

Refurbishment Works,
The Old Rectory,
Michaelston-y-Fedw, Newport

Watching Brief Report

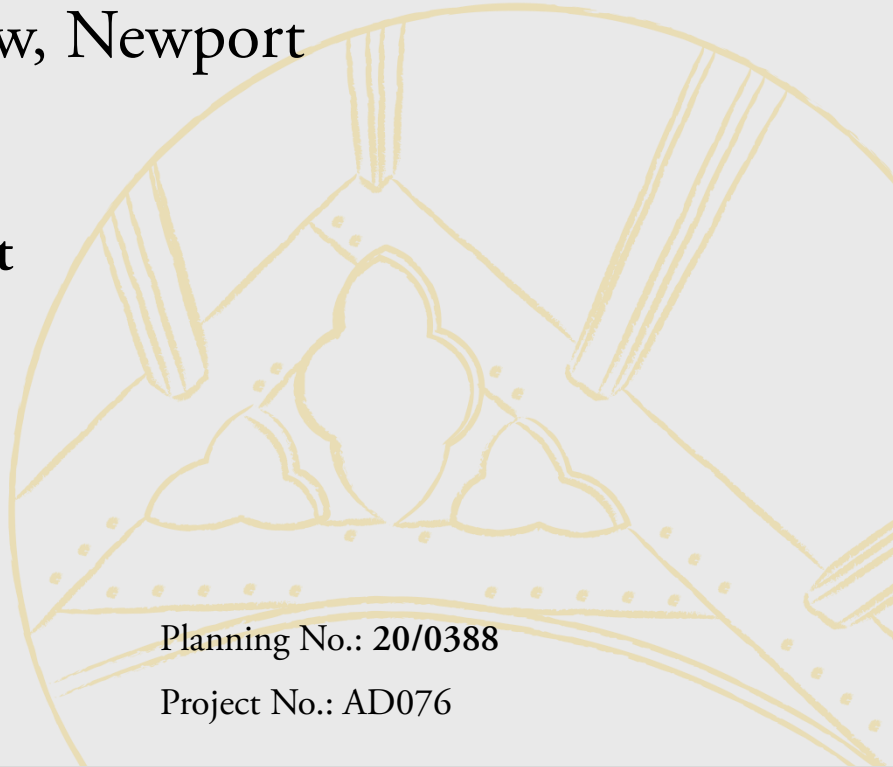
Ross Cook

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ArchaeoDomus
Archaeological & Heritage Services

3 Cysgod-y-Coed, Cwmann, Lampeter, Carm. SA48 8DN
01570 218048 / 07910 213557
ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk
www.archaeodomus.co.uk

Prepared for:

Zita and Alex Jessop

Old Rectory, Michaelston-y-Fedw, Newport, CF3 6XS

Project No:

By:

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services

3 Cysgod-y-Coed, Cwmann, Lampeter, Carmarthenshire, SA48 8DN

Tel: +44 (0) 1570 218048 +44 (0) 7910 213557

Email: ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk

www.archaeodomus.co.uk

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Acknowledgements

With thanks to Zita and Alex Jessops for commissioning this programme of archaeological works, and to Andrew Faulker for recommending ArchaeoDomus.

Abbreviations used in this report

| | |
|---------|---|
| HER | - Historic Environment Record. |
| GGAT-PS | - Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Planning Services. |
| LPA | - Local Planning Authority. |
| NGR | - National Grid Reference. |
| NMR | - National Monuments Record. |
| OS | - Ordnance Survey. |

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

Project Team

Ross Cook – A buildings archaeologist and dendrochronologist with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. Ross is the Cathedral Archaeologist at St Davids Cathedral, and Consultant Archaeologist to Christchurch Priory. He has undertaken archaeological fieldwork throughout Wales and England, where he has also worked to produce detailed surveys of a wide range of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings; this has included the castles at Ludlow, Ruthin, Llansteffan, Tretower, Cilgerran, Newport Pems, Picton, Penrice, and the Tower of London. He previously worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology), where he recorded buildings and Monuments, and provided advice on historic buildings at a national level. Currently he is involved in project work with Cadw, The Brymbo Heritage Group, and The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine Research Project.

Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral, Queens House Greenwich, The Tower of London, Christ Church and Magdalen College Oxford, Llwyn Celyn (Mons), and a large number of other smaller listed buildings and scheduled sites throughout Wales and England.

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook, an affiliate member of the CifA, adhering to the CifA codes of conduct.

Cert. in Buildings Archaeology – University of Sussex, CCE.

PGCert. Social Anthropology – University of Wales, Lampeter

BA Joint Honours Archaeology & Anthropology – University of Wales, Lampeter

Refurbishment Works, The Old Rectory, Michaelstone-y-Fedw

Watching Brief Report

Summary

ArchaeoDomus were commissioned by Zita and Alex Jessops to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation and undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief The Old Rectory, Michaelston-y-Fedw. The aim of this work has been to allow development whilst monitoring for any potential archaeological resource.

The watching brief monitored works at the property during a programme of refurbishment, and which included the unblocking and conversion of a window into a doorway, the unblocking of an existing doorway, and the creation of a new doorway through a timber partition. Planning permission was granted by Newport City Council under application 20/0388.

The watching brief demonstrated that the 17th century window opening had remained intact, despite the works of the early-19th century, Georgian upgrades. The works of the Georgian period appear to have been extensive and remodelled most of the property to the standards and functions required during the period, and used common materials throughout the house.

The reopening of the kitchen doorway showed that this was likely part of the 16th century upgrades to the property.

Observations were made regarding the building's origins and development, which have been included in section 8.

Fieldwork was commenced on 9th December 2021 and concluded the same day and was undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.

Gwaith Adnewyddu, Yr Hen Reithordy, Michaelstone-y-Fedw

Bugeilio archaeolegol

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd ArchaeoDomus gan Zita ac Alex Jessops i baratoi Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig a chynnal Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol Yr Hen Reithordy, Llanfihangel-y-Fedw. Nod y gwaith hwn oedd caniatáu datblygu tra'n monitro ar gyfer unrhyw adnodd archeolegol posibl.

Roedd y briff gwyllo yn monitro gwaith yn yr eiddo yn ystod rhaglen adnewyddu, ac a oedd yn cynnwys dadflocio a throsi ffenestr yn ddrws, dadflocio drws presennol, a chreu drws newydd drwy raniad pren. Rhoddwyd caniatâd cynllunio gan Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd o dan gais 20/0388.

Dangosodd y briff gwyllo fod agoriad ffenestri'r 17eg ganrif wedi aros yn gyfan, er gwaethaf gwaith uwchraddio Georgian ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Mae'n ymddangos bod gwaith y cyfnod Sioraidd wedi bod yn helaeth ac wedi ailfodelu'r rhan fwyaf o'r eiddo i'r safonau a'r swyddogaethau sy'n ofynnol yn ystod y cyfnod, ac wedi defnyddio deunyddiau cyffredin ym mhob rhan o'r tŷ.

Dangosodd ailagor drws y gegin fod hyn yn debygol o fod yn rhan o'r gwaith uwchraddio i'r eiddo yn yr 16eg ganrif.

Gwnaed sylwadau ynghylch tarddiad a datblygiad yr adeilad, sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn adran 8.

Dechreuwyd ar y gwaith maes ar 9 Rhagfyr 2021 a daeth i ben yr un diwrnod ac fe'i cynhaliwyd gan archeolegydd cymwysedig.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ArchaeoDomus were commissioned to undertake an archaeological programme of works during the refurbishment the Old Rectory, Michaelston-y-Fedw (hereafter also referred to as ‘the site’). This work included a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2020) and an archaeological watching brief to monitor opening up works at the property. This project has been commissioned by the owners, Zita and Alex Jessops.



Fig. 1 – The Old Rectory.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 Planning permission was granted on the 27th November 2020 under number **20/0388**. Permission allowed for the ‘partial refurbishment and internal alterations and associated drainage works’. With permission Archaeological Conditions were recommended by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Planning Services (GGAT-PS) to the Local Planning Authority, in line with Planning Policy Wales section 6.5.7, and TAN 24 sections 4.13 and 4.14. The conditions states:

03. 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 by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the 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.

1.2.2 The Local Planning Authority is Newport City Council, and the planning application number is 20/0388, documentation relating to the application are available on request from the authority.

1.3 Fieldwork

1.3.1 The fieldwork was commenced on 16th August 2021 and concluded on 17th August 2021. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2020) and in line with the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (December 2014).

