



Heneb

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU
THE TRUST FOR WELSH ARCHAEOLOGY

Felthorpe House, College Road, Caerleon

Cofnodi Adeiladau Hanesyddol / Historic Building Recording

Planning App.No: 26/0342



Rhif Adroddiad / Report Number 2026/1069



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Rhif Proiect / Project Number: FS26-131

Prif Gyfeirnod y Digwyddiad / Event Primary Reference Number: E009456

Rhif Adroddiad / Report No.2026/1069

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Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:

Rhif Fersiwn / Version Number	Disgrifiad / Description	Wneud gan/ Undertaken by	Wedi'i gymeradwyo / Approved by	Dyddiad / Date
V1	Drafft / Draft	PP	FM	10/09/2026
V2				
V3	Terfynol / Final			

Cadeirydd / Chair: Dr Carol Bell PSG / CEO: Richard Nicholls
Heneb yw'r enw masnachu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru
Cwmni Cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag Elusen Gofrestredig (504616)

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb – Gwasanaethau Maes i gynnal cynllun cofnodi adeilad hanesyddol yn Felthorpe House, College Road, Caerllion NP18 3SP (wedi'i ganoli ar ST 33650 91134). Cynhaliwyd y gwaith fel rhan o'r cais cynllunio 26/0342. Nid oedd yr adeilad wedi'i gofnodi'n flaenorol ar y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol rhanbarthol na'r Cofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol, ond caiff ei ychwanegu at y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol o dan y rhif PRN 19829g. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith cofnodi adeilad ddiwedd mis Awst 2026.

Mae Felthorpe House yn adeilad brics coch ar wahân, dwy lawr ac â ffrynt pum bae, gyda tho llechi yn goleddu tuag at y corneli. Mae'n wynebu'r de-orllewin ac yn cynnwys cyntedd mynediad canolog sy'n ymwithio allan, gyda ffenestr fae a feranda gysylltiedig yn ymestyn o amgylch un gornel; mae ganddo hefyd adeilad gwasanaeth un llawr yn y cefn ac estyniad un llawr ychwanegol yn y cefn. Cafodd ei adeiladu tua throad yr 20fed ganrif; ychwanegwyd yr estyniad un llawr cyn 1920, ac ychwanegwyd yr adain wasanaeth bach cyn canol y 1930au. Defnyddiwyd y tŷ fel annedd tan y 1960au, pan ddaeth yn rhan o Goleg Caerllion, ac mae wedi aros yn wag ers i'r Coleg gau yn 2014..

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb – Field Services were commissioned to undertake a scheme of historic building recording on Felthorpe House, College Road, Caerleon NP18 3SP (centred on ST 33650 91134). The work was undertaken as part of planning application 26/0342. The building was not previously recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record or the National Monument Record but will be added to the Historic Environment Record ER under PRN 19829g. The building recording was undertaken in late August 2026.

Felthorpe House is a detached two-storey, five-bay red-brick building with hipped slate roof. It faces southwest with a central protruding entrance porch with adjoining bay window and veranda wrapping around one corner, a rear single-storey service range and additional rear single-storey extension. It was built around the turn of the 20th century with the single-storey extension added prior to 1920, and the small service wing added prior to the mid-1930s. The house was occupied as a dwelling until the 1960s when it became part of Caerleon College, remaining uninhabited since the closure of the College in 2014.

)

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1. Heneb Field Services, were commissioned by Ashley Smith to undertake a scheme of historic building recording prior to development works at Felthorpe House, College Road, Caerleon NP18 3SP (centred on ST 33650 91134, Figs 1 & 2).
- 1.2. Felthorpe House is a disused building that was latterly used as offices as part of the Caerleon campus University of Wales Newport. It was initially built as a late Victorian House, potentially for Charles Burcham, a shopkeeper. It was occupied as a house until the 1960s, when it became part of the college property, subsequently becoming part of the Caerleon Teacher Training College. The college closed in 2014 and the house has been uninhabited since.
- 1.3. The planned development is to convert the building back into domestic use, and includes a rear two-storey extension, relocation of the existing garage and extended parking areas
- 1.4. The building was not previously recorded on either the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monument Record. As a result of this historic building recording however, the house will be added to the HER under PRN 19829g.
- 1.5. 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. As such listed building consent has been obtained for the development, ref. No. 26/0342, with conditions. The local planning authority is Newport City Council.
- 1.6. Condition 2 of the planning approval states:

Building Analysis: No works of demolition of any sort shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. A copy of the Historic Building & Recording Analysis shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority as a matter of record within 1 month of its completion. No works of demolition shall commence until that analysis has been provided to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: As the building is of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate impact.

- 1.7. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the historic building recording was produced by Heneb Field Services and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Authority.
- 1.8. The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016), which is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made.

-
- 1.9. A site visit was undertaken at the end of August 2026.
- 1.10. The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).

Site Location

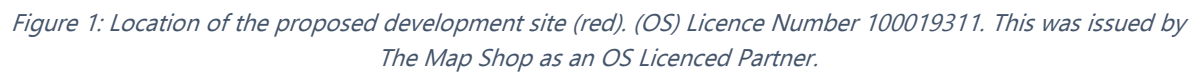
- 1.11. Felthorpe House stands on the east side of College Road, Caerleon, at its junction with College Crescent (Fig 2). The house stands in its own grounds and has recently been cleared of vegetation, having become overgrown over nearly a decade of neglect, during which time the house has deteriorated. 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.
- 1.12. College Road has recently been developed with residential properties along the approach to the Grade II listed (87729) former Caerleon Teacher Training College building. Development works are currently underway on the west side of College Road. Residential development extends along College Crescent to the south, and Station Road to the east. The railway line runs to the southeast beyond which lies the main urban centre of Caerleon.
- 1.13. The underlying geology consists of interbedded argillaceous rocks and sandstone of the Freshwater West Formation. Sand and gravel river terrace deposits extend from the River Usk, which lies around 1km to the south, to close to the development site. (BGS, 2026).

Scope of the Project

- 1.14. The building recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the structure at the time of the survey, through a combination of a photographic survey, site notes, drawings and some historical research.

Report Outline

- 1.15. This report describes the location of the site, its known archaeological and historical background and includes photographs and measured plans of the site. A description of the structures is included, along with a brief discussion on their form, function and date. Sources are referenced within the text.



2 Methodology

- 2.1. The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016). This level of recording is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made

- 2.2. Existing plans, elevations and historical research has been added in addition to the typical Level 2 requirements. Based on the recording levels as defined in the Historic England (2016) guidelines the following have been undertaken:

2.3. *Drawn Record*

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing.
- A site plan relating the building to other structures and related topographical and landscape features.
- Plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- External elevations
- Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.

2.4. *Photographic Record*

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external and internal appearance. Including both oblique and right-angled shots of elevations.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas of the building, where safe to do so.
- Photographs of any features, fixtures or fittings of architectural note.
- Metric scales have been used in photographs wherever possible.

2.5. *Written Record*

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area).
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners are given if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
- A brief description of structural details, both internally and externally, to accompany the photographs.

