

Former Coach House, Newport, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Buildings Record & Watching Brief Report

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Former Coach House, Newport, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Buildings Record & Watching Brief Report

Summary

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned by Mark Baggott to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the restoration and conversion of the Former Coach House, Newport, into a single dwelling unit for use as a holiday rental. The results of this work is to undertake an English Heritage Level 2 historic building survey of the Coach House as it currently stands before works commence and conduct a Watching Brief during all groundworks associated with the project.

Planning permission (NP/14/0534) was granted on 8th January for the 'renovation and change of use of former coach house to form single dwelling'. With permission Archaeological Conditions were recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management to the Local Planning Authority, in line with Section 23 of Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

The Archaeological Buildings Record was undertaken on 30th April 2015, and comprised of a measured survey, photographic record and an assessment of the buildings construction and form. This work was undertaken before any restoration and conversion works took place as per the archaeological conditions set out by the Pembrokeshire National Park Planning Authority and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management.

The Watching Brief commenced on 24th November 2015, continuing on 14th January 2016 and completing on 24th May 2016. During the Watching Brief the excavation of the internal floor, service trenches and cesspit were monitored for archaeological deposits.

The Former Coach House is a multiphase stone building with its origins in or around 1859 when Newport Castle was restored and the gatehouse converted to a residence by the Lloyds of Bronwydd. The building was constructed as a Cart House and Stable, being made evident by the hay feeders visible internally and the minor cart entrance. A small domestic unit occupied the southern end of the building. Two smaller domestic units were added to the southern end of the building during the late 19th century, and by the mid-late 20th century it had been converted for used as a garage and store. By 2000 the building had fallen out of use and became derelict.

During the Watching Brief a small number of well dispersed small finds were recovered, none of which are of historical or archaeological significance. No archaeological deposits were found during the course of excavation.

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Further thanks Kevin, Chris, Romero and all others for their help during the watching brief and being so accommodating whilst organising the watching brief and whilst on site.

Abbreviations used in this report

DAT-DM	- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management
HER	- Historic Environment Record; sites recorded and held by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.
LPA	- Local Planning Authority.
NGR	- National Grid Reference.
NMR	- National Monuments Record.
NPRN	- National Primary Record Number; sites recorded by the Royal Commission and Ancient Monuments of Wales
OS	- Ordnance Survey.
RCAHMW	- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project

1.1.1 ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice Ltd to undertake a Archaeological Buildings Record and Watching Brief during groundworks of the Former Coach House, Newport, Pembrokeshire (**NGR: SN 05618 38853**).

1.1.2 Development was granted on 8th January 2015, under planning number **NP/14/0534**. Resulting from the proximity to the castle and historic interest of the Former Coach House, archaeological conditions were recommended by DAT-DM.

1.1.3 Whilst the Former Coach House is not listed, it sits within the curtilage of Newport Castle, a Grade I (**Cadw ID: 13083; NPRN 94978; PRN 1499**) listed Castle dating from the late 13th century.

1.1.4 The Archaeological Buildings Record was undertaken prior to works on the Former Coach House on 30th April 2015, herein after also referred to as *Coach House* or *the building* or *the site*. This was undertaken to produce a English Heritage Level 2 record (2006), utilising plans provided by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice Ltd and in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.1.5 All groundworks were observed by a qualified archaeologist to monitor for any archaeological deposits or features, and amounted to:-

- Excavation of internal floor of the building.
- Service trench excavation for electric.
- Service trench for water and cesspit.

1.1.6 The fieldwork was commenced on 30th April 2015 and concluded on 24th May 2016, in accordance with the guidance given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, and the *Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, and the methodology as specified in the WSI.

1.2 Site and Location

1.2.1 The Former Coach House is located c. 275m south of Newport's centre, within the curtilage of Newport Castle, being 20m south-west of the castle itself. The site occupies an area of planes between Mynydd Carningli to the south and Newport Bay to the north, sitting at 64m above sea level. Bounding the site to the west is the Afon Felin and Mill Lane, to the north Feidr Felin, east Newport Castle and the south is an area of rough grazing and scrub.

1.2.2 The local bedrock is a Ordovician mudstone deposit known as Penyrabar Mudstone (BGS) with superficial Quaternary deposits of Irish Sea Ice Till (BGS), with a soil layer of a medium to heavy loam and clayey loam (UKSO).

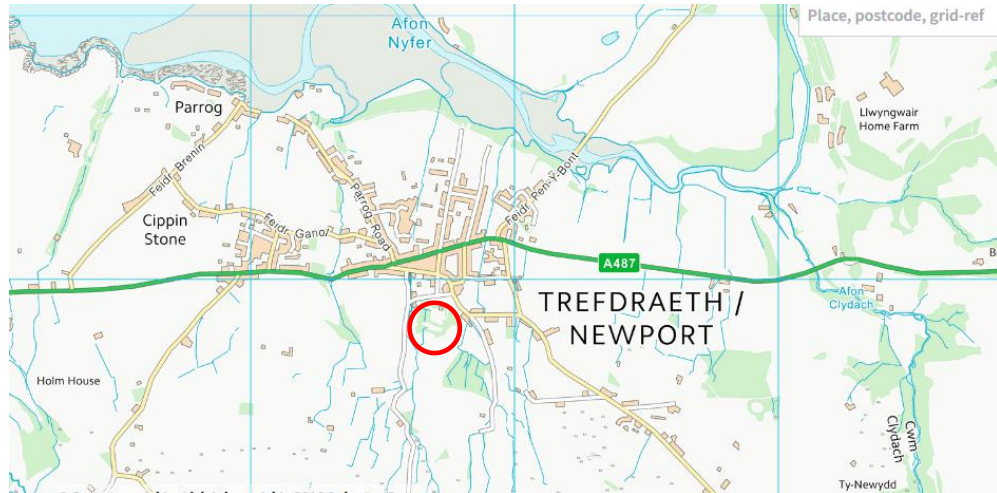


Fig. 1 - Newport. Ordnance Survey 1:15,000 to 1:30,000 VectorMap District. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016



Fig. 2 - Site Location. Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Street View. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

2 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

2.1 **General**

- 2.1.1 The aim of the Historic Building Record is to undertake an English Heritage Level 2 buildings survey of the building prior to restoration and conversion works.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the Watching Brief is to identify any hidden archaeology and ensure this is accurately recorded and documented.
- 2.1.3 Undertake research using readily available sources to further current understanding of the site.

2.2 Historic Building Record

- 2.2.1 To objectively record the Coach House prior to works by means of photographic record and annotated plans.
- 2.2.2 Produce an analysis and interpretation of the building and its development.
- 2.2.3 Bring together materials from available documentary sources into understanding the building.

2.3 Documentary Research

- 2.3.1 Using readily available resourced to identify relevant materials, including maps, photographs and accounts to enable a greater understanding of the barn and to support the interpretation.

2.4 Watching Brief

- 2.4.1 Undertake a watching brief during all ground disturbances as specified in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (ArchaeoDomus 2015)*:-

- Excavation of all service trenches
- Excavation of buildings internal floor spaces
- All other ground disturbances

- 2.4.2 Determine the significance of any archaeological remains uncovered during the watching brief.

- 2.4.3 Record and document to the appropriate level of detail any uncovered archaeology.

