

EXPLORATION TYWI! WERN FAWR EXCAVATION 2010



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TYWI A RIVER THROUGH TIME



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EXPLORATION TYWI! WERN FAWR EXCAVATION 2010

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

As part of the ongoing 'Exploration Tywi!' project investigating the Tywi valley, an archaeological excavation was undertaken at the site of a deserted farmstead known as Wern Fawr, near Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 6268 2387). The former farmhouse lies within a rectangular enclosure, with upstanding walls and earthwork remains marking the site of the former farmstead. The farmhouse burnt down and the site was abandoned in c.1911.

The site has been partially archaeologically investigated previously (Nacap Land & Marine forthcoming) revealing the presence of archaeological remains associated with the farmstead and also the presence of two post-medieval corn-drying kilns in the vicinity. Investigations within the area of the farmstead were limited.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a further evaluation of the farmstead, with the assistance of local volunteers in 2009, as part of a series of week-long evaluations of sites within the Tywi valley. Several trenches were hand excavated within the farmstead enclosure and a detailed topographical survey was undertaken. The results of this work led to the site being chosen as the location of the larger Exploration Tywi! excavation in April/May 2010 in which two large trenches were opened up across the site to more fully investigate the archaeological remains. This work was also undertaken with the assistance of local volunteers, and a series of open days and school visits were carried out during the site works.

Remains of the main farmhouse were excavated during the works revealing a longhouse style farm building built with a mixture of masonry and possible 'clom' (earth) walling. The domestic accommodation was at the northern end of the building, comprising a slate-floored kitchen, central hallway and general living room with an unusual second fireplace. This area was probably lofted above. Animal stalls and agricultural rooms occupied the lower end of the building, with partly cobbled flooring and a possible eastern clom wall with doorways opening out into the internal farmyard. Finds were predominantly 19th and early 20th century in date, and showed clear signs of fire damage (relating to the c.1911 fire), with some earlier 17th and 18th century finds evident. The walls revealed several construction phases and changes of use appearing to all date to the 19th century, although the basic longhouse-style building character suggests older origins to the site. Earlier floor levels however appear to have been removed by a late 19th century reorganisation of the internal rooms.

Evidence of a second building was revealed to the east of the main farmhouse, corresponding to a barn range depicted on 19th century map sources. This appeared to be a timber and clom-built structure. Wall remains to the east of this appear to be remains of a late 19th/early 20th century pigsty.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was made such a success mainly through the enthusiastic and hardworking contribution of numerous local volunteers, working under the supervision of P Poucher, R Ramsey, S Ratty and G Bere of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. A Pyper & H Mosley (also of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) carried out much of the planning and organisation and ran school visits to the site. M Ings (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) undertook the geophysical survey. D Williams of the University of Wales Lampeter kindly undertook the examination of the pottery and glass finds and wrote the finds report. Trust staff and volunteers would like to express their gratitude to Mr Price and his family for allowing the excavation on their land and for their assistance during the excavation.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the Exploration Tywi! Project, Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a three-week long excavation on the site of a deserted farmstead known as Wern Fawr near Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 6268 2387). This excavation followed a small archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site in 2009.

Exploration Tywi! is part of the Tywi a River Through Time Landscape Partnership Project focusing on the middle reaches of the Tywi valley between Llangadog and Dryslwyn. The four main project partners are Carmarthenshire County Council, National Trust, Countryside Council for Wales and Menter Bro Dinefwr. The project has secured £2.4 million from Heritage Lottery Fund, Rural Development Plan, Welsh Assembly Government, Countryside Council for Wales and National Trust.

The site itself consists of a deserted post-medieval farmstead and associated enclosure and features. It is possibly associated with post-medieval/medieval corn-drying kilns that were recorded in the immediate vicinity during archaeological works in 2007 ahead of a major gas pipeline construction (Nacap Land & Marine forthcoming). A prehistoric pit was also found adjacent to the farmstead (*ibid*).

The participation by members of the local community was an important element of the project and the site was hand-excavated by a mixed team of professional archaeologists and local volunteers, providing the opportunity for experience and training in the archaeology of the Tywi valley. Site open days, tours, school visits and internet site diary were also provided during the excavations to disseminate the work to as wide and varied an audience as possible. The excavation took place in April/May 2010.

Project background

Archaeological work had been undertaken on the Wern Fawr site prior to the current excavation. In 2007 the construction of the major Felindre to Tirley gas pipeline was preceded by the investigation of two evaluation trenches on the site of the farmstead and the excavation of two corn-drying kilns (photo 2) within the pipeline corridor immediately adjacent to the SW. Preliminary draft summaries of this work were made available for the purposes of this project (Nacap Land & Marine) but the full report is still forthcoming.

The two excavated corn drying kilns exhibited differences in their stone-built construction, suggesting they operated at different times. The close proximity of the kilns to Wern Fawr also suggests a connection between the kilns and the farmstead. Pottery recovered from the kiln sites suggested the corn-drying kilns are post-medieval in date, although no specific dating information has been made available as yet. Environmental analysis of a pit containing seeds and charred bone suggested a prehistoric feature also lay close to one of the kilns.

Two trenches were opened across the site of the former farmstead. No plans are as yet available to accurately locate these trenches, although the location of one trench is still visible on the ground. This trench was excavated across the southern part of the NE-SW aligned building remains (the main farmhouse) and the central boundary bank. Two low stone walls were recorded, 0.5m wide and 3.5m apart, with remnants of a mortared floor in between, representing the remains of the main farmhouse. The central boundary consisted of a bank of redeposited natural shale revetted on its north western side in whitewashed stone. A further wall was recorded in the second trench, but without plans it is not possible to locate this trench and wall. Pottery finds from this site are dated to between the 16th and early 20th century, although it is unclear if some finds

were securely dated to the 16th century or if the finds were only diagnostic of a broad post-medieval date range.

As part of the Exploration Tywi project a series of week-long archaeological evaluations were undertaken to investigate interesting but little-understood sites within the Tywi valley, encouraging participation from local volunteers. This site was highlighted and subsequently investigated in 2009. These small evaluation trenches (Figure 5) revealed interesting archaeological remains but also revealed a high potential for further archaeological remains to exist worthy of further investigation (Poucher 2010a). As a result this site was chosen as the location for a more detailed archaeological examination, over the course of three-weeks, again giving the opportunity for local volunteers to participate.

Location

The former farmstead of Wern Fawr lies c.1.5km to the north of Llandeilo (Figure 1), between the villages of Pen-y-banc and Rhosmaen, on the NW side of the Tywi valley (NGR SN 6268 2387). The site lies at around 40m.O.D. on relatively level ground at the edge of the Tywi valley floor before it begins to rise to the north. The area is now mostly used as pasture, with areas of wet grazing and scrub.

The site itself consists of the partially standing and tumbled walls of a former farmhouse, of which the gable wall and partial rear wall still stand (photos 7 & 9). Grass-covered banks mark the locations of tumbled walls and boundaries. A stream runs close to the upstanding building remains and continues eastwards along a former trackway bounded by trees. The site is now enclosed on three sides by modern post and wire fencing, and is open to the field to the west.

The underlying geology consists of undifferentiated Ashgill rocks, these occur close to the surface at Wern Fawr as shales overlaid by freely-draining slightly acid loamy soils.

Abbreviations

Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER¹) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR).

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monuments

NW – northwest; NE – northeast; SW – southwest; SE – southeast

SSW – south-southwest; SSE – south-southeast; NNW – north-northwest; NNE – north-northeast; ESE – east-southeast; WSW – west-southwest; ENE – east-northeast; ESE – east-southeast

Illustrations

Photographic images are to be found at the back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Llandeilo.

Timeline

The following table illustrates the approximate dates for the archaeological periods discussed in this report:

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
PALAEOLITHIC	c.120,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	c.10,000 BC – c.4400 BC
NEOLITHIC	c.4400 BC – c.2300 BC
BRONZE AGE	c.2300 BC – c.700 BC
IRON AGE	c.700 BC – c.43 AD
ROMAN	c.43 AD – c.410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	c.410 AD - c.1066
MEDIEVAL	c.1066 - c.1536
POST MEDIEVAL	c.1536 – c.1900
MODERN	c.1900 onwards

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline

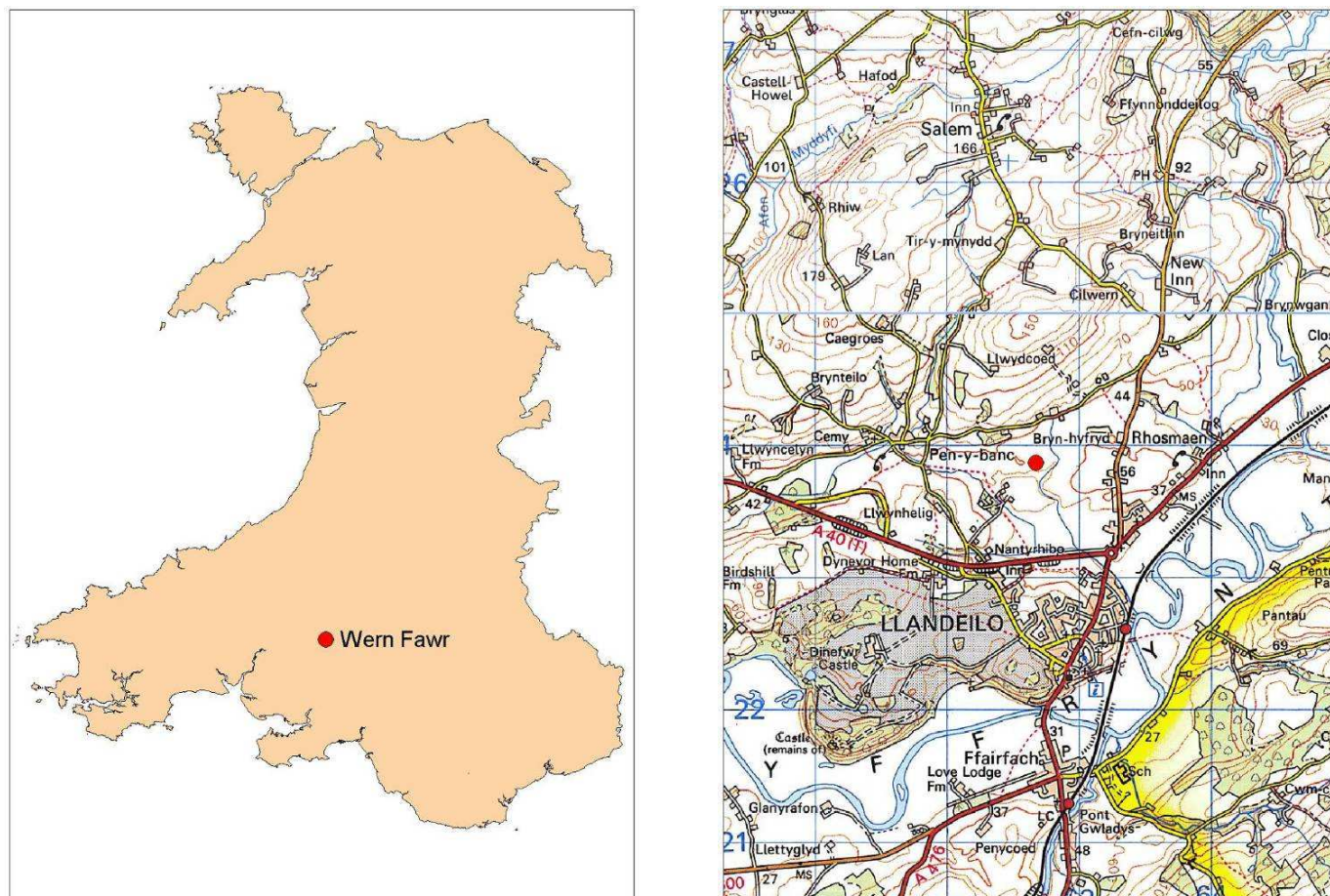


Figure 1: Location Maps

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. (Ordnance Survey licence number 100023377) (Reproduced from the 1997 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first available record of Wern Fawr farmstead dates from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings of 1813. The layout of the farmstead is not clear due to the scale of the drawings, but the site is shown, approached by a trackway from Cefn Tiresgob to the SE on the Llandeilo - Talley road, with another trackway connecting to the Rhosmaen - Penybanc road to the NW.

