

Archaeology Wales

Tredeggar House Museum, Duffryn, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 1729


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Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for John Weaver Ltd, on behalf of The National Trust, on land within the estate of Tredegar House Museum, Pencarn Way, Duffryn, Newport, centred on OS grid ST 28917 85239. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks associated with the change of use of the former Laundry Building (Planning App. No. 16/1261).

The former laundry building, built in the late 18th century, is a Grade II listed building, and an important element within the estate and garden of Tredegar House, a significant late 17th century house and registered Park and Garden. Archaeological investigations elsewhere on the estate have revealed evidence of earlier estate elements.

Groundworks comprised the excavation of a number of service trenches around the laundry building, and the reduction of floor levels within the building. The excavation of the service trenches revealed a large degree of modern disturbance throughout, caused by 20th century service excavations, building and levelling works. Several stone and brick built structures were revealed, likely representing drainage features, and all heavily disturbed. Some may potentially relate to the original construction of the laundry in the late 18th century but they could not be closely dated. One stone wall was revealed in the laundry yard to the north, likely related to an outbuilding visible on 19th century mapping.

Within the laundry building a consistent loose silty-sand deposit was revealed throughout, containing no dateable material, but potentially a levelling deposit associated with original floor levels. Some drainage features were partially revealed that may relate to the original structure, these remained in situ. The foundations of two former internal divisions were also recorded. A mixed levelling deposit containing 19th to early 20th century artefacts was also revealed throughout, suggesting original floors had been removed previously, potentially when the modern concrete floor was laid during the 20th century.

All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

Crynodeb

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn deillio o waith a waned gan Archeoleg Cymru Cyf. (AW) ar gyfer John Weaver Ltd., ar ran yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, ar dir yn ystâd Amgueddfa Tŷ Tredegar, Ffordd Pencarn, Dyffryn, Casnewydd, sydd wedi'i ganoli ar rid OS, ST 28917 85239. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion canlyniadau briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd i sicrhau bod unrhyw olion archeolegol a darganfuwyd yn ystod y gwaith tir a oedd yn gysylltiedig â newid defnydd yr hen 'Golchdy' (Rhif Cais Cynllunio 16/1261) yn cael eu cadw wrth gofnod.

Mae'r hen olchdy, a adeiladwyd ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif, yn adeilad rhestredig gradd II, ac yn elfen bwysig o ystâd a gardd Tŷ Tredegar, sy'n dŷ ag arwyddocâd pwysig o ddiwedd yr 17eg

ganrif a hefyd yn Barc a Gardd Restredig. Mae ymchwiliadau archeolegol mewn rhannau arall o'r ystâd wedi datgelu tystiolaeth o elfennau cynharach yr ystâd ei hunain.

Roedd y gwaith tir yn cynnwys cloddio nifer o ffosydd gwasanaeth o amgylch y golchdy, a lleihau lefel y lloriau yn yr adeilad. Datgelodd y gwaith cloddio'r ffosydd gwasanaeth gryn dipyn o ymwithiad modern, a achoswyd gan waith cloddio gwasanaethau, adeiladu a lefelu'r llawr o'r 20fed ganrif. Datgelwyd sawl adeiledd carreg a brics, a oedd yn debygol o gynrychioli nodweddion draenio, a phob un wedi aflonyddu'n fawr iawn. Gallai rhai bod wedi ymwneud â'r gwaith o adeiladu'r golchdy yn wreiddiol ar ddiwedd yr 18fed ganrif, ond nid oedd yn bosibl eu dyddio'n fanwl. Datgelwyd hefyd, un wal gerrig yn iard y golchdy tuag at y gogledd, sy'n debygol o fod yn gysylltiedig ag adeilad allanol a welwyd ar fap o'r 19eg ganrif.

O fewn y golchdy, datgelwyd dyddodyn tywod-siltiog hyfriw trwy'r adeilad, nid oedd hwn yn cynnwys unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau a ellir eu dyddio, ond mae'n bosib y bod y dyddodyn yma yn ddyddodyn lefelu a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r lefelau llawr gwreiddiol. Datgelwyd yn rhannol rai nodweddion draenio a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â'r strwythur gwreiddiol, fe gadwyd y rhain yn eu lle. Yn ogystal, cofnodwyd sylfeini dau raniad mewnol. Datgelwyd hefyd, dyddodyn lefelu cymysg trwy'r adeilad, a oedd yn cynnwys darganfyddiadau o'r 19eg i'r 20fed ganrif gynnar, mae hwn yn awgrymu bod lloriau gwreiddiol yr adeilad wedi'u gwaredu o'r blaen, o bosib pan osodwyd y llawr concrid modern yn ystod y 20fed ganrif.

Gwnaed yr holl waith i'r safonau a osodwyd yn Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief gan Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr (2014).

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by John Weaver Ltd, on behalf of The National Trust, to undertake an archaeological watching brief within the estate of Tredegar House Museum, Pencarn Way, Duffryn, Newport, centred on OS grid ST 28917 85239 (Fig. 1). This work relates to the proposed change of use of the former laundry building to D1 community use and associated works (Planning Application No. is 16/1261).

The former laundry is a Grade II listed building, and an important element within the estate and garden of Tredegar House, a significant late 17th century house. The buildings are also part of the Grade II* registered Park and Garden associated with the house. Previous archaeological investigations in the area have also recorded surfaces and elements of an older garden layout.

Consequently, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Newport City Council), recommended that the archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all ground works associated with the development to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

Prior to works commencing an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (ClfA 2014) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works (Appendix II).

The watching brief took place from 20 February – 1 May under the supervision of Philip Poucher, Daniel Moore and Jennifer Muller. The project was managed by Philip Poucher of Archaeology Wales. The AW project number for the work is 2581 and the site code is THN/17/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

Topography and Geology

Tredegar House is a country house is set in a landscaped parkland setting on the south side of the M4 at Tredegar. The main house, considered to be one of the finest Restoration Houses in Britain, is arranged around a courtyard, and surrounded by formal gardens. To the east lies the former laundry, and comprises an early 19th century former laundry and dairy.

The site lies on level ground southwest of the city of Newport in Southeast Wales within the estate of Tredegar House Museum. The grounds lie on the edge of the Ebbw River, which feeds the mouth of the Usk on the banks of the Bristol Channel just over 3km to the southeast.

The underlying geology of the area comprises a mix of interbedded argillaceous rocks and sandstone of the Maughans Formation, and mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. This is overlain by mixed alluvium deposits (BGS 2017).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early 15th century until the mid-20th century. The original late-medieval house was arranged around three courtyards, with the main house subsequently incorporated into one wing of a much grander, classical house built by Sir William Morgan between 1664 and 1672. This was surrounded by extensive landscaped parkland and gardens, which although reduced and impacted upon by modern road schemes, still amounts to over 90 acres. The property incorporates some 17th century elements, along with large-scale 18th century landscaping such as the sinuous lake and compartmented gardens.

The history and development of the former laundry and dairy building, just southeast of the house, is detailed in an Historic Building Analysis and Recording report recently produced by The National Trust (Price & Parr 2017). The laundry is believed to have been built during a period of building works on the estate in 1781-2, forming part of the home farm area of the self-sufficient estate. The home farm buildings were laid out to the south of the laundry. The laundry building is likely to have been carefully designed, as it would have been visible from both the pleasure gardens associated with the main house, and from the suite of rooms traditionally occupied by the Master. The laundry would have been divided into three areas, a drying room, wet laundry and ironing room, with two dairy rooms at the end of the building closest to the main house, with architectural detailing within the dairy room suggesting a finer finish, and possible use by the main house occupants. At some point in its later history stairs and a 1st floor were inserted, with these upper rooms used as offices. Early 19th century maps show the laundry laid out as it is today, with a drying yard to the north enclosed by a high wall. A smaller detached building stood immediately to the northwest, and the laundry and yard also projected into the kitchen garden to the east.

After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house was used as a boarding school, run by the Sisters of St Joseph. The laundry became a chapel during this period, and it may be during this period that raised and concrete flooring was introduced. In the 1970s the school moved out and the site passed to the Newport City Council, with the building becoming unused and passing into disrepair. Since 2012 it has been under the care of the National Trust.

Recent archaeological work in the area includes a watching brief undertaken within the nearby 18th century walled garden (details within the letter from GGAT-CD), which apparently recorded elements of the earlier garden layout surviving below ground. Other work includes a desk-based assessment (Howell & Locock 2002) and subsequent watching brief (Cudlip 2008) associated with construction of housing to the east, and an evaluation associated with the restoration of a garden wall to the west (Hart 2006).

2. Methodology

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014) was undertaken during all intrusive ground work on the site. The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by

record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be known in advance of works.

The work was broken up into four phases:

During Phase 1, two trenches (Nos. 1 and 2) were excavated for services to the south side of the laundry building from two existing manholes. The trenches were dug to a total depth of approximately 2m for the first three metres of the trenches, and to a total depth of 1m throughout the rest. A third trench (No. 3) provided services access around the north side of the building. This trench was 0.50m deep for the first three metres, and then 1m deep for the remainder. The excavation was carried out by removing the overburden in spits by means of a 3-ton digger with 0.31m and 0.60m-toothed buckets.

During Phase 2, the floors of all six rooms and the entranceway within the laundry building were levelled to 0.43m below their current depth. The overburden was removed with a 0.31m-toothed bucket, a 0.60m-toothless bucket, and by hand shovel.

During Phase 3, three more external trenches (Nos. 4, 5 and 6) were excavated to extend services to an outbuilding in the courtyard northwest of the laundry building. Also, the foundations (No. 7) for a new outbuilding were dug overlying the foundations of the former building along the northern boundary wall of the laundry building yard. The Phase 3 trenches were dug with a 0.31m and 1m toothed bucket. The maximum depth of the trenches was 1m.

During Phase 4, one trench (No. 8) for services was excavated between the Great Barn and the Lesser Barn. This trench was dug to a total depth of 0.60m.