- 2.5 The objective of the historic buildings record and watching brief is to produce a permanent record of the site and to place this within a public domain through deposition with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic Building Recording

- 3.1.2 On site methodology comprised of three element:-

- Marking up of current plans by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice.
- Additional measured survey.
- Photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the building,

where safe to do so.

- Site notes and observations.

3.2 Measured Survey and Drawn Record

3.2.1 A Level 2 historic buildings survey, in line with English Heritage levels (2006), was undertaken to record the building and understand its phases of construction. A measured survey produced by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice, with additional observations and measured survey undertaken by ArchaeoDomus will be used to produce interpreted plans.

3.3 Photographic Survey

3.3.1 The photographic survey was undertaken with a Canon EOS 500D 15.1 megapixel digital camera, tripod mounted, with a Canon EFS 18-200mm lens.

3.3.2 A general photographic record was made of the Coach House, which included:-

- General views of the building and its surroundings.
- Elevations.
- Detail/features of specific building elements.
- Interior and exterior general shots.

3.3.3 The photographic record has been compiled into an archive, which has been appended to this report (**Appendix 2 & 3**).

3.4 Documentary Research

3.4.1 Documentary research was undertaken using the NMRW and the Regional HER, with additional research aided by map regression and Tithe Map searches. Further research was carried out using NLS and published sources.

3.5 Watching Brief

3.5.1 During the watching brief the following excavations were monitored for archaeological deposits (**Fig. 5**):-

- Service trenches for electricity, water and sewage.
- Internal excavation for new floor.

3.5.2 All excavations were undertaken using a 1, 3 or 13 tonne 360° excavators with a toothless bucket until parent material reached.

3.5.3 The excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision until it was apparent that the required level had been reached. Excavated material was inspected for finds visually and with a metal detector.

3.6 Recording

- 3.6.1 A drawn record was produced of two sections (Service Trench 1 - Leat Section; and Service Trench 2 - Section 1), which were drawn to scale on site at 1:20 and 1:50 (**Fig. 6**).
- 3.6.2 Section drawings were digitised and scaled to 1:1 using AutoCAD 2013, with rectified photography to add further detail, and saved in DWG and DXF formats. Drawings were scaled to 1:20 and 1:50 at A4 and exported to PDF.
- 3.6.3 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout with a Canon EOS 500D 15.1 megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-200mm lens. 2 x 1m ranging rods were used for scale where appropriate.

3.7 Health and Safety

All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and *Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology* (BAJR 2005).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The historical background has been undertaken with readily available material from the National Library of Wales, RCAHMW and other online archive resources.
- 4.1.2 A historic environment search to a radius of 1.5km was undertaken and showed there to be 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 60 Listed Buildings, plus 48 sites registered by the National Monuments Record, 156 by the Regional Historic Environment Record, and 19 Findspots by the National Museum Archaeology Collection.
- 4.1.3 The name of Coach House arises from the buildings supposed use as the former stables and coach/cart house, built by the Lloyds of Bronwydd during their restoration and of the castle and conversion of the old gatehouse into a residence.

4.2 Designated and Undesignated Sites

- 4.2.1 The site is located within the archaeologically rich landscape of North Pembrokeshire, with settled occupation within the locality being present since at least the Mesolithic (10,000-3500BCE).
- 4.1.2 Heritage Assets identified within the immediate area of the site:
Newport Castle - PRN: 1499 - SN 05700 38870
Castle Mill - PRN: 12575 - SN 05600 38900
Ffynnon Felin - PRN: 58737 - SN 05623 38941
St Mary's Church - PRN: 1504 - SN 05797 38964
Maen-y-Groes Churchyard - PRN: 1464 - SN 05870 38850
St Curig's Well - PRN: 1469 - SN 05900 38690

4.3 Archaeology and History

4.3.1 Neolithic (3500-2000BCE)

The area surrounding Newport has been settled since prehistory, with a number of later settlements dotting the higher points of the local landscape. The nearest positively identified site from this period is Carreg Coetan Arthur, a cromlech (dolmen) dating to c. 3000BCE.

4.3.2 Bronze Age (2600-600BCE)

To the south remains a number of Bronze Age sites, the largest of which is Carningli Hillfort (**NPRN 308761; PRN 1486**). The hillfort sits atop Mynydd Carningli, from which it takes its name. The north slope of Mynydd Carningli has extensive and well preserved field systems (**NPRN 308761; PRN 11340**) and Cairn Field (**NPRN 308763; PRN 11533**) as a relic of field clearances to improve productivity of the shallow soil.

4.3.3 Iron Age (600BCE-CE43)

The area continued to be inhabited into the Iron Age and made evident by the remains of a number of Iron Age settlements (**NPRN 276023, 304303, 308765**) made apparent by the remains of low circular stone around the north and southern sited of Mynydd Carningli. The hillfort probably remained in use during this period.

4.3.4 Roman (CE43-410)

The nearest evidence of the Roman occupation is a possible Fort just south of Nevern (**NPRN 410552; PRN 40397**).

4.3.5 Early Medieval (CE410-1066)

Little evidence to show occupation during the early medieval period. An inscribed stone of the 7th - 9th century, Maen-y-Groes (**NPRN 304306, 1464**), sits within the parish churchyard, but is presumed to be a post 13th century import to the site.

4.3.6 Medieval (CE1066-1485)

Newport (Trefdraeth) was founded in the late 12th century when William Robin, a descendant of first the Marcher Lord of Kemes Robert FitzMartin, was ejected from Nevern by his fathers-in-law, the Lord Rhys. At the new location a new town, church (**NPRN 232; PRN 1504**) and Castle (**NPRN 94978; PRN 1499**) was built - the first of several castles to have occupied the site. In the 13th century the castle and the Marcher Lordship passed to the Audleys, and in the same century the castle was to be destroyed twice by the Welsh. Several wells and the town gallows remains from this period to the east and west of the town respectively.

4.3.7 Post-Medieval (CE1485-1700s)

In 1543 the castle was bought by William Owen of Henllys, the father of George Owen of Henllys a prosperous Welsh lawyer, though the castle was primarily bought for the Lordship. In 1646 the cartographer Joan Bleau produces Penbrochia Comitatus et Comitatus Caerमारidunum, where Newport is depicted as a town with castle. Newport is depicted on a number of other general maps of the counties during the 18th century. Castle Mill (**NPRN 309033; PRN 12575**), towards the bottom of the Coach House site, was probably built during the latter half of the 18th century, making use of the nearby stream, Afon Felin, which may take it's

name from the current mill or an earlier incarnation.

4.3.8 **Nineteenth Century**

After the acquisition by William Owen of Henllys, the castle fell into a long period of decline until 1859 when it was restored and the gatehouse converted to a residence by the Lloyds of Bronwydd, who probably commissioned the coach house. An Ordnance Survey map of 1810 and the Tithe Map of 1844 shows Castle Mill occupying the site on the junction where it still remains, with no building yet shown in the area of the Coach House. By the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map of 1888, the Former Coach House is now clearly shown to the south-west of the Castle, with an extension to its eastern gable and provides us with period of construction and first extension of between 1844 and 1888.