1.3.2 Under the original plans, the kitchen floor was to be lifted and new service trenches were to be excavated internally to carry heating, and externally for new rainwater drainage. The internal trenches were not required due to there being enough space under the suspended floor to run service, and other elements were abandoned from the final scheme.

1.3.3 All work has been undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.

1.3.4 This report documents the results of the Watching Brief.

2 SITE AND LOCATION

2.1 General

2.2 The Old Rectory is located at the centre of the small rural village of Michaelston-y-Fedw, sitting at a high point within the settlement. The village is located in the parish by the same name, which lies to the north-east of Cardiff and south-west of Newport, in the county of Newport. The site is bounded by properties to all cardinal points, except to the south-east, which is arable farmland. St Michael's Church is the nearest place of worship, lying 100m to the north-west. The nearest watercourse is the Afon Rhymney, some 670m to the north-west. Michaelston Road and a small unclassified road bound the site to the west and north. The site sits at circa 207m above sea level and is centred around NGR ST 24186 84538 / 51° 33' 17" N, 003° 05' 42" W / What3Words backfired.eyeful.choirs.

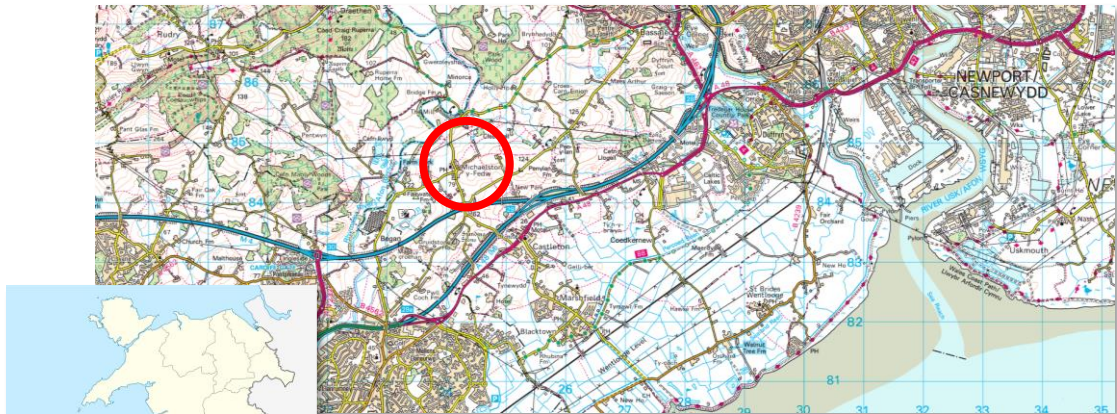


Fig. 2 – Location – Michaelston-y-Fedw.
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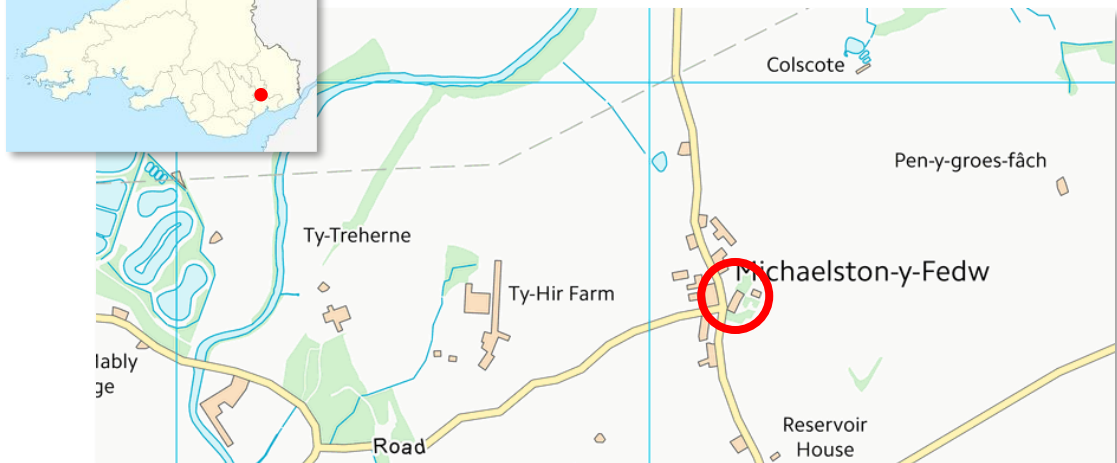


Fig. 3 – Location – Development Area (red).
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2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 The underlying geology is formed of an interbedded mudstone and sandstone formation known as the Raglan Mudstone Formation (BGS) with Till, Devensian – Diamicton superficial deposits recorded (BGS). The local soil type is a slightly acidic loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage (UKSO), classified as a Luvisols (UKSO).

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This historical background has been produced using readily available sources and materials, with some archival and documentary research.
- 3.1.2 The village of Michaelston-y-Fedw sits at the centre of the parish by the same name. The site is located within the medieval Welsh Commote of Magor and Cantref of Gwynllwg.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Events

- 3.2.1 In 1991, Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd undertook a desk top study of the archaeological implications of a proposed golf course at Michaelston-y-Fedw (PRN GGAT003887).
- 3.2.2 In 1995, GGAT undertook a field evaluation at Heatherington Lodge to fulfil a condition of planning consent (PRN GGAT004325).
- 3.2.3 In 1998, TCAP produced a landscape assessment and developed a landscape strategy for sustainable development and economic regeneration (PRN GGAT002401).
- 3.2.4 In 1999, Archaeological Investigations Ltd were commissioned to prepare a Management Plan for the refurbishment of the 6 bells and frame (PRN GGAT04550).

3.3 Prehistoric

- 3.3.1 This period is represented by the Croes y Heolydd flint flakes, consisting of a small scattering of 10 flakes of a single tool type (PRN GGAT04285g).

3.4 Bronze Age

- 3.4.1 A single Bronze Age find demonstrates the occupancy of the local area at this time. The Bassaleg palstave bronze axe (PRN GGAT00074g), of a fully evolved loop type with stout and midrib, was found near the old School House of Bassaleg.

3.5 Roman

- 3.5.1 The Roman presence in Michaelston-y-Fedw is represented by the former Newport-Cardiff road (PRN GGAT01016.13w), passing through Bassaleg, is thought to follow the route of the Roman road between Caerleon and Loughor. The Twyn yr Allt findspot (PRN GGAT02496g), by local

tradition is the site of a Roman camp, which appears to be backed up by the presence of an artificial escarpment and intense stone scatter within the field. A copper alloy object (PRN GGAT07668g) is the only small find and has been unidentified.

3.6 Early Medieval

3.6.1 No early medieval sites were identified within the search area.

3.7 Medieval

3.7.1 The medieval period is well represented in Michaelston-y-Fedw, most notably by St Michael's Church and Churchyard (PRN GGAT04456g; GGAT08226g), for which the settlement named. The church is first recorded in 1254 as Sancto Michele, and may have slightly earlier origins. The church is notable for encompassing all medieval periods of design, apart from Decorated. A fulling mill (PRN GGAT03799g) is recorded in the Clare accounts of 1315 as being in 'lanvedir', which is a lost hamlet near Michaelston-y-Fedw. Possible evidence for settlement has been identified to the south and west of the churchyard, with several hut platforms identified (PRN GGAT04770g).

3.8 Post-Medieval

3.8.1 In this period, the Old Rectory (ID 17321) is certainly established as the dominant dwelling within Michaelston-y-Fedw, though it may have origins within the late-medieval period. The property is formed of two main ranges running north-south and east-west, which date to the late-15th to early-16th century. The southern range houses a pair of raised crucks. The building was floored in the 16th century, with stacks inserted at this time and a storeyed garderobe situated at the south-west end of the property, also being the lowest point. The 17th century sees the extension of the dwelling, with a new unit added to the east end of the south range, projecting slightly from the south elevation, which is presumed to be the principal by this time. A major phase of works in the late-18th century saw the house upgraded and a Georgian wing added, with a very formal southerly aspect and offset Classical entrance. Further works in the 19th and 20th century alter the property, with the introduction of running water, central heating and electrics. The property is recorded as Rectory House on the Tithe Apportionment of 1839, occupied by the Reverend James Coles.

3.8.2 To the north-east a lynchet (boundary fence and ditch) (GGAT05225g) has been identified, possibly relating to the post-medieval deer part of Cleppa Park.

3.9 Cartographic

3.9.1 The Tithe Map of 1839, shows the house largely as it stands today, though a small garden room to the east end of the Georgian addition is shown in plan. The plan of the driveway, as seen today, is in existence by this time, along with a range of outbuildings.