The first three phases were monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with ClfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

3. Watching Brief Results

Phase 1 (Figures 3 & 4)

Three trenches were dug for new waste and storm drainpipes to be installed around the laundry building. Trench 1 and trench 2 began in the courtyard approximately 35 metres(m) southwest of the building (Photo 2). The trenches were adjacent to each other and were approximately 2.5m apart at their start. Trench 1 was orientated northeast-southwest, trench 2 north/north-west – south/south - east, and both were approximately 0.8m wide. They were dug initially to a depth of 2m for the first three metres of their length in order to connect the new pipes to the main drains. The two trenches continued northeasterly, at a depth of 1m until trench 2 merged into trench 1, approximately 20m from their start. Trench 1 then turned eastward through the wooden gates between the laundry building wall and the Great Barn, and continued to run along the south side of the laundry building to its end. The total length of trench 1 was approximately 83m.

Trench 3 was cut perpendicular to trench 1, starting against the Great Barn, proceeding north and then turning east around the north side of the laundry building and running to its end. The total length of trench 3 was approximately 56m.

The soil sequence varied significantly throughout all three trenches along each of their lengths. This was clearly due to the installation of modern services at different times, as numerous pipes, cables and older drains were encountered throughout to a depth of 1m (Features and Deposits 103-104, 106-107, 109-110, 112-113, 115-116, 118-119, 121-122, 129-140, 143-150, 155-158, 160-161).

The only location where the trenches revealed possible natural deposits was at the eastern end of the laundry building on both the north and south sides. Here, the deposits became more uniform, showing clay with deposits of blue-grey alluvium at a depth of approximately 0.60-.80m deep (Deposit 159), with a mid-orange-brown, silty clay above it for approximately 0.20m (Deposit 154), then a thin layer of soil over this for 0.05-0.10m (Deposit 162).

Trench 1

The dominating feature running through trench 1 for at least 24m was a ceramic drainpipe (107) on the northwest section of the trench (Photo 4). It was built onto a ledge that was visible for the first three metres of the trench where it was dug to 2m deep. The pipe itself occurred from 0.81m – 1.06m deep, with the ledge going deeper than the trench. Above the pipe was a dark, greyish-brown mixed rubble deposit (101) of silty-sand full of building debris and poorly sorted stones. This deposit started at a depth of 0.80m but varied as it ran through most of the first 23m of the trench as an upper fill. Occurring within this were several modern services (104, 107, 110, 119) all within the first six meters of the trench. On the south side of the trench the basal deposit (102) was a mid-orange-brown sand with flecks of clay and poorly sorted sub-rounded stones at a depth of 1m (Photo 5).

Approximately 6m from the start of the trench, within the upper deposit (101), a drain or culvert constructed of stone slabs and bricks (122) orientated northwest–southeast was uncovered (Photo 6). It occurred from 0.65m – 1m in depth, and was at least 0.8m wide but extended beyond the width of the trench. This drain continued across trench 1, and as it was travelling in a slightly more south-easterly direction than the trench it continued into trench 2 and eventually disappeared to the south of the trench towards the Great Barn, 15m from the start of trench 1. By the time it moved beyond the trench it was closer to the surface, the top of it only 0.25m deep.

From approximately 5.5m northeast of the start of trench 1 occurred a level row of large, sub-rounded stones (128), approximately 0.13m thick, on the northwest-facing section (Photo 7). These sat approximately 0.25m deep, within (101) and above the drain (122). The stones (128) reoccurred several times within trench 1 from here onwards. Approximately 20-23m northeast from the start of the trench they sat directly under the cobble surface (202), indicating that perhaps they were used as bedding stones to help level and stabilise the ground when the cobbles were placed. They reappeared immediately next to the southern wall of the laundry building, still within (101), a mixed fill (Photo 10). The cobbles (142/202) above them were under the modern level of grass (203/199), approximately 0.20m deep. The large stones (128) were also apparent in trench 2, above the mortar (124) at the same level (Photo 8).

The foundations of a brick wall (140) running north-south were encountered approximately 58.4m from the start of trench 1, also about 26m east of the start of the laundry building. The wall ran perpendicular to the building, and was approximately 0.60m wide (Photo 12). The bricks were set within a hard lime-mortar, and ceramic drains were also set within this mortar towards the base of the wall. The wall sat below topsoil deposits but had been so heavily truncated by subsequent services the relationship to surrounding deposits and levels was obscured.

Trench 2

Within 2m of the start of trench 2, modern services that ran through trench 1 were uncovered (104) and a possible stone drain or culvert (116) appeared (Photo 13). This drain was orientated northeast-southwest, and only a fragment was visible in both north and south sections. The drain was 0.60m deep and approximately 0.79m wide. This feature was constructed of brick and stone, similar to the one in trench 1, though not much could be seen in the section. The structure did not continue into trench 1 and was likely disturbed when a ceramic waste pipe (107) in trench 1 was inserted.

Approximately 6m northwest of the start of the trench, another deposit became visible within (101). This was a thin deposit of a whitish-yellow mortar (124) about 0.30m deep from the surface and 0.08m thick. Due to its location and depth, it is likely connected to the stone culvert running parallel to it in trench 1 at this point.

Trench 3

At the start of trench 3, in the three-metre section between the Great Barn and the entranceway to the courtyard, a cobble surface (142) appeared directly under the concrete pavement for at least the first two metres of the trench (Photo 14), this did not extend beyond the gateway and boundary wall into the yard to the north and west of the laundry. These first three metres were excavated to 0.50m deep. Beyond the courtyard entrance the trench was dug to 1m deep, and like in trenches 1 and 2 multiple services (143-151; 155-158; 160-161) were encountered within many different deposits. Approximately 1m north of the wall opening into the laundry building's yard, the trench cut through a brick and stone structure (150) aligned east-west (Photo 15), which could be a wall or a drain. The brick and stone were encased in a hard lime-mortar, but again were heavily disturbed and truncated by later services and no solid structure of definitive relationship to surrounding undisturbed layers could be established. Along the north side of the building approximately 1m from the north wall, the basal deposit was a mid-orangey clay which varied in depth from 0.05m-0.15m. Overlying this was another stone- and brick-lined drain (156) running southwest/northeast. This drain became apparent at the corner of the building, where what had looked like a wall revealed a built-in ceramic pipe which clearly linked to a manhole (161) 27.5m from the west end of the building. Above this drain was a dark, greyish-brown silty subsoil (162) 0.45m deep (Photo 16). East of the manhole, the soil sequence changed to a natural clay deposit mixed with alluvium at the base (159) which started about 0.35m deep and slowly rose to about 0.15m deep towards the eastern end of the trench (Photo 17). Above this was the mixed soil layer (162).

Phase 2 (Figure 5)

The Laundry Building contained a total of six rooms and an entranceway. Five of the six rooms were excavated with the 3-tonne machine; the sixth room was not accessible with the machine, so what could not be reached with the bucket through the doorway was dug by hand.

Room 1

Room 1 lay at the eastern end of the building, and has been identified as a drying room within the former Laundry. This room had a basal layer (176) of loose, mid-reddish brown, silty sand with small-medium sub-rounded stones and was devoid of any artefacts. The overlying deposit (172) was a very mixed loose, dark blackish-brown silty sand containing poorly sorted stones, slate, wood, and ceramic building material (CBM) (Photo 19). This layer was approximately 0.35m deep and contained all of the artefacts, mostly animal bones in the southeast corner, but also a clay pipe stem and fragments of china dishes, dateable to the 19th to early 20th century. In the northwest corner of the room was a sooty deposit (216) 0.30m deep within (172) that contained charcoal, broken bricks and animal bones. These deposits were directly overlain by the modern concrete surface (163), which was already taken away before the watching began.

Room 2

This was the next room to the west of room 1, also identified as a drying room within the former Laundry. The basal deposit in Room 2 was the same (176) (Photo 20), overlain by a deposit of mortar (218) about 0.03m deep, identified in the centre of the room close to the northern window, potentially representing the remains of an earlier floor foundation. This was overlaid by a mid-brown layer of sandy silt (217) containing shards of slate, mortar, bricks and broken wood (Photo 21). This layer was about 0.08m deep. Overlying this was the general upper mixed deposit (172), 0.20m deep, which contained a clay pipe bowl, a horse shoe and a metal brick bolster, of a general 19th to 20th century date. Above this was a light orangey-red aggregate (175), approximately 0.07m deep, underlying the concrete floor on the surface (163).

Room 3

Room 3 lay immediately to the east of the main central entrance block, and has been identified as a wet room in the former Laundry (Photos 22 & 23). This room also contained the basal layer of (176). Cutting into this layer was a stone structure built for a drain {177} that linked with the manhole on the north side of the building {161} (Photo 24). It was approximately 2m long, 1.45m wide, and exceeded the maximum depth dug. Above this was a fragmented brick and mortar deposit (178) which varied in depth between 0.15 and 0.25m. Directly above this was (169), a blackish-brown deposit similar to (172) and full of CBM and glass, approximately 0.15m deep. In the northwest corner of the room a series of later floor levels was uncovered. Above (169) was a concrete layer {170} butted by stone slabs {166} and {167}, both of which were approximately 0.07m deep (Photo 25). Overlying these was a deposit of concrete {165} 0.08m thick. Above this was the modern surface deposit of concrete {163}.

Entranceway

The entranceway protruded north of the main northern wall of the building. A wooden stairway lay against the eastern wall, lying on top of the concrete floor. One of the earliest features to be uncovered within the entranceway was a flagstone and brick construction {179}, likely to represent a former drain. The feature was only partially revealed, with slate flagstone mortared in place over a linear void between a stack of bricks, showing little sign of mortar (Photo 26). This construction sat about 0.35m deep from the former surface and the depth of the cavity below was approximately 0.20m. Overlying {179} was the typical deposit found throughout the building (172), which contained animal bones and glass bottles (especially under the stairs). These finds are of a general 19th to mid-20th century date. This was about 0.25m deep (Photo 27). Above this was the light orangey-red aggregate (175), approximately 0.10m deep, which also sat in Room 2.