The layout of the farmstead is more clearly shown on the parish tithe map of 1841 (Figure 2), which appears to mirror the layout shown on the more detailed First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figure 3). Two farm buildings are shown, one aligned NE-SW and subdivided, with a second similarly sized building shown to the east, aligned NW-SE. The buildings lie within a T-shaped farmyard, a stream runs to the north, and a small enclosed yard lies on the south side of the eastern building. The Ordnance Survey map shows a small paddock and orchard on the south side of the farmyard, but these do not appear on the tithe map.

The accompanying tithe apportionments of 1841 indicate the farm was occupied by Zachariah Williams, a tenant farmer on land belonging to David Richards. The farm would appear to be the only one David Richards owned, and farmed 52 ½ acres, but there is no indication in the apportionments of the ratio of arable, pasture and meadow on that land. The 1861 census shows that Zachariah was living with his wife Esther and their 23-year-old son Thomas, along with two farm hands. By 1871 Zachariah is still farming aged 73, employing two farm hands, and living in Wern Fawr with his wife, a servant and tenant. By 1879 the land appears to have become part of the Llwynhelig Estate and the 1881 census shows that the farm is now being occupied by Zachariah's 75 year-old widow Esther (Zachariah Williams is buried in St Teilo's churchyard, Llandeilo), along with her maid servant. Ten years later the Williams family are no longer in residence, and Timothy Jones along with his wife Ann and their young daughter (Elizabeth) and son occupy the farmstead.

By the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Figure 4) the easternmost building has gone, leaving the westernmost building and a small possible pigsty to the east. The 1911 census records John Thomas and his wife living there, along with a groom and a young woman engaged in dairy work. Given that only a single building is still standing, it would appear that the farmyard was divided between the main domestic farmhouse, along with an attached dairy and stable. This farm building was destroyed by fire in the same year, and presumably John Thomas and his wife were living there at the time. A photograph reportedly taken of the farmhouse shortly after the fire shows substantial destruction to the site (photo 1), the roof has gone and the interior of the domestic section (the northern end of the building) gutted, with what appears to be almost total destruction of the adjoining farm buildings to the south.

The site was subsequently abandoned and now lies in a ruinous, grass and scrub covered state. It would appear from the remaining earthworks that much of the front wall of the former farmhouse has been robbed (the stone being taken for reuse elsewhere) and the stream-line to the north has been re-dug to bring it in a straight line against the northern wall of the farmhouse.

The major Felindre to Tirley gas pipeline was constructed through the former paddock and orchard to the south of the farmstead.



Figure 2: An extract from the tithe map of 1841, showing the farmstead of Wern Fawr. North is to the top of the page.

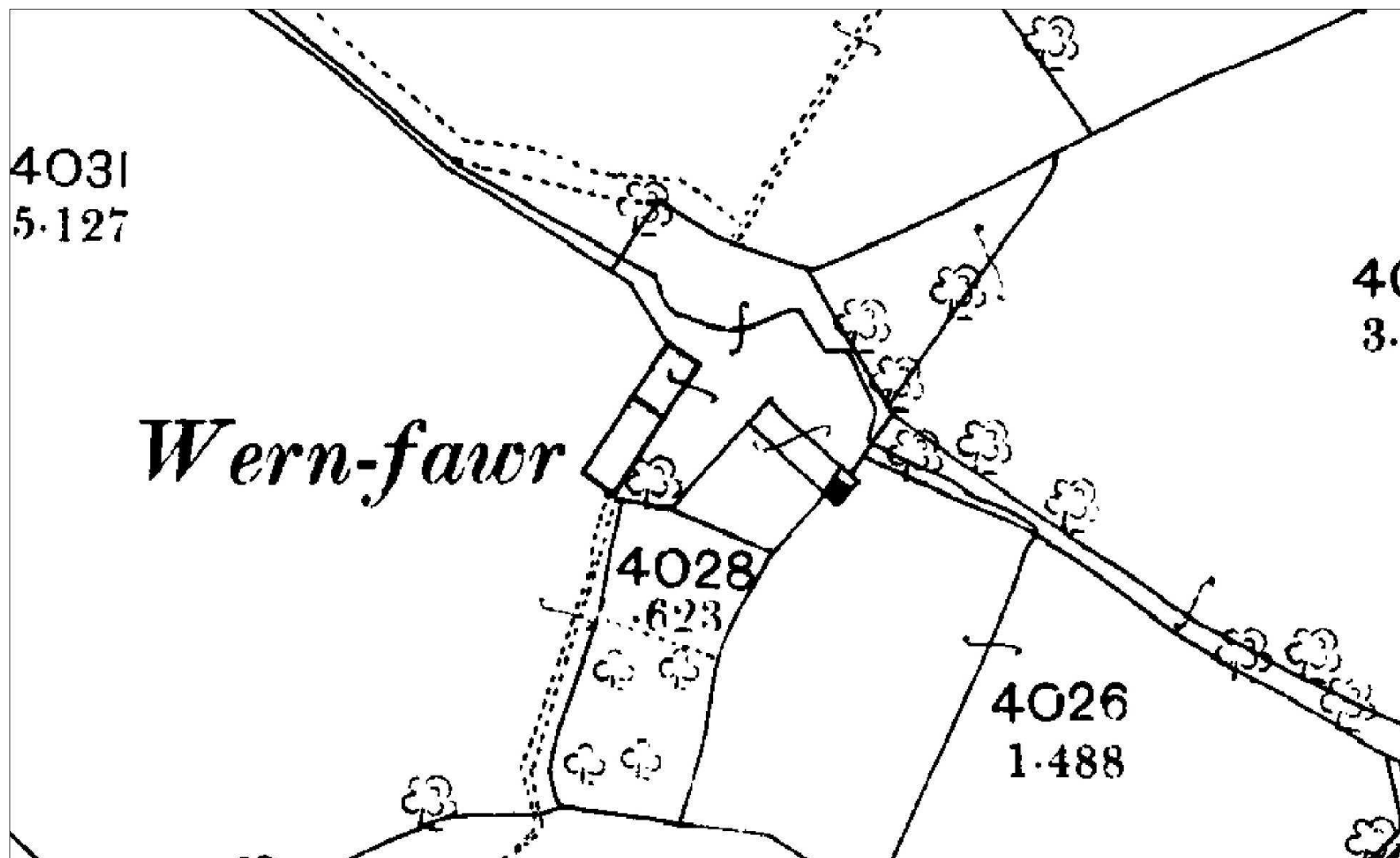


Figure 3: An extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1;2500) of 1886.

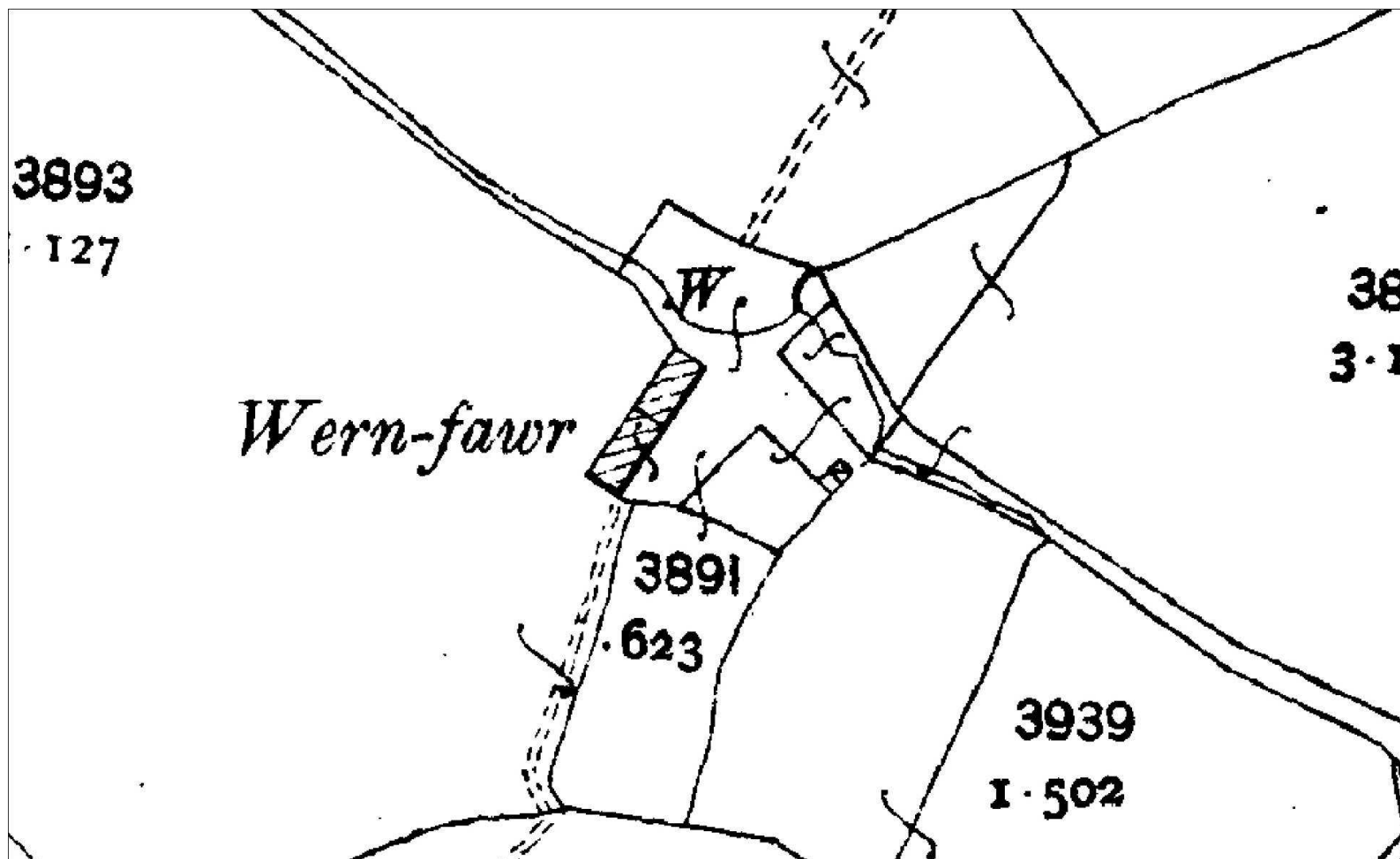


Figure 4: An extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1;2500) of 1906.

METHODOLOGY

Two large trenches were opened within the farmstead area (Figure 5). Trench 1 measured 22m by 7m and was essentially an open-area excavation of the main farmhouse building, although tree roots prevented some areas being investigated (Figure 6). Trench 2 measured 21.1m by 4m and was located in the eastern part of the farmyard, designed to encompass possible building remains visible on historic maps, the yard area itself and the southern boundary (Figure 9).

All trenches were opened and excavated by hand by a team of professional archaeologists and local volunteers. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated and recorded using standard archaeological techniques, plans were drawn at 1:20, sections drawn at 1:10, digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features, and features and deposits were recorded on pro-forma sheets. A detailed survey was undertaken and the site located on the national Ordnance Survey grid by using a Trimble TST. Finds were labelled and processed off site at a later date.

To accompany the excavation a geophysical survey was undertaken on the adjacent field to the west (Figure 10). A fluxgate magnetometer (gradiometer) was used for the geophysical survey. This detects variations in the earth's magnetic field (full specifications are in appendix 2). Readings were taken on traverses 1m wide and every 0.25m within a 20m x 20m grid across the whole site. In total an area of c.0.71ha was surveyed.

The grid was located and tied into the excavation survey using a Trimble TST.