- Any evidence for the former existence of removed structures or features associated with the building.

3 Historical Background

- 3.1. As part of the planning application for the development a Heritage Impact Statement was prepared for the client by Richard Hayman (Hayman 2025) which details the historical background of the building.
- 3.2. The Heritage Impact Statement describes the historical development as:
- 3.3. *"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 was perhaps built following the failure of a speculative development advertised in 1895 as Llangattock Estate, which covered a large area for 144 houses on land later occupied by the college (Grover Lewis 2015, 6). The entrance to the property was on College Crescent and continued to be so after College Road was laid out. The entrance to the property may subsequently have changed, since the 1939 Ordnance Survey shows what appears to be a garage on the north side of the house, facing College Road.*
- 3.4. *Felthorpe was perhaps built for Charles Burcham, hosier shopkeeper, who lived in the house in 1901 with his family and a single domestic servant. The house was later occupied by James Hogg (died 1943), the manager of Newport Dry Docks, whose widow Frances is listed as living there on the 1951 Electoral Roll, with two servants. By 1961 the Electoral Roll does not show any occupants at the house. Evidence suggests that Felthorpe became part of the college property in the 1960s.*
- 3.5. *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."*
- 3.6. The 1901 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.3) on which the house first appears shows an L-shaped building with a main entrance to the southwest and veranda extending around the southern corner. By the time of the subsequent map, revised in 1917 and published in 1920 (Fig.4) an extension had been added to the northeast side of the building with some additional detached outbuildings to the northeast, the whole lying in more extensive grounds. The name also appears to have changed, albeit temporarily, to 'Tattysallagh'. This would suggest the occupant at the time had Irish links, Tattysallagh being an area in Omagh, Northern Ireland.
- 3.7. By the mid-1930s the name had changed back to Felthorpe once more (Fig.5), and a range had been added to the northeast corner of the building. The covered veranda appears to have been extended along the southeast face of the building, possibly with a central porch or entrance added to this face. This layout is repeated on the 1968/9 Ordnance Survey map, by which point it had been incorporated into the college grounds. No later detailed maps have been examined.