Room 4

This room lay immediately to the west of the main entranceway, identified as the ironing room in the former Laundry (Photo 28). Approximately 3.45m west of the hearth (set into the eastern wall) in Room 4 were the foundations of a wall {171} running north/south, 0.73m

wide and approximately 3.4m long (Photos 29 & 30). It left a gap on the south side of the room of approximately 1.4m wide, presumably as this was a former doorway. Consequently, the wall was in line with the metal joist in the ceiling of the room. On the west side of this wall foundation, a flagstone and brick drain construction {180} similar to {179} was uncovered (Photo 31). The main difference was the dark grey mortar holding the bricks together. This was revealed about 1m west of {171} and 0.35m north of the south wall. Only a small section of this feature was uncovered, and therefore its full extent is unknown. The chamber underneath was at least 0.44m deep filled with a silty soil, although this may have fallen in during the excavation. The soil sequence above {180} contained the reddish-brown sandy deposit (176) approximately 0.15m deep, overlain by (172) at a depth of about 0.28m. Finds included fragments of china, brick, glass and animal bones within this layer. The pottery fragments would appear to be of 19th century to early 20th century date.

Room 5

The adjacent room is largely open to Room 4, in between the two lies the foundation of a wall {174} running north/south, in which only the north and south ends still existed (Photo 32). This room has been identified as part of the former dairy. The room also contained a 0.70m x 0.75m square drain {181} built up against the north wall, about 0.50m west of the inner wall {174} (Photo 33). The structure was made of mortared brick and stone, and it appeared that the stone inside of it angled downwards toward the interior of the building (south - unless it just settled). The soil sequence contained (176) covering {181}, 0.08m thick; then a heavy mortar layer (219) about 0.1m deep; covered by a red-brown sand (220) approximately 0.05m deep and with no inclusions; and then (172), which contained animal bones, fragments of pottery of general late post-medieval date, and a clay pipe bowl. Within this room (172) was about 0.25m deep.

Room 6

The final room at the western end of the building has been identified as a former Dairy, potentially one accessed by the family of Tredegar House. The basal deposit was (176), overlain with a layer of broken up brick and mortar (221) about 0.20m deep, followed by (172) about 0.08m deep. Animal bones and fragments of pottery were again present in this upper layer, the pottery again being of a general 19th to early/mid 20th century date.

Phase 3 (Figures 3 & 4)

Trench 4

Trench 4 was a total 39.5m long, 0.60m wide and 0.80m deep. It extended north from the front porch of the laundry building for about 3m at a width of 0.80m before it turned west/northwest towards the former outbuilding at the northern boundary wall of the yard. This was a heavily disturbed area due to modern landscaping and the demolition of former outbuildings (Photos 34 & 35).

In front of the laundry building, the soil sequence revealed a basal deposit (186) of firm, mid greyish-yellow silty clay about 0.25m deep (extending beyond depth of excavation). Overlying this was (185), a firm, mid greyish-yellow silty clay, about 0.5m thick, containing modern CBM and a thin cable. This deposit appeared heavily disturbed. Above this was (184), a moderately firm, mid greyish-brown deposit of silt with frequent sub-angular stones and approximately 0.16m thick. Overlying (184) was (183), a loose, mid brownish-pink mix of aggregate and sandy clay about 0.1m thick. This was possibly a layer deposited for levelling the ground, as it sat directly under the topsoil (182). The topsoil (182), with a thickness of 0.15m, was heavily disturbed and contained modern CBM (Photo 36).

At the western end of the laundry building, a visible cut [188] appeared which sloped gradually towards the remains of a demolished building, presumably associated with its construction. The cut, which extended beyond the trench, started at a depth of 0.6m before descending to about 0.8m in depth. It had two fills, (187) which was a mix of sandy clay and aggregate about 0.3m thick, and an upper fill (189), a mixed, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Above this the former sequence continued with (184) (Photo 37).

At approximately 37.5m from the start of the trench, excavation works revealed a stone wall {193} (Photo 38) orientated north/south, and approximately 1.5m west of a former outbuilding that had been demolished {190}. The wall had a width of 0.45m and went to a depth of at least 0.9m. The cut for this wall [194] was about 1.5m wide and appeared to cut into the basal deposit (186). It also appeared to truncate the cut for a brick wall/cast iron pipe {196}, also running north/south, which was uncovered 1m west of the stone wall {193}. The brick wall {196} started about 0.3m below the surface and continued to at least 0.9m deep. The pipe, 0.6m below the surface, may have been built into it.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was approximately 13m long, 0.30m wide, and 0.80m deep. It was orientated northwest/southeast from the wall opening to the yard of the laundry building and extended to the centre of the former outbuilding along the northern boundary wall, in which new foundations were being dug (Trench 7). The deposits here were again mixed and modern, with modern CBM as well as disarticulated animal bones. The topsoil had already been removed before the watching brief when demolition of modern outbuildings took place. The basal deposit (200) of firm, mid orange-brown silty clay, was approximately 0.1m thick, though it extended beyond the depth reached by the trench. The upper layer (199) was a firm, mid grey-brown silty clay full of sub-angular stones, modern CBM and animal bones. This layer varied in depth from 0.2 – 0.7m (Photo 39).

About 4m from the start of this trench, large oval-shaped stones were being brought up around 0.90m deep (202). These were of the same size and similar to the large stones (128) underlying the cobbled surface in trench 1, the deposit being around 0.12m thick.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was approximately 13m long, 0.30m wide, and 0.80m deep. It originated from the same place as Trench 5, but was orientated in a more west-northwest/east-southeast direction and ended at the western exterior of the new foundations in Trench 7, up against the northern boundary wall (Photo 40). Trench 6 contained a more significant layer of large stones (202) in the north-facing section starting about 3m from the beginning of the trench at the opening of the wall to the yard, extending for about 7m (Photo 41). Directly above these was a firm, mid orange-brown clay deposit (201) with some mortar mixed into the top. This deposit was about 0.25m deep. Above this was (199), the same upper fill that occurred in Trench 5. The northern end of Trench 6 the soil sequence was identical to Trench 5.

Trench 7

Trench 7 formed the foundations of the new outbuilding along the northern boundary wall of the laundry building yard. The trench was dug in a rectangular shape, with the foundations being 7.6m long by 3.3m wide. The trench itself was 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep. Foundation walls from the previous building were encountered in the trench {207}, but the soil sequence was regular: The basal deposit was a mid-orange brown sandy clay with pebbles (205) with a thickness of 0.38m. The upper deposit of mid-brownish grey silty clay (204) varied in depth between 0.30-0.40m (Photo 44). It is likely the same as the upper deposit of Trenches 5 and 6 (199). At the eastern end of the foundations below (205) was a deposit of dark greyish-black silty soil (208) about 0.13m thick. No finds came out of this area.

Phase 4

Phase 4 was not watched by an archaeologist. It comprised of one trench (Trench 8) dug between the Great Barn and the Lesser Barn, approximately 17.5m long, 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep. Approximately 2.5m were left exposed at the north and south ends of the trench and were therefore recorded later. No finds were collected.

The southern end's basal deposit (211) was a firm, mid-orangepy brown, silty clay with rooting. It was 0.21m thick. This was overlaid by a loose, light orangey-brown subsoil (210) with small, sub-angular stones and rooting at the bottom. This layer was 0.22m thick. Overlying this was the current surface comprised of packed earth and aggregate (209), approximately 0.08m thick (Photo 45).

The northern end had a basal deposit (212) of mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with a depth of 0.55m. This was overlaid by the surface (209) which varied from 0.12-0.18m thick (Photo 46).

4. Finds

A number of artefacts were recovered throughout the site, the majority of which came from within the Laundry Building, and these were largely recovered from a single deposit (172) found throughout the building. Artefacts were also recovered from work outside the building, although largely given the nature of the heavily disturbed ground outside the building it was often difficult to ascribe finds to individual contexts. A full catalogue of artefacts recorded during the works is provided in Appendix II.

Within the Laundry Building a consistent upper deposit of mixed loose, dark blackish-brown silty-sand (deposit 172), containing fragments of building rubble, was revealed throughout all internal rooms. A total of 60 fragments of animal bone was recovered from this deposit, the majority of which (33 fragments) came from Room 1. The bone has not been ascribed to individual species, but would appear to derive from typical mixed food sources (cow, sheep, pig). 27 fragments of pottery were recovered, spread relatively consistently throughout Rooms 1, 4, 5, 6 and the entranceway. The pottery included glazed stonewares and printed creamwares of a general 19th to early 20th century date. Five fragments of clay pipe stems and bowls were recovered from Rooms 1, 2 and 5, also of a general 19th to early 20th century date. 18 fragments of glassware were recovered from Rooms 3, 4, 5, 6 and the entranceway. The glass is relatively evenly distributed amongst fragments of bottle, jars and other containers, but also includes a possible fragment of window glass from Room 4. This glassware has not been closely dated, but would appear to correspond to the general pottery date of the 19th to early 20th century. 11 iron objects were recovered from all except Room 3. Six of these iron objects correspond to iron nails, with Room 2 also containing a horse shoe and brick bolster. The spread of material from deposit 172 would appear to represent general mixed refuse material, particularly given the fragmented building debris material also contained within this deposit. Therefore it may not necessarily have originated from the building itself, the material may have been brought in and spread throughout as part of an episode of building works.

Within Room 5 deposit 176, a thin layer overlying a stone drain, was the only other deposit within the Laundry Building from which artefacts were retrieved. Stratigraphically this layer was earlier than deposit 172, but contained a fragment of glazed stoneware and clay pipe stem similar to the material recovered from deposit 172.

As mentioned, outside the Laundry Building, recovered artefacts were difficult to ascribe to individual deposits unless identified within the sections of the service trenches. A fragment of 19th/20th century glass ink jar was recovered from deposit 214, a sooty deposit underlying cobbled surface 142 found to the west of the Laundry Building within Trench 3. Four fragments of animal bone were recovered from deposit 199, an upper layer within Trench 5 around a former outbuilding, which also contained modern building material.

Unstratified artefacts recovered from the main yard to the southwest of the Laundry Building include four fragments of animal bone and two fragments of glazed stoneware pottery.

Unstratified artefacts recovered from the grounds immediately to the north of the Laundry Building include 11 fragments of glazed creamwares and stonewares of later 19th and 20th century date. These include fragments of a Royal Worcester tea cup. One stem from a clay

tobacco pipe, two fragments of glass and four fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this area. These artefacts presumably derive from general domestic activity in the area.

Unstratified artefacts recovered from the yard area to the northwest of the Laundry Building include four fragments of glazed stoneware and printed creamware of 19th to early 20th century date, one fragment of glassware, and two fragments of animal bone. A small assemblage, but consistent with artefacts recovered to the north of the Laundry Building.