4.3.9 **Twentieth Century**

The Castle continues to be in occupation into the 20th century and with the Second Edition 6 inch Map in 1908, the final addition to the Coach House has been made, which remains to this day. In the late 20th century the Coach House had fallen out of use and was converted to a garage, when a large opening was created in the west gable to allow for vehicle access into the building.

5 **HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD**

5.1 **Introduction**

5.1.2 The historic buildings record was undertaken on 30th April 2015 and comprised of a visual inspection, photographic record and measured survey. The site comprises of a stone building on a east-west alignment, with extensions to the eastern end. The scope of the historic buildings record was to provide a written, drawn and photographic account of the building prior to restoration and conversion.

5.1.3 For purposes of this description and the analysis (**6**) the building will be describes as follows (**Fig. 3**).

- Coach House: to mean the original building
- Extension A: the rear/southern extension
- Extension B: the rear/northern extension

5.1.4 The drawn record is available in **Appendix 1** and the photographic in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 **Plan**

5.2.1 The building is divided into three main areas (**Fig. 3**), a large unit four bay 'coach house', a single bay extension (**A**) and a secondary small unit (**B**). The long axis of the building is aligned east-west and runs almost parallel to the remains of Newport Castles' moat and bailey wall.

5.2.2 The building incorporates a stabled unit and cart house with hayloft over, a small domestic unit with chamber over, a scullery (Extension A), and service room

(Extension B). The Coach House sits in levelled area of ground, now below a large bank that rises to a field. The later extensions are only accessible externally.

5.3 External

5.3.1 As the building currently stands, it is in a ruinous state, having no doors, windows or roof.

5.3.2 The **north elevation (Plates 9-14)**, also being the main façade, is built of a roughly shaped local limestone, laid in an semi-coursed manner at ground floor level and coursed at first. Extension A to the east end of the building rises to provide a loft. Whilst Elevation B only rises to a single storey. Well cut, large quoins form the corners of the building, door openings and the window reveals. The stone façade rises to three chimneys; one stone to the original building and two stone to the latter additions.

There are four windows at ground floor, and three at first. The window heads at ground floor level are of a yellow and red brick, in an ornamental pattern, apart from the window to the east end, which is missing. No window heads or lintels survive at first floor, which itself is in part missing.

There are two entrances, one doorway and one cart entrance. The door head formed in the same manner as the windows, but the lintel or arch is missing to the cart entrance, as is the wall above this.

5.3.3 The **east elevation (Plates 6-8; 45-47)** is whole comprised of the later extensions (A & B) and constructed of a local limestone, which is rough-cut and uncoursed. The lower eaves of the extension II creates a catslide roof to this end of the building. The elevation rises to a gable and two red brick chimney stacks.

Two windows adorn this elevation, a single to each extension, both with brick heads. The northern of the windows utilises the face of the brick to form the head, whilst the southern uses the end.

5.3.4 The **south elevation elevation (Plates 2-5)** is built from a roughly cut and uncoursed limestone, with a partial lime render cover. The eave height of extension A is lower than that of the earlier building.

The elevation has no windows or doors to the earliest part of the building and a single window to the extension A at the eastern end. This single window has a small timber lintel.

5.3.5 The **west elevation (Plates 1-2)** forms a gable end and is of roughly cut and coursed limestone, with quoins to the corners. A large garage door allows access at ground level and a large window or door allows access to first floor.

5.3.6 **The roof** is missing in its entirety, with no remaining roof trusses or wall plates.

5.4 Internal

5.4.1 Internally the Coach House and Extensions are bare, with no first floor, roof, or internal dividing walls remaining.

5.4.2 The **Coach House (Fig. 3)** is, in its current condition, a single, large open area due to the nature of being formerly converted into a garage and its ruinous state.

The internal face of the north elevation (**Plates 20, 23, 26 & 30**) has the remains of lime plaster in places, but otherwise is largely of roughly shaped and well coursed limestone blocks of varying size. Oak lintels form the heads of the three windows and door within this elevation. Joist sockets can be seen where the first floor once sat.

At the east end, the gable of the Coach House (**Plates 24, 25 & 29**) has the remains of a small coal range at ground floor level and fire place at first floor, which rise to a stone stack. The chimney stack is of stone, and has a stone tray and the remains of its flaunching, although badly weathered. The wall is still largely covered in a lime plaster, with a break line indicating where the first floor level once was.

The internal face of the southern elevation (**Plates 15, 19, 21 & 22**) is largely covered in lime plaster at ground floor level, but weathered away almost entirely at first. Four feeder shoots occupy the western end of the wall.

The internal face of the west elevation (**Plate 28**) is, by and large, the same as the external elevation, with a single large garage door at ground level and a large window/door at first floor. The wall is covered in patched of lime and cement based plasters.

The floor is of slate flag stones to the eastern third and a concrete slab to the remaining.

5.4.3 **Extension A (Fig. 3)**, is entered from Extension B from an internal door to its northern wall (**Plate 36**). As with the Coach House, the walls are of a roughly cut and coursed limestone, covered in the remains of plaster.

The remains of a small boiler occupies the north-east corner of the room (**Plate 38**) and red quarry tiles cover the floor (**Plate 37**). The two windows and door all have oak lintels internally (**Plates 39-40**). A four light sash window frame remains, but de-glazed and damaged in the east elevation (**Plate 47**).

Joist sockets to the lateral walls (**Plate 42**) demonstrate the former existence of a loft. The east gable rises to a red brick stack with drip stones (**Plate 41**), at the apex a ridge purlin socket can be seen (**Plate 41**). The opposing gable shows, shared in common with the Coach House, there were four purlins, with additional weather protection above in the form of drip stones (**Plate 44**).

5.4.4 **Extension B (Fig. 3)**, extends from the front of Extension A and is entered from a door to its west (**Plate 36**). The walls are built from roughly coursed stones, which vary greatly in size and are covered largely in cement based plaster (**Plate 33-35**).

A small, blocked fireplace fills the southern end of the east wall, which rises to a red brick chimney (**Plate 34**). No internal lintels or door heads survive to this part of the building. The floor is the natural earth.

6 BUILDING DATING AND ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

From fieldwork it was apparent that the Former Coach House has undergone several phases of development, changing to meet the requirements of the estate and later needs. These developments can be broken down into four main phases:-

- 1859-1888 Phase I: Coach House built
- 1859-1888 Phase II: Extension added to east end
- 1888-1908 Phase III: Second extension added to east end-north face.
- Mid/Late C20th Phase IV: Altered into Garage.

6.1.2 Map regression shows that the Coach House was constructed sometime between the 1845 Tithe Map and 1888 First Edition 6 Inch Map of 1888. This coincides with the period in which the Lloyds of Bronwydd acquired the castle in 1859, thus providing a probable date of 1859-1888 for its initial construction.

6.1.3 Despite being known as the Coach House the form of the building is not on the scale large enough to accommodate a coach nor the horses required to haul such transportation. Instead the proportions of the building are appropriate to a cart-house and stable(see **6.2.1**), being of suitable size to house a small Governess Cart or Cab, rather than something on the scale of a coach house and the large horses it would require to be driven.

6.2 Phase I

6.2.1 The construction of the Stabled area and Cart-house (**Fig. 3**) around 1859 with the levelling of the surrounding grounds and creation of a trackway to the road below.