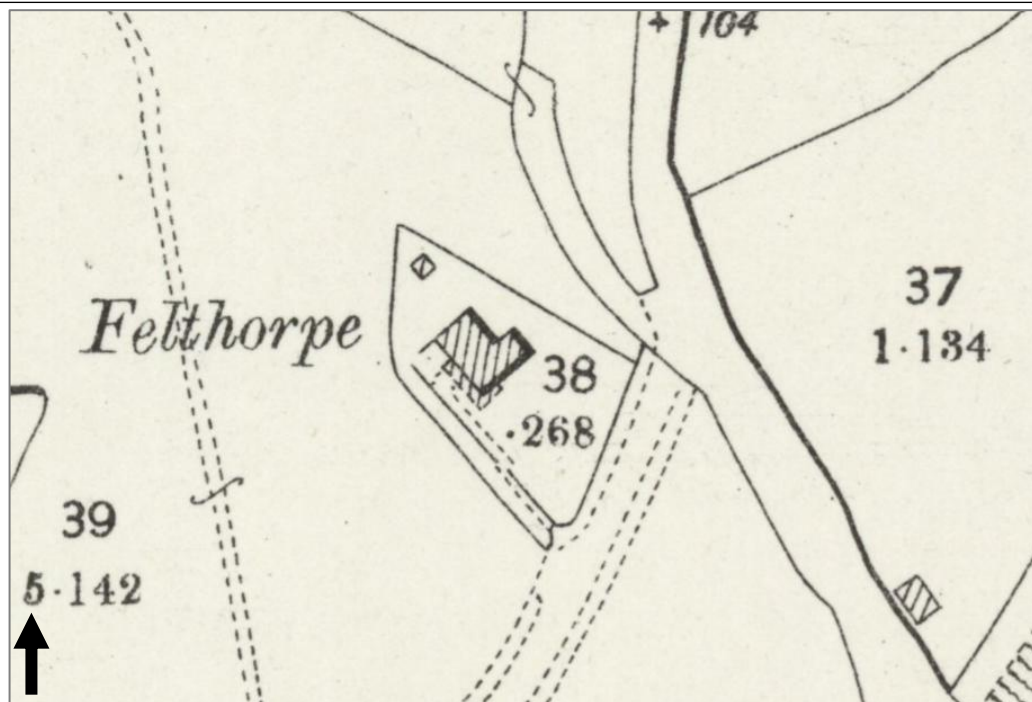


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map published in 1901 showing Felthorpe House.
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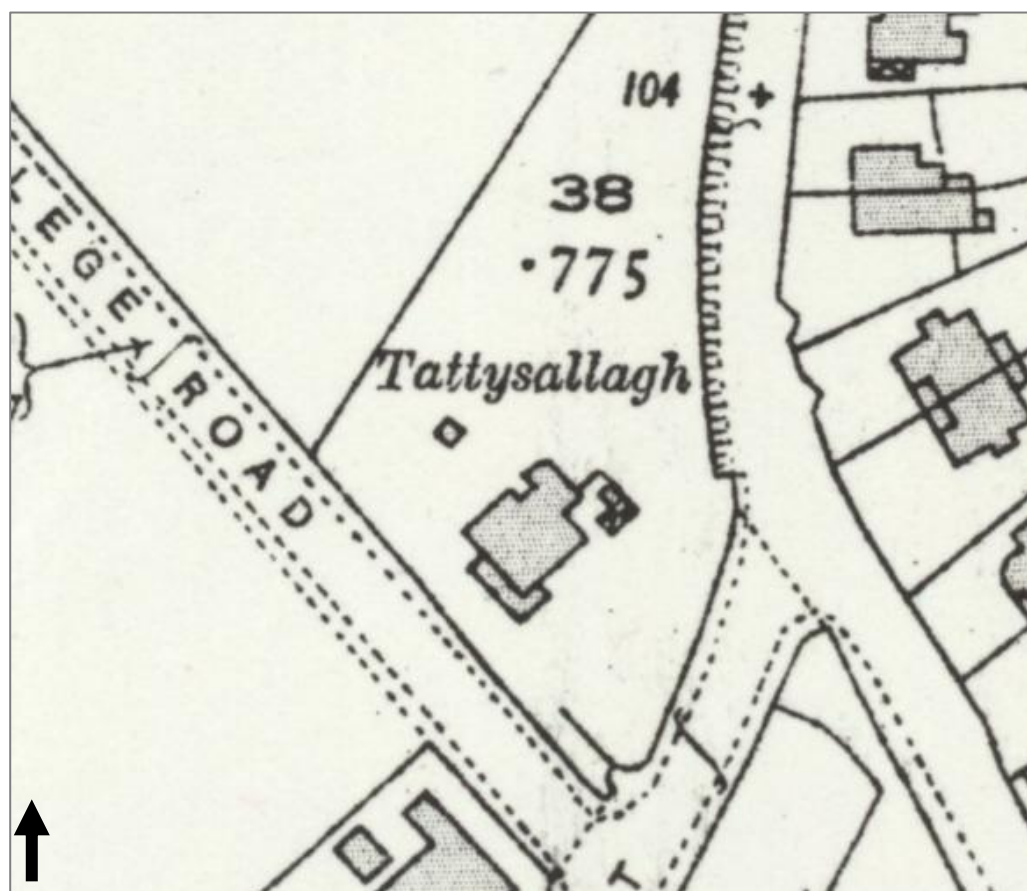
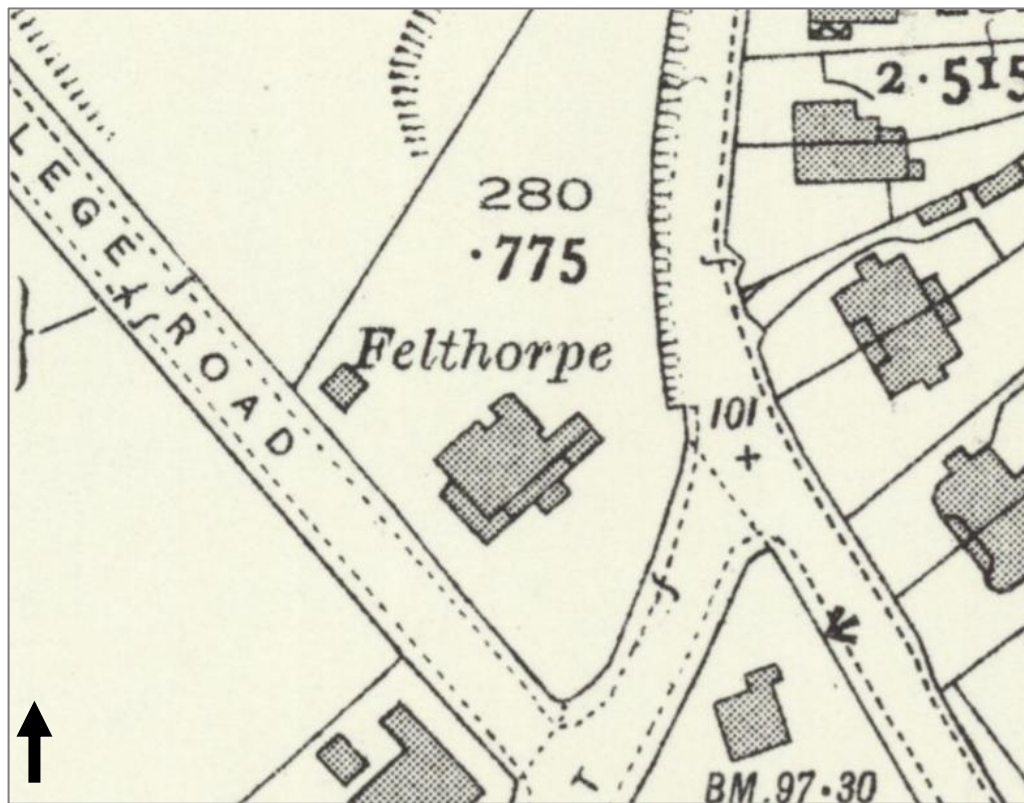


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map published in 1920 showing Felthorpe/Tattysallagh House. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



*Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map published in 1939 showing Felthorpe House.
Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.*

4 Building Survey

- 4.1. The historic building survey was conducted in late August 2026 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2020) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- 4.2. Felthorpe House was built as a domestic dwelling in the late Victorian period around the turn of the 20th century (Photo 1). It is a detached two-storey, five-bay red-brick building with hipped slate roof. It has a central protruding entrance porch with adjoining veranda wrapping around one corner, a rear single-storey service range and additional rear single-storey extension.
- 4.3. The main house is L-shaped and measures approximately 11.6m northwest to southeast by 7.8m, with an additional 4.8m by 2.8m on the east corner. The house is 5.7m to the eaves, with an additional 3.3m high roof.
- 4.4. The house occupies a corner plot, facing southwest onto College Street with a path leading from the roadside. The house is surrounded by gardens to the southeast and northeast, bounded by mature trees. A garage stood to the northwest, now removed with hardstanding in place.
- 4.5. Access to all interior rooms was possible, although access to a rear ground floor room was restricted due to water ingress through the flat roof above. The interior had been largely stripped of furniture, although some modern cabinets and office storage units remained from its most recent use as a college building. Externally vegetation clearance had previously been carried out in the gardens which surround the house, but low vegetation had since returned although access around the exterior was still possible.



Photo 1: View east of Felthorpe House.