3.9.2 The Ordnance Survey 25-inch Maps of 1882, 1900, 1920 and 1966 (Fig. 7-10) all show the property largely unchanged since the earlier Tithe Map.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 The aims of the Watching Brief, as defined by the CIFA (2008; revision 2011), are:

‘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.’

4.1.2 The aims of the watching brief were to identify and record any potential archaeological features, remains or deposits during opening works and groundworks on site.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 To communicate the results of the archaeological investigation to the client in the form of an illustrated report, and to provide digital copies to Diocesan Archaeological Adviser, Regional HER and the NMRW.

4.2.2 To prepare a digital archive of the projects report, photographic archive, all drawn elements for deposition with the National Monuments Record of Wales and Regional HER held by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

4.2.3 To safely store all material finds in a secure location on site for future detailed recording and analysis, and specialist reporting.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All archaeological works have been conducted by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2020) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014; updated 2020) from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5.2 Watching Brief

5.2.1 The areas observed during the watching brief were as follows:

- ❖ Creation of new doorway to dining room.
- ❖ Opening up former window and conversion to doorway.
- ❖ Unblock kitchen external doorway.

5.2.2 All opening up works were observed by a qualified archaeologist, and monitored for new information relating to the buildings development.

5.2.3 A general photographic record was made using a Canon 760D 24-megapixel or Google Pixel 5 12-megapixel camera, with ranging rods used where required.

5.2.4 The physical archive for the site is held by ArchaeoDomus.

5.3 Recording

5.3.1 All photographs have been named using the project code, in this instance AD111, which are followed by a reference and number. Where applicable, the following reference codes have been used:

- ❖ WB – Watching Brief

5.3.2 All photographs in this report are watermarked with the photograph's name, code, and number.

5.3.3 Where it is required for clarity, captions will include the room number where they were taken. Room number can be found on the plans in **Appendix II**.

5.3.4 Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

5.4 Documentary Research

5.4.1 Documentary research was undertaken using readily available resources with additional research aided by map regression and Tithe Map searches. Where suitable, historic trade directories were used to help establish a timeline of events for the building. Further research was undertaken using unpublished and published sources.

5.5 Reporting

5.5.1 This report has been written and compiled by Ross Cook, according to the guidance laid down in the CIfA's *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2011; updated 2020).

5.5.2 This report has been written in Microsoft Word 2016 and uses Adobe Garamond Pro as its typeface.

5.6 Health and Safety

5.6.1 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).

6 FIELDWORK RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The watching brief was commenced on 16th August 2021 and concluded on 17th August 2021.

6.1.2 In this section, the results of the Watching Brief are presented. The photographic archive is presented in **Appendix III**. Locations are shown on excerpts of the ground and first floor plans. Full plans are presented in **Appendix II**.

6.1.3 Monitoring included:

- ❖ Opening up former window and conversion to doorway.
- ❖ Creation of new doorway to dining room.
- ❖ Unblocking kitchen doorway.

6.1.4 The excavation of trenches for the installation of new services inside the building, included within the planning application, was not undertaken as sufficient space was available for running new pipework and cabling beneath the suspended ground floor.

6.1.5 All works were monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

6.1.6 All timber was assessed for the potential for dendrochronological dating, but no material was identified as suitable due to having insufficient number of rings.

6.2 Former Window (Plates 3-18)

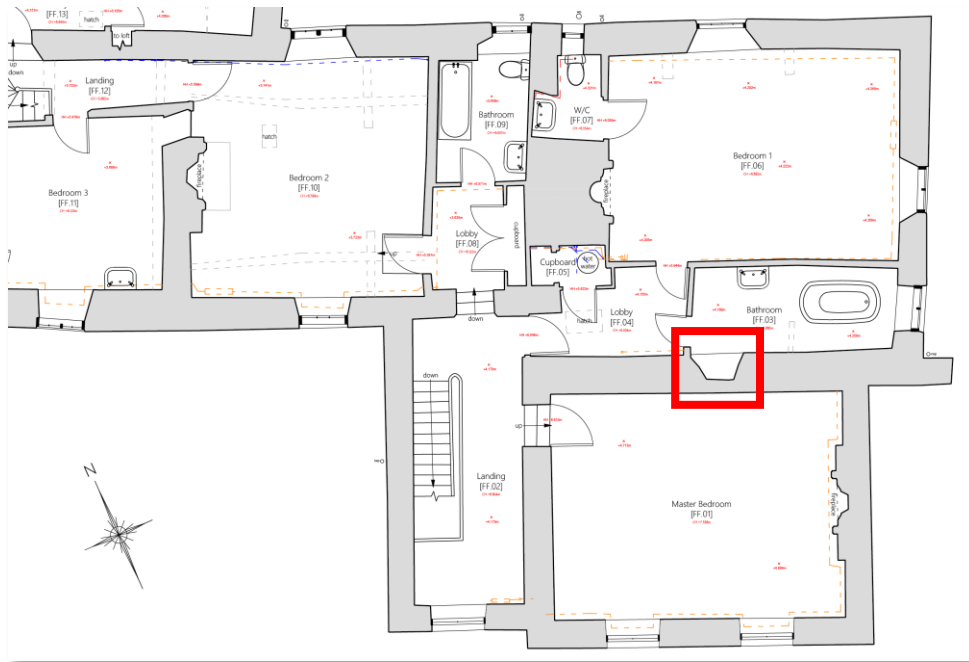


Fig. 4 – Location of works – First Floor (Fig. 12).

- 6.2.1 To provide access for an ensuite bathroom, a blocked 17th century window was reopened and altered between rooms [FF.01] and [FF.03]. Opening up works revealed that it originally measured *circa* 560mm wide by 640mm high and splayed onto the room. Two, broad tangentially cut oak lintels formed the head of the opening (Plate 10) and supported the wall over, and the sill (Plate 9) was formed in the same manner. The masonry was of a mixture of quarried rubble, and field and river stone (Plates 7, 16, 17), bonded with an earth-lime mortar, with white globs of unslaked lime (Plate 18).
- 6.2.2 The window was blocked during the late-18th century when the Georgian wing was added. It was blocked with handmade red brick set in a lime mortar (Plate 5). The masonry wall of the earlier building was increased in height to facilitate the higher ceilings of the new addition, which was done crudely by building directly onto and over the oak common rafters of the earlier roof (Plate 8). The 19th century masonry is of quarried rubblestone (Plate 7) and was bonded in a white lime mortar, containing a small amount of duff (coal dust) (Plate 18). The walls of the newly built wing were finished with lime plaster on split pine laths, which were affixed to oak studs with handmade lath nails (Plate 8). The plaster was formed of a scratch coat and top coat. The ends of the pine first floor joists were exposed (Plate 13).
- 6.2.3 *No further archaeological materials or features were identified.*

6.3 New Doorway (Plate 36)

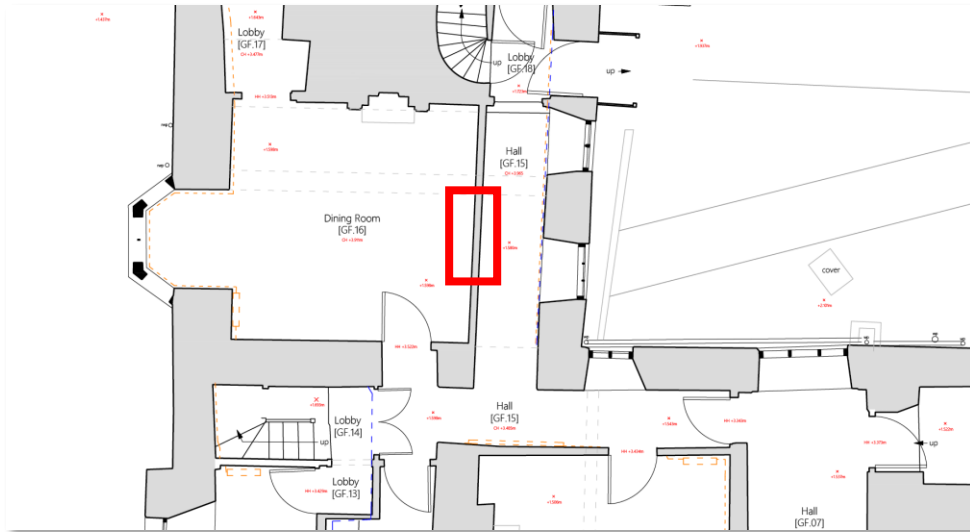


Fig. 5 – Location of works – Ground Floor (Fig. 11).