5. Conclusion

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between February and May 2018 during groundworks associated with the change of use of a former laundry building within the Tredegar House estate near Newport (ST 28917 85239). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development works (Planning Application No. 16/1261), on the recommendation of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division.

The former laundry is a Grade II listed building, and forms an important element within the estate of Tredegar House, a significant late 17th century house. The laundry is thought to have been built in the 1780s, part laundry and part dairy. The building appears to have remained intact, although at a later date 1st floor offices were inserted, and raised concrete floors have also been inserted. In the 1950s the laundry building was converted for use as a chapel, as part of a boarding school established at the house. The building remained unused and deteriorated after the school moved out in the 1970s, until the property was acquired by the National Trust in 2012. Archaeological work elsewhere on the estate has revealed evidence of earlier estate elements. The groundworks associated with the development comprised the excavation of a number of service trenches surrounding the laundry building, extending across the laundry yard to the north, and through cobbled yard surfaces to the southwest. Concrete floor surfaces and some underlying deposits were also removed from within the laundry building.

Excavation within the courtyard to the southwest of the laundry (west end of Trench 1, and Trench 2) revealed an area heavily disturbed by previous service excavations, which was only to be expected as groundworks in this area were cut to replace pre-existing services, no naturally-occurring deposits were encountered. A number 20th century services were revealed (104, 107, 110, 119, 122), along with accompanying backfill and levelling deposits. These services were overlaid with foundation deposits for the current cobbled surface, indicating that within the area of excavations at least, the current cobbled surface had been re-laid during the 20th century. The only potentially older service was part of a covered stone drain or culvert (116) revealed at the base of Trench 2. Excavation ceased at this level and it remains undated, but it appeared to have been removed by the insertion of 20th century services recorded in Trench 1.

Excavation to the south of the Laundry Building (eastern end of Trench 1) did expose natural levels. This comprised a blue-grey alluvium (159) at a depth of between 0.6m and 0.8m,

overlaid by 0.2m of an orange-brown silty-clay (154). This was exposed at the eastern end of the trench. This was overlaid by a mixed deposit containing brick and mortar, likely related to the construction, or potentially a period of later refurbishment, of the laundry. No earlier features were revealed. A layer of larger cobbles extended across much of this area, although heavily disturbed, suggesting originally this area may have been a cobbled yard, although it is now turf covered. One brick built and lime-mortar bonded feature (140) was revealed, the relationship with the existing south wall of the laundry was not revealed, but there was no indication of a former adjoining or abutting wall above ground level. The feature therefore likely represents a drain or culvert from the laundry. Modern services again truncated many of the features and relationships in this area.

A number of trenches were excavated in the former laundry yard, which extended to the north and northwest of the laundry (Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7). This area was bounded by a mortared stone wall to the north, and a combination of stone and brick walling to the west, The wall between the laundry yard and the cobbled yard to the southwest contained a date stone towards the base of 1928. The remains of a modern sunken building within the laundry yard, to the northwest of the laundry, were also removed as part of the groundworks. These groundworks revealed extensive modern disturbance throughout this area. Naturally occurring deposits were revealed at the eastern end of Trench 3, comprising the blue-grey alluvium (159) overlaid by the orange-brown silty clay (205). A number of mortared brick and stone structures were encountered (150, 156, 196) potentially representing drains or culverts associated with the 18th or 19th century laundry. Stone wall foundations were uncovered to the northwest (193), truncating some of the earlier drainage but presumably associated with an outbuilding to the northwest of the laundry visible on 19th century mapping. No internal floor levels were revealed. To the west of the laundry large cobbles suggested a cobbled surface may have extended to the north of the 1928 wall for a short distance. The remaining upper deposits noted throughout the laundry yard area however comprised 20th century services, levelling and garden deposits.

Within the Laundry Building itself modern concrete floor levels were removed and levels reduced by approximately 0.4m throughout the building. Rooms were numbered 1 - 6, starting at the eastern end. Within Room 1 (a drying room) the excavation revealed a layer of loose, reddish-brown silty-sand (176). This deposit was uncovered throughout the building, and may represent an early levelling deposit for the original floors, although no finds were recovered from it. Within Room 2 (a drying room) deposit 176 was overlaid with a mortar spread and a mid-brown sandy-silt with fragments of building material within it. These latter two deposits may be bedding material for a former floor, but the floor itself does not survive. Within Room 3 (a wet room) deposit 176 was cut by a stone-drain, presumably an original feature associated with its use as a wet room. Within the entranceway another drain was uncovered close to the front door, brick built and covered in slate flagstones, presumably part of the original drainage system but only partially revealed. Within Room 4 (an ironing room) a removed sub-dividing wall {171} was revealed. A brick built and flagstone covered drain was revealed to the east of this subdivision, covered by deposit 176. Within Room 5 (part of the dairy) another former sub-division was revealed {174}. A mortared brick and stone drain lay in one corner, covered by deposit 176, with a further mortar and sand layer above

that may have acted as floor bedding deposits. The final Room 6 (dairy) was excavated as far as deposit 176, which was overlaid by a layer of fragmented brick and mortar, potentially a floor bedding deposit, or potentially related to later work. Throughout the building all deposits were then overlaid with a deposit of loose, mixed silty-sand (deposit 172), containing a variety of finds, but including clay pipe stems, pottery and glassware of a general 19th to early 20th century date. This would suggest original floors were removed and replaced subsequent to its initial construction in the later 18th century, potentially as part of the insertion of concrete floors that may relate to mid-20th century changes of ownership.

6. Bibliography

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NERC. (2016) British Geological Survey Maps (accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk)

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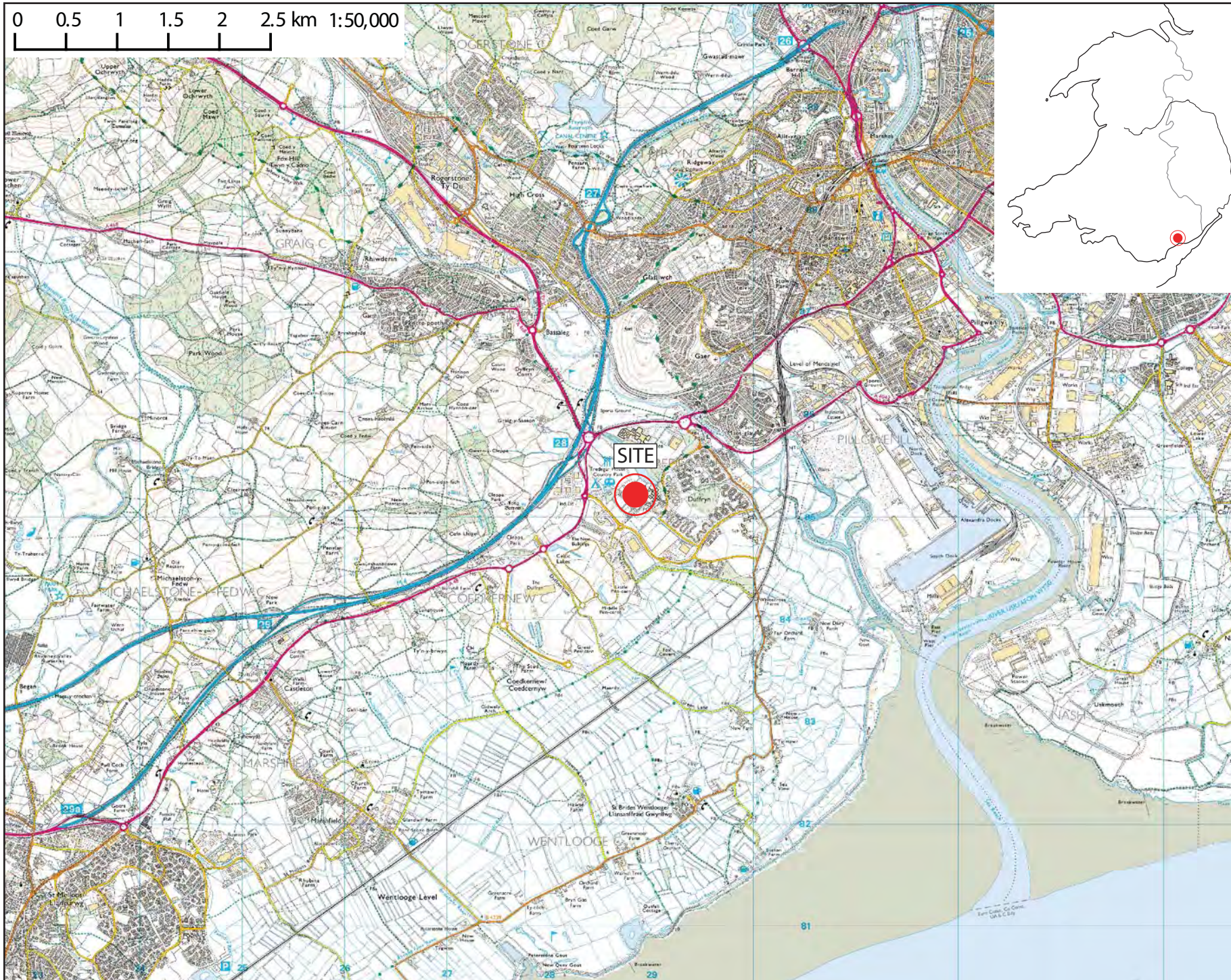
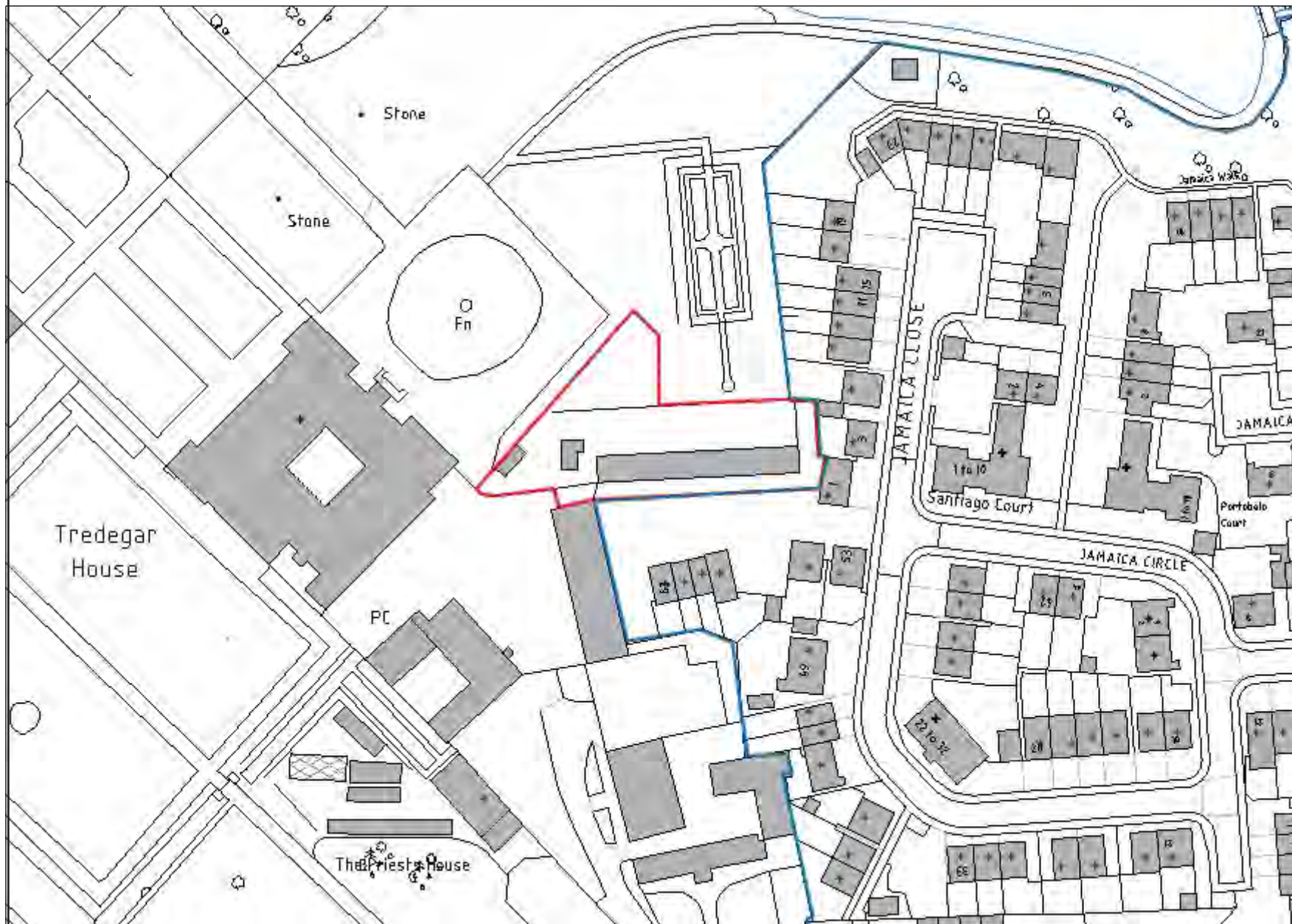


Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4

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Tredegar Laundry Building 1 1250

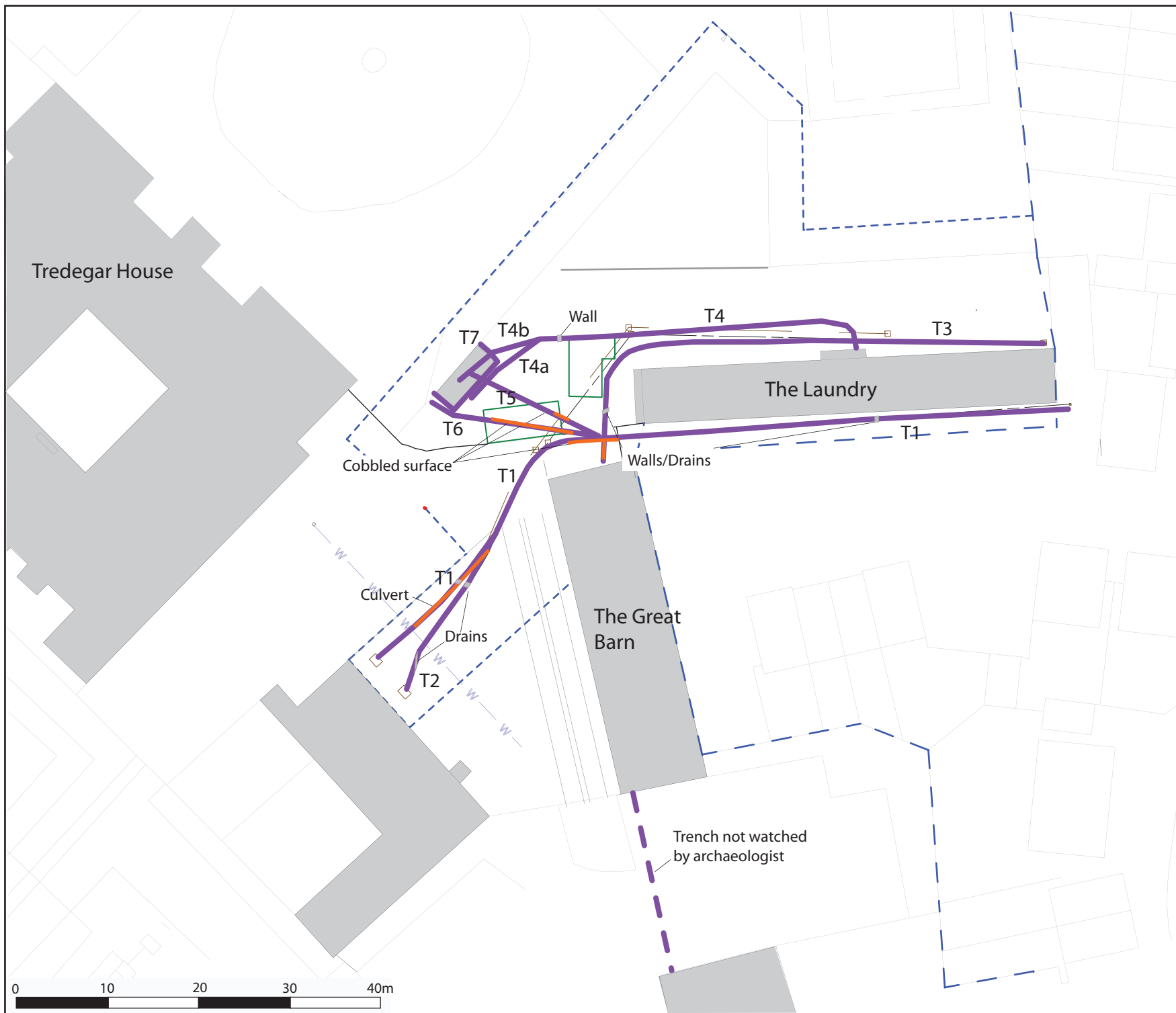


0.1 0 0.03 0.1 Kilometers

British National Grid
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Figure 2: Site location plan.
Original plan provided by The National Trust, produced using The National Trust GIS browser
1:1250 @ A4



- Key
- Boundary
 - Trench
 - Archaeology

Figure 3:
Location plan showing
service trenches and
archaeological features

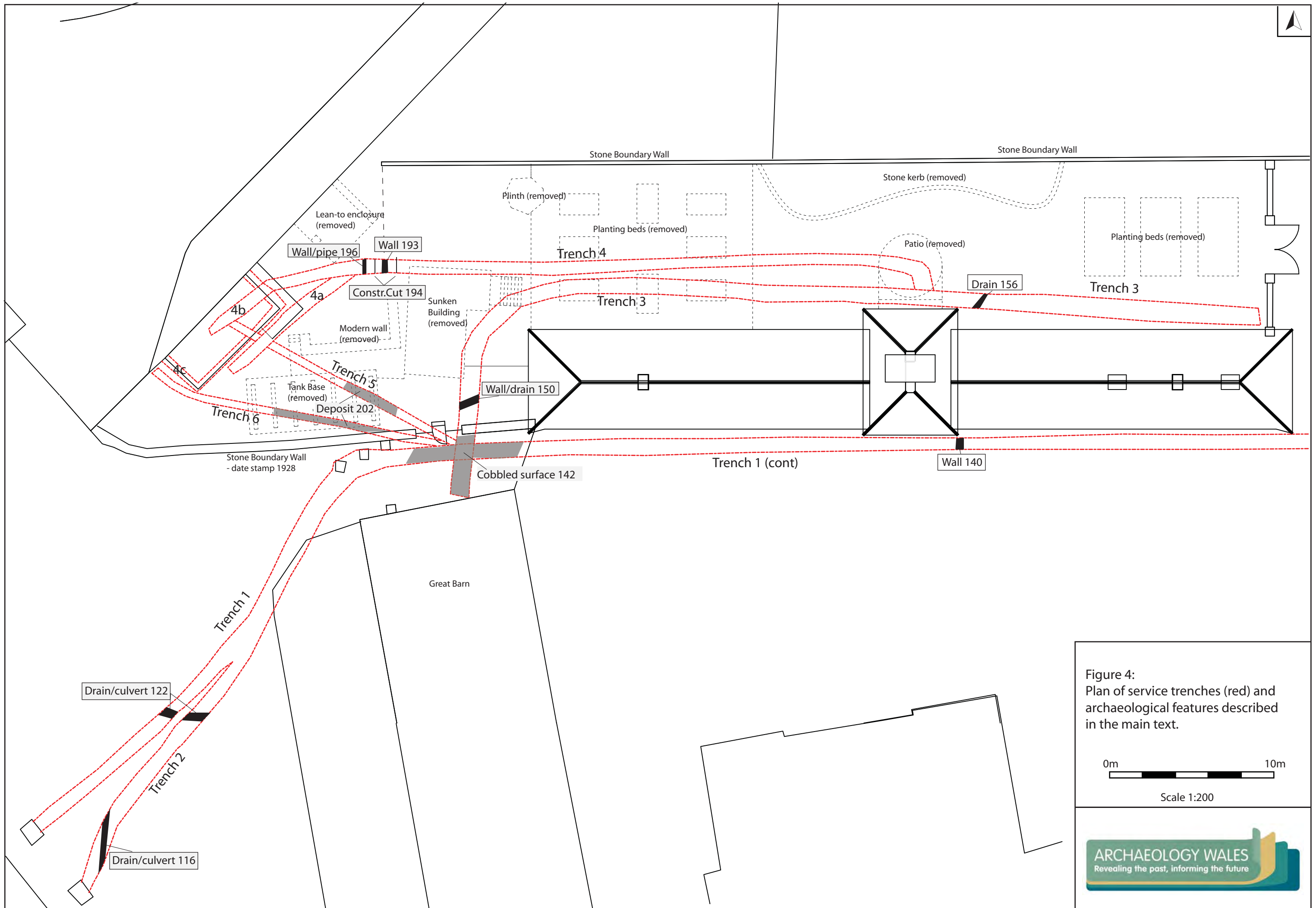


Figure 4:
Plan of service trenches (red) and
archaeological features described
in the main text.