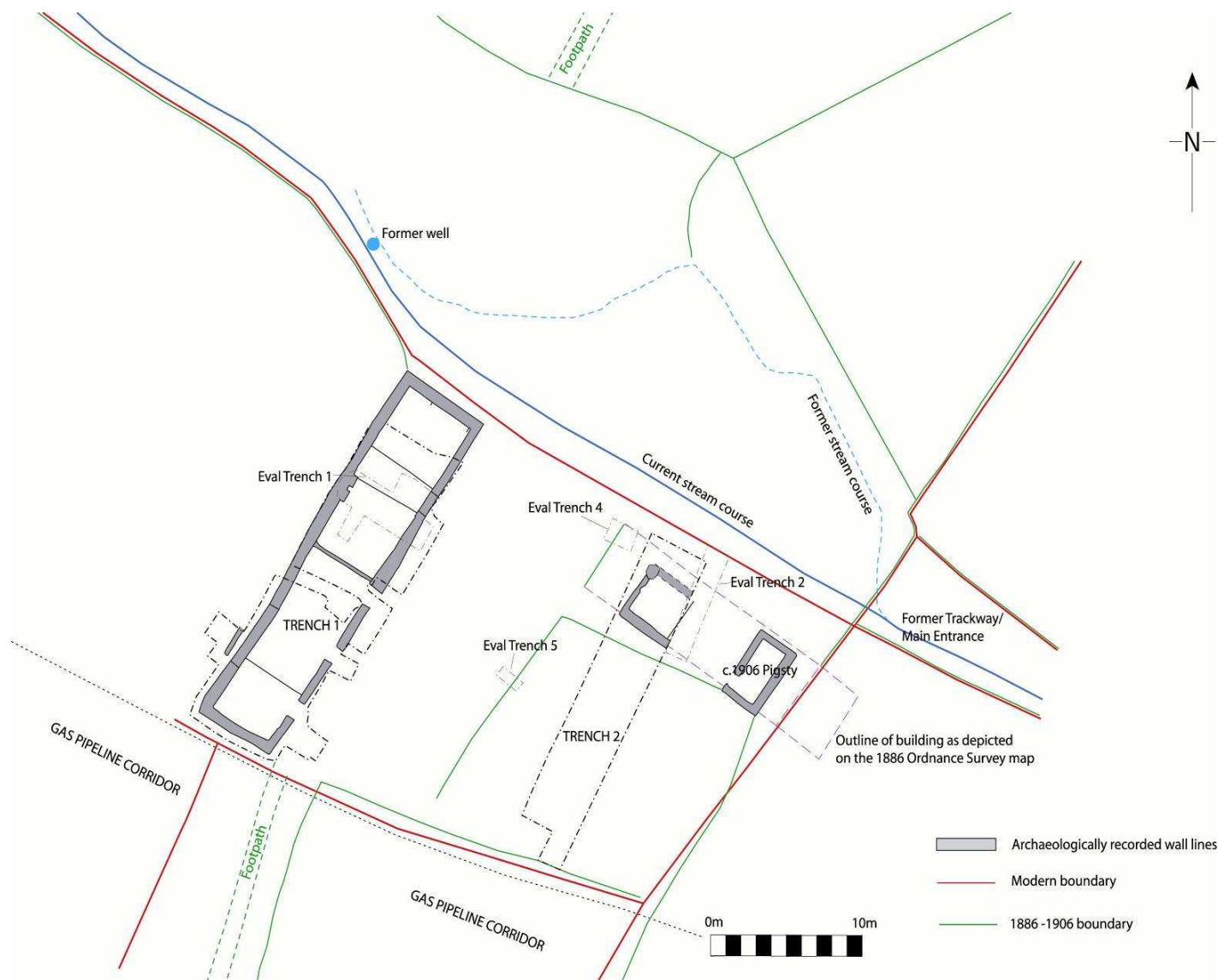


Figure 5: A plan of the site, showing current and late 19th century boundaries, trench locations and excavated wall remains.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

TRENCH 1 (Figures 6 and 7)

This trench measured 22m by a maximum of 7m and was located to incorporate the full interior of the main farmhouse building. A section 2.6m wide was left unexcavated against the upstanding northern wall to prevent wall collapse, and a baulk 1m wide was also left unexcavated in the centre of the building.

The topsoil (101) and areas of fallen rubble or demolition debris were removed by hand to a depth of c.0.2m revealing internal floor levels and room partitions, as well as external wall footings. Several areas were extended c.1.5m to the east to investigate external deposits and yard levels (Figure 6). One area measuring 2.5m by 2.5m was extended to the west to investigate external deposits in an area initially thought to contain features that may extend from inside the building beyond the limits of main exterior walls.

Several different sections of outer wall construction were identified, as were internal divisions, separating the interior of the building into several different rooms. The outer walls will be discussed first, followed by the interior on a room-by-room basis. Finally the exterior areas will be described.

A consistent topsoil of mid grey-brown silty-clay, intermixed with large quantities of mortar and stone building debris and heavily disturbed by tree roots, was spread across the area of Trench 1. This topsoil deposit was however given several different context numbers (101, 102, 103, 110) in an attempt to roughly locate the large quantities of finds within the topsoil to the areas of the building from which they may have come.

Walls

The wall remains of the main farmhouse building appear to date to a period from the late 18th and 19th century, although when examined in detail they reveal a complexity of constructional styles and phases. This complexity appears to reflect both the availability of local building materials and expertise as well as the changing functions of different areas of the building itself.

The greatest care in construction was taken at the northern end of the building, enclosing the area of the kitchen (Room 1; see 'Rooms' below) and living room/parlour (Room 3) and encompassing the main chimney and entrance into the domestic quarters (Room 2). The presence of brickwork within this wall suggests it is unlikely to be earlier than the late 18th/19th century. This area includes walls 178 to the SE (including the entrance) and 179 forming the northern gable end.

The northwestern (rear) wall of the domestic area is continued in stone along the entire length of the building, although in a number of different phases. Wall 180 lies at the northern end, with 347 to the south, wall 191 then lies beyond this, with wall 190 and finally wall 187 at the southern end, which also continues round to form the southern gable end wall of the building. This wall has a number of breaks in its line (hence the different wall numbers) and a slight shifting of alignment to the SW that may be an indication of it forming a later extension to the earlier northern end of the building. The main break appears to have been a wide entranceway which gave access from the northwestern side into the southern end of the building, which was later infilled by wall 190. This may be an important indication of the changing functions of the farm buildings attached to the farmhouse. At some point after the infilling it appears a small retaining wall (185) was added to the rear on its northwestern side.

Insubstantial remains of the southeastern side of the building were visible. The only area of clear stone walling is present at the northern end of its length (wall 178), which partially enclosed the domestic end of the building. An outer face of mortared stone wall continues to encompass the southeastern (front) wall of the domestic half of the building to the north, although this appears to have been infilled behind. The angle of the construction cut and thickness of the wall suggests a more malleable substance such as earth (clom) or hay was used as the main fabric. To the SW of this, enclosing what appears to have been the animal end of the building there are only fragmentary remains of mortared walling, and raised bedrock bases suggest stone was not the main building component. It is considered that these walls were therefore likely to have been built of timber or earth. Several entrances are visible cutting through the eastern wall giving access to the various internal rooms.

A more detailed description of the walls follows;

Wall 179 (photos 8, 9, 10, 11 & 30)

The northeastern gable wall measures 6.2m long, c.0.6m wide and stands c.3.6m tall at its centre point, orientated NW-SE. The wall is built of mixed roughly hewn and roughly squared stone, randomly coursed (string courses are also visible) and faced internally and externally (photos 8 to 11). The stones are bonded with a light grey lime mortar, flush with the face of the stones. The base of the wall was obscured by a 0.36m thick deposit of topsoil left unexcavated to prevent potential structural damage.

Set centrally, and running vertically up the wall, is an area 0.64m wide where the mortared rubble core is visible, as the facing stones are not present. This would appear to be line of the former chimneystack (photo 10). Remnants of the chimney are visible towards the base as a tree has grown through the voids, but the majority of the internal chimney structure appears to have been built against the wall and has subsequently collapsed. Rubble deposits amongst the topsoil indicates this is likely to have been a stone built chimney with a glazed ceramic chimneypot.

At its southeastern end the lower part of the wall is substantially collapsed forming a rough recess into the wall (photo 11). The upper part of this recess is apparently deliberately curved, indicating a former structure was present in this location. Due to the build-up of topsoil at this point it is impossible to say with accuracy the height of this structure but it could be up to 1.5m from the internal floor level. The side wall is also collapsed with an overhang at this point suggesting the structure may have extended into the side wall as well, which could make the structure up to 1.3m wide (Photo 11). Fragments of handmade brick are mortared into the wall structure at this point, and large quantities of brick are visible in the topsoil of demolition/collapse debris in front of this part of the wall, indicating a part brick-built structure. The structure is considered to be the remains of a bread oven built into the wall adjacent to the chimney. Part of the main wall structure between the collapsed chimneystack and possible bread oven is a course of large squared stones (Photo 11). Both the chimney and possible bread oven appear integral parts of the wall structure and considered to be original features of the walls' construction. The integral brick used in the ovens construction is unlikely to predate the availability of brick in the area (generally, although not exclusively, a late 18th/19th century arrival).

Lug holes for joists or beams are visible at the bottom of the roof angle at both ends of the wall. Further, partially collapsed lug holes are evident on either side of the chimneystack at the same level, suggesting a ceiling and loft structure/attic above at c.2.3m above the internal floor level.

The wall is bonded into wall 180, which forms part of the northwestern (rear) side wall, indicating these walls are contemporary. To the SE the wall appears to run continuously to turn at a sharp right angle returning to the SW and forming the northernmost part of the southeastern (front) side wall, although only the lower part of the wall survive. After c.0.7m to the SW the wall appears to end, butting against wall 178 (photo 30), which continues the same line. The stone in this small section of wall running NE-SW appears better cut than generally appears in the rest of wall 179, and is distinctly lighter in colour than the stones of wall 178. The significance of this is uncertain, but presumably the fact they are better cut would indicate that the south-eastern wall of the building formed the main façade of the structure which would be seen when one approached the house.

Wall 180 (photo 12)

This wall forms the northern part of the northwestern (rear) side wall, measuring 6.7m long and 0.6 – 0.7m wide. At the northern end the wall stands almost to its full height of c.2.3m. The wall is built of roughly hewn stone, faced internally and externally, orientated NE-SW and bonded with a light grey lime mortar with crushed shale and dirt inclusions. It has a mortared rubble core. Several string-courses are visible in its build, otherwise there appears to be no other structural features within this segment of walling. It appears to be bonded into the end gable wall 179 and therefore contemporary, and they may possibly even be of one build. Its association with wall 347 (the continuation of the rear wall to the south) is less clear. It is possible there is a part bonded, part butt joint just to the NE of the hearth structure (171) although the presence of the hearth and tree disturbance behind it make any clarification of this difficult without further destructive excavation. To the SW of the hearth structure wall 347 is wider (photo 13), and has collapsed close to ground level, both of which may be indicators of it being a different wall structure.

Wall 347 (photos 13 & 14)

As mentioned above this wall may be a continuation of wall 180 although a difference in width and a possible joint suggest this is a separate build. At its northeastern end the wall stands 0.6m high, collapsing down to roughly ground level at its southern end. It is 0.8m wide and 7m long, although the southwestern extent runs beneath a baulk. The wall is built of roughly hewn random rubble, orientated NE-SW, and bonded with a light grey lime mortar. The wall is faced internally and externally, with remnants of an internal lime plaster facing, painted blue, within the living room/parlour (Room 3; photo 37). At its southern end the wall appears to have been built directly on top of the natural bedrock, with no construction cut visible (photo 38). A hearth is built into the wall in the corner of Room 3 (photos 34 & 35). Sections of the hearth have been built into the wall, indicating the chimneystack was cut into and formed part of the structure of the wall. The sides of the hearth butt against the wall.

Wall 347 would appear to be a different phase of construction to wall 180, probably being a later addition built to accommodate the hearth and chimney and thereby being of wider construction. The weight of the chimney may have resulted in the major collapse of this section of walling following the final fire in c.1911.