- 6.3.1 A new double doorway was opened in a partition wall to allow access from the hallway [GF.15] to the dining room [GF.16]. To understand the construction and period of the wall, a panel was cut into the lath-and-plaster. This revealed a wall of 19th century construction consisting of oak studs with split pine laths, onto which a lime plaster had been applied (**Plate 36**). Handmade lath nails fixed the laths to the studs. The plaster was formed of a scratch coat and top coat.
- 6.3.2 *No further archaeological materials or features were identified.*

6.4 Kitchen Doorway (Plates 19-21)

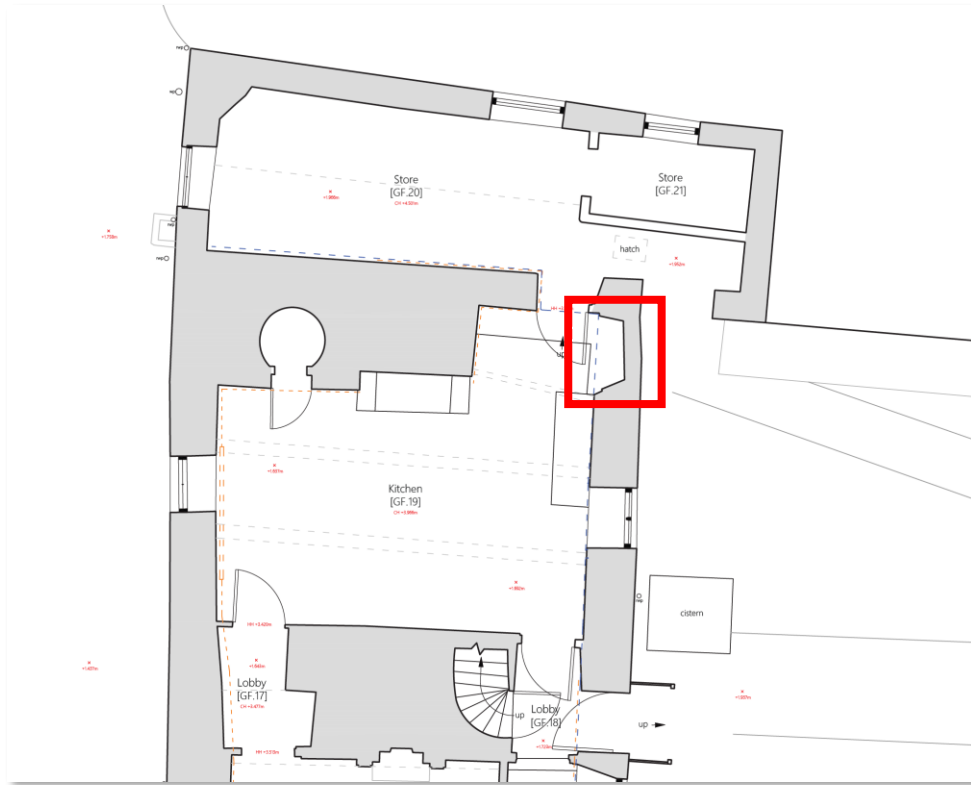


Fig. 6 – Location of works – Ground Floor (Fig. 11).

- 6.4.1 An existing doorway was reopened to provide direct entry to the kitchen [GF.19] from the external courtyard. No evidence survives to date the opening. However, it may be part of a 16th century scheme of works to upgrade the property. The doorway has tangentially sawn oak lintels.
- 6.4.2 The doorway was blocked in the early-20th century with red brick bonded with hard lime mortar.
- 6.4.3 *No further archaeological materials or features were identified.*

6.5 Finds

- 6.5.1 *No archaeological finds were observed or recovered.*

7 OBSERVATIONS

- 7.1 The house appears to have initially developed as a 4-bay cruck hall house in the late-15th or early-16th century. This was formed of a 2-bay hall, with single bay service to the low end and single bay parlour at the high. Over the parlour was a chamber, which was serviced by a latrine (**Plates 32, 35**), which survives at the east end of the range. This is a very rare survivor of early indoor sanitation for houses of this status, of which evidence for only a half dozen or so survive in the Glamorgan and Gwent region.
- 7.2 The west range was added shortly after the construction of the first, or perhaps as part of a single campaign. It was an open hall and probably functioned as a service range/kitchen to the main hall.
- 7.3 The raised cruck (**Plates 22, 23, 24**) in the southern range of the building is an uncommon form in Gwent, but is more common a little further north into Brecknockshire during the 15th and early-16th centuries. The cruck blades and purlins all show evidence of smoke blackening and demonstrate this once functioned as an open hall.
- 7.4 The rear range has an unusual roof form of principal rafters, supported on posts embedded into the wall, forming an almost *pseudo* raised scarf-cruck (**Plates 29-31**). These have some evidence of smoke blackening to them and formed part of a late-15th or early-16th century hall and service wing arrangement.
- 7.5 In the 16th century, chimney stacks were inserted, and the halls floored over.
- 7.6 Part of an inserted 16th century partition of wattle, daub and plaster survives in the loft (**Plate 26**).
- 7.7 In the early-17th century, the south range was extended with the addition of a single-unit to its east end, which appears to have replaced the service end of the earlier building.
- 7.8 The 19th century works remodelled the house and added the Georgian wing created a polite façade with drawing room and bedroom internally.
- 7.9 The rear service yard retains its 19th century cobbled surface, including path kerbs.
- 7.10 Lead sheathed electrical cabling from the 1930s survives in the first-floor void (**Plate 28**).

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The watching brief demonstrated that the window opening of the 17th century building had remained intact after the construction of the Georgian wing. No evidence was observed to suggest anything more than only the external opening of the window was blocked, leaving the splay open and accessible.
- 8.2 To enable the construction of the Georgian wing, the walls of the earlier building were heightened by simply building onto the existing structure, leaving its common rafters buried in the wall, which defined the 17th and 19th century works from each other. This was further defined by the difference in mortar – earth-lime for the 17th century and pure lime for the 19th – and fits well with the chronology of mortars seen in Wales.
- 8.3 The lath-and-plaster of both the Georgian wing and the partition wall are of the same form and suggest that the whole property underwent a programme of modernisation at this time.
- 8.4 The reopening of the kitchen doorway showed that this may have been part of the 16th century upgrades to the property that inserted the chimneys and floor, then was blocked in the early-20th century in brick but retained the splay internally.
- 8.5 All exposed timber was assessed for the potential of dendrochronological analysis. Unfortunately, the timber in the building was all fast grown, which is unsuitable for dating, but makes for superior construction material.

9 ARCHIVING

- 9.1 The results of the Watching Brief are this written report, interpreted survey, and photographic archive. The final report and site archive will be held by ArchaeoDomus. The digital report will be deposited with the regional HER and the NMR. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.
- 9.2 The small finds archive will be held by ArchaeoDomus, with the site archive and a copy of this report.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Written Sources

- 10.1.1 CIfA, 2014, *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- 10.1.2 Welsh Government, 2017, *Planning Policy Wales; Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. Crown Copyright.
- 10.1.3 CIfA, 2007, *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
- 10.1.4 Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recover to post-excavation*

10.2 Online Sources

- 10.2.1 **British Geological Survey**
Accessed: November 2020
www.bsg.ac.uk
- 10.2.2 **UK Soil Observatory**
Accessed: November 2020
www.ukso.org.uk
- 10.2.3 **Welsh Tithe Maps**
Accessed: November 2020

places.library.wales

10.3 Maps

10.3.1 1905 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map First Edition – Ceredigion