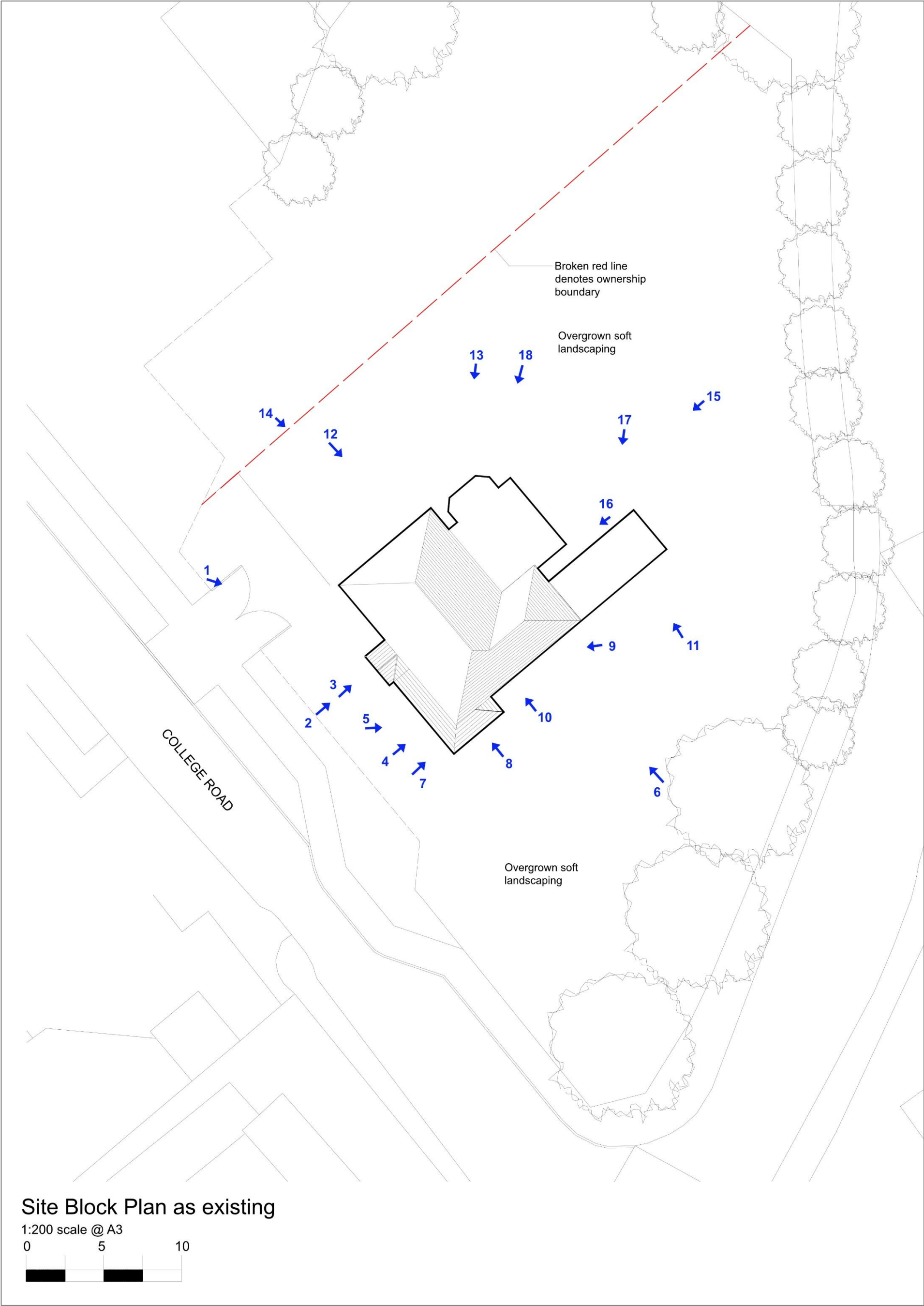


Figure 6: Site plan as existing, with photo location arrows in blue. Adapted from plan provided by the client, produced by Griffiths Design [PP]03A.

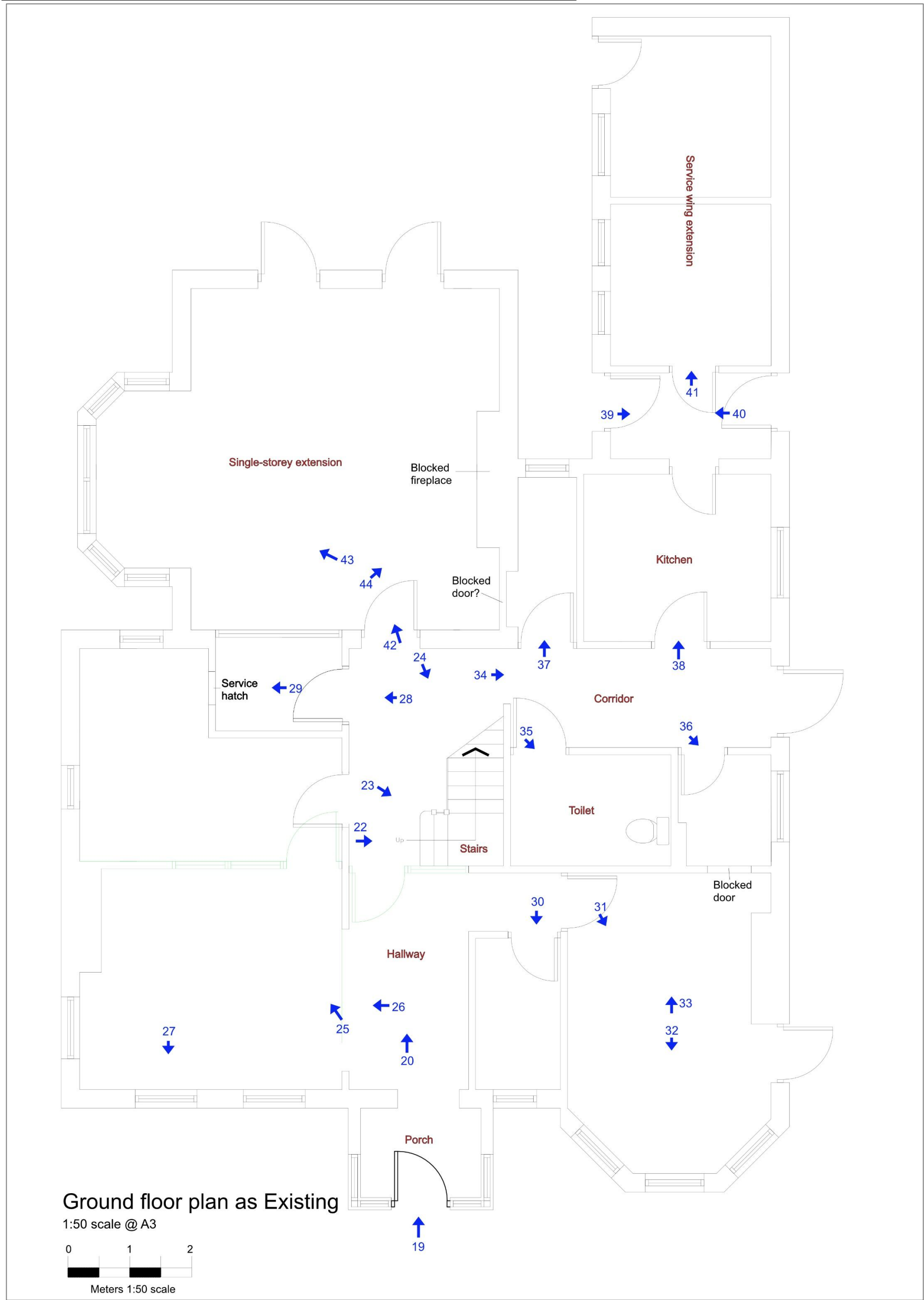


Figure 7: Ground floor plan of Felthorpe House, including room locations, details and photo location referenced in the report. Adapted from an original plan by Griffiths Design [PP]01.



Figure 8: First floor plan of Felthorpe House, including room locations, details and photo location referenced in the report. Adapted from an original plan by Griffiths Design [PP]01



South West elevation as existing

1:50 scale @ A3

Figure 9: Front (southwest) elevation of Felthorpe House. Adapted from an original drawing by Griffiths Design [PP]01.



South East elevation as existing

1:50 scale @ A3

Figure 10: Garden (southeast) elevation of Felthorpe House. Adapted from an original drawing by Griffiths Design [PP]01.



North West elevation as existing

1:50 scale @ A3

Figure 11: Side (northwest) elevation of Felthorpe House. Adapted from an original drawing by Griffiths Design [PP]01.



North East elevation as existing

1:50 scale @ A3

External

- 4.6. The front face is to the southwest, built of red, machine-made brick, laid in a stretcher bond set in cementitious mortar (Photo 2).
- 4.7. The ground floor has a central protruding porch around the front door, brick-built with a central half timber and half glazed panel door, surrounded by small, glazed panels in a white-painted timber frame, which wraps around the side of the porch (Photo 3). The whole is topped with a gable slate roof with a central lantern-style light above the door.
- 4.8. To the northwest are a pair of 12-pane timber sash windows in a plain brick surround (1.8m by 1m) with vertical brick forming the header above (Photo 4). Below is a protruding timber sill, wrapped in lead (largely removed). To the southeast of the entrance porch lies a small 8-pane sash window (1.2m by 0.7m) and then a protruding three-sided bay window (Photo 5), each face containing a standard size 12-pane sash window (1.8m by 1m) with timber and lead sill below. From the porch and across the bay is a projecting pitched slate roof which wraps around to the southeast as a small veranda, with corner support pillar. This is a squared timber pillar with chamfered edges.
- 4.9. At first floor level a pair of narrow 8-pane sash windows (1.7m by 0.7m) lie above the entrance porch, flanked to either side by pairs of larger (1.7m by 1m) 12-pane sash windows, all with timber and lead sills.
- 4.10. This is topped by a hipped slate roof with red clay ridge tiles and an overhanging eave, lined with timber soffit.