6.2.1 A comparable Cart House and Stable, with date stone of 1831, survives of Henllys Farm, Cilycwm (Carms.) (**NPRN: 40782**), and provides not only a fine building of this type, but also allows the Former Coach House to be understood as it would once have stood as a Cart House and Stable rather than a Coach House.

6.3 Phase II

6.3.1 The addition of an extension to the east gable end to create a scullery (**Fig. 3**), with loft over.

6.3.2 Made evident by the abutting of the later walls to earlier Coach House.

6.3.3 Evidence the Coach House served a semi-domestic purpose.

6.4 Phase III

6.4.1 A second extension added to the front of the Scullery to create a Service room or Office. This addition appears to have been built between 1888 and 1908, as demonstrated by the Ordnance Survey 6 and 25 inch maps.

6.4.2 East elevation keyed in to existing Scullery with the creation of the new chimney stack.

6.5 Phase IV

6.5.1 Adaptation of building into Garage and Workshop.

6.5.2 Garage door opening created in west gable end for access and concrete floor laid for new use.

7 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 In this section the results of the watching brief are presented. The location of the excavations is shown in **Appendix 1** and the photographic archive in **Appendix 3**.

7.1.2 The watching brief oversaw the excavation of:

- Excavation of internal floor.
- Service Trench 1 - From Castle Mill to west elevation of Extension B.
- Service Trench 2 - From west elevation of Extension B to septic tank.

7.2 Stratigraphy

7.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence has been disturbed by the levelling of a large area of the site, where cut and scrape had been employed to create a levelled area for the Former Coach House to be built and allow a track-way to be graduated for an approach to the building. This has caused the loss of top and subsoil layers on part of the site and a mixing of both across others, resulting from this, soil depth varied significantly across the site.

7.2.2 The sequence over the larger part of the site comprises layers of shale overlying interspersed clay and soil layers, with a dispersal of shale within these layers.

7.2.3 Resulting from this, the sequence comprises, where most complete alongside the Castle Mill (**Fig. 5**), a thin layer of humus, partial topsoil, subsoil, weathered rock and bedrock of Ordovician Mudstone.

7.2.4 A representative section has been produced using the drawn record and rectified

digital photography (**Fig. 6**) to demonstrate this disturbance.

7.3 Archaeological Result

7.3.1 The watching brief was undertaken on 19th August 2015, 24th November 2015, 14th January 2016 and 25th May 2016, after commencement of building work and during all excavations in as outlined 7.1.2.

7.3.2 The area of watching brief comprised the Former Coach House and its associated grounds, all being within the curtilage of Newport Castle, an area of c. 0.6 acres. Where topsoil was to be found, it was first stripped by machine, before the removal of subsoil or fill/levelling and weather rock layers.

7.3.3 Spoil heaps were inspected for finds and a metal detector was used to search for metallic objects. A single 2006 twenty pence piece and a steel pin were identified with the metal detector.

7.3.4 During the excavation the former leat to Castle Mill was cut by Service Trench 1 and recorded (**Fig. 6**), a representative section was produced of Service Trench 2 (**Fig. 6**).

7.3.4.1 The leat cut present soil and subsoil deposits to a level layer in-line with the bedrock. A grey silt deposit was present in the leat, no samples were taken.

7.3.5 *No further archaeological deposits, features or remains* were observed during the watching brief.

7.3.6 Arbitrary context numbers have been applied to the site (**101**) for topsoil and (**103**) for fill finds.

7.3.7 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated topsoil (**101**) and fill (**103**). These finds have been rapidly assessed and recorded by ArchaeoDomus and presented in the table below.

Context	Material	No.	Wt (g.)	Comments
101	China	2		Late 19 th and early 20 th century china.
103	Stone Tile	1		Stone roof tile, unknown date.
103	Worked Stone	1	3kg	Worked stone, unknown date, unknown architectural element.

7.3.8 Given the unstratified nature of the finds, no further work has been taken on them. The finds will be retained and form a part of the Project Archive.

7.3.9 The recovered piece of worked stone (**Plates 70-75**) is an unfinished architectural fragment of unknown origin or date; it may be a corbel or part of a diminished tread.

7.3.10 No evidence for any hidden archaeology associated with the castle was uncovered

during excavation works. The groundworks to the site in the mid-nineteenth century, when the Lloyds of Bronwydd were developing the castle and surrounding area, have caused any potential archaeology within this area to have been covered or destroyed.

7.4 Environmental

7.4.1 No environmental deposits for sampling were identified during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The Former Coach House was built as a cart house and stable, made apparent by it's size and form being too small to accommodate a coach or any substantial horse drawn carriage.

8.1.2 The name of 'Former Coach House' is likely to have arisen through semantic confusion between 'cart' and 'coach', due to both providing a mode of horse drawn transportation.

8.1.3 The building was constructed in three phases over a period of *circa* 49 years between 1859 and 1908, with a final fourth phase simply altering the building for use as a garage, before becoming derelict by the late 20th century.

8.2 The watching brief demonstrated that, although a small finds assemblage was recovered from the site, no archaeological features or deposits were present within the areas excavated.

8.2.1 The development of the Former Coach House and groundworks to enable it's construction and access is the likely cause for a low frequency of archaeological material, especially on a site within such a close proximity to the castle. This lack of material in conjunction with the stratigraphy demonstrated across the site, provides compelling evidence for a large amount of landscaping at the time of construction in the mid-19th century.

8.2.2 The former leat was originally excavated to a depth at which the parent bedrock was reached, no lining material could be identified; a grey silty deposit was identified. Subsequent disuse caused the tumble of the earth banks into the waterway.

9 ARCHIVING

9.1 The results of the watching brief is a written report and a photographic archive. This will be held by ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services and will be deposited with the regional HER with DAT-DM and a further copy to the RCAHMW for archiving. Field notes will be stored by ArchaeoDomus. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.

10 SOURCES

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding historic Buildings; A guide to good practice*

Cifa 2014, *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Cifa 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*

10.1 Online Sources

British Geological Survey: www.bsg.ac.uk
Accessed: 13th November 2015

UK Soil Observatory: www.ukso.org.uk
Accessed: 13th November 2015

RCAHMW: www.coflein.gov.uk
Accessed: 22nd May 2016

Historic Wales: www.historicwales.gov.uk
Accessed: 22nd May 2016

Cynefin Project - The Tithe Maps of Wales: www.cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk
Accessed: 20th May 2016

British Listed Buildings: www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk
Accessed: 25th May 2016