0m 10m
Scale 1:200

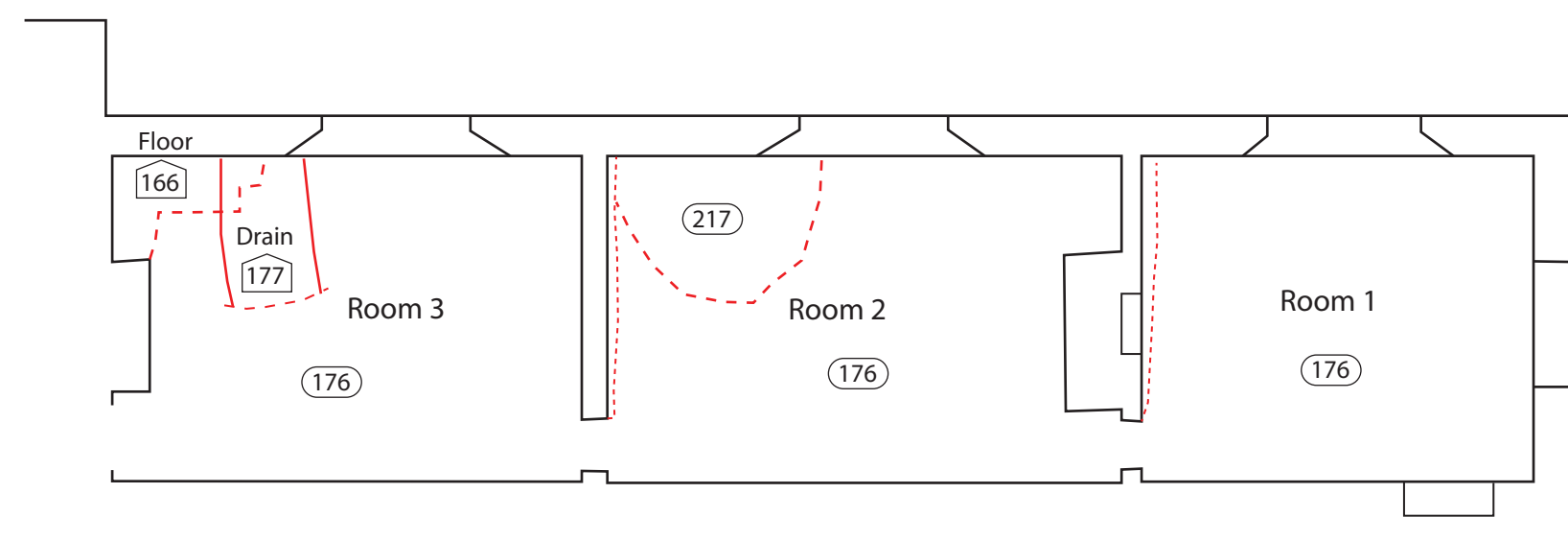
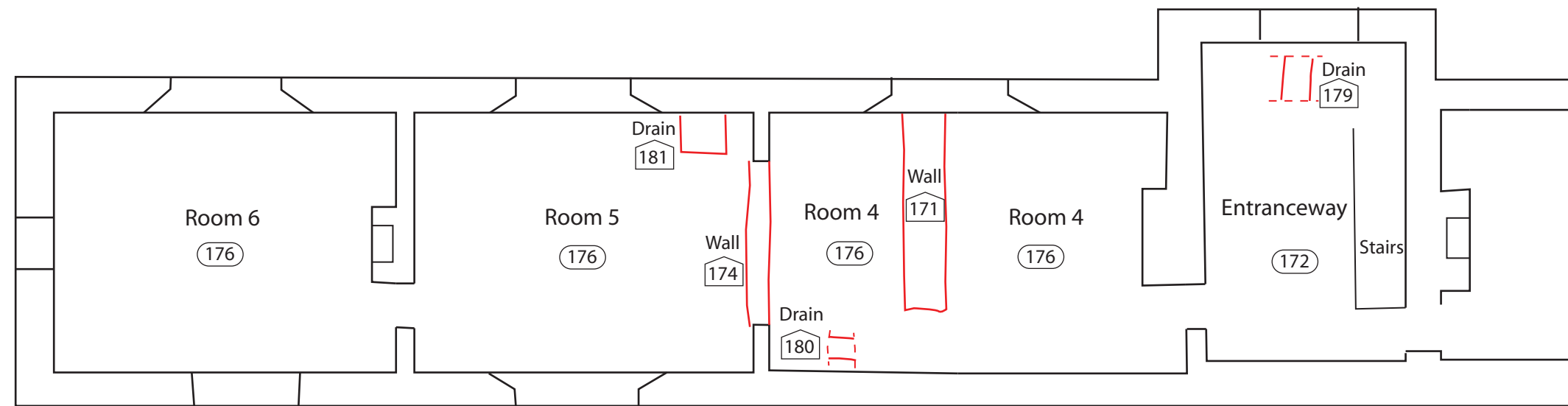


Figure 5:
Plan of the internal layout of the
Laundry Building. Features identified
during the watching brief are shown
in red.





Photo 1: General shot, facing WSW, across the front of the Laundry Building with Tredegar House in the background.



Photo 2: Shot facing northeast showing the commencement of groundworks, excavating Trenches 1 & 2.



Photo 3: Shot facing southwest, showing the inspection chamber at the start of Trench 1.



Photo 4: Trench 1, shot facing northwest showing ceramic drainpipe 107. 1m scale.



Photo 5: Trench 1, shot facing southeast showing the mixed trench deposits, including basal deposit 102. 1m scale.



Photo 6: Trench 1, shot facing northeast showing Drain/Culvert 122 crossing the base of the trench. 1m scale.



Photo 7: Trench 1, shot facing southeast, showing layer containing large stones (128), used as a bedding deposit for the re-laid cobbled surface above. 1m scale.



Photo 8: Trench 2, shot facing southeast showing the continuation of the large stone layer (128) above mortar layer (124). 1m scale.



Photo 9: General shot looking southwest along the partially backfilled Trenches 1 & 2.



Photo 10: General shot facing northeast, showing the southern side of the Laundry Building.



Photo 11: Trench 1 as it runs along the southern side of the Laundry Building. Shot facing northwest, showing large stone layer (142/202) below the turf to the left.



Photo 12: Trench 1, shot facing north, showing the disturbed remnants of brick structure (140). 1m scale.



Photo 13: Trench 2, shot facing southeast showing the possible stone drain/culvert 116, and modern services. 1m scale.



Photo 14: Trench 3, shot facing west showing cobbled surface (142) directly below current surface. 1m scale.



Photo 15: Trench 3, shot facing east showing the heavily disturbed remains of a brick and stone structure (150). 1m scale.



Photo 16: Trench 3, shot facing south showing typical mixed modern deposits. 1m scale.



Photo 17: Trench 3, shot facing north showing the emergence of natural subsoil (159) at the base, below mixed soil layer (162). 1m scale.



Photo 18: Phase 2 works within the Laundry Building. Shot facing west looking along the southern wall of the building. 1m scale.



Photo 19: Laundry Building, Room 1. Shot facing east showing the western wall of the room, fireplace, wall foundations and deposit (172).



Photo 20: Laundry Building, Room 2. Shot facing ENE, showing deposit (176) and eastern wall.



Photo 21: Laundry Building, Room 2. Shot facing north, showing deposits 218 and 217.



Photo 22: Laundry Building, Room 3. Shot facing east, showing internal wall.



Photo 23: Laundry Building, Room 3. Shot facing west, showing basal deposit (176) and internal wall.



Photo 24: Laundry Building, Room 3. Shot facing north showing drain structure (177). 1m scale.



Photo 25: Laundry Building, Room 3. Shot facing north, showing stone slab flooring (166 & 167). 1m scale.



Photo 26: Laundry Building, Entranceway. Shot facing northeast, showing the partial revealed remains of drain (179).



Photo 27: Laundry Building, Entranceway. Shot facing southeast, showing deposit (172).



Photo 28: Laundry Building, Room 4. Shot facing east, showing wall foundation (174) in the foreground, deposit (176) beyond.



Photo 29: Laundry Building, Room 4. Shot facing north, showing wall remains (171). 1m scale.



Photo 30; Laundry Building, Room 4. Shot facing south, showing wall remains (171), the former doorway gap beyond, and remnants of the internal wall attachment to the southern wall beyond.



Photo 31: Laundry Building, Room 4. Partially revealed remnants of drain structure 180. 1m scale.



Photo 32: Laundry Building, Room 5, viewed from Room 4. Shot facing west, showing wall foundations (174) in the foreground. 1m scale.



Photo 33: Laundry Building, Room 5. Shot facing east, showing drain 181. 1m scale.



Photo 34: General shot facing east, showing the area in front (north) of the Laundry Building and the enclosure wall.



Photo 35: Trench 4 under excavation, shot facing west.



Photo 36: Trench 4, shot facing north. Showing base deposit (186), overlaid by (185), (184), (183) & (182). 1m scale.



Photo 37: Trench 4, shot facing north. Showing cut (188), sloping gradually down to the left, filled by (187) and (188). 1m scale.



Photo 38: Trench 4, shot facing north. Showing the remains of wall (193), and its alignment with the existing stone boundary wall to the rear. 1m scale.



Photo 39: Trench 5, shot facing north, showing deposits (200) and (199). 1m scale.