Photo 2: View northeast of the front face of Felthorpe House.



Photo 3: View northeast, detail of the entrance porch. 1m scale.



Photo 4: View northeast, detail of ground floor sash window. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 5: View east of ground floor bay window. 1m scale.

- 4.11. The southeast elevation overlooks the garden and continues the same brick style with hipped slate roof above although the east corner is extended outward to provide an additional room (Photo 6).
- 4.12. At ground floor to the south a doorway (2.4m by 1m) opens out from the bay-fronted room, with glazed panels in a white painted timber door with octagonal door handle, and plain glazed light above, set within a plain brick surround with vertical bricks forming the header above (Photo 8). The protruding veranda roof wraps around from the bay to provide a canopy above this door, supported to either side by timber posts, with a hanging lantern light above the door (Photo 7). The veranda roof does not project any further along this face.
- 4.13. Midway along the face beyond the veranda roof is a second doorway in a similar brick surround but containing a modern glazed panel door. A change in mortar around the doorway suggest an area of repair or repointing that includes an adjacent window and extends up to the roofline (Photo 9).
- 4.14. The window to the southwest is a typical 12-pane sash window. To the other side of the door lies another 12-pane sash window, but with slightly narrower panes and the rear 6 panes reduced in height (1.5m) (Photo 9).
- 4.15. At first floor level a standard 12-pane sash window lies towards the front of the house, slightly offset from the door below. A pair of slightly shorter 12-pane sash windows lie above the

central door and adjacent window, with a fourth sash window above the final window, of a standard height but mirroring the narrower panes of the ground floor window.

- 4.16. Metal rainwater pipe extends down from the guttering between the veranda and central window, entering a hopper box with embossed rosette design (Photo 10). Placed centrally is an inserted uPVC soil pipe.
- 4.17. Extending out to the northeast is a single-storey service range, the historic mapping evidence suggesting this was added in the 1920s/30s (Photo 11). The wall face continues along the same alignment. The brickwork is continued but in an English Garden Wall bond, tied in to the main face. At the southwest end of the range is a doorway with a large glazed upper glazed panel in a timber door and a very low octagonal door handle set just 0.6m above the floor. This sits in a plain brick surround with repaired vertical brick header above. To the northeast the wall is plain, but a white-painted panel and remnants of lead flashing above indicate a removed attachment. On the corner stands a single brick-built chimney with projecting bricks above, topped by a squared buff-coloured clay chimney pot.



Photo 6: View northwest showing the garden face of the house.



Photo 7: View northeast along the garden face of the house, showing the projecting veranda.



Photo 8: View northeast showing the doorway from the bay-fronted room. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 9: View west along the garden face of the house, showing the reduced height sash window. 1m scale.



Photo 10: Detail of the rainwater hopper on the garden face of the house.



Photo 11: View northwest, detail of the later service range extension.

- 4.18. The opposing northwest elevation of the main house continues the same brickwork style as the front face, with two ground floor windows, no first openings, and a central brick chimney with prodding brickwork at the top and three squared buff-coloured clay chimney pots above (Photos 12 to 14).
- 4.19. The ground floor includes a standard 12-pane sash window towards the front of the house, with a narrower 8-pane sash window (1.7m by 0.7m) set further to the rear.
- 4.20. Extending to the rear of the house is a single-storey, flat-roofed extension, which abuts the main house. Historic mapping evidence would suggest this was added prior to 1920. The main face of this extension is set approximately 1.8m back from the main house, but with a projecting five-sided bay. This is built in similar brickwork in a stretcher bond, but with a band of dressed bath stone or similar across the window heads. Each face of the bay contains a single-pane casement window in a timber frame, with a fixed coloured-glass leaded-light above in an Edwardian style. The wider northwest face side of the bay contains a double-window in this style.



Photo 12: View southeast of Felthorpe House.



Photo 13: View south of Felthorpe House.



Photo 14: View southeast showing detail of the chimney stack on the northwest face.

- 4.21. The northeast elevation of the main house is largely obscured at ground level by the single-storey extensions, with a pitched roof service range to the southeast, and an attached flat-roofed extension to the northwest. The main house is L-shaped on this face, extending outwards to the southeast (Photo 15).
- 4.22. Behind the attached flat-roofed extension, towards the northwest end of the main house wall, is a small 8-pane sash window. At first floor level above lies a standard 12-pane sash window to the northwest, with an adjacent large panel including leaded coloured-glass lighting an internal stairwell.
- 4.23. On the protruding section of the main house at ground floor level lies a small ground floor window, with a single fixed pane in timber frame with awning above, with a projecting timber and lead sill below and vertical bricks as a header above (Photo 16). This lies in between the two rear extensions. Directly above lies a simple two-pane sash window, flanked by uPVC rainwater and soil pipes. On the angle of the protruding section of the main house is a single brick chimney stack, with a protruding brick top and single buff-coloured chimney pot.
- 4.24. The service range to the southeast extends out 7m from the main house, 3.3m wide, in English Garden Bond brickwork, with a pitched slate roof sloping down to the northwest (Photo 17). The northeast gable is plain, with the northwest face containing two doors and three windows. To the outer end is a single shed-style timber door in a plain brick surround with vertical bricks forming the header. Adjacent lies a double casement window with a four-pane window in a timber frame, with projecting timber and lead sill and vertical brick header. This door and window belong to a room only accessible externally, containing a modern boiler and laundry appliances. The floor is square red quarry tile, with plain plastered walls to an open ceiling above. Closer to the main house is a half-glazed, half-timber panel door set in a plain brick surround. Adjacent lie a pair of smaller fixed pane windows with awning above, set in a plain brick surrounding with projecting timber and lead sill and vertical brick header. These light a room accessed internally.
- 4.25. The single-storey extension to the northwest extends out as a squared block (5.6m by 5.2m), with the aforementioned protruding 5-sided bay to the northwest, continuing the brick and stone band style described previously (Photo 18). A pair of doorways (2.35m by 1m) lie

centrally in the northeast face, each containing glazed panel doors, matching the central door in the southeast face of the main house, both set in plain brick surround. A black uPVC downpipe runs between the doors, emptying through what is presumably a raised pediment to the flat roof behind.



Photo 15: View southwest of the rear of Felthorpe House.



Photo 16; View southwest of the original house visible between the two later extensions. 1m scale.



Photo 17: View southeast of the service range extension to the rear of Felthorpe House. 1m scale.



Photo 18: View southwest of the rear single-storey extension. 1m scale.

