Class Defence	Site Type Legionary Fortress	Period Roman	
Description			
Summary Description and Reason for Designation The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing part of a Roman legionary fortress. The fortress at Caerleon, or Isca, is one of only three permanent legionary fortresses in Britain and was founded around AD75. Its construction was probably linked to the campaigns of the Governor of Britannia, Julius Frontinus, against the Silures. The fortress was home to the 2nd Augusta Legion, a legion of over 500 men. The site of the fortress was chosen for its position on gently rising ground adjacent to the river Usk at a point where it could be bridged but was also accessible to sea-going ships, and on the road between Wroxeter, Gloucester and Carmarthen. The fortress covered an area of 50 acres and conformed to the standard playing card design, had a gated entrance in the middle of each side and was divided into insulae, or blocks, by a network of roads. The fortress was in use by the 2nd Augusta Legion until around AD300 after which it continued to be partly occupied although there is no clear evidence to determine whether the occupation was military or civilian. The site covers part of two insulae located between the via principalis and the via praetorian. The N part of the site was subject to a small-scale excavation in the 1960s that identified a series of domestic structures fronting the via principalis. These are thought to be Tribune's houses. The insula to the S has been partially surveyed using geophysics and the remains of a large courtyard building identified. Excavation of the W part of this structure, in the adjacent Priory Field, has revealed that it functioned as a warehouse for the storage of military equipment. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structures may contain well preserved archaeological evidence concerning chronology, layout and building techniques. The scheduled areas comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.			
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