Wall 191 (photos 14, 15 & 16)

The northwestern (rear) wall of the main farmhouse building continues to the SW of the baulk as wall 191. The wall measures 0.7m wide, 2.1m long and 0.5m high

before butting against wall 190 which continues the line to the SW. Wall 191 is built of mixed roughly squared and roughly hewn stone with a single brick fragment incorporated into the structure. It is built of uneven courses, bonded with a light grey lime mortar with a mortared rubble core. The wall is faced externally but possibly not internally. The wall sits directly onto the natural bedrock which may have been initially cut away to form a level ridge, before being cut away again to form a level floor for Room 4. The southwestern end of the wall where it butts wall 190, is formed by a very large roughly square stone block (photo 16).

Structurally it appears similar to wall 347 and continues the same alignment, although it is narrower, and may represent the same build (although the area between the two walls was not excavated to confirm this). The lack of internal facing may indicate the non-domestic nature of room 4 which it encloses, or that the internal face has been completely removed.

Wall 190 (photos 15, 16, 17, 19 & 47)

Continuing the line of the northwestern (rear) wall, this section of wall is a poorly built segment butting against wall 191 to the NE (and on a slightly different alignment) and wall 187 to the SW. The wall measures 0.63m wide, 5.4m long and 0.5m high. It is built of a mix of roughly hewn and roughly squared stone and slate, randomly coursed and seemingly unfaced. The wall is bonded with a poor quality lime mortar mixed with earth. More care appears to have been taken to incorporate coursed, roughly squared stone at the points where it butts against the walls to the NE and the SW (photo 19).

The section of walling is noticeably of a poorer quality to the walls around it, and also occurs in an area at the western end of the cobble corridor 149, and in front of the remains of wall 185. The poor quality would suggest this may represent an infilling of a former entrance. This theory is also suggested by the existence of possible quoins stones in wall 187 and 191 (photos 16 & 19), which would indicate the original sides of a former entranceway.

Wall 187 (photos 19, 20, 21 & 22)

Wall 187 continues the line of the northwestern (rear) wall for another 3.65m, making the entire length of the western wall 24.9m in total, before turning SE to form the southwestern gable wall of the building (which is 4.9m long). The angle of the turn is slightly rounded, but this may have been accentuated by root disturbance. The northwestern stretch and the southwestern gable end wall appear to be of one build. The wall is built of both large roughly hewn and roughly squared stone, unevenly coursed, and measures 0.65m in width and 0.4m high. The wall is internally and externally faced, and bonded with a light grey lime mortar containing coal and ash fragments, with a mortared rubble core. At its northeastern end the wall butts against 190, and at this point the end of the wall appears to be made of large squared quoins, suggesting a former opening at this point (photo 19). However, only three courses are visible here, and some large squared mortared stones exist north of this. At its southeastern end, along the southwestern gable end, the masonry finishes in a rough, uneven line just short of the true corner of the building (photo 22). Cut 340 in the underlying bedrock indicates the wall originally continued slightly further east before returning northwards. The ragged edge makes it uncertain if wall 187 stops here, and was continued in a different method of construction, or if the end of the wall has completely collapsed and been removed to below foundation level. Where revealed, it would appear that this wall sits directly on top of the bedrock,

although the bedrock may have been cut away to form a ledge for the wall at the northwestern end as the bedrock rises.

Construction cut 340 & 342 (photo 22 & 23)

Continuing southeastwards for 0.5m from the end of wall 187, the bedrock has been cut away (340) to the south and east forming a ridge, level with the base of wall 187. This would have provided a level ridge upon which a wall could have stood. The ridge extends for a further 0.5m to the SE before turning northeastwards for 0.3m before an area of heavy root disturbance.

Against the southwestern face of this cut is a deposit of lime mortar (341), which adheres to the bedrock, within which are the impressions of stones. This deposit would suggest remnants of a mortared stone wall was originally built against the cut away face of the bedrock, possibly also standing on top of the levelled ridge although no trace of walling at this point now remains.

The construction cut continues beyond the area of root disturbance as cut 342. The bedrock has again been levelled and then cut away to the southeast, with a gradual straight sided cut. There is an area of 0.35m width between the former construction cut and the edge of the remaining cobbling within the building. External yard surfaces (343, 157) lie on the lower ground to the east of the construction cut. This ridge extends for 1.1m NE from the southwestern gable end of the building, before the cobbling (150) extends to overlie the ridge and presumably form an entranceway into the most southerly room of the structure (Room 6). No other external entranceway is visible in the walls around this room. This entranceway measures 1.1m wide before the construction cut 335 indicates the continuation of the next section of walling along the southeastern side of the structure.

Construction cut 335/Wall 337 (photos 23 & 24)

Extending between the northeastern edge of the entranceway formed by the cobbled surface 150 for 3.1m as far as cobbled surface 149 is another flat-topped ridge of bedrock 0.45m wide and 0.25m high. The bedrock has clearly been cut away on all sides to form a level base for wall construction. To the SE and NW the cut is moderate to steep, and straight, to the NE and SW the slope is very gradual. This ridge encloses the eastern limit of Room 5. Posthole 332 has been cut into the edge of 335 and therefore appears to postdate it. Against the western edge of 335 is a line of four roughly hewn stones, bonded with lime mortar (337). These would appear to form the remnants of a stone wall or internal facing, suggesting the wall may have been built against the inner face of this cut to take it down to the floor level of room 5, but mostly constructed on top of the ridge. There are no remnants of a stone wall remaining on top of the ridge. The lack of stone along the ridge may suggest that stone was not the main construction material along this section, which could have been wood or earth built, both of which would leave little trace where timber supports or earth rested directly on the exposed bedrock within the cut.

At its northern end the ridge slopes down to the level of cobbled surface 149, which extends eastwards beyond the line of the wall indicating another entranceway 0.8m wide, presumably giving access to Rooms 4 and 5 (photos 40 & 41).

Wall 320 (photo 25)

To the NE of the entranceway into Rooms 4 and 5 is a small area of walling (320) filling an area where construction cut 181 falls to meet the entranceway. This section of walling consists of large roughly-hewn stones externally faced, although only one course is visible. The stones are bonded with a rather loose lime mortar and form a segment of walling 0.9m long, 0.6m wide. To the NE the wall ends abruptly as the bedrock rises, suggesting this is a separate build to the walling further north, either acting as infilling to provide a foundation level with the top of construction cut 181 or remains of the stone edging to the former doorway.

Construction cut 181 (photos 24, 26 & 50)

The line of construction cut 181 is visible continuing the line of wall 320, evident as the bedrock has been roughly levelled and cut away to its SE and NW to form an upstanding ridge. To the NW is only a small drop of 0.1m onto the bedrock floor of Room 4. To the SE there is a larger steep and straight-sided drop of 0.55m to the exterior. A possible wall base or yard surface 133 lies against this cut face, as do a line of three roughly hewn stones (306), each c.0.2m across and set into a rough lime mortar (photos 26 & 50). This would appear to be the fragmentary remains of walling set against the eastern face of this wall cut. Wall 320 (see above) and wall 305 (see below) are positioned in line with the flattened top of this wall cut, which suggests that the original wall stood on top of this cut too. The lack of cut foundations for the masonry may indicate the masonry only formed a small wall, possibly acting as a foundation layer for a timber or earth structure above.

Wall 305 (photo 27)

Along the same alignment as construction cut 181 is a short single course of walling, consisting of roughly hewn stone (c.0.2 to 0.3m across), externally faced and set into a lime mortar with crushed slate and earth inclusions. The walling runs underneath the baulk to the NE. There is possible wear on the revealed surface of these stones, and the line bulges eastward at this point. It appears to have been deliberately cut into the bedrock at this same point as the bedrock rises to form the level area 181 to the SW. The remnants of cobbled surfaces 136, 137 & 138 were revealed in the external area at this point. These surfaces and the possible wearing on the stones of 305 may indicate this forms the threshold for an entranceway into Room 4, and possible central passageway. The worn surfaces perhaps suggest regular animal movement in and out of the passage.

Wall 176 (photos 28 & 29)

A baulk separates wall 305 from wall 176 to the north, but the alignments are similar and this clearly represents a continuation of the front of the farm building but possibly of a different building phase. Wall 176 consists of roughly squared stones (0.2m to 0.4m across), in regular courses and externally faced, set in a light yellow-grey lime mortar. Remnants of an external lime render were revealed with further fragments amongst the topsoil at this point, many of which had been painted reddish-pink.

This wall is set tightly within the lower segment of its construction, cut 177. This lower segment rises vertically to encompass the remains of wall 176 but then

angles off above the remains of the wall with its upper northwestern edge ending in line with the inner face of wall 178. Mortar and plaster remnants of an inner (northwestern) face of the wall (196 & 197) are visible along the upper northwestern edge of the cut, enclosing Room 3 (photo 36). This inner face does not run parallel to the lower outer face of the stone walling (176), making the thickness at the southwestern end of the entire wall structure significantly greater (0.95m) than at the northeastern end (0.4m).

Wall 176 exists only as a thin stone wall at the base of the construction cut and is not evident at the higher level where 196 and 197 are apparent. This could suggest wall 176 formed a relatively thin outer skin for the wall which was infilled behind and then plastered along its face exposed on the interior of the building. The sloping nature of the upper segment of the construction cut may indicate this infill was not masonry built, which would have required a more level foundation, but may have been another substance such as of earth.

The northern edge of wall 176 butts against the end of wall 178 (photo 28), there is no clear evidence for the phasing of the walls as there is no return to either wall.

Wall 178 (photos 28 & 30)

Wall 178 is constructed of roughly squared stone (0.2m to 0.4m across), externally faced and randomly coursed. It is bonded with a light white-grey lime mortar. The wall is set tightly within its construction cut 192. This wall is significantly wider (0.6m) and better built than wall 176 to the SW, to which it abuts (photo 28). The alignment and mortar bonding are also slightly different. This wall encloses Room 1, the domestic end of the building and also lies adjacent to the northeastern gable end wall, which contains a chimney. This may explain the increased thickness and better care in construction compared with walling to the SW, as it provided a more aesthetic walling around the domestic area. The increase width of wall may also have been deliberate, as it may have needed to be able to bear the extra weight of a chimney in the adjoining gable wall.

Wall 185 (photo 18)

Wall 185 represents the fragmentary remains of a small section of walling on the northwestern, exterior, side of the building (near to its southwestern end). The wall is 0.35m wide, built of roughly hewn stone bonded in a light white-grey lime mortar. It sits within construction cut 186 and runs parallel to the main northwestern (rear) wall of the building, although the construction cut suggests a possible return to the east running underneath wall 190. Only a small area of this wall was revealed amongst the tree roots and it remains unclear if this represents an earlier section of walling or a retaining wall. The wall occurs behind wall 190, which appears to represent a later infill but as the bedrock rises to the west, and so presumably the soil levels, it would appear more likely that this wall represents a retaining wall forming a narrow passage along the rear of the property.

Wall 301

Wall 301 is a small section of internal walling within cut 173. Other internal wall divisions are discussed in the Room descriptions below, but this is included here as it is the only one with remnants of a mortared stone interior wall. Only the corner of the wall remains against the northwestern wall of Room 3, butting wall 347, the remainder of the wall seemingly truncated by the evaluation trench of 2007. It is built of roughly hewn stone bonded with a lime mortar and rendered

on its northeastern face. The wall itself is clearly a later infilling separating Rooms 3 and 4, but it is unclear if the construction cut 173 was part of an original build with the main southeastern and northwestern walls as these walls were not removed during the excavation.