Internal ground floor

- 4.26. The house is entered at ground floor level through a central porch in the front, southwest face. This enters a central hallway with a stairway to the rear and corridor to the southeast that leads to the garden door. To the northwest (left) of the hallway lies a pair of rooms that have been amalgamated into one, with a small room beyond. To the southeast (right) of the hallway before the stair is access to a small room at the front of the house and a larger room occupying the bay window beyond. The northeast (end) of the hallway accesses a large room occupying the single storey extension. The offshoot corridor to the southeast towards the garden door accesses a toilet and store on its southeast side, a small room and kitchen on its northeast side. There is access through the kitchen into the former single storey service wing, which comprises a cross corridor with room beyond.
- 4.27. The porch has a square slate tile floor laid in a diamond pattern, torus skirting, plain plastered walls to a wood panelled ceiling with a modern strip light (Photo 19). The inner door to the house is a modern glazed panel fire door.



Photo 19: View northeast of entrance porch. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.28. The central hallway was formerly sub-divided into two areas, but that was removed prior to the survey (Photo 20). The floor is carpeted, with torus skirting, plain plastered walls with mid-level ogee dado rail, picture rail and coving with lower egg and dart design (Photo 21), with a plain plastered ceiling above.



Photo 20: View northeast of the central hallway from the entrance.



Photo 21: Detail of coving.

- 4.29. A U-shaped stairway opens into the hallway, and accesses the first floor (Photo 22). The stairs are carpeted, bounded by Victorian-style turned timber newel posts and balusters, painted white, with a rounded hardwood banister (Photo 23). Timber panelling below the stairs encloses an understairs cupboard accessible from the northeast (Photo 24).



Photo 22: View southeast of the stairway at ground floor level. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 23: Detail of stair newel and balusters. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 24: View southwest, understairs cupboard. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.30. The rooms to the northwest comprise one large room, the removed partition appears to have been a modern stud-wall insertion (Photos 25 & 26). The floor appears to be boarded and overlaid with carpet, with high chamfered skirting, plain plastered walls and a continuation of the dado rails, picture rails and coving from the hall. Modern strip lighting descends from the plain plastered ceiling. A small open alcove area occupied the northern corner. The room is lit by two large sash windows in the front (southwest) wall, one in the northwest wall with a narrow sash further along that wall, and a small sash window in the alcove. A blocked fireplace lies on the northwest wall, the skirting and dado rail running continuously across it. There is open access into the southwest part of the room from the hallway, with a modern timber fire door also accessing the hall opposite the stairs.



Photo 25: View northwest into the main front room on the northwest side of the main house.



Photo 26: View northwest of main front room to the northwest. 1m scales.



Photo 27: Detail of internal face of sash window in the front wall. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.31. A smaller room lies beyond, accessed via a modern fire door from the northwest side of the hallway (Photo 28). The floor is carpeted, high chamfered skirting runs along the southwest and northwest walls, with a continuation of the dado rail, picture rail and coving from the hallway. A small timber-panelled hatch lies in the northwest wall, currently fixed in place but would have accessed the alcove area in the previous room, possibly as a former service hatch (Photo 29). The northeast wall appears to be a later insert and contains a large fixed glazed window looking into the adjoining single-storey extension.



Photo 28: View northwest into small side room from corridor.



Photo 29: View northwest, detail of former serving hatch in small side room. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.32. On the opposite, southeast side of the hallway a small passageway before the stairs accesses two rooms. The first is a small narrow room behind a modern timber fire door, with a carpeted floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls, a continuation of the decorative coving, plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 30). The room is lit by a small sash window in the front wall with opaque glass panels. A modern fuse box is attached to one side wall.

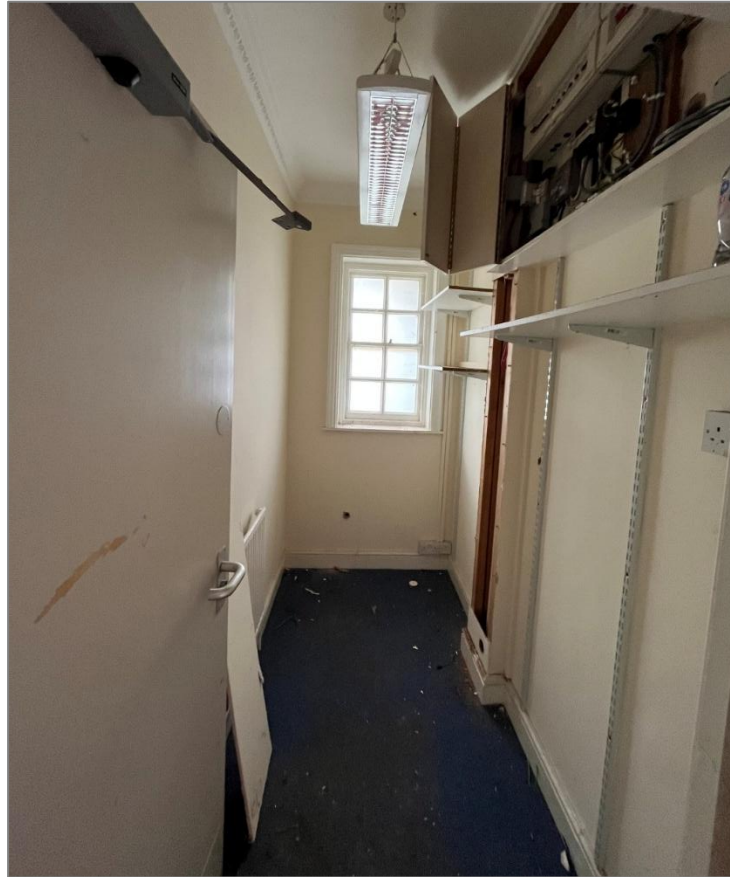


Photo 30: View southwest of small front room.

- 4.33. Beyond, a traditional timber panel door with rounded brass handle accesses a room occupying the front bay window area (Photo 31). The floor is carpeted, with high torus skirting, modern wood-panel effect walling and continuation of dado rail, picture rail and coving. The room is lit by three sash windows in the bay (Photo 32), all with opaque glass panels in the lower half, with an adjacent glazed doorway accessing the garden beyond. In the rear northeast wall lies a wood-panelled door, shorter than the typical doorways and since blocked with plasterboard (Photo 33).



Photo 31: View southwest into the front bay window room.



Photo 32: View southwest of the internal side of the bay window. 1m scale.



Photo 33: View northeast of the blocked doorway in the front bay window room. 1m scales.

- 4.34. From the hallway to the rear of the stairs a right-angled side corridor leads to a garden door (Photo 34). The corridor floor is carpeted with torus skirting to the northeast, low plain skirting to the southeast, plain plastered walls, a continuation of the decorative coving and plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting. At the end of the corridor lies a modern glass panelled door in a heightened timber frame (possibly suggesting an inserted entrance) that opens out into the garden.



Photo 34: View southeast of rear corridor. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.35. On the southeast side of the corridor are two rooms. The first, accessed via a modern fire door, contains a toilet, with vinyl flooring, plain skirting, plain plastered walls and ceiling and a modern porcelain toilet and sink (Photo 35). The second room, also accessed via a modern timber fire door is a small services room, with vinyl floor, plain plastered walls and ceiling with a continuation of the decorative coving (Photo 36). The room is lit by a sash window, a low Belfast sink stands on southeast wall with water heater above. Pipework runs across this rear wall, which appears to block the former doorway through to the bay window room to the southwest.