Photo 40: Trench 6 under excavation, shot facing west.



Photo 41: Trench 6, shot facing south, showing deposits (202), (201) and (199). 1m scale.



Photo 42: Boundary wall between the main yard to the south, and the Laundry Building yard to the north, shot facing north. Date stone '1928' at base of wall between scales. 1m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 43: Trenches 4a, 4b and 7 under excavation. Shot facing southwest.



Photo 44: Trench 7, shot facing southeast, showing deposits (205) and (204). 1m scale.



Photo 45: Trench 8, shot facing east showing deposits (211), (210) and (209). 1m scale.



Photo 46: Trench 8, shot facing east, showing deposits (212) and (209). 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context List

Appendix 1: Context Register

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Relationship</i> |
|------------|-------------|--|---------------------|
| 100 | Deposit | Modern hardcore surface | Above 101 |
| 101 | Deposit | Dark greyish-brown silty sand | Below (100) |
| 102 | Deposit | Mid orangey-brown clayey sand | Below (101) |
| 103 | Cut | Cut for modern cables | Below (101) |
| 104 | Fill | Electric cables | Below (101) |
| 105 | | VOID | |
| 106 | Cut | Cut for ceramic drain pipe and ledge | Below (102) |
| 107 | Fill | Ceramic drain pipe and ledge | Within [106] |
| 108 | | VOID | |
| 109 | Cut | Cut for brick wall of manhole, trench 1 | Below {110} |
| 110 | Fill | Brick wall of manhole, trench 1 | Within [109] |
| 111 | | VOID | |
| 112 | Cut | Cut for brick wall of manhole, trench 2 | Below {113} |
| 113 | Fill | Brick wall of manhole, trench 2 | Within [112] |
| 114 | | VOID | |
| 115 | Cut | Cut for culvert/stone drain, trench 2 | Above (102) |
| 116 | Fill | Culvert/stone drain, trench 2 | Above (101) |
| 117 | | VOID | |
| 118 | Cut | Cut for two pipes, trench 1 | Above (101) |
| 119 | Fill | Two pipes running NE-SW, trench 1 | Within [118] |
| 120 | | VOID | |
| 121 | Cut | Cut for stone drain/culvert running along trench 1 | Above (102) |
| 122 | Fill | Stone drain/culvert, trench 1 | Within [121] |
| 123 | | VOID | |
| 124 | Deposit | Mortar, trenches 1& 2 | Below (101) |
| 125 | | VOID | |
| 126 | | VOID | |
| 127 | Deposit | Sandy clay, trenches 1&2 | Above (124) |
| 128 | Deposit | Cobble footing (stones), trenches 1&2 | Below (101) |
| 129 | Cut | Cut for ceramic pipe running NW-SE, trenches 1&2 | Above (127) |
| 130 | Fill | Ceramic pipe, trenches 1&2 | Below (101) |
| 131 | Cut | Cut for gas pipe running NE-SW, trenches 1&2 | Above (101) |
| 132 | Fill | Gas pipe, trenches 1&2 | Within [131] |
| 133 | Cut | Cut for cast iron pipe running NW-SE, trench 1 | Above (102) |
| 134 | Fill | Cast iron pipe, trench 1 | Within [133] |
| 135 | Cut | Cut for empty service pipe running N-S, trench 1 | Above (101) |
| 136 | Fill | Empty service pipe, trench 1 | Within [135] |
| 137 | Cut | Cut for black service pipe running E-W, trench 1 | Above (128) |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---|----------------------------|
| 138 | Fill | Black service pipe, trench 1 | Within [137] |
| 139 | Cut | Cut for brick wall running N-S, south side of building (tr.1) | Above (159) |
| 140 | STR | Brick wall running N-S, trench 1 | Within [139] |
| 141 | Fill | Fill of [139] | Below (182) |
| 142 | Deposit | Cobbles, trenches 1&3 | Below (182) |
| 143 | Cut | Cut for service pipe running E-W, trench 3 | Below (144) |
| 144 | Fill | Service pipe, trench 3 | Below (101) |
| 145 | Cut | Cut for metal pipe running E-W, trench 3 | Below (145) |
| 146 | Fill | Metal pipe, trench 3 | Below (101) |
| 147 | Cut | Cut for black water pipe, trench 3 | Above (199) |
| 148 | Fill | Black water pipe, trench 3 | Below (101) |
| 149 | Cut | Cut for brick structure, trench 3 | Below (199) |
| 150 | STR | Brick wall/drain encasement, trench 3 | Within [149] |
| 151 | Fill | Fill of [149], trench 3 | Above {150} |
| 152 | Deposit | Shale N side building, trench 3 | Below (199) |
| 153 | Deposit | Aggregate, trench 3 | Below (182) |
| 154 | Cut | Cut for ceramic drain, trench 3 | Below (199) |
| 155 | STR | Drain and brickwork encasing it (same as 150?), trench 3 | Within [154] |
| 156 | Deposit | Clay mixed with silt, trench 3 | Below [154] |
| 157 | Cut | Cut for copper pipe, trench 3 | Above (156) |
| 158 | Fill | Copper pipe | Within [157] |
| 159 | Deposit | Mid orange brown clay, basal deposit, trench 3 | Below (162) |
| 160 | Cut | Cut for manhole structure | Below (162) |
| 161 | Fill | Brick manhole | Within [160] |
| 162 | Deposit | Subsoil, trench 3 | Below (182) |
| 163 | Deposit | Concrete floor of laundry building, all rooms | Above {165} |
| 164 | STR | Brick walls of laundry building | Below (176) |
| 165 | Fill | Second concrete layer, all rooms | Below {163} |
| 166 | STR | Stone slab floor, room 3 | Below {165} |
| 167 | STR | Concrete/stone layer, room 3 | Below {166} |
| 168 | Cut | Cut for stone floor, room 3 | Below {167} & {170} |
| 169 | Deposit | Dark black/brown deposit, room 3 | Below {167} |
| 170 | STR | Concrete layer butted by {166} & {167}, room 3 | Below {165} |
| 171 | STR | Remains of wall, room 4 | Below (176) |
| 172 | Deposit | Dark black brown deposit all rooms | Below (165); same as (169) |
| 173 | Deposit | Light reddish-brown aggregate, trench 1 | Below (100) |
| 174 | STR | Wall foundation between Rooms 4 & 5 | Below (176) |
| 175 | Deposit | Aggregate under concrete floor Rm 2 & Entranceway | Below (165); Above (172) |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---|-------------------------------|
| 176 | Deposit | Sandy deposit, room 4 | Below (172) |
| 177 | STR | Drain, room 3 | Below (172) |
| 178 | Deposit | Brick & mortar layer, rooms 2, 3, 5, 6 | Below (172); Above (176) |
| 179 | STR | Flagstone/brick construction, entranceway | Below (176) |
| 180 | STR | Flagstone/brick construction, room 4 | Below (176) |
| 181 | STR | Flagstone/brick construction, room 5 | Below (172) |
| 182 | Deposit | Topsoil dark brown, trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 | Above (183) |
| 183 | Deposit | Aggregate – mid pink brown, trench 4 | Below (182) |
| 184 | Deposit | Mid greyish brown, trench 4 | Below (183) |
| 185 | Deposit | Mid greyish yellow with brown areas, trench 4 | Below (184) |
| 186 | Deposit | Mid greyish yellow silty clay, trench 4 | Below (185) |
| 187 | Fill | Aggregate, trench 4 | Within [188] |
| 188 | Cut | Cut sloping westwards, trench 4 | Below (187) |
| 189 | Fill | Fill of [188], trench 4 | Below (184) |
| 190 | STR | Red brick wall of outbuilding, trench 4 | Below (192) |
| 191 | Cut | Cut for STR 190, trench 4 | Below {190} |
| 192 | Fill | Fill of [191] Mid grey brown silty clay, trench 4 | Below (182) |
| 193 | STR | Stone wall running N-S, trench 4 | Within [194] |
| 194 | Cut | Cut for STR 193, trench 4 | Above (186) |
| 195 | Fill | Fill of [194], trench 4 | Above {193} |
| 196 | STR | Brick structure with cast iron pipe, trench 4 | Within [197] |
| 197 | Cut | Cut for STR 196, trench 4 | Below {196} |
| 198 | Fill | Fill of [197], trench 4 | Above {196}; Same as (186) |
| 199 | Deposit | Upper fill, trenches 5 & 6 | Below (182) |
| 200 | Deposit | Lower fill, trench 5 | Below (199) |
| 201 | Deposit | Clay over cobbles, trench 6 | Below (199); Above (202) |
| 202 | Deposit | Cobble layer, trenches 5 & 6 | Below (201) |
| 203 | Deposit | Grass surface, trenches 1 & 3, north and south side building | Above (142) and (182) |
| 204 | Deposit | Subsoil, Trench 7 | Below (182) |
| 205 | Deposit | Lower Dep Tr 7 – poss. same as (200) | Below (204) |
| 206 | Cut | Cut for foundations of previous outbuilding at N. wall, tr. 7 | Below (205) |
| 207 | STR | Previous outbuilding, trench 7 | Within [206] |
| 208 | Deposit | Dark greyish-black soil, trench 7 | Below (205) |
| 209 | Deposit | Surface, trench 8 - south end | Above (210) |
| 210 | Deposit | Subsoil, trench 8 - south end | Below (209) |
| 211 | Deposit | Basal deposit, trench 8 - south end | Below (210) |
| 212 | Deposit | Basal deposit, trench 8 – north end | Below (209) |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| 213 | Deposit | Subsoil, first 3m of trench 3 | Below (100) |
| 214 | Deposit | Sooty deposit, first 3m of trench 3 | Below (142) |
| 215 | Deposit | Clay mixed with mortar, basal deposit of trench 3 | Below (214) |
| 216 | Deposit | Sooty deposit, room 1 | Below (172) |
| 217 | Deposit | Mid brown, sandy silt, room 3 | Below (172) |
| 218 | Deposit | Mortar deposit, room 2 | Below (217) |
| 219 | Deposit | Mortar deposit, room 5 | Above (176) |
| 220 | Deposit | Reddish brown sand, room 5 | Above (219); below (172) |
| 221 | Deposit | Broken brick and mortar, room 6 | Below (172) |
| 222 | Deposit | Clay deposit, trench 3 | Below [154] |
| 223 | Deposit | Cobble surface abutting (100) in trenches 1 & 2 | Abuts (100) |
| 224 | Deposit | Basal deposit of 1 st 10m, trench 6 | Below (202) |