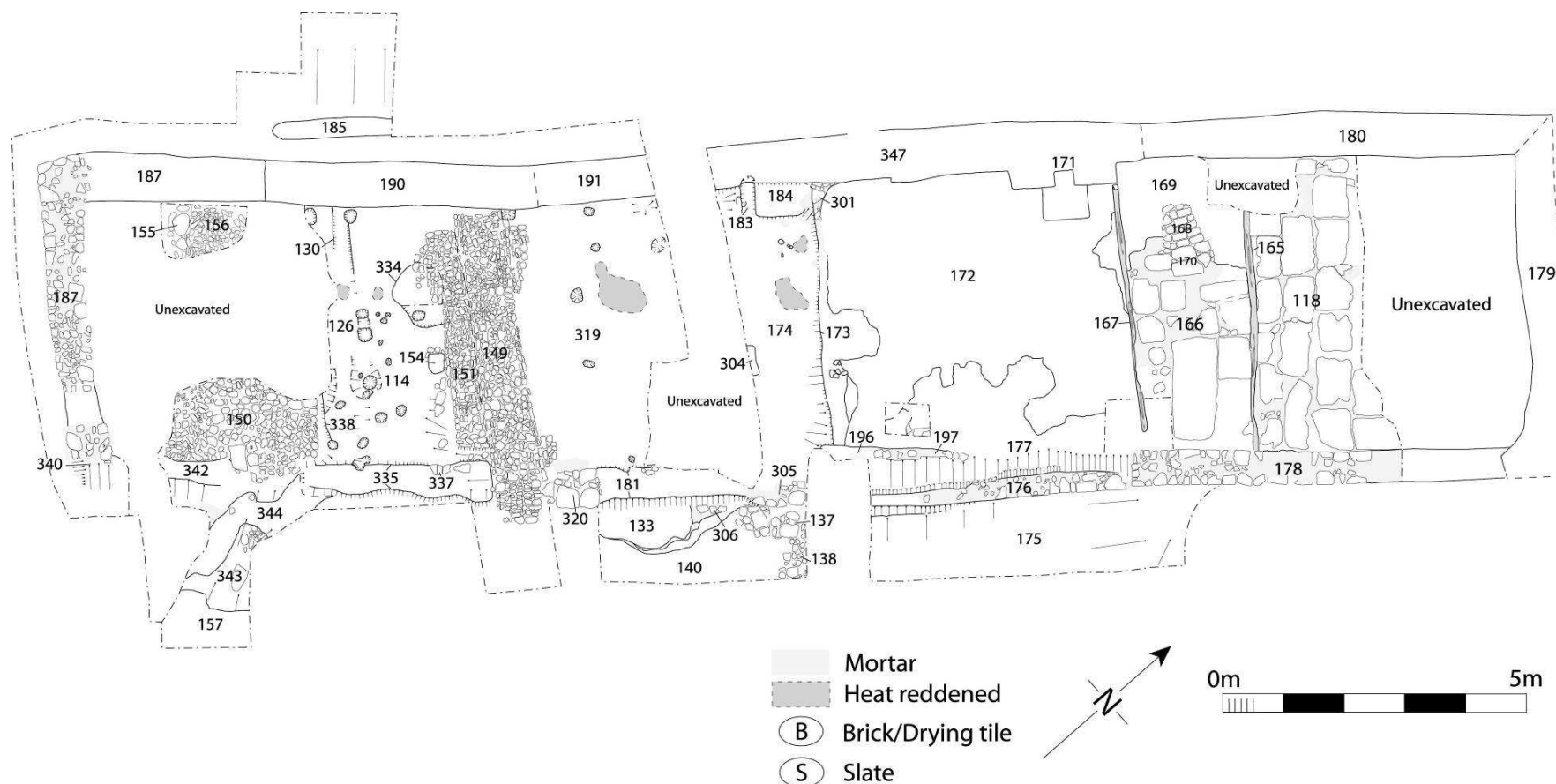


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 1.

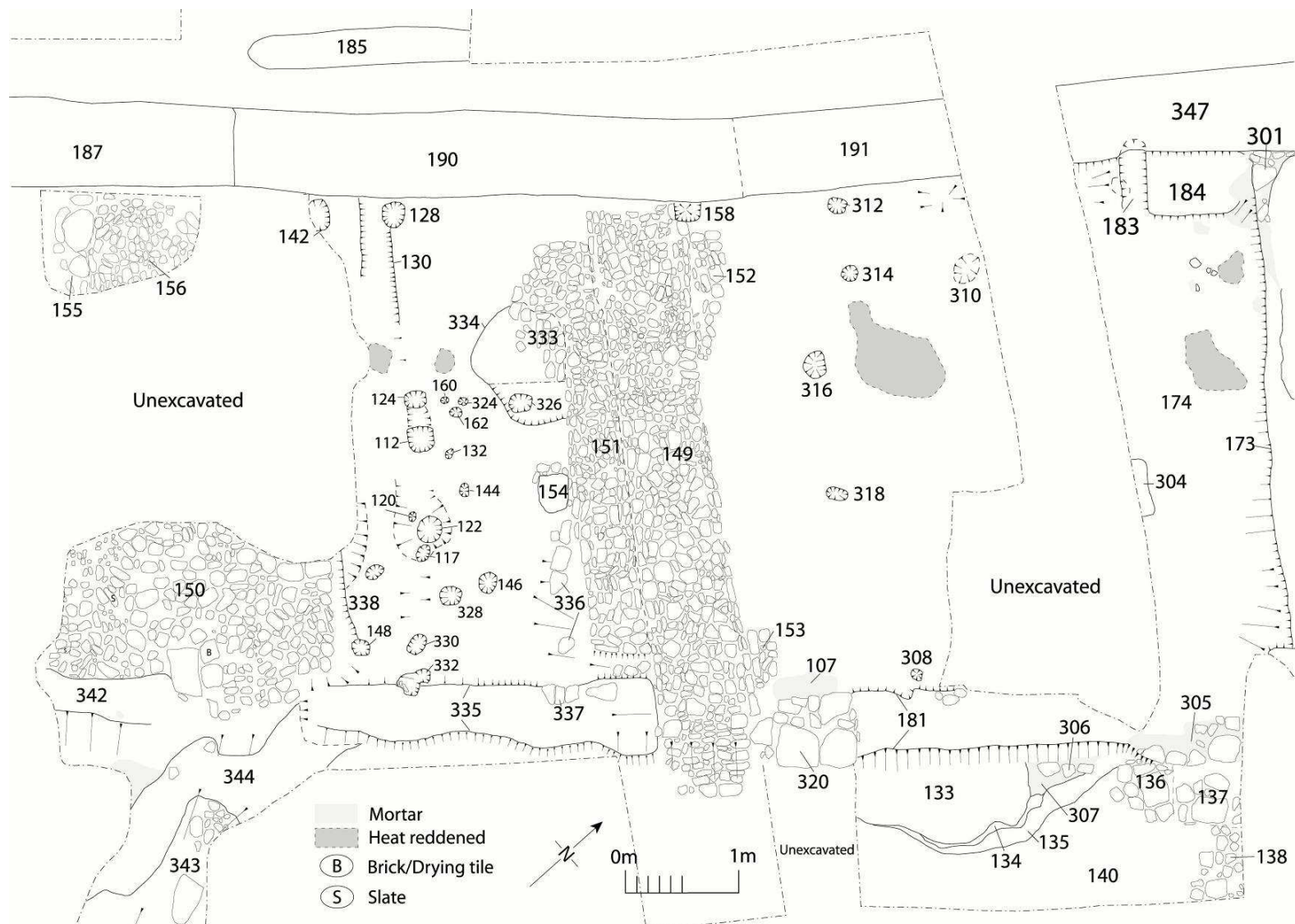


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1 – close-up of features within the southern end of the trench.

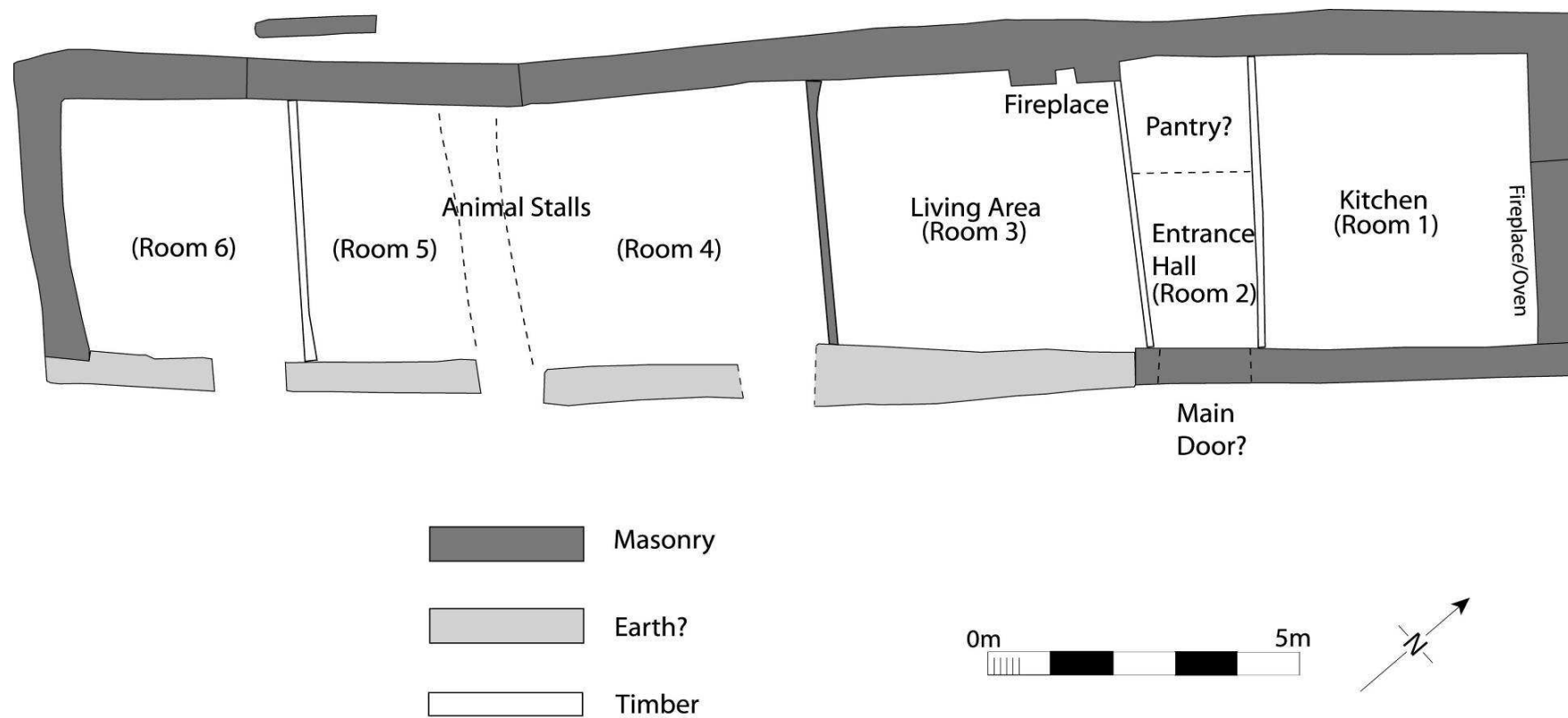


Figure 8: Simplified plan of the main farm building, showing the walls and room divisions mentioned in the text.

Rooms (Figures 6, 7 & 8)

Room 1 (photos 31 & 32)

At the northeastern end of the building Room 1 has an area measuring 5.4m by 4.9m and is defined by the main outer walls and by remnants of an internal wooden partition 165 to the SW. An area 2.6m wide against the northeastern gable wall (179) was unexcavated for safety reasons, but the inner face of the gable end revealed remains of a centrally placed chimney, and suggestions of a range extending into the northeastern corner of the building (photos 10 & 11), possibly including a bread oven (see 'Wall 179' above).

The floor of Room 1 consisted of large flat carefully laid slate slabs (118, photo 31), which could be seen to have been placed flush to the interior edges of the southeastern and northwestern walls and wooden partition 165. An area 2m by 1m of the slate slabs were removed to reveal they sat directly on top of the levelled natural bedrock (photo 32).

The wooden partition 165 consisted mainly of segments of burnt timber, lying tightly within its construction cut. The construction cut was formed by the same mortar used to bed in the slate slabs, indicating the partition and the slate flooring were of one construction phase. There was presumably an entranceway through this wooden partition as there are no entrances in the upstanding walls 179 and 180, and the photograph of c.1911 (photo 1) indicates there was no entranceway in wall 178 at this point. No other features were noted within this room, or on the surrounding walls although lug holes for joists or beams suggest this room may have been lofted (see 'Wall 179' above).