10.3.2 1972 OS 1:25000 Map Second Edition – Ceredigion

APPENDIX I

Historic Mapping

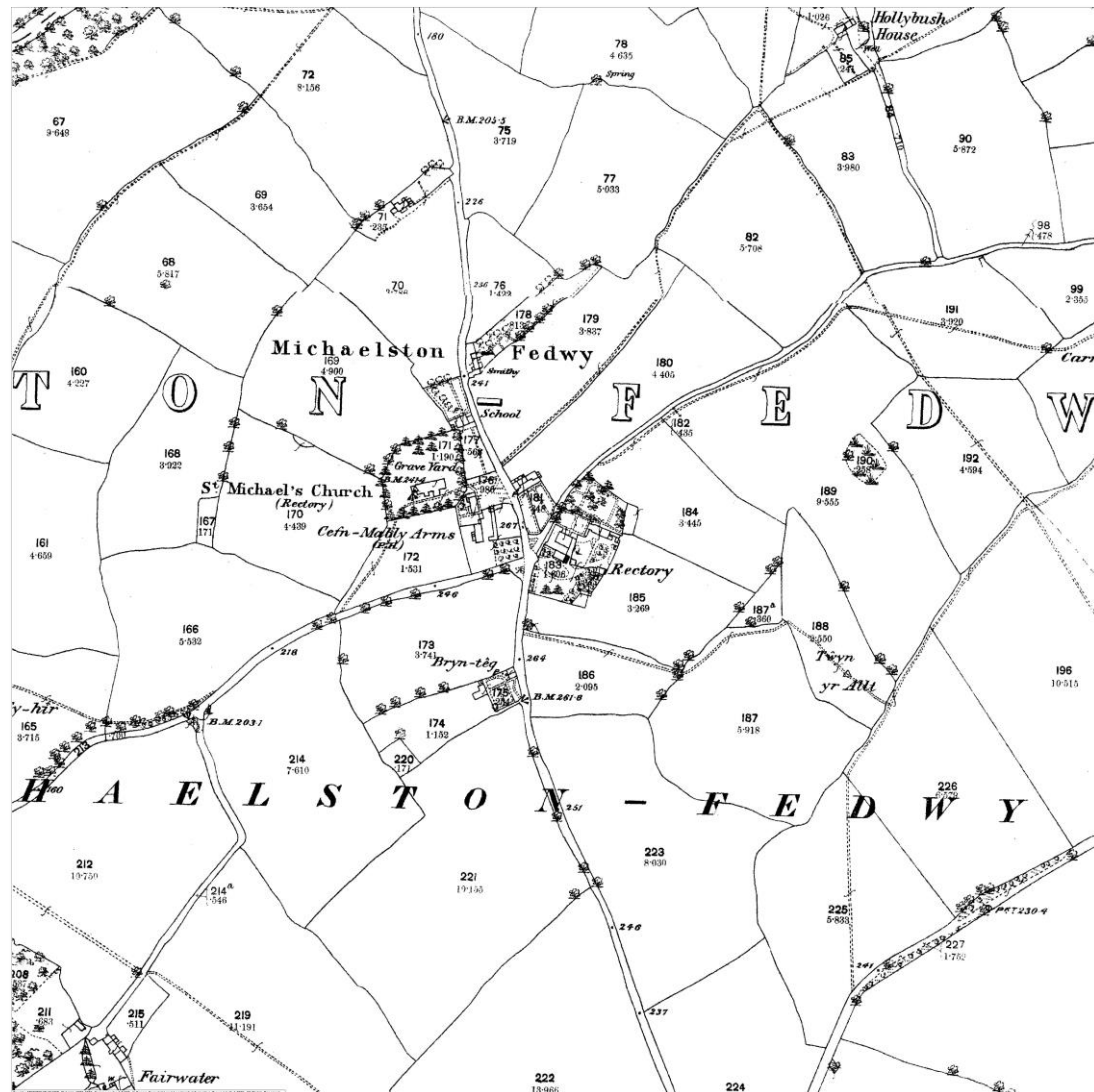


Fig. 7 – 1882 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
 © Landmark Information Group Limited 2022.

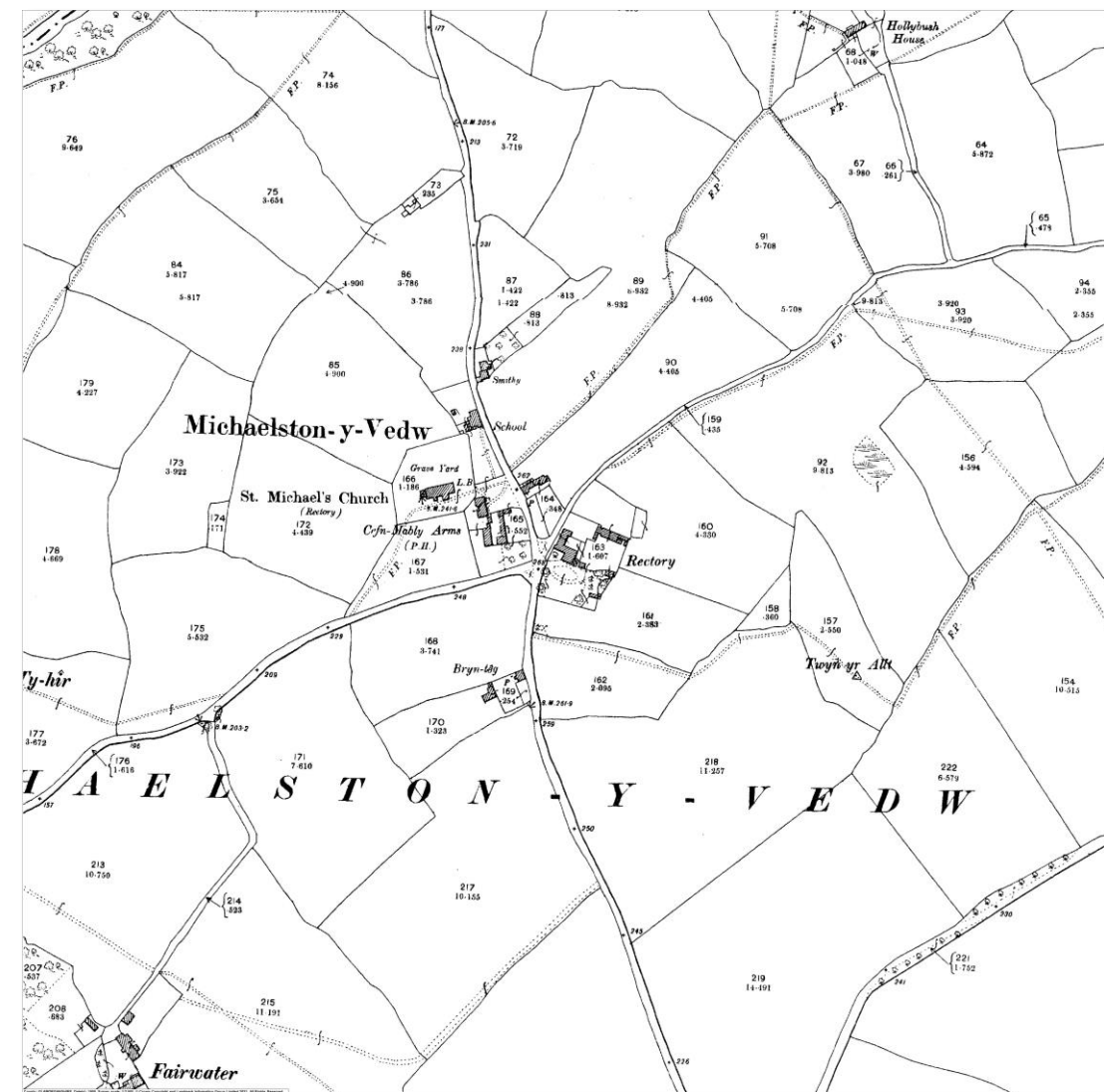


Fig. 8 – 1900 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
 © Landmark Information Group Limited 2022.