Archaeology
Wales

**APPENDIX II:
Finds Catalogue**

Appendix II: Finds Catalogue

| Location | Context No. | Finds Type | No of fragments | Description | Date |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Laundry Building -Entranceway | (172) | Ceramic | 4 | Fragments of glazed stoneware, drawer knob and jug | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building -Entranceway | (172) | Glass | 10 | Fragments of glass jars and bottles | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building -Entranceway | (172) | Metal | 3 | Unknown Iron objects | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building -Entranceway | (172) | Bone | 13 | Animal bones | Unknown |
| Yard NW of building | Unstratified | Bone | 2 | Animal bone fragments | Unknown |
| Yard NW of building | Unstratified | Ceramic | 4 | Fragment of Glazed stoneware jar & Willow Pattern Ware | 19 th /20 th century |
| Yard NW of building | Unstratified | Glass | 1 | Glass jar | 19 th /20 th century |
| Main yard SW of building | Unstratified | Bone | 4 | Animal bone fragments | Unknown |
| North side of building | Unstratified | Bone | 4 | Animal bones | Unknown |
| North side of building | Unstratified | Ceramic | 11 | Fragments of Royal Worcester ware (teacup), fragments of glazed stoneware | 19 th /20 th century |
| North side of building | Unstratified | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Fragment of stem | 19 th /20 th century |
| North side of building | Unstratified | Glass | 2 | Fragment of glass & neck of jar | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 1 | (172) | Bone | 33 | Animal bones | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 1 | (172) | Ceramic | 6 | Fragments of glazed stoneware and Willow Pattern Ware | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 1 | (172) | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Fragment of pipe stem | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 1 | (172) | Metal | 1 | Iron nail | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 1 | (172) | Shell | 3 | Fragments of oyster shell | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 2 | (172) | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Partial bowl of pipe | 19 th /20 th century |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Laundry Building - Room 2 | (172) | Metal | 2 | Horse shoe & brick bolster | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 3 | (172) | Glass | 2 | Fragments of glass containers | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 4 | (172) | Bone | 7 | Fragments of animal bones | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 4 | (172) | Ceramic | 7 | Fragments of glazed stoneware | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 4 | (172) | Ceramic Building Material | 1 | Fragment of brick | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 4 | (172) | Glass | 4 | Base of 2 bottles & of 1 jar, fragment of flat glass | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 4 | (172) | Metal | 1 | Iron nail | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (172) | Bone | 4 | Fragments of animal bones | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (172) | Ceramic | 1 | Clay pot | Post medieval |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (176) | Ceramic | 2 | Fragments of glazed stoneware | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (172) | Clay tobacco pipe | 3 | Fragments of stem and bowl | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (176) | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Fragment of stem | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (172) | Glass | 1 | Melted glass | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 5 | (172) | Metal | 3 | Iron nails | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 6 | (172) | Bone | 3 | Fragment of animal bone | Unknown |
| Laundry Building - Room 6 | (172) | Ceramic | 9 | Fragments of glazed stoneware and tile | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 6 | (172) | Glass | 1 | Fragment of glass vessel | 19 th /20 th century |
| Laundry Building - Room 6 | (172) | Metal | 1 | Iron nail | 19 th /20 th century |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Trench 1 | Unstratified | Ceramic | 2 | Fragments of glazed stoneware | 19 th /20 th century |
| Trench 3 | (214) | Glass | 1 | Fragment of ink jar | 19 th /20 th century |
| Trench 5 | (199) | Bone | 4 | Animal bones | Unknown (Modern) |

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APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT TREDEGAR HOUSE MUSEUM, PENCARN WAY, DUFFRYN,
NEWPORT

Prepared for:

The National Trust

Planning Application Number: 16/1261

Project No: 2581

December 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site location plan

Figure 3. Development plan showing service trench locations

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of John Weaver Ltd, on behalf of their clients, The National Trust.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the change of use of the former Laundry Building at Tredegar House Museum, Pencarn Way, Duffryn, Newport, centred on ST 28917 85239. The associated Planning Application No. is 16/1261.

The former laundry building is a Grade II listed building, and an important element within the estate and garden of Tredegar House, a significant late 17th century house and registered Park and Garden. Recent archaeological investigations undertaken during ground works in a nearby walled garden revealed earlier elements of the garden survive below-ground.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the proposed change of use of the former laundry building to D1 community use and associated works at Tredegar House Museum, Pencarn Way, Duffryn, Newport centred on ST 28917 85239 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 16/1261.

The former laundry is a Grade II listed building, and an important element within the estate and garden of Tredegar House, a significant late 17th century house. The buildings are also part of the Grade II* registered Park and Garden associated with the house. A recent archaeological watching brief on work undertaken in the nearby walled garden also recorded surfaces and elements of an older garden layout.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of John Weaver Ltd, on behalf of their clients The National Trust.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Newport City Council). GGAT-CD has recommended that archaeological mitigation (watching brief) of the development area is undertaken during associated ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by GGAT-CD are set out in a letter to Newport City Council dated 10th January 2017. These recommendations have subsequently formed a Condition of the planning decision for the development, which reads:

Condition 4. No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of work shall be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards agreed written scheme.

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

Tredegar House is a country house is set in a landscaped parkland setting on the south side of the M4 at Tredegar. The main house, considered to be one of the finest Restoration Houses in Britain, is arranged around a courtyard, and surrounded by formal gardens. To the east lies the former laundry, and comprises an early 19th century former laundry and dairy.

The site lies to the southwest of the city of Newport in Southeast Wales. The grounds lie on the edge of the Ebbw River, which feeds the mouth of the Usk on the banks of the Bristol Channel just over 3km to the southeast. The underlying geology of the area comprises a mix of interbedded argillaceous rocks and sandstone of the Maughans Formation, and mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. This is overlain by mixed alluvium deposits (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeological background

Tredegar House has been the seat of the Morgan from the early 15th century until the mid 20th century. The original late medieval house was arranged around three courtyards, with the main house subsequently incorporated into one wing of a much grander, classical house built by Sir William Morgan between 1664 and 1672. This was surrounded by extensive landscaped parkland and gardens, which although reduced and impacted upon by modern road schemes, still amounts to over 90 acres. This incorporates some 17th century elements, along with large-scale 18th century landscaping such as the sinuous lake and compartmented gardens.

The former laundry and dairy building was built in the early 19th century to the east of the main house.

After the Morgan family died out in 1951 the house was used as a boarding school. In the 1970s the site passed to the Newport City Council, but since 2012 it has been under the care of the National Trust.

Recent archaeological work includes a watching brief undertaken within the nearby 18th century walled garden (details within the letter from GGAT-CD), which apparently recorded elements of the earlier garden layout surviving below ground.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the mitigation (watching brief) will meet the standard required by The Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)**.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced and currently in the process of review. This mitigation has the capacity to identify areas that may contribute to the published research aims in Post Medieval Wales (1539-1750) – Estates, Parks and Gardens. This was highlighted in the original document (Briggs 2007) which states a need to intensify studies of relict estates, recording all buildings, identifying horticultural and parkland features and tracing boundaries.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. No start date has yet been agreed. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-CD with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-CD within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by **The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014)**.

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on groundworks associated with the planned development works where sub-surface deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. This work will include the installation of drainage and service runs, landscaping works, and any new foundation excavations (Figure 3). Any mechanical excavation should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket wherever ground conditions allow.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-CD and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GGAT-CD.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)** will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow **English Heritage's** *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's** *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with GGAT-CD, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

| Artefact type | Specialist |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Flint | Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales) |
| Animal bone | Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc. | Rachael Hall (APS) |
| Clay pipe | Hilary Major (Freelance) |
| Glass | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales) |
| Cremated and non-cremated human bone | Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| Metalwork | Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Mold (Freelance) |
| Metal work and metallurgical residues | Dr Tim Young (GeoArch) |
| Neo/BA pottery | Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) |
| IA/Roman pottery | Jane Timby (Freelance) |
| Roman Pottery | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance) |
| Post Roman pottery | Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology) |
| Charcoal (wood ID) | John Carrot (Freelance) |
| Waterlogged wood | Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter) |
| Molluscs and pollen | Dr James Rackham |
| Charred and waterlogged plant remains | Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) |

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

GGAT-CD will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-CD for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-CD will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until GGAT-CD has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT-CD will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClFA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-CD upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will be deposited with the National Trust as part of the Tredegar House collection, Newport, Wales. Suitable arrangements will be made prior to the commencement of site work.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will also be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Precise details of the archive deposition will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-CD.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-CD and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision **in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Briggs, CS 2007 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 01, Final Paper Post Medieval Wales (1539 -1750)*

British Geological Survey 2017
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed 20.12.17).

Cadw 2017 *Listed Building Description database*

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust 2017 *Letter to Newport City Council (GGAT ref: NEW1370/JB)*

Newport City Council 2017 *Notice of Decision – 16/1261*

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Tredegar House Museum, Duffryn, Newport

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Site Name: | Laundry Building, Tredegar House |
| Site Code: | THN/18/WB |
| PRN: | 11010g (Laundry), 00062g (Tredegar House) |
| NPRN: | 20907 (Tredegar House) |
| SAM: | - |
| Other Ref No: | Listed Building 17105 (Former Laundry and Dairy NE of Great Barn) |
| NGR: | NGR ST 28917 85239 |
| Site Type: | Redevelopment works surrounding and inside Grade II listed late 18 th century laundry/dairy, within grounds of 17 th century Tredegar House. |
| Project Type: | Watching Brief |
| Project Manager: | Philip Poucher |
| Project Dates: | January 2018 - January 2019 |
| Categories Present: | - |
| Location of Original Archive: | AW |
| Location of duplicate Archives: | Tredegar House Museum, Newport RCAHMW, Aberystwyth |
| Number of Finds Boxes: | 1 |
| Location of Finds: | Tredegar House Museum, Newport |
| Museum Reference: | TBC |
| Copyright: | AW |
| Restrictions to access: | None |

Archaeology Wales

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