The presence of the chimney and possible bread oven indicates this room was the main kitchen area, the care taken in the flooring also suggests this may have also functioned as the main parlour. Pottery and glass recovered from the topsoil in this area included large amounts of typical 19th to early 20th century domestic items, including tablewares and kitchen storage vessels. A number of 17th and 18th century pottery sherds were also recovered from the topsoil in this area. Window glass also suggests a glazed window was present within the southeastern wall.

Room 2 (photos 28 & 33)

Room 2 enclosed a small area of 1.9m by 4.9m between exterior walls 180 and 178, defined to the NE by wooden partition 165 and to the SW by wooden partition 167. A flat, carefully laid, surface of mortared slate slabs, forms the floor of this room (photo 28), a continuation of the surface visible in Room 1. This floor lies flush to the wooden partition 165 and southeastern wall 178. To the SW the floor also runs flush to the wooden partition 167 but a strip 0.6m wide consists of smaller, rougher, slates, presumably where the surface was not meant to be exposed, such as beneath a piece of furniture, shelf or seat. This surface extends 2.8m NW, where it lies against a smoothed mortared surface 169, which then extends the final 1.9m to the northwestern wall 180.

Set within this mortared surface (169) is a sub-oval area of mortared stone (168) and brick (170) surfacing, lying level with the mortar surface and sharing the same boundary with the slate flooring 166 to the SE (photo 33).

The mortar bedding for the slate flooring has formed the construction cuts (193 & 194) for the wooden partitions 165 (described above) and 167 indicating they are of one construction phase. Wooden partition 167 consists mainly of burnt wood remains, with a small slot cut into its northwestern end and unburnt remnants at

its southeastern end. This partition is not set at a true right angle to walls 180 and 178, and the northwestern end butts against, and is clearly later than, the hearth structure 171 (see below).

The width of this room and its location midway along the 'domestic' end of the building would suggest this is an entrance hallway within the building. The change in flooring to the northwestern end may also indicate a change in function here, possibly partitioned off as a storage area (pantry?), or containing access to a loft. The function of the brick and stone patch (168 & 170) is unclear, possibly later infilling for some centrally placed feature, or padding for a structural timber.

The wooden partitions are clearly integral parts of the slate flooring, which is also clearly later than hearth 171 within Room 3. This hearth may in turn be a later addition than the main northeastern gable wall (see 'wall 347' above). As the chimney and possible bread oven are integral parts of the northeastern gable wall then it follows that Rooms 1 and 2 were later re-arrangements of an earlier farmhouse kitchen and earlier floor levels have clearly been removed by this re-arrangement (the added partitions being contemporary with the slate floor). The slate is not sourced from the immediate locality, it is not known at present where the nearest source of slate is. Slate was more readily available as a building material after the arrival of the railways, which arrived in Llandeilo from Llanelli in 1857. It is also of note that the makeup layer for the mortar floor of Room 3 contained late 19th century pottery.

Room 3 (photos 34, 35, 36 & 37)

Room 3 is a relatively large square room measuring 5.1m by 4.5m. The room is defined by wall 347 to the NW, construction cut 177 to the southeast, wooden partition 167 to the NE, and wall 301 and construction cut 173 to the SW. The floor is formed by a flat and smoothed mortar surface (172), damaged and rough in places (photo 36). Where this surface has been removed it appears to lie on a make-up layer of medium-sized stones set in dark grey-brown sandy-silts (198 & 199). This make-up layer is not visible everywhere and may have been used mainly to infill hollows in the underlying natural bedrock which has been cut away to form a roughly level surface. Where excavated, this make-up deposit contained fragments of late 19th – early 20th century pottery.

Remnants of the interior face of the room are visible against the southeastern edge of the room (196 & 197), consisting of a plaster face on fragmentary remains of a lime-mortared stone wall. The remainder of the inner face of this wall may not have been stone built (see 'Wall 176' above). Remnants of plaster facing also exist on the inner face of wall 347 to the west, which has been painted blue in places (photo 37).

Against the southeastern edge of the room lies a compacted mound of light yellow-grey stony lime mortar (105). This lies on top of the mortar floor 172 and may be associated with the demolition or collapse of the building following the fire of 1911. In the northern corner of the room lies a hearth structure 171 as discussed above (photos 34 & 35). This is constructed of mortared coursed stonework, partly set into wall 347 but with its side walls clearly built later as they butt against the wall. Set centrally is a small fire-pit area 0.32m across, with several 'shelves' set into the hearth above the fire-pit. Reddened slate and deposits of ash demonstrate regular use of the hearth. It is possible the wall 347 was rebuilt to accommodate this hearth structure and presumably its accompanying chimney, but it is also apparent the hearth was in place before the wooden partition 167 was put in (see Room 2). The corner of a room, and along the lower rear wall of the building, would appear to be an unusual location to site a hearth. The positioning of the wooden partition wall adjacent to the hearth

would suggest a fire risk, or that the hearth was out of use prior to the construction of this partitioning (and consequently the slate flooring of Rooms 1 and 2 which appear contemporary). Contrary to this, the presence of ash deposits within the hearth would indicate it was used at some point near to the time the building burnt down (as it had not been cleaned). It is tempting to see this area as a possible source of the ultimately destructive fire of c.1911.

Only a fragment of the southwestern interior wall remains, as a curving piece of mortared stone wall, internally plastered on its northeastern face. The wall butts against wall 347 and is clearly a later wall. The remainder of the wall was presumably collapsed and removed by the 2007 evaluation trench, which was located immediately SW of this point. The wall appears to have sat within construction cut 173, which is a straight-sided cut into the natural bedrock, which then levels off to form the base of Room 4.

The rougher floor surface within this room, compared to the slate slab floors of Rooms 1 and 2, may indicate this area had a more functional use. The large quantity of domestic finds (tablewares, fragments of dolls head, drinks bottles, lamp shades etc) from the demolition/collapse deposits (103) in this area demonstrate this was still part of the domestically occupied area of the building however. Large quantities of window glass suggest this room may have had a number of glazed windows.

Room 4 (photos 38, 42 & 43)

This room is given as the area SW of construction cut 173 up to the cobbled 'corridor' 149, and from the northwestern walls 191/347 to the southeastern wall construction cut 181, encompassing an area of 4.95m by 4.4m. An unexcavated baulk was left unexcavated across this area, but a similarity of ground surface and a lack of evidence for a return mean the area both to the NE and SW of this baulk is described as, and can be confidently ascribed to, the same room.

The ground surface appears to consist of levelled bedrock (174 & 319). The only evidence of a possible surface above this is a single thick slate slab (304) laid horizontally on top of the bedrock, but mostly extending under the northern edge of the baulk. Areas of cobbling (152 & 153) extend into the room along its southern edge (see below).

At excavation, the room was covered in a topsoil of mixed demolition/collapse debris and soil build-up. The demolition debris included large quantities of large broken angular stone and occasional fragments of mortar. The quantity of finds recovered was significantly less than was evident in the topsoil deposits of Rooms 1 to 3, and less domestic in character (no pottery, glassware, window glass). Significant quantities of iron objects were recovered however, although generally of unknown use. Individual spreads of demolition/collapse debris were identified (107).

In the northern corner of Room 4 a rectangular platform (184) appears to be have been carved out of the bedrock floor, measuring 0.94m by 0.55m and standing proud of the floor surface by 0.2m (photo 38). Along its southwestern edge runs a small gully (183) with concave sides and base, perpendicular to the northwestern wall 347. It is unclear what this feature represents, but it stands opposite what is believed to be an entranceway into Room 4 from the SE (wall 305) and may therefore represent the base of steps to a former entranceway to the NW and a possible central passageway through the longhouse, although no clear evidence for an entrance is visible in the surviving parts of wall 347. These features lay in the area of the 2007 evaluation trench, therefore the upper levels of the room and the enclosing walls may have been severely truncated by the previous excavation.

To the SW of the baulk lie seven identified postholes cut into the bedrock floor, to varying sizes and depths. Each posthole contained single fills, and no finds were recovered. Posthole 158 lies against the inner face of the western wall, and contained an unusual fill of burnt material and iron staining (photos 42 & 43). The remaining postholes (310, 312, 314 and 316) contained clayey-silt fills and may represent internal stalls and divisions associated with the presumed agricultural use of this room (Figure 7). Internal stalls and the presence of the cobbled entranceway (see below) would indicate this room was used to house animals, and may therefore have acted as a cow-barn or milking shed, although no doubt this room housed many alternative uses – the quantities of iron objects (possibly rusted tools) may indicate a repair shed for example.

The northeastern edge of the room is represented by construction cut 173 (see Room 3). At its southeastern end there is the possibility that 173 is cut into the construction cut for the eastern wall of Room 3. If so this would suggest Room 4 is a later addition to the building, and as with Rooms 1 and 2 cut through any earlier floor levels, but the presence of an unexcavated baulk at this point makes this inconclusive.

Cobbled Corridor (photos 39, 40, 41, 42 & 43)

Separating Rooms 4 and 5 is a 0.78m wide area of well-constructed cobbling (149), consisting of tightly packed medium to large sub-rounded stone with fragments of drying-tile inclusions and possible brick patching. The corridor slopes to the SE, and more upright cobbling forms a channel to allow the cobbles to act as a drain. The corridor stops just short of the northwestern wall 190 but runs out through an entranceway to the southeast, down a slope extending for 0.95m from the interior of the building.

Against the northern edge of 149 is a small area of additional cobbled surfacing (152), measuring 1.12m by 0.34m. Although constructed in the same well-packed fashion, it would appear to be a later addition. It lies adjacent to posthole 158 against the inner face of wall 190, and the unusual fill (109) of the posthole also spills out in between the cobbles (photo 42).

A later strip of cobbling has also been added against the southwestern edge of 149, running the almost the full length of the interior of Room 5, c.0.35m wide and constructed in a similar fashion (151). At its northwestern end it extends 0.5m wide for 0.6m. At this point a small rough patch of loose cobbling has also been added (333), infilling part of an earlier pit 334 (see below).

This corridor clearly acts as an entranceway into the main barn area of the building and also serves as a drain. Care has been taken in its construction, presumably as it was regularly mucked out and walked upon, requiring a consistent compact surface. It is possible these cobbles may originally have originally formed a through-passage out the opening indicated by the later infilling wall (190). However the northwestern edge of the cobbling is laid within a cut that both stops in front of wall 190 and is cut below the base of the wall. There is no indication beyond this northwestern end of steps cut into the bedrock, or a continuation of the corridor, which may suggest that it was not intended as a through-passage and therefore was constructed once the infilling had taken place. The presence of ceramic drying-tile within the fabric of the earliest section of cobbling (149) firstly suggests that corn-drying was undertaken at the farm (as already evidenced by the corn driers excavated to the south of the site), but also that it may have ceased such activity by this time and hence the drying tiles were reused as infilling for the cobbled surface. It could also merely suggest reuse of broken tiles.

Room 5 (photos 44, 45, 46 & 47)

This room is defined as the area to the SW of cobble corridor 149/151 for a width of 2.15m to construction cut 338 representing the division with Room 6. It also extends for 4.28m between the main northwestern wall 190/187 and southeastern wall 337.

Throughout most of Room 5 the ground surface appears to comprise levelled bedrock (339, photo 45). However, towards its northeastern end are patches of large flat stones set in earth (336) and resting on the bedrock, this could represent some form of a patchy floor surfacing within this room.

The southwestern edge of the room is formed by a construction cut/beam cut slot (338) running perpendicular to the southeastern wall with a steep straight northern edge down onto the level of the floor surface of Room 6. This cut runs for 1.12m west of the eastern wall but runs under the edge of the trench (into an unexcavated area of tree root disturbance). There are no remnants of wall material within this cut, although a small circular posthole 148 has been cut into this construction cut which may form part of a timber partition wall. The tree root disturbance makes it difficult to trace the continuation of cut 338 but posthole 142 lies roughly in line with it against the northwestern wall and may be part of a timber frame partition wall.