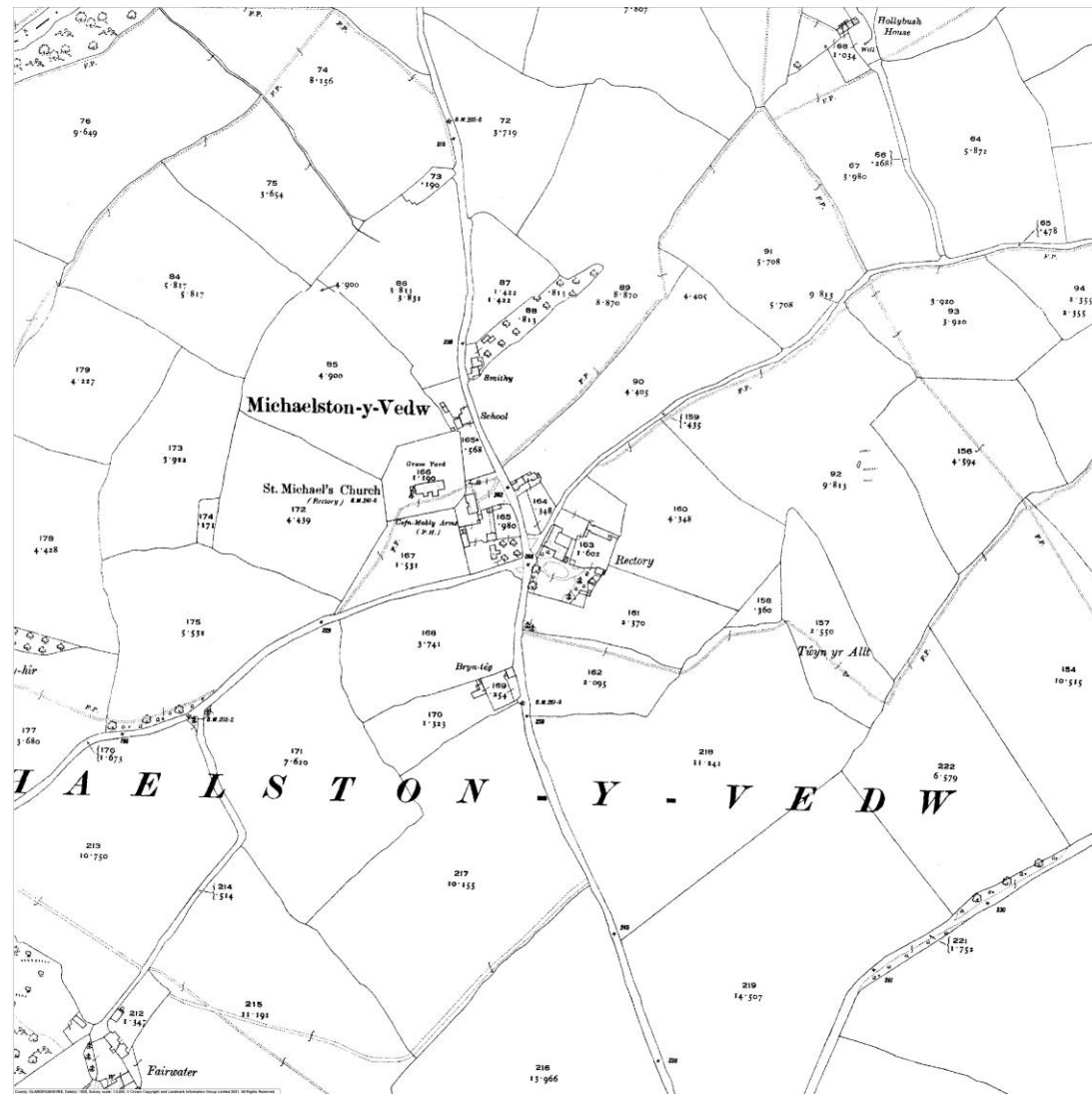


Fig. 9 – 1920 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
 © Landmark Information Group Limited 2022.

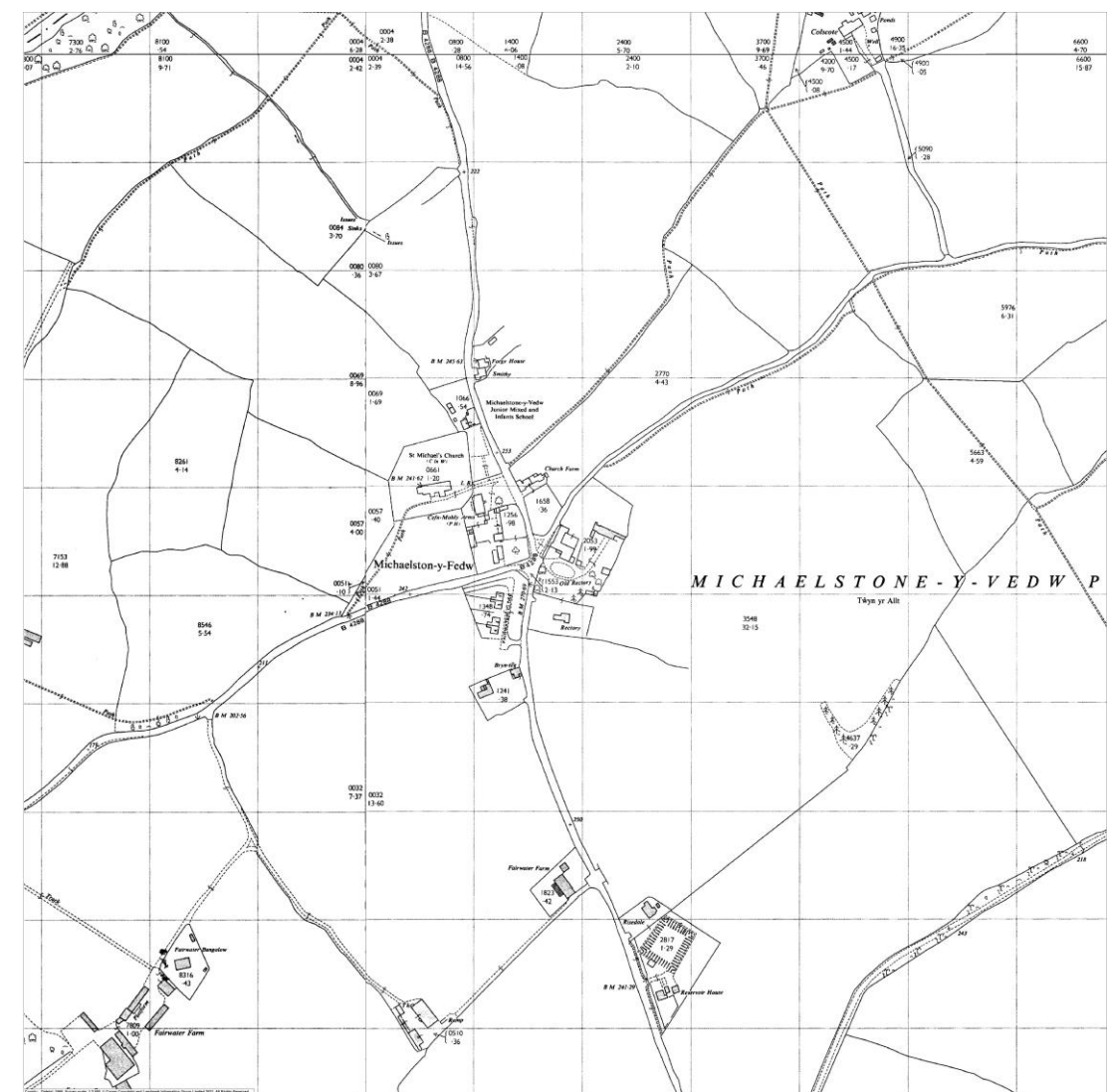


Fig. 10 – 1966 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
 © Landmark Information Group Limited 2022.