10.2 Maps

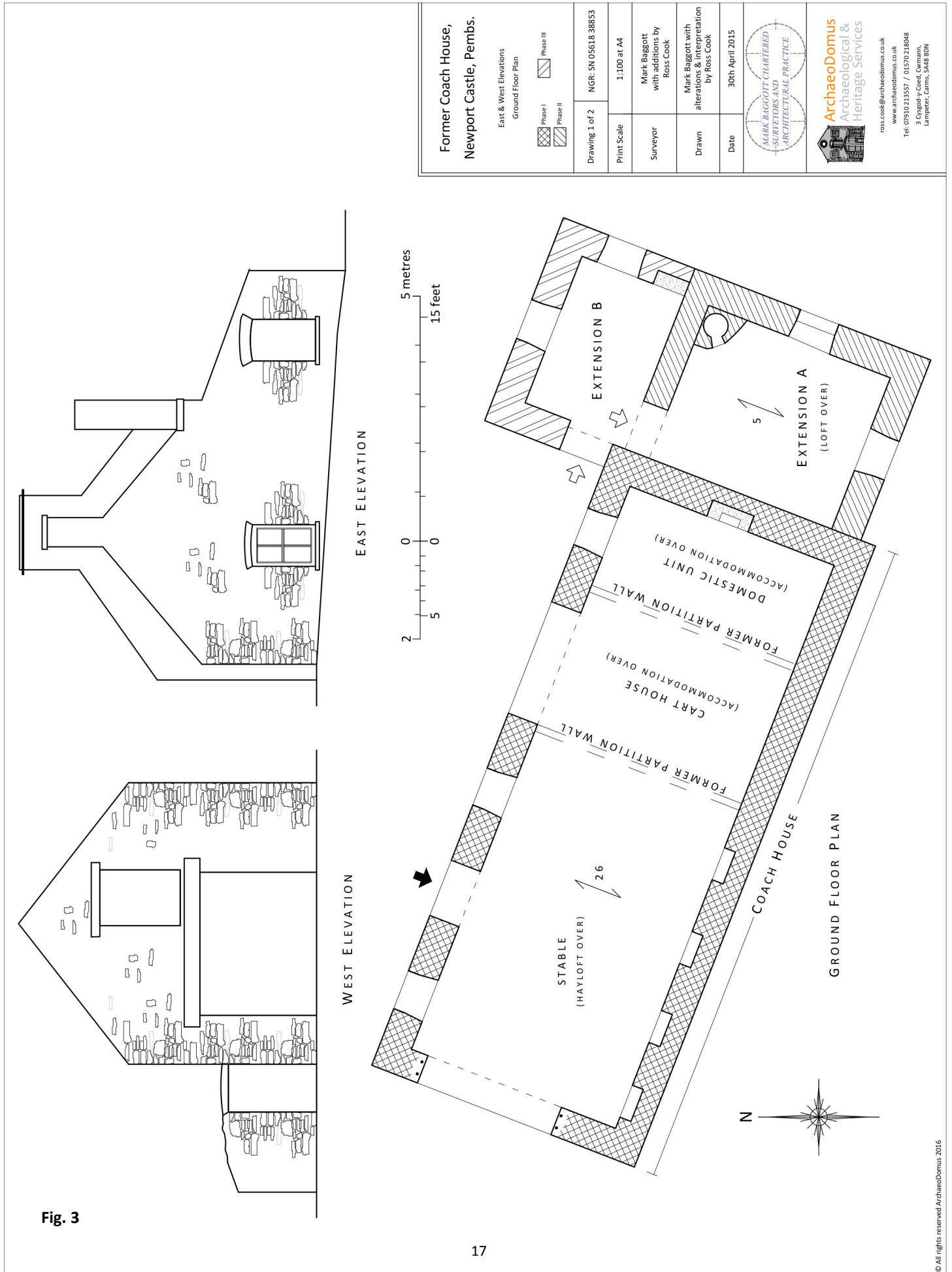
1888 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire V.SE SW
Source: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188007>



1908 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire V.SE SW
Source: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188004>

1953 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire V.SE SW
Source: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102188001>

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing, 1809
Source: www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw

Appendix 1 - Site Plan & Drawn Record



<p>Former Coach House, Newport Castle, Pemsbs.</p> <p>North & South Elevations</p> <p>Render </p>		Drawing 2 of 2	NGR: SN 05618 38853
		Print Scale	1:100 at A4
Surveyor	Mark Baggott with additions by Ross Cook		
Drawn	Mark Baggott with amendments & interpretation by Ross Cook		
Date	30th April 2015		
 <p>ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services</p> <p>ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk www.archaeodomus.co.uk</p>		<p>MARK BAGGOTT CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE</p>	
		<p>Tel: 01930 713557 / 01570 218048 3 Cligoe-y-Coed Court Lampeter, Gwyn, SA48 8BN</p>	