Photo 35: view south into the toilet.



Photo 36: View south into the small rear room. 1m scale.

- 4.36. On the northeast side of this corridor a small room is accessed via a modern fire door (Photo 37). The floor is carpeted, with torus skirting, plain plastered walls, decorative coving and plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting. The room is lit by modern timber-framed awning window in the northeast wall. An alcove lies on the northwest wall, possibly blocking a former access through to the adjacent single storey extension.
- 4.37. Adjacent lies a small kitchen, accessed via a doorway set in a larger recessed section of the corridor wall suggesting a part infilled opening (Photo 38). The kitchen has vinyl flooring, torus skirting, plain plastered walls, decorative coving and a plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting. The room is lit by a sash window in the southeast wall with a shortened lower section of the sash. Opposite lies a modern kitchen range comprising low cupboards and a double stainless-steel sink with a glazed-tile splashback panel above. A second doorway opposing the entrance accesses the former service wing beyond.



Photo 37: View northeast into narrow room on northeast side of corridor.



Photo 38: View northeast into the kitchen.

- 4.38. Beyond the kitchen lies a small cross-corridor, at a lower level than the kitchen (Photo 39). The corridor has a vinyl floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls and ceiling and modern strip lighting. To the southeast lies a largely glass panel timber door with very low octagonal door handle, opening into the garden. Only one side of the timber door surround is visible, suggesting the internal wall may be a later insert. Opposite lies a half glazed, half timber panel door that opens into a small external access between the rear extensions (Photo 40). In between a modern fire door access a small room with carpeted floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls and sloping ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 41). The room is lit by a pair of awning windows to the northwest.



Photo 39: View southeast along rear service wing corridor.



Photo 40: View northwest of opposing door in rear service wing corridor. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 41: View northeast into rear service wing room.

- 4.39. The room occupying the single storey extension was not closely examined due to water ingress through the flat roof. The room is accessed from the end of the entrance hallway beyond the stairs, through a modern timber fire door. The floor appears to be vinyl-covered, high chamfered skirting, with a continuation of the dado and picture rails (Photo 42). The walls are covered in floral-design wallpaper up to the picture rail. The ceiling has come down through water damage. The room is lit by casement windows in the bay to the northwest, with painted leaded glass panels in an Edwardian style above (Photo 43). A pair of doors lie in the northeast wall (as described externally), but these have been part boarded internally to turn them into windows with additional internal glazing. The large window into the adjoining room to the southwest is similarly boarded. A boarded fireplace lies on the southeast wall (Photo 44).



Photo 42: View northeast into the room occupying the single-storey extension.



Photo 43: View northwest of the bay window in the single-storey extension.



Photo 44: View east of the former fireplace in the single storey extension.

Internal first floor

- 4.40. The stairway accesses a U-shaped first floor landing. A door to the northwest accesses Bedroom 1, occupying the northern corner. A small lobby to the southwest then accesses Bedroom 2 in the west corner. A second doorway to the southwest accesses Bedroom 3 in the south corner. There are two doorways to the southeast, one accessing a bathroom, the other a small Bedroom 4. A final doorway to the northeast accesses Bedroom 5 in the east corner.
- 4.41. The stairwell itself is surrounded by a continuation of Victorian-style turned newels and balusters (Photo 46). The landing is lit by a large Edwardian-style window in the northeast wall, comprising two lower panels of 6-panes, each with a leaded light above containing small painted stippled glass in yellow and green with central diamond design and thin bands of red to the top and bottom (Photo 45). The landing is carpeted, with high torus skirting, plain plastered walls with a continuation of the dado rail, picture rail and decorative coving, with a plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting above. The surrounding doors are all plain modern fire doors in timber surrounds.



Photo 45: View northeast of the stairwell window. 1m scales.



Photo 46: View northeast of the 1st floor landing.

- 4.42. Bedroom 1 is carpeted with torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving and plain plastered ceiling and modern strip lighting (Photos 47 and 48). The room is lit by a standard sash window in the northeast wall. An angled western corner suggests a blocked fireplace.



Photo 47: View north into Bedroom 1.



Photo 48: View north of detail within Bedroom 1. 1m & 0.5m scale.

- 4.43. Bedroom 2 is carpeted with torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving and plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 49). The room is lit by three sash windows in the southwest wall, two standard size and one narrower window. An angled east corner suggests a blocked fireplace (Photo 50).



Photo 49: View west into Bedroom 2.



Photo 50: View northwest of blocked corner fireplace in Bedroom 2. 1m scale.

- 4.44. Bedroom 3 is carpeted with torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving, plain plastered ceiling and modern strip lighting (Photo 51). It is lit by two standard sash windows and a narrower sash in the southwest wall and a third standard sash window in the southeast wall. The southeast walls steps in, with a small rounded-head alcove against the northeast wall, suggesting a blocked fireplace on the southeast wall (Photo 52). A blocked doorway lies adjacent on the northeast wall.



Photo 51: View south into Bedroom 3.



Photo 52: View northeast in Bedroom 3, showing the block fireplace on the right, and blocked door on the left, all obscured by modern office furniture. 1m scales.

- 4.45. The toilet occupies a narrow room with carpeted floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving and plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 53). The room is lit by a sash window in the southeast wall, the lower section contains opaque glass. A modern porcelain sink and toilet lie on the side wall, with no indication of the blocked doorway into Bedroom 3 opposite.



Photo 53: View southeast of the 1st floor toilet.

- 4.46. Bedroom 4 is a narrow room with carpeted floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving, plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 54). It is lit by a sash window in the southeast wall, the lower section of which contains opaque glass. Modern shelving lines one wall, the wall to the adjacent bathroom is an inserted stud wall.



Photo 54: View southeast into Bedroom 4. 1m and 0.5m scale.

- 4.47. Bedroom 5 is a small rear bedroom, accessed through a narrower door frame. The room has a standard carpeted floor, torus skirting, plain plastered walls, picture rail, decorative coving, plain plastered ceiling with modern strip lighting (Photo 55). The room is lit by a standard sash window in the southeast wall, and a small, two-pane, sash window in the northeast wall (Photo 56). An angled east corner suggests a blocked fireplace, not apparent in the adjoining room.



Photo 55: View east into Bedroom 5.



Photo 56: View northeast, showing window detail in Bedroom 5. 0.5m scale.

- 4.48. In the small lobby access to Bedroom 2 is a loft hatch, with modern steel retractable loft ladder. The loft area above is a single space, boarded out across the floor with exposed roof timbers of machine-cut pine (Photos 57 to 59). The timbers appear to be nailed in place, with an intermediate brace partly notched into the main rafter, in turn supported by internal members. The roof itself is felted.



Photo 57: View northwest of the roof structure.