APPENDIX II

Plans

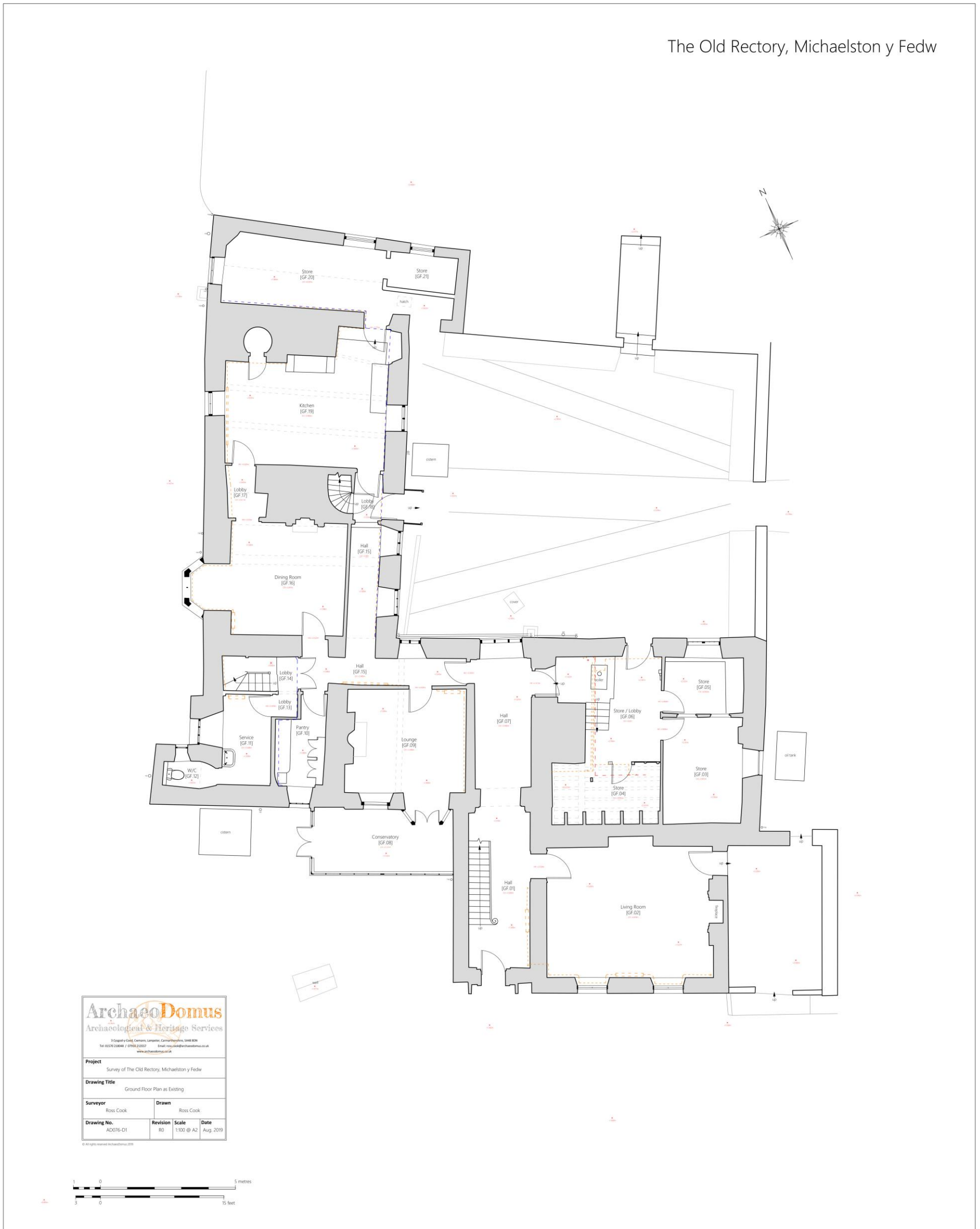
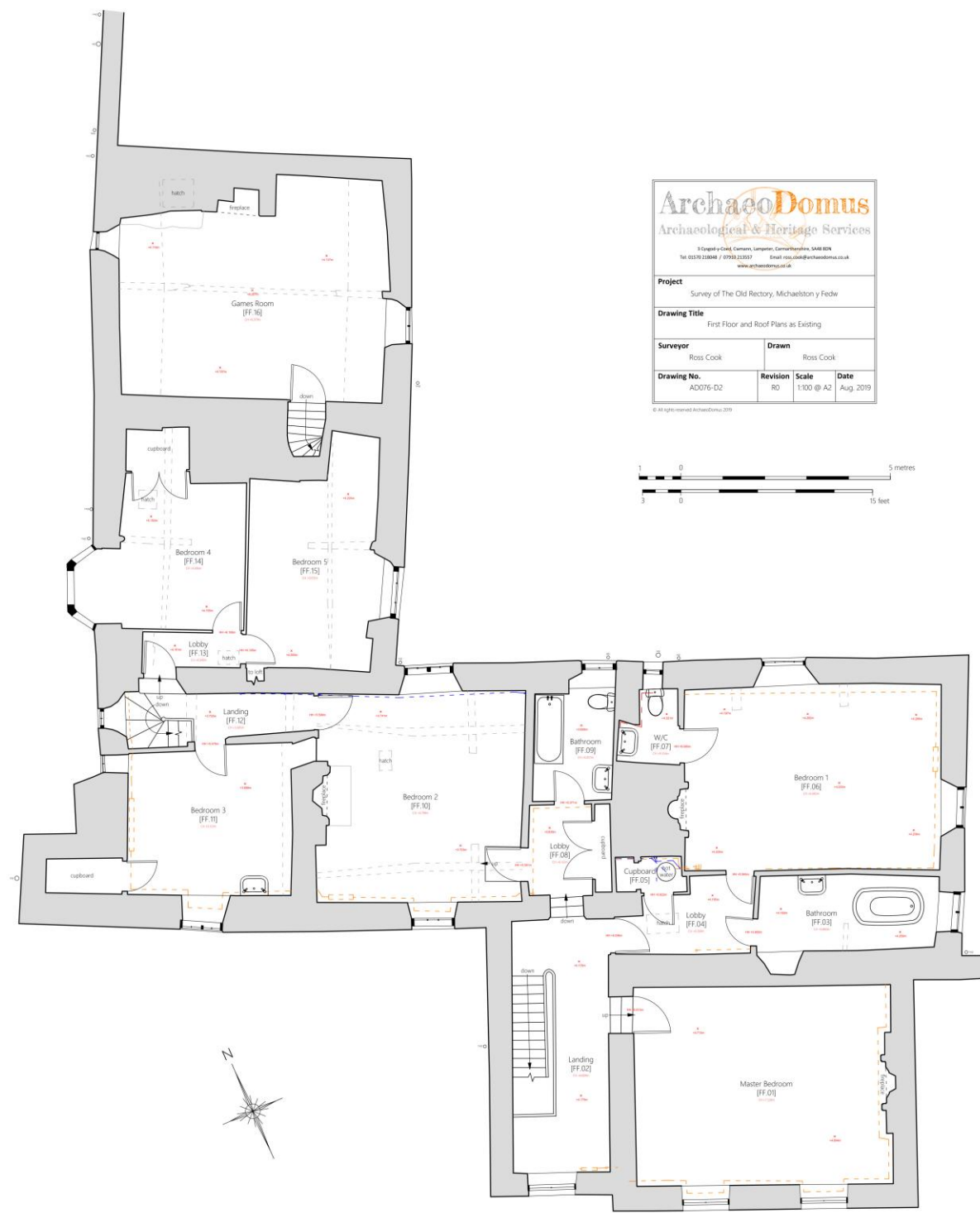


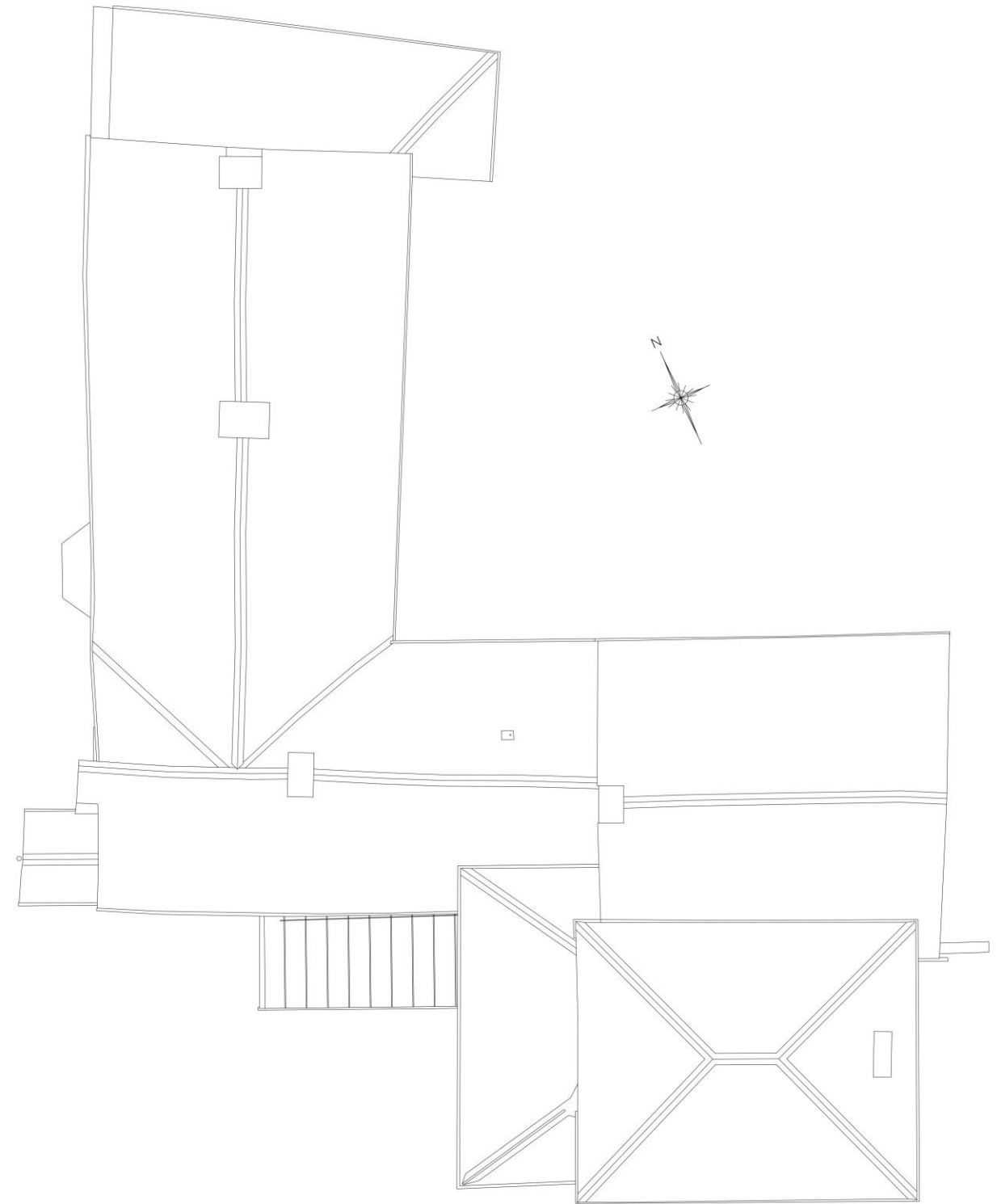
Fig. 11 – Ground Floor Plan.