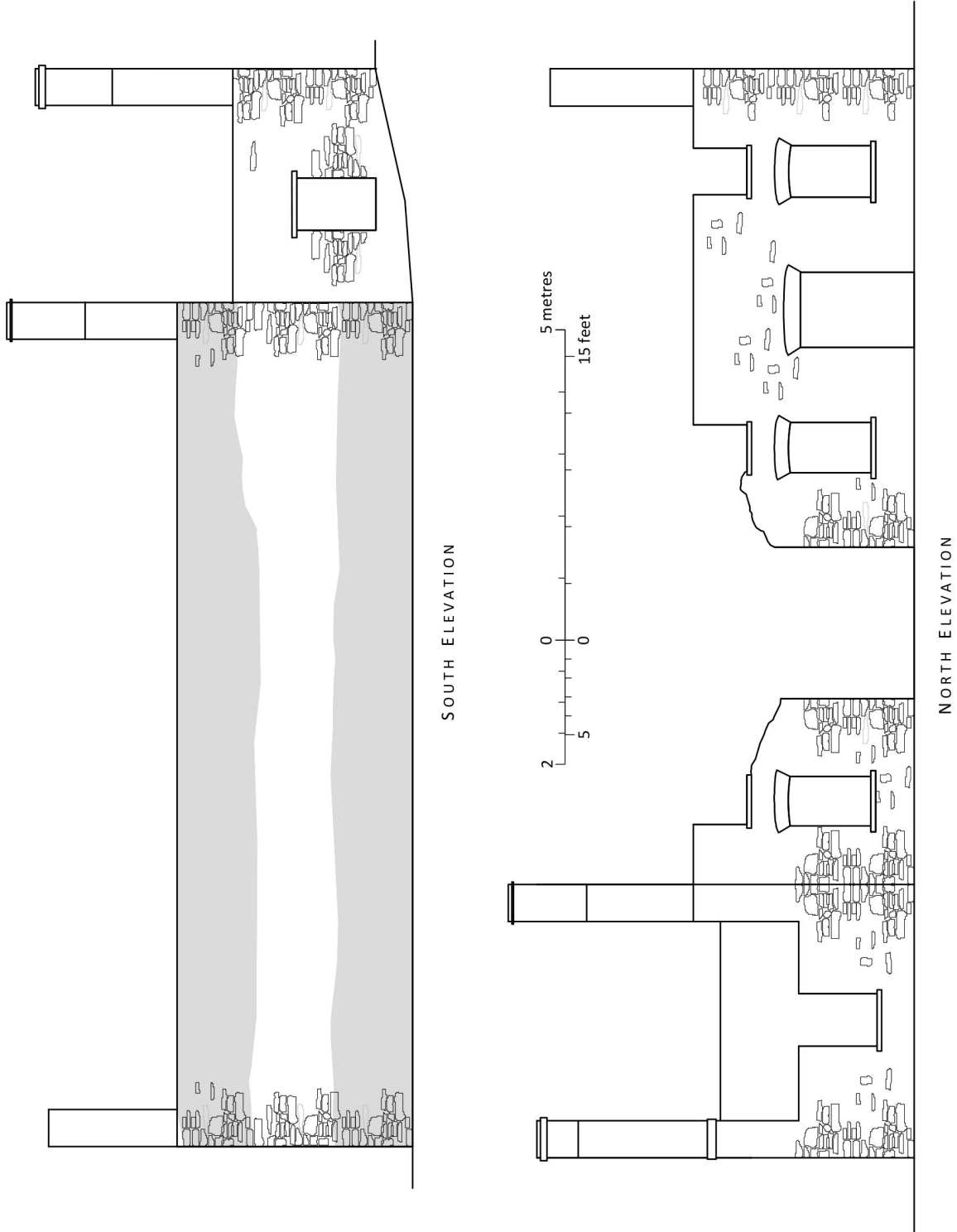


Fig. 4

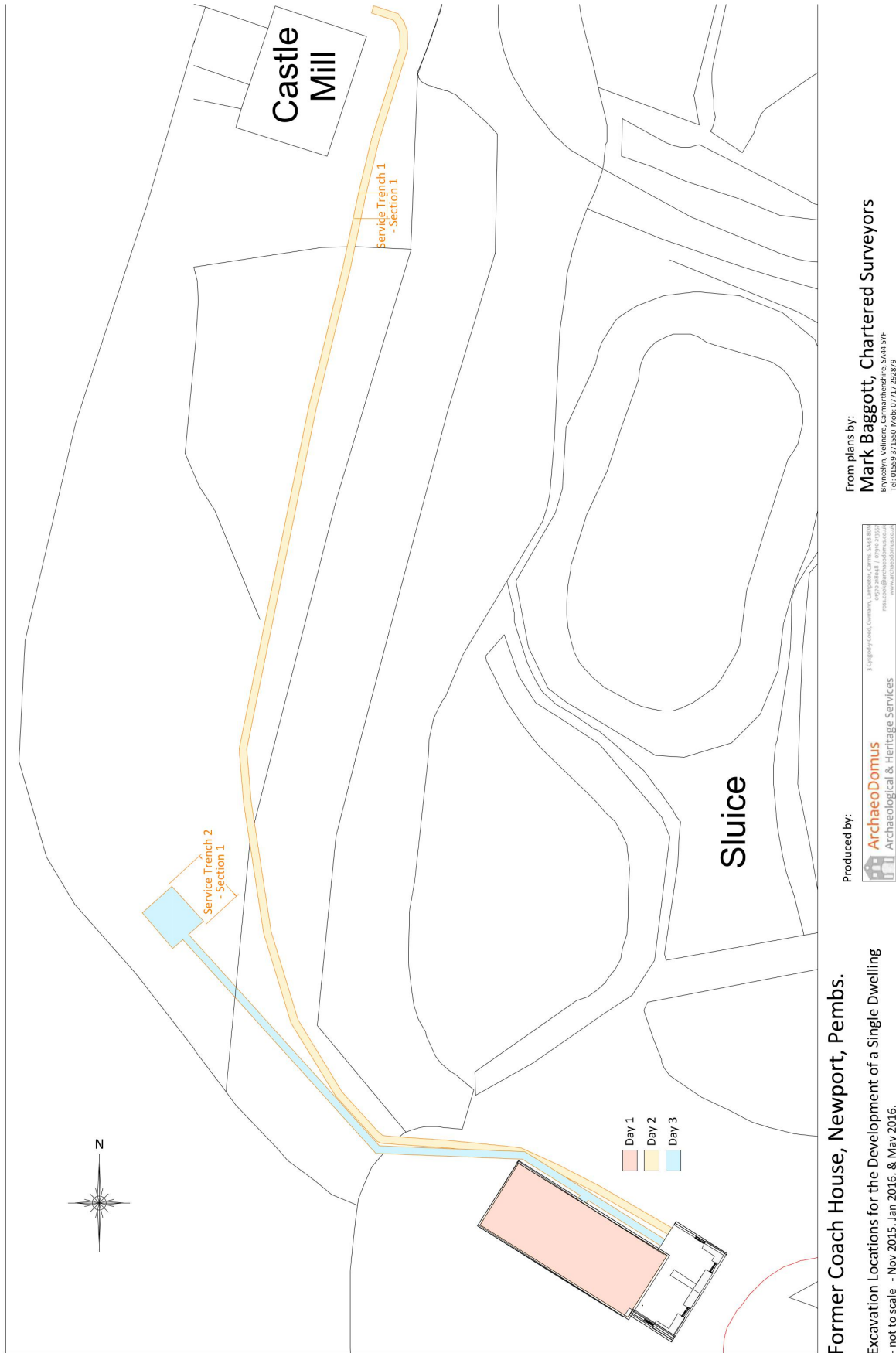


Fig. 5

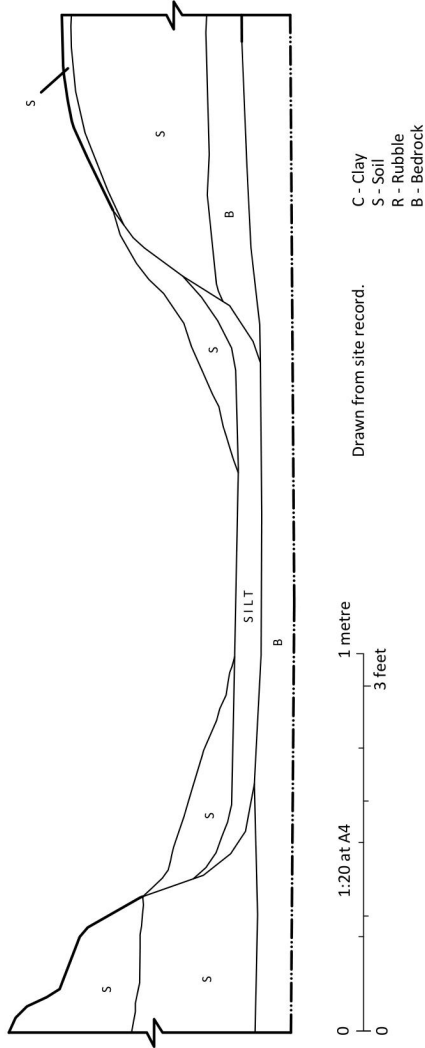
From plans by:
Mark Baggott, Chartered Surveyors
Bryncelyn, Velindre, Carmarthenhire, SA44 5YF
Tel: 01559 371550 Mob: 07717 29879

Produced by:
ArchaeoDomus
Archaeological & Heritage Services
3 Crigolty Road, Cwmam, Llanpeter, Carmar, SA44 5YF
info@archaeodomus.co.uk
www.archaeodomus.co.uk

Former Coach House, Newport, Pems.
Excavation Locations for the Development of a Single Dwelling
- not to scale - Nov 2015, Jan 2016, & May 2016.