Some 0.26m to the NE of the line of this room division lies another linear feature (130) running for 1.4m from the northwestern wall. This linear feature is straight, 0.28m wide, with smooth concave sides and a concave base (photo 47). It appears this gully may run underneath wall 190, but without the excavation of wall 190 this remains uncertain. There is a possibility this feature may be associated with the small external (possible retaining) wall 185 to the west of the building although a connection between the two is not immediately obvious. This gully may even be part of a rough feeding or watering trough that could be filled externally. Posthole 128 lies immediately adjacent on its northeastern side, containing a very similar fill. These two features may therefore be related. Depressions in the bedrock floor and the alignment of several postholes (124, 112, 120, 122, 117, 330 and 332) may suggest this gully formerly ran much of the width of this room.

Adjacent to the cobbled corridor 149/151 a large sub-semi-circular hollow (334) has been cut into the bedrock within Room 5, measuring 0.8m by 1.06m but only 0.1m deep. The hollow has somewhat irregular edges and base and may therefore represent some form of natural feature, such as the base of a former tree bowl (obviously pre-dating the construction of the building). A small posthole 326 has been dug into it at a later date, possibly part of internal stalls within the room (see below) and part of the hollow has been covered in patchy cobbling (333).

Also lying adjacent to the cobble corridor 149/151, and placed centrally between the eastern and western walls, is a circular hollow within which lies a large (300mm across) flat stone (154, photo 44). This would appear to form a post pad, presumably for a central roof timber, although similar post pads have not been identified elsewhere within the building.

A total of 15 postholes have been identified cut into the bedrock floor within Room 5 (Figure 7, photos 45 & 46). The postholes are general circular or sub-circular, with steep straight sides and concave bases, ranging from 0.08m to 0.28m across, and all containing very similar fills. The size indicates these posts are likely to have been relatively small, and therefore unlikely to be part of the structure of the building itself. Instead, it would appear more likely these postholes represent a series of animal stalls within Room 5, which required

insubstantial foundations, which would appear consistent with the occurrence of the cobbled entranceway.

Overlying deposits consisted of a firm layer of mixed plaster and lime mortar measuring 1.2m by 0.5m against the inner face of the northwestern wall. It is unclear what this deposit represents, but is most likely part of the general collapse/demolition deposits. The topsoil consisted of a mix of stony demolition/collapse and soil build-up but finds were relatively scarce from this end of the building, suggesting activity in this area was not domestic.

Wall 190, which forms the northwestern wall to this room, appears to be a later infilling of a wide entranceway to the NW. This possible entranceway straddles the divisions of Rooms 5 and 6, suggesting these room divisions are later re-arrangements. Such a wide entrance would suggest a different original function for this area, allowing access to either a cart shed or grain store.

Room 6 (photos 48 & 49)

Room 6 measures 3.7m by 4.24m and runs from construction cut 338 to the main southwestern gable wall 187, and from the main northwestern wall (also 187) to cut 342 which appears to represent the southeastern wall.

The floor of this room appears to have been mainly cobbled (photo 48). A large part of the floor surface is covered by tree root disturbance, but along the southeastern part of the room lies an area of cobbles (150) consisting of well-packed medium to large sub-rounded stone. The area runs from the construction cut 338 for at least 2.4m SW, and from cut 342 for at least 1.3m NW (although it does not run flush to 342 along all its revealed length). The cobbles extend southeastward beyond the line of the wall slightly between wall cuts 342 and 335, a gap of 1.1m. This would appear to represent the external entrance to this room.

A small area was cleared of topsoil against the northwestern wall 187 (photo 49). Within this small area the floor was revealed, consisting of two distinct areas of cobbling. To the NE, surface 156 consists of well-packed medium to large sub-rounded stone, very similar in appearance to 150, and presumably a continuation of that surface running the full width of the room. It butts along a straight edge against surface 155 to the SW, which consists of large to very large flat stone slabs and rounded stone. Only a section 0.26m by 0.88m of this surface was revealed, roots obscured the remaining area of the room.

The cobbled surface may indicate this room was also used as an animal shed, its separation from Rooms 4 & 5 suggests a separation of animals, and therefore this could represent the farm stables. As mentioned above (Room 5) a possible earlier entranceway represented by wall 190 indicates the room is likely to have had a different original function either as a cart shed or grain store.

External Areas (Figures 6 & 7)

To the NW the ground rises 0.3m from the general floor level onto the surface of the field beyond. A small area between trees was cleared which contained wall 185, see 'Walls' above (photo 18).

To the SE three separate areas adjoining the southeastern wall of the building were excavated. At the southern end, in front of Room 6, an area 1.8m by 2.4m was cleared of topsoil, although heavy root disturbance was apparent. The ground sloped away from the interior level of the building, with bedrock revealed against the wall line. Covering this was a layer of compact, light brown-grey, sandy-clay which appears to have been acting as a bedding layer for remnants of a roughly

cobbled yard surface (343 & 157). These surface deposits consisted of medium to large sub-angular stones set within a compact, dark brown-grey, silty-clay.

An area 3.46m by 1.3m was excavated on the exterior side of the wall forming the southeastern side of Room 4 (photos 26, 27 & 50). The rough cobbled surface visible to the SW (343 & 157) does not extend into this area. A smoothed bedrock surface (140) was revealed that appeared to extend into the main yard area to the SE. This was overlain by a series of deposits against the exterior wall cut 181. The lowest deposit (139) was a layer of hard, light yellow-brown, broken shale bedrock that acted as a make-up deposit for cobbled surfaces to the NE (see below). Overlying this was a charcoal-rich silty-loam (135), extending 0.68m from wall cut 181. This was overlaid by a stony deposit set in compact, mid-grey, sandy-silt (134). This in turn was overlaid by a layer of crushed lime mortar (307) topped by a hard layer of light-grey clayey-sand with c.30-40% small gravel inclusions and occasional mortar fragments (133). This forms a level surface 0.3m below the top of cut 181. It is unclear if this represents parts of a yard surface laid immediately in front of the house or formed part of the foundation for the wall construction. Small fragments of walling (306) do lie on top of this layer against the exterior face of 181.

In front of the entrance to Room 4, represented by wall 305, is a rough stone-laid surface (137) overlying 139, the lowest make-up deposit. Its rough nature may indicate this is a make-up layer as it is overlaid in patches by better constructed surfaces. Just to the SW of the entrance is an area 0.6m by 0.54m of very-large flat local stone (136), laid flat with a slight eastward slope, whilst just to the east is a stony surface (138) of local shale, set into a clayey-silt with charcoal inclusions. These appear to represent a yard surface in an area in front of an entranceway into the barn area that is likely to have been more prone to erosion from livestock movement and therefore required a more substantial surface. Large areas of the yard surface are likely to have consisted mainly of the smoothed bedrock.

A final area 5.5m by 1.3m was excavated in front of Rooms 2 and 3 (photo 51). Underlying the topsoil was a spread of tumbled demolition/collapse. This in turn appeared to be lying directly on the flattened bedrock (175) with no evidence of a constructed yard surface. The bedrock rises by 0.15m roughly in line with the junction of walls 176 and 178. It is unclear if this is a natural rise or the bedrock has been shaped. This rise coincides with the location of the main doorway into the domestic end of the building, opening into Room 2. Tree roots meant this area could not be examined in detail.

Roof Material

Large quantities of broken building rubble was evident amongst the topsoil overlying the area of the main farmhouse, however, with the exception of a small handful of broken slate pieces and one small sheet of corrugated iron, there was no indication of roofing material. It would appear unlikely that the roof material was removed from site, which indicates the roof was thatched, as little trace of thatch would remain as an archaeological deposit after such an extensive and destructive fire.

TRENCH 2 (Figure 9)

Trench 2 measured 21.1m by 4m and was located in the eastern part of the yard with the purpose of investigating any possible remains associated with the former barn range to the north, as well as examining the activities within the yard and the construction of the southern boundary.

The topsoil (201) consisted of a friable mid grey-brown silty-clay spread across the trench. It contained a range of 19th to early 20th century glass and pottery (with some 18th century glass), both kitchen- and table-wares, some fragments of which matched those found in Trench 1 indicating some of these fragments had been spread across the site after the abandonment of the farmstead. Generally these fragments were less frequent and generally smaller in size than those recorded in the area of the main farm building to the west. There was also a small quantity of building material and metal objects recovered from the trench.

Barn

A 0.2m high ridge (222) of shale bedrock 0.8m wide and 3.6m long extended in a WNW direction into the northern part of Trench 2. This ridge was created by the removal of surrounding shale bedrock to the north and south down to a lower even level. In patches against the northern side of this ridge were small areas of lime mortar (233) that had been laid with both a horizontal and vertical surface indicating the remnants of an internal floor and inner wall-face. The ridge would therefore appear to represent the foundations for the southern wall of a building with internal area to its north. Against the southern face of this ridge lies a mixed clay deposit (254), 0.8m by 0.45m. There is no evidence of masonry or mortar along the top or outer edge of the ridge and therefore this clay deposit may represent the remains of an earth ('clom') wall, for which the ridge provided a solid raised foundation.

This ridge terminates at its western end, where the bedrock begins to rise above the level of the ridge. At this point a slot (219) 0.3m wide, 2.05m long has been cut into the bedrock running perpendicular to ridge 222. The southwestern corner of slot 219 appears to be marked by a sub-rectangular posthole (221) 0.29m across, and then runs for 2.05m in a NNE direction before fading out close to an oval posthole 212. This slot would therefore appear to represent the foundation cut for a wall, possibly a gable end wall. There was no evidence of masonry or mortar remains within the cut (which was filled with topsoil) suggesting it may have held a timber beam.

Posthole 212 is 0.62m by 0.40m, 0.18m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. It lies just on the eastern (inner) side of the line of the slot 219. The size and location would suggest this posthole held part of a timber structure forming the western gable wall of a building. Although slot 219 is no longer visible as a cut feature, the bedrock continues northwards at the level of the base of slot 219 for another 0.9m before terminating at a large oval posthole 206. This posthole measures 0.94m by 0.66m and contained evidence of stone-packing and a post pipe. Adjacent to this on its north-western side were three smaller sub-circular postholes (204, 216 and 218), ranging from 0.17m to 0.29m across. All had similar fills of mid grey-brown silty-clay with inclusions of large sub-angular stones, presumably remnants of post packing material. A short distance to the north the bedrock begins to drop off in a rough irregular terrace towards a stream line beyond the area of excavation. It is therefore considered that the oval posthole 206 represents the northern limit of a timber framed gable wall with an internal floor to the east as the bedrock remains artificially levelled. It is unclear if the small adjacent postholes form part of this structure or external fencing. The

later fill of posthole 206 contained a range of typical 19th to early 20th century domestic pottery.

There is no clear evidence of a returning wall structure running eastwards to define the northern edge of this building, although there are a series of smaller stakeholes (242, 243 and 228) in this area forming a rough linear arrangement in an ESE direction. This suggests the northern wall was either constructed directly on top of the levelled bedrock, or was open-fronted at this point.

Close to the eastern section of Trench 2 a linear cut 226 was revealed, running in a NNE direction (parallel to slot 219, 3.1m to the west) from ridge 222 for at least 1.14m before extending beyond the area of excavation. The cut is L-shaped, with a straight vertical edge, dropping down (on its eastern side) 0.07m onto a level surface with remnants of a mortar floor (225) visible. This floor appears to correspond to traces of a mortar floor to the east identified during the evaluation in 2009 (Poucher 2010a).

Several small postholes have been identified to the north of ridge 222 (Figure 9), many of which form a line roughly parallel to 222. These would appear to be remnants of internal features, possibly forming stalls and animal pens within the structure.