The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw



First Floor Plan

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| <p>ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services</p> <p><small>11 Chapel Lane, Corns, Llangynidr, Carmarthenshire, SA48 8JH Tel: 01552 22848 / 07920 22202 Email: info@archaeodomus.co.uk www.archaeodomus.co.uk</small></p> | | | |
| Project | | | |
| Survey of The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw | | | |
| Drawing Title | | | |
| First Floor and Roof Plans as Existing | | | |
| Surveyor | | Drawn | |
| Ross Cook | | Ross Cook | |
| Drawing No. | Revision | Scale | Date |
| AD076-D2 | R0 | 1:100 @ A2 | Aug 2019 |



Roof Plan

Fig. 12 – First Floor and Roof Plan.

The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw



| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services | | | |
| <small>12 Crispin Road, Cardiff, Senghfa, Cymru, SA6 8DE Tel: 01495 248888 / 01495 228887 Email: info@archaeodomus.co.uk www.archaeodomus.co.uk</small> | | | |
| Project Survey of The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw | | | |
| Drawing Title South and West Elevations as Existing | | | |
| Surveyor Ross Cook | Drawn Ross Cook | | |
| Drawing No. AD076-D4 | Revision R0 | Scale 1:100 @ A2 | Date Aug. 2019 |
| <small>© All rights reserved ArchaeoDomus 2019</small> | | | |



Fig. 13 – South and West Elevations.

The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw



North Elevation



East Elevation

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <p>ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services</p> <p><small>15 Kingsway, Cardiff, Carmarthenshire, SA48 8BN Tel: 01493 22888 / 01493 22889 Email: info@archaeodomus.co.uk www.archaeodomus.co.uk</small></p> | | | |
| <p>Project Survey of The Old Rectory, Michaelston y Fedw</p> | | | |
| <p>Drawing Title North and East Elevations as Existing</p> | | | |
| <p>Surveyor Ross Cook</p> | | <p>Drawn Ross Cook</p> | |
| <p>Drawing No. AD076-DS</p> | <p>Revision RD</p> | <p>Scale 1:100 @ A2</p> | <p>Date Aug. 2019</p> |
| <p><small>© All rights reserved to ArchaeoDomus, 2019</small></p> | | | |



Fig. 14 – North and East.

APPENDIX III

Watching Brief Photographic Archive



Plate 1 – Georgian wing – South Elevation



Plate 2 – 17th Century Extension – North Elevation



Plate 3 – View south showing blocked window from 17th century extension [FF.03].



Plate 4 – View north, showing blocked window from Georgian wing [FF.01].



Plate 5 – View north, showing brick window blocking [FF.01].



Plate 6 – View south, showing change in masonry, common rafters, and valley-board [FF.03].



Plate 7 – View south, showing change in masonry, common rafters, and valley-board [FF.03].



Plate 8 – View north, showing exposed common rafters [FF.01].



Plate 9 – View south, showing oak window sills [FF.03].



Plate 10 – View south, showing unblocked window [FF.03].

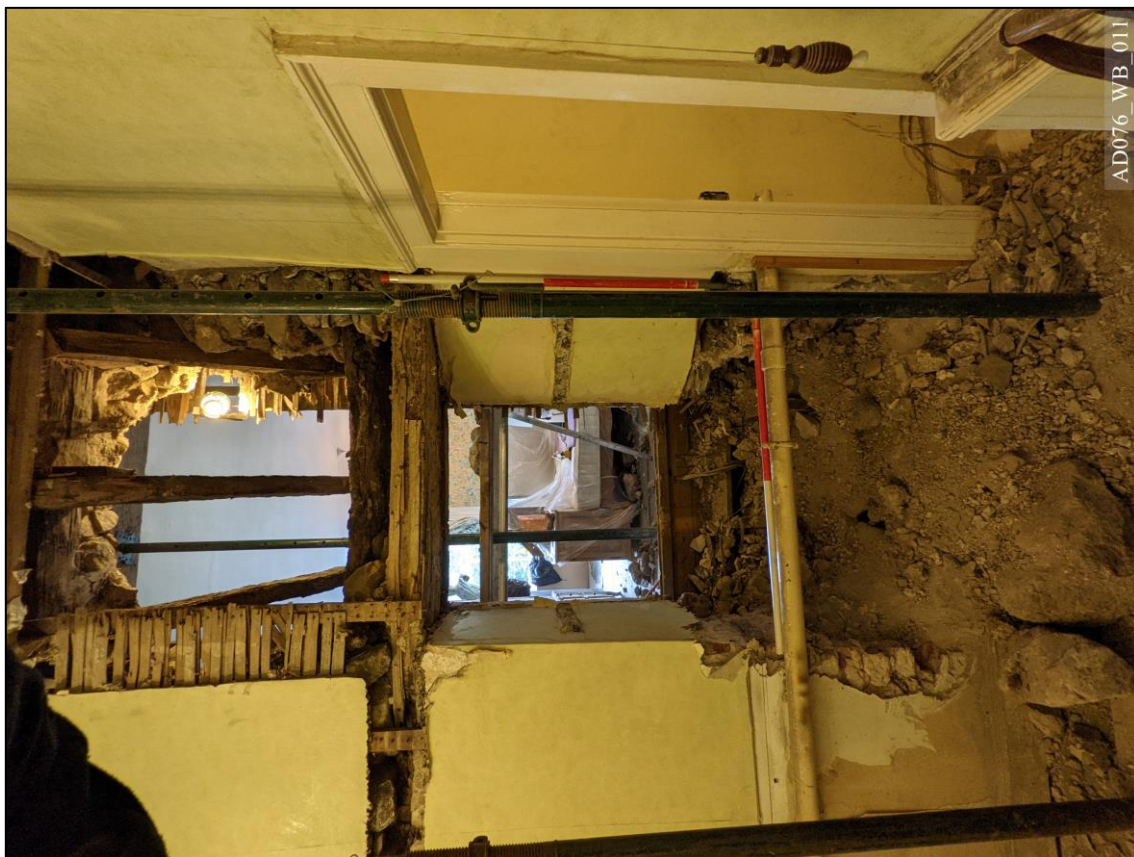


Plate 11 – View south, showing unblocking progress [FF.03].



Plate 12 – View south, showing reduction of sill height [FF.03].



Plate 13 – View south, showing end of pine joist of the Georgian wing [FE.01].



Plate 14 – View east, showing change in masonry and common rafters.



Plate 15 – View west, showing change in masonry and common rafters.



Plate 16 – View east, showing core of 17th century wall.



Plate 17 – View west, showing core of 17th century wall.



Plate 18 – 19th century (left) and 17th century (right) mortars.



Plate 19 – View east, showing blocked kitchen doorway [GF.19].



Plate 20 – View west, showing blocked kitchen doorway [GF.19].



Plate 21 – View west, showing oak lintels to kitchen doorway [GF.19].



Plate 22 – View east, showing raised crucks at first floor [FF.10].



Plate 23 – View east, showing raised cruck blade (north) [FF.10].



Plate 24 – View east, showing raised cruck blade (south) [FF.10].



Plate 25 – View east, showing apex and collar of cruck in left.



Plate 26 – View east, showing surviving 16th century partition in left.



Plate 27 – Peg hold in lodged joist, first floor [FF.10].



Plate 28 – 1930s lead sheathed electrical cables [FF.10].



Plate 29 – Truss to western range [FF.15].



Plate 30 – Apex of truss.



Plate 31 – Truss to western range [FF.14].



Plate 32 – First floor latrine, now cupboard to [FF.11].



Plate 33 – View north, showing truss to [FF16].



Plate 34 – View west, showing chimney stair from [GF.18] to [FF.16].



Plate 35 – View north, showing storeyed latrine.



Plate 36 – View east, showing partition wall between [GF.15] and [GF.16].

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services

Tel/Ffôn: 01570 218048 / 07910 213557
Email/E-bost: ross.cook@archaeodomus.co.uk
Web/Gwefan: www.archaeodomus.co.uk
Social/Cymdeithasol: www.twitter.com/archaeodomus
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