Service Trench 1 - Section 1

Leat Section - North-west Facing



Service Trench 2 - Section 1

North-east Facing Section

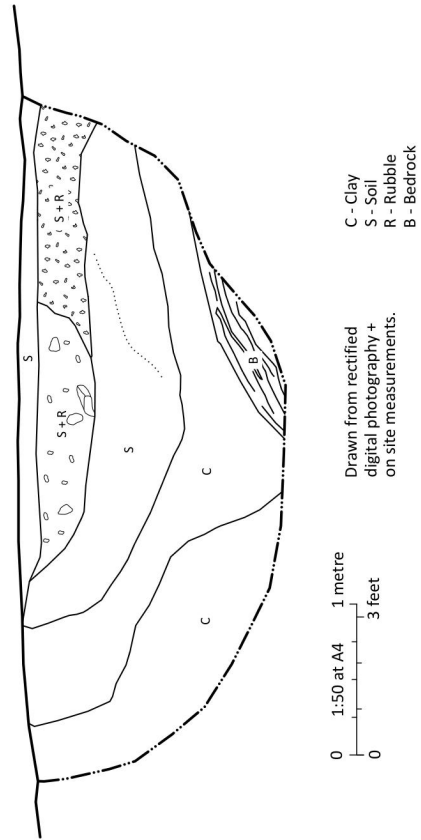


Fig. 6

Former Coach House, Newport
 Site Code: AD010
 Drawing No.: 1
 Date: 9th July 2016
 Scale: 1:20/1:50 at A4
 Surveyed & Drawn: Ross Cook

Appendix 2 - Buildings Photographic Record



Plate 1 - AD010-BR-001 - West elevation.



Plate 2 - AD010-BR-002 - 3/4 view of west and south elevations.



Plate 3 - AD010-BR-003 - South elevation.



Plate 4 - AD010-BR-004 - South elevation, west end.



Plate 5 - AD010-BR-005 - South elevation, east end.



Plate 6 - AD010-BR-006 - East elevation, upper section.



Plate 7 - AD010-BR-007 - East elevation, lower section.



Plate 8 - AD010-BR-008 - East elevation.



Plate 9 - AD010-BR-009 - North elevation, east end.



Plate 10 - AD010-BR-010 - North elevation, central section.



Plate 11 - AD010-BR-011 - North elevation, west end.



Plate 12 - AD010-BR-012 - North elevation, west end.



Plate 13 - AD010-BR-013 - Yellow and red brick flat segmental arch to window head, north elevation.



Plate 14 - AD010-BR-014 - Yellow and red brick flat segmental arch to door head, north elevation.



Plate 15 - AD010-BR-015 - Hay feeder shoot, internal, south wall.



Plate 16 - AD010-BR-016 - Oak window lintel, internal, north wall.



Plate 17 - AD010-BR-017 - Oak window lintel, internal, north wall.



Plate 18 - AD010-BR-018 - Joist sockets, internal, north wall.



Plate 19 - AD010-BR-019 - Hay feeder shoots, internal, south wall.



Plate 20 - AD010-BR-020 - Internal view of Former Coach House towards the east.



Plate 21 - AD010-BR-021 - Internal of Former Coach House view towards the east.



Plate 22 - AD010-BR-022 - Internal view of Former Coach House towards the west.



Plate 23 - AD010-BR-023 - Internal view of Former Coach House towards the west.



Plate 24 - AD010-BR-024 - Fireplace, internal east wall, Former Coach House.



Plate 25 - AD010-BR-025 - First floor fireplace, internal east wall, Former Coach House. N.B. Partition division mark to plaster.



Plate 26 - AD010-BR-026 - Scoring to plaster base coat, internal north wall, Former Coach House.



Plate 27 - AD010-BR-027 - Misc metal bracket, internal, north wall.



Plate 28 - AD010-BR-028 - Internal view, west wall.



Plate 29 - AD010-BR-029 - Internal view, east wall.



Plate 30 - AD010-BR-030 - Internal view, north wall, stable section.



Plate 31 - AD010-BR-031 - Internal view, north wall, lodging area.



Plate 32 - AD010-BR-032 - Red brick flat arch door head to Extension B.



Plate 33 - AD010-BR-033 - Blocked fireplace, Extension B internal, east wall.



Plate 34 - AD010-BR-034 - Internal view of Extension B towards the east.



Plate 35 - AD010-BR-035 - Internal view of Extension B towards the north.



Plate 36 - AD010-BR-036 - Internal view of Extension B towards the west.



Plate 37 - AD010-BR-037 - Quarry tile floor to Extension A.



Plate 38 - AD010-BR-038 - Remains of small boiler/copper.



Plate 39 - AD010-BR-039 - Internal view of Extension B towards the south.



Plate 40 - AD010-BR-040 - Internal view of Extension B towards the east.



Plate 41 - AD010-BR-041 - Internal view of Extension B towards the east, showing chimney stacks.



Plate 42 - AD010-BR-042 - Internal view of Extension B towards the north.



Plate 43 - AD010-BR-043 - Sash weight found in Extension A.



Plate 44 - AD010-BR-044 - Gable wall between Former Coach House and Extension A, showing two purlin and one ridge sockets.



Plate 45 - AD010-BR-045 - Brick flat segmental arch window head, Extension B East elevation.



Plate 46 - AD010-BR-046 - Brick flat segmental arch window head, Extension A east elevation.



Plate 47 - AD010-BR-047 - Remains of four light box sash window, Extension A east elevation.

Appendix 2 - Watching Brief Photographic Record



Plate 48 - AD010-D1-001 - Internal excavations for poring of concrete slab, view north-west.



Plate 49 - AD010-D1-002 - Internal excavations for poring of concrete slab, view east.



Plate 50 - AD010-D1-003 - Internal excavations for poring of concrete slab, view west.



Plate 51 - AD010-D1-004 - Service trench 1 starting at Castle Mill, view south-east.



Plate 52 - AD010-D1-005 - Service trench 1 passing Castle Mill.



Plate 53 - AD010-D1-006 - Service trench 1 passing Castle Mill.



Plate 54 - AD010-D1-007 - Service trench 1 at half way along track.



Plate 55 - AD010-D1-008 - Service trench 1 cutting through disused leaf.



Plate 56 - AD010-D1-009 - Service trench 1 at top of bank and returning back towards the Former Coach House.



Plate 57 - AD010-D1-010 - Service trench 1 at west end of Former Coach House.



Plate 58 - AD010-D2-011 - Service trench 1 at west end of Former Coach House



Plate 59 - AD010-D2-012 - Service trench 1 extending along track.



Plate 60 - AD010-D2-013 - Service trench 1 returning along front of Former Coach House.



Plate 61 - AD010-D2-014 - Section of service trench 1 next to Castle Mill.



Plate 62 - AD010-D2-15 - Section of service trench 1 above Castle Mill.



Plate 63 - AD010-D2-016 - Section of service trench 1 showing leat.



Plate 64 - AD010-D2-017 - Plastic and metal recovered.



Plate 65 - AD010-D3-018 - Service trench 2 in front of the Former Coach House showing layers of levelling - shale over clayey-loam.



Plate 66 - AD010-D3-019 - Excavation of septic tank pit.



Plate 67 - AD010-D3-020 - North section of septic tank pit.



Plate 68 - AD010-D3-021 - South section of septic tank pit.



Plate 69 - AD010-D3-022 - View towards Former Coach House showing location of service trench 2.



Plate 70 - AD010-FN001-1 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.



Plate 71 - AD010-FN001-2 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.



Plate 72 - AD010-FN001-3 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.



Plate 73 - AD010-FN001-4 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.



Plate 74 - AD010-FN001-5 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.



Plate 75 - AD010-FN001-6 - Unfinished carved stone, recovered Day 3.