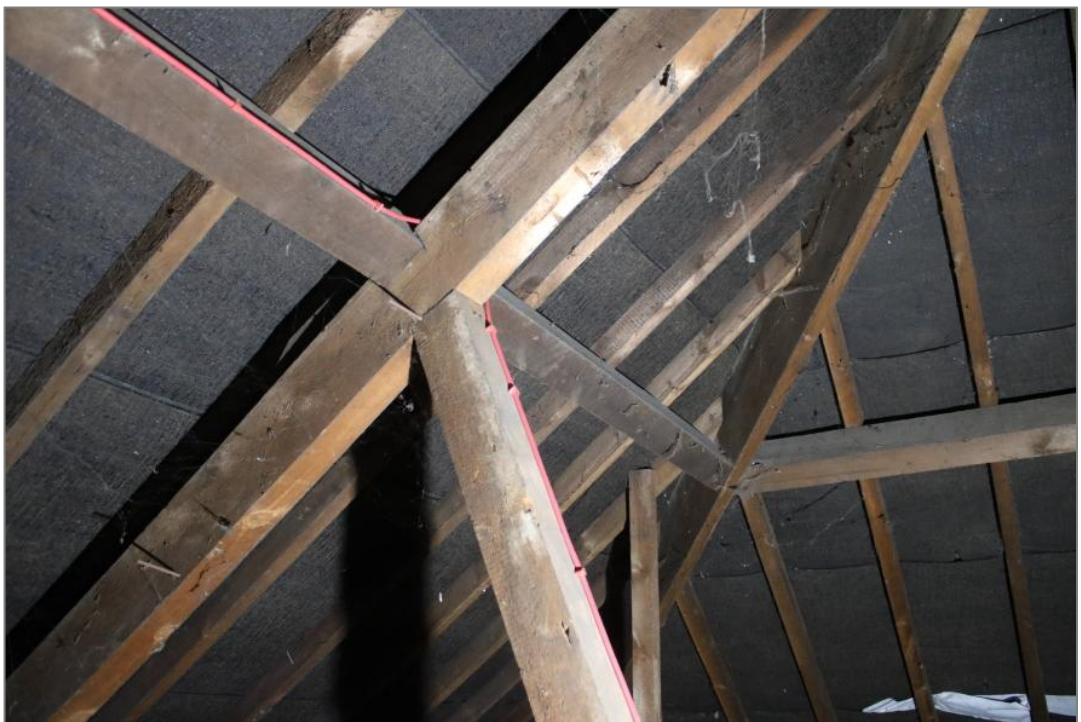


Photo 58: Detail of roof structure joints.



Photo 59: Detail of roof structure joints.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1. Heneb – Field Services were commissioned by to undertake a scheme of historic building recording on the railway buildings at Felthorpe House, College Road, Caerleon NP18 3SP (centred on ST 33650 91134). The work was undertaken to satisfy a Condition of planning approval for the development of the site (Planning ref. 26/0342). Newport City Council had designated the building as a curtilage structure of the listed buildings associated with Caerleon College.
- 5.2. The building itself was not previously recorded on either the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monument Record. As a result of this historic building recording however, the house will be added to the HER under PRN 19829g
- 5.3. Felthorpe House was constructed as a dwelling around the turn of the 20th century, first recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1901, depicting an L-shaped building. At this time it was occupied by shopkeeper Charles Burcham and his family and one servant. By 1920 a single-storey extension was added to the rear, and the house briefly renamed 'Tattysallagh'. A further rear service wing was added prior to the mid-1930s. The house continued to be occupied as a dwelling up to the 1960s at which point it became part of Caerleon College property, subsequently becoming part of Caerleon Teacher Training College. The building changed from domestic to educational use in 2010 but has remained uninhabited since the closure of the College in 2014.
- 5.4. Felthorpe House is a detached two-storey, five-bay red-brick building with hipped slate roof. It faces southwest with a central protruding entrance porch with adjoining bay window and veranda wrapping around one corner, a rear single-storey service range and additional rear single-storey extension.
- 5.5. Internally the ground floor includes an entrance hall with stairway and rear corridor in the original part of the house. To the northwest lies a large room and small side room, connected via a service hatch. To the southeast lies another small room with a bay-fronted room beyond, accessible to the garden. Along the rear corridor lies a toilet, two small stores and a kitchen with a second door to the garden. The ground floor also accesses the rear single-storey extension, comprising one large room with bay window and double door external access. The additional service wing is accessed both through the kitchen and externally.
- 5.6. The first floor landing is lit by a large Edwardian style leaded window, and accesses five bedrooms and a toilet. There is an inserted stud wall between one small bedroom (used latterly as a store) and the modern bathroom, with a blocked doorway between the bathroom and one of the larger bedrooms.
- 5.7. Traditional widows and stair furniture have been retained. Skirting, dado rails, picture rails and decorative coving are present. Otherwise, internal fixtures and fittings appear modern with all former fireplaces blocked, some internal stud walling added and largely modern doors throughout. The position of fireplaces suggests two chimney stacks have been removed from the southeast face, possibly around the mid-20th century.
- 5.8. The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2/3 standard as defined in Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016) and undertaken in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered

Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014). All photographic recording has been retained and will be deposited with the RCAHMS as part of the archive for this project.

6 Sources

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[Accessed: 20.03.2026]

Ordnance Survey 1901 *Monmouthshire XXIX.5*

Ordnance Survey 1920 *Monmouthshire XXIX.5*

Ordnance Survey 1939 *Monmouthshire XXIX.5*

Appendix 1: Archive Selection Strategy

FS26-131 Felthorpe House, Caerleon (NGR ST 33650 91134) Level 2 Historic Building Survey 09/09/2026 Selection Strategy v2.0	
Project Management	
Project Manager	Philip Poucher
Project Supervisor	Philip Poucher
Archives Manager	Sophie Edwards
Project Stakeholders	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Fran Murphy, Deputy Head of Archaeology/Senior Project Manager for South & Southwest Wales, Heneb Field Services
Client / Landowner	Ashley Smith
Other	
Collecting Institutions	
Regional HER	Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent
HER Enquiry Number	N/A
HER Event PRN	E009456
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Documentary Archive Repository	N/A
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Museum Accession Number	N/A

Digital Project Data			
Project sub-folders	Data	Retained	Selected for Archive
 Admin			
 H&S - RAMS	Risk Assessment	Y	N
 WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	Y	N
 Client Data	Planning documents/other files provided by the client.	Y	N
 Correspondence	Correspondence records relevant to the project	Y	N
 Drafting	Working site drawings/illustrations	Y	N
 Finds data	Finds catalogues/specialist reports etc	N/A	N/A
 GIS data	Survey data	N/A	N/A
 Metadata	Metadata report for all files submitted as part of the archive.	Y	Y
 Photogrammetry & Laser	Photogrammetric/laser scanner data sets, ground control points, renders, OBJ models	N/A	N/A
 Photography	183 digital photographs (.tif)	N	Y
 Report	HENEB Report 2026/12 (.docx/.pdf)	Y	Y
 Report Illustrations	Illustrations generated for inclusion within the project report	Y	N
 Research Data	Research data – always secondary sources and available elsewhere	Y	N
 Site data	Scanned site records	N/A	N/A
 Temporary	Temporary storage for temporary files – always deleted at project completion	N	N

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