These features all appear to represent wall remains and internal features of a timber- and possibly clom-built rectangular building. The building was also subdivided into at least two rooms. Other than the internal division there is no evidence of different phasing within the building. The function of this building is inconclusive, there were some quantities of domestic pottery and glass recovered from this area, but not within contexts relating to the use of the building and therefore they may have come from the main farmhouse building to the west. Its structure and location within the farmstead strongly suggests this was used as an external barn with internal features suggesting animal sheds at least in part. The building is shown on 19th century maps, and domestic structures of this date tended not to have earth-fast wooden posts due to problems of rising damp. It is possible this structure may have had some connection to suggested corn-drying activities on the site, and the end of those activities also resulted in the demolition of this building in the late 19th/early 20th century, however there is no positive evidence to confirm this. Although on the same alignment as the building depicted on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, when overlaid (Figure 5) the archaeology suggests a slightly shorter and narrower building than that depicted.

Yard

With the exception of platform 233 and pit 210, the area to the south of ridge 222 consisted of flattened bedrock directly underlying the topsoil. The bedrock would appear to be artificially flattened, evidenced by the upstanding bedrock left to form ridge 222, platform 233 and the southern boundary ridge cut 234. The barn appears to form the northern boundary, a bank (234/202) forms the southern boundary, whilst a bank of redeposited shale bedrock (excavated in 2007 and 2009) forms the western boundary and unexcavated earthwork remains of another bank forms the eastern boundary. These form a yard area measuring 13.6m by 14.6m. The finds from the topsoil give little clue as to any activities undertaken within this yard.

Platform 233

Some 6m to the south of the barn lies a semi-circular area of raised bedrock, with a flattened top. This measures 1.9m across by at least 0.8m but projects beyond the edge of the excavation area. The surrounding bedrock (232) has been

deliberately cut away to provide a level yard surface, leaving behind this platform, although the function of this platform remains unclear.

Pit 210

Cut centrally within the yard area, 3.8m south of the barn, is a large ovoid pit. The pit measures 3.1m by 1.7m, is somewhat irregular in plan with a mix of concave and straight, moderately sloping edges and a concave base. It contains two fills, the upper fill (208), 0.3m thick, consists of a typical mid grey-brown silty-clay. The lower fill (209), 0.1m thick, is a very similar deposit but distinguished by a higher content of large stone inclusions. Finds from 208 included a range of 19th century table-wares, storage vessels and flower pots, along with household bottles, mirror- and window-glass. The lower fill 209 included a smaller amount of 19th century domestic and utilitarian pottery. The fills appear to be infilling topsoil deposits, and therefore unrelated to the original function of the pit. This would suggest the pit was not dug for the disposal of rubbish or cess deposits. The irregular edges and large size may suggest a tree bowl, however its location in the centre of the yard would appear to be an unusual location for a tree that was not removed (judging by the pottery finds) until the later 19th century. The rough nature of the original excavation may indicate it was excavated to extract the broken shale bedrock. Crushed shale has been used in the mortar visible in the surrounding upstanding masonry, and therefore this pit may have been excavated for that purpose. The pottery within the lower fill 209 would suggest a later 19th century or early 20th century date for the pit, unless it was left open for some time, which again given its location in the centre of the yard would appear unlikely. It may be therefore that the pit was excavated during repair work to the main building (a late 19th century date is likely for the rearrangement of the internal domestic area), or for the construction of the adjacent pigsty (as investigated during the earlier evaluation), which was constructed at some point between 1889 and 1906.

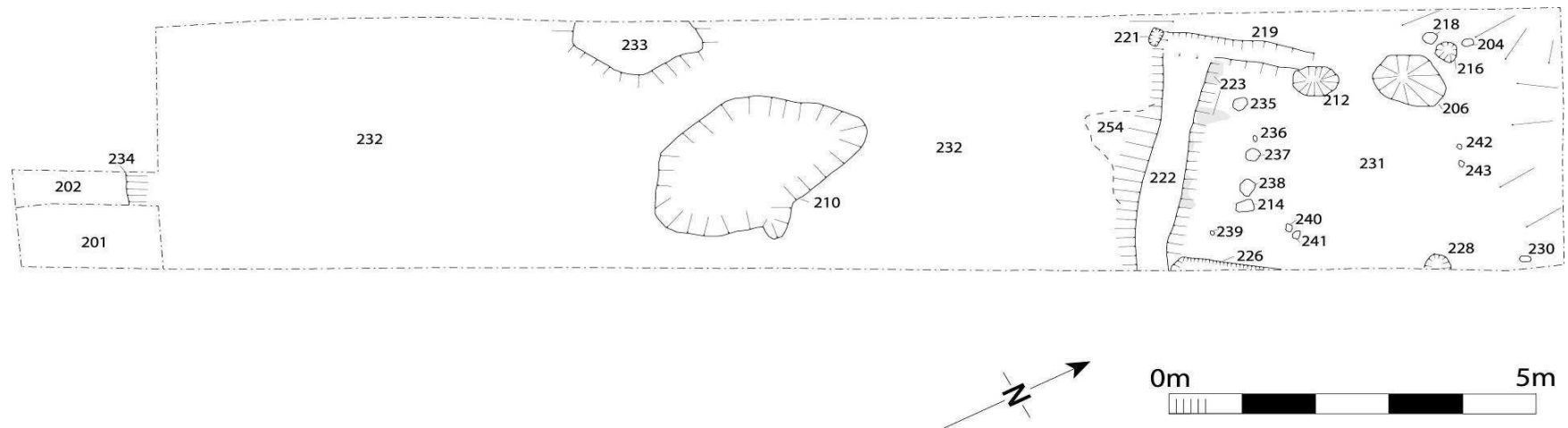


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 2.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

A geophysical survey was undertaken in the field immediately west of the former farmstead (Figure 10). The objective was to detect any possible buried archaeological features associated with the farmstead and in particular any further corn-drying kilns.

The survey was undertaken over two days in May 2010 under good weather conditions. The site was under short grass, guidelines were used to enable consistent readings. The field was bounded by post and wire fencing, readings from which may have obscured finer details in their immediate vicinity.

The underlying geology of shales, overlain by well-drained soils, did not appear to cause any geological distortions of the geophysical survey results. Although the disturbed ground along the gas pipeline corridor did cause significant distortions to the survey results in that area.

Processing and Presentation

Processing was performed using *ArcheoSurveyor 2.5*, detailed explanation of the processes involved are described in Appendix 2. The data is presented with a minimum of processing but the presence of high values caused by large ferrous objects and wire fencing tends to hide fine details and obscure archaeological features, thus the values were 'clipped' to a range from 10nT to -10nT to remove the extreme values allowing the finer details to show through.

The processed data is presented as grey-scale plots overlaid on local topographical features (Figure 10). A level of further interpretation is also provided (Figure 11).

All measurements given are approximate as accurate measurements are difficult to determine from fluxgate gradiometer surveys. The width and length of identified feature can be affected by its relative depth and magnetic strength.

Geophysical interpretation

Crossing the survey area in a roughly north – south direction are a series of faint linear anomalies with a negative magnetic response. Such anomalies are often indicative of buried banks, or sometimes compacted ground caused by trackways. The linear nature of these features and their regular spacing suggests they are likely to relate to agricultural activity such as ploughing within the field.

Running in a roughly east – west direction is a very similar linear anomaly, with a suggestion of an associated magnetically positive response along its northern edge. This may represent a buried bank and ditch, or possibly in an agricultural context a former ridge and furrow. There is a suggestion the feature may begin to tail off as it approaches the edge of the field, which would also suggest this represents the remains of ploughing activity within the field.

At the southern end of the area investigated a similar curvilinear anomaly of both negative and positive magnetic responses follows the curve of the current field boundary and is likely to represent a bank and ditch associated with the construction of this field boundary.

Strong dipolar responses (high positive magnetic responses with associated high negative magnetic responses) through the central part of the survey area appear to relate to the area of the gas pipeline corridor, presumably materials with a strong magnetic response are mixed in amongst the backfill. Other small discrete

areas of bipolar responses throughout the survey area often relate to modern ferrous detritus commonly found spread throughout agricultural topsoil.

Conclusions

Likely evidence of agricultural ploughing activity is present, of unknown date, but otherwise little of archaeological significance is apparent. There appears to be no clear evidence of any further archaeological remains associated with the farmstead complex or with any corn drying kilns. However, it should also be noted that the corn drying kilns excavated along the route of the pipeline were not identified on the geophysical survey of the pipeline route undertaken before intrusive investigation works, although this was undertaken at a lower resolution to the current survey.

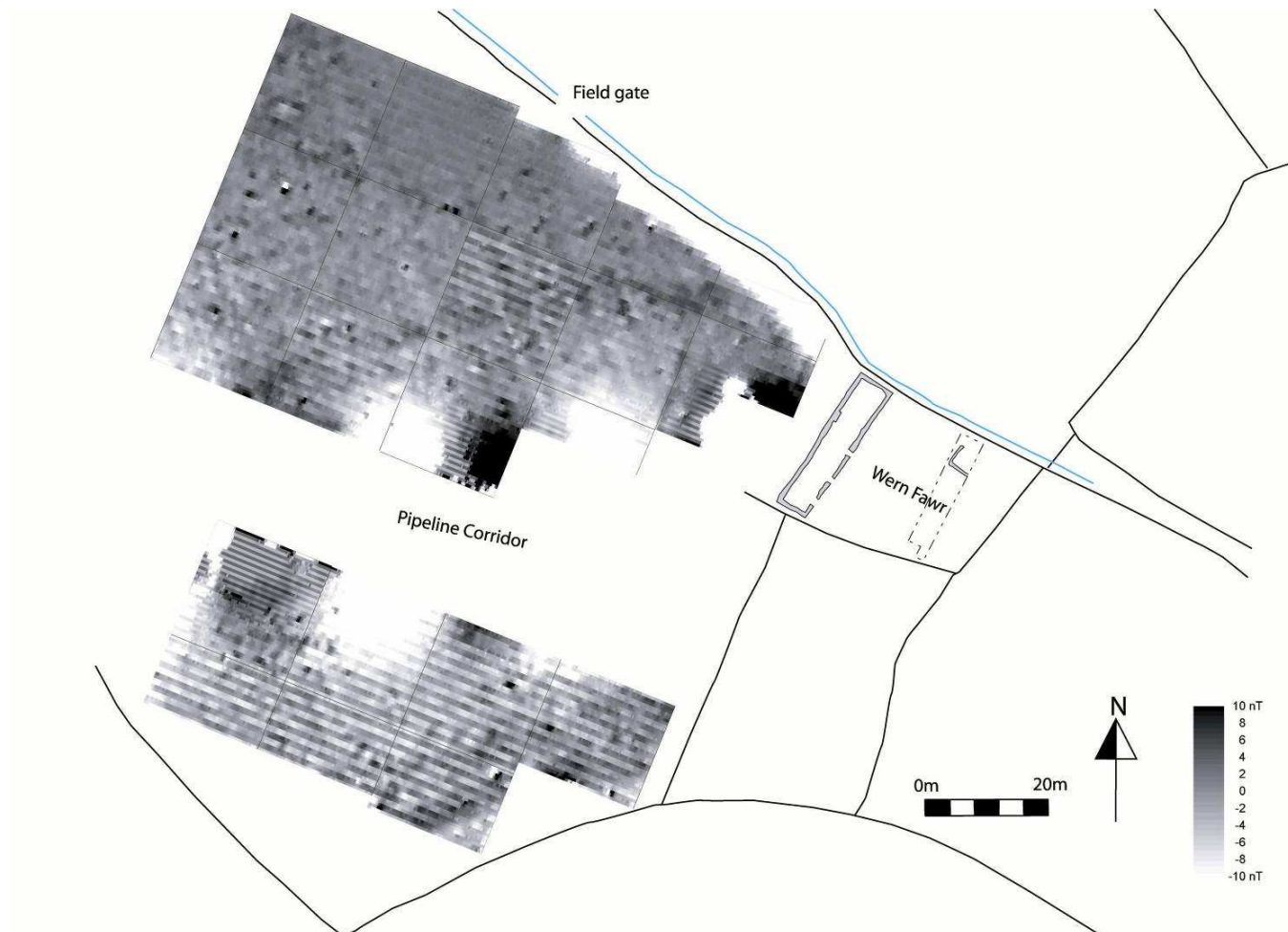


Figure 10: Geophysical survey results as a greyscale plot overlaid on local topographical features.