Appendix 4 - Listed Building

Building Description	Newport Castle	Cadw ID	13083
Grade	I	Locality	Newport
Date Listed	16 th January 1952	County	Pembrokeshire
NGR	SN 05709 38868	Postcode	SA42 0PJ

Listing Text:

Location

Situated prominently overlooking town. Approached from W via smaller lane named Feidr Felin on O.S. map. Penclawdd is address on electoral roll.

Medieval castle mostly late C13 of which the major surviving part, the gatehouse, was incorporated into a house 1859 for Sir Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, Cards, 25th Lord of Cemaes.

History

Castle founded by William Fitz Martin 3rd Lord of Cemaes in 1191, after loss of Nevern Castle; but most of present structures probably date from the time of the 6th Lord, William Fitz Martin (1257-1324) who inherited in 1282, and to a rebuilding after damage in the uprising of Owain Glyndwr ca1405. From 1326 to 1543 the Lords Audley of Heleigh, Staffs, held the barony of Cemaes, but were rarely resident and by the C16, when it was sold to the Owen family of Henllys, the castle had been 'in utter ruin for a long time'.

Plan

Castle comprises a NE gatehouse with flanking towers, incorporated into the 1859 house, the NW Hunters' Tower, still partly standing to full height, SW Kitchen Tower, largely disappeared, and NE Great Tower of which the ground floor survives with open courtyard and fine ashlar pointed entry. The various curtain walls are largely ruinous, but N of the Great Tower survives the basement of a substantial building, possibly chapel, with vaulted undercroft of 4 cells on central octagonal pier. For full archaeological report, see National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

Exterior

House itself is built into back of gatehouse tower with main C19 front to S. 2 storey and basement 3 window front with slate eaves roof, crested ridge, ridge stack of 3 stone circular shafts and very large W end round stack with chimneybreast built up from original curtain wall. Windows are unevenly spread, the upper windows cambered-headed square sashes with marginal glazing bars, stone voussoirs and slate sills, the centre window slightly higher and under an eaves gable. Ground floor has one longer similar sash aligned under first floor right window, gabled stone porch to right and hipped-roofed timber square bay window to left, aligned between centre and left windows above. Porch has pointed arch, slated eaves roof and crested ridge tiles. Bay window has French windows to front. Basement has cambered headed casement. To right of house a lean-to roof abuts a square medieval tower, the rear of the E side of the gatehouse structure; the roof appears to be a post 1859 addition built over the vaulted medieval stairs down to the gatehouse passage. C19 pointed arched porch with flat roof.

House is L-plan and 3-storeys on N side, where windows are pierced through medieval masonry. Original gatehouse was of 2 round towers flanking entry, but that to E has been

rebuilt flat-fronted, having collapsed in early C19, with 2 lancets and picturesquely ruinous top. Central part, site of former entry is largely rebuilt, with three C19 cambered-headed casement windows, vertically aligned and corbelled embattled parapet. West tower retains its original rounded form on battered base, 3 stages each slightly recessed then corbel table and ruinous octagonal cap. C19 arched light to basement front and first floor NE. W return of gatehouse tower has two C19 arched lights to basement, big first floor timber 3-light window with transom and stone cambered head, and casement pair above under stone eaves gable. Rear of main front range is built out from curtain wall with basement triple casement, first floor big timber oriel on wooden brackets, with hipped slate roof and 3-light gabled half-timbered dormer in roof. W end wall has ground floor timber cross-window and casement pair above. Blank shield plaque in gable.

Interior

House interior is relatively plain for the C19 work, with clear evidence that additions post-1859 have been made on E end. Pointed rough vaults survive on both sides of the original entry passage, wall recesses and other extensive remains of the medieval structure. The centre staircase of the new work runs up from basement level entrance passage of original gatehouse. Plain open-well timber stair not relating clearly to C19 front door, possibly altered post 1859. 6-panel doors and simple fireplaces.

Reason For Listing

Newport Castle is an outstanding survival of Anglo-Norman castle building in West Wales and the C19 house built within is an unusual example of C19 romanticism associated with Sir Thomas Lloyd's revival of the customs of the Barony of Cemaes.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Pe 87 (unoccupied parts)

References: Archaeological Journal 1962 p.540.

Archaeologia Cambrensis 1859, p.335 and 1860, p.64.

Building Description	Castle Mill	Cadw ID	12491
Grade	II	Locality	Newport
Date Listed	14 th April 1992	County	Pembrokeshire
NGR	SN 05620 38908	Postcode	SA42 0PN

Listing Text:

Location

Situated E of Mill Lane, W of drive to Newport Castle.

Exterior

Late C18 or early C19 (illustrated in 1829 view of the castle), water-mill in rubble stone with gabled slate roof, partly collapsed. Two storeys, the E side built into bank with direct access to milling floor and mill-leaf entering through rear wall to integral wheel pit. Added single storey range on W side. N end has lower level cart-entry with flat timber lintel and half-glazed double doors. Cambered-headed upper window with stone voussoirs and slate sill. E side has door under eaves to right, with slate head and blocked opening to right with stone voussoirs. W side has tall narrow exit from wheel-pit to right with cambered cut stone voussoirs. Overshot wheel has gone. To left, single storey range has 2-bay open N front,

formerly enclosed, smoke-blackened interior and slate roof. One first floor window to main range with stone voussoirs. S end has opening to wheel-pit with timber lintel and small upper window with rough stone voussoirs.

Interior

Interior has partially collapsed loft floor. No machinery.

Illustrated without single storey W range in 1829 view of Newport Castle in National Library of Wales.

Reason For Listing

Group value with Ffynnon Felin opposite.

Building Description	Ffynnon Felin	Cadw ID	12490
Grade	II	Locality	Newport
Date Listed	14 th April 1992	County	Pembrokeshire
NGR	SN 05623 38941	Postcode	SA42 0PN

Listing Text:

Location

Situated just E of Mill Lane, opposite Castle Mill.

Exterior

Early to mid C19 farmhouse, in rubble stone with slate roof and stone end stacks. One-and-a-half storey, 3-window range. Upper windows are 4-pane sashes, that to centre small and under eaves, those each side taller, breaking eaves under pent roofs. Ground floor has large 4-pane sashes each side of door, cambered stone voussoirs to windows, flat voussoirs to mid C20 door with oval glazed panel. Rear has centre projecting gable and imitation slate roofs. Long range of single storey stone outbuildings running N.

A farmhouse on this site is illustrated in 1829 view of Newport Castle, but is double-fronted and smaller.

Reason For Listing

Group value with Castle Mill opposite.

Appendix 5 - Misc

Period	Approximate Dates
Palaeolithic	<i>circa</i> 225,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE
Mesolithic	<i>circa</i> 10,000 BCE - 3500BCE
Neolithic	<i>circa</i> 3500 BCE - 2000 BCE
Bronze Age	<i>circa</i> 2000 BCE - 600 BCE
Iron Age	<i>circa</i> 600 BCE - 43 CE
Roman	43 CE - 410 CE
Early Medieval	410 CE - 1066 CE
Medieval	1066 CE - 1485 CE
Post Medieval	1485 CE - 1750 CE
Early Modern	1700 CE - 1900 CE
Modern	1900 CE - Present

Table 1 - British Archaeological and Historical Time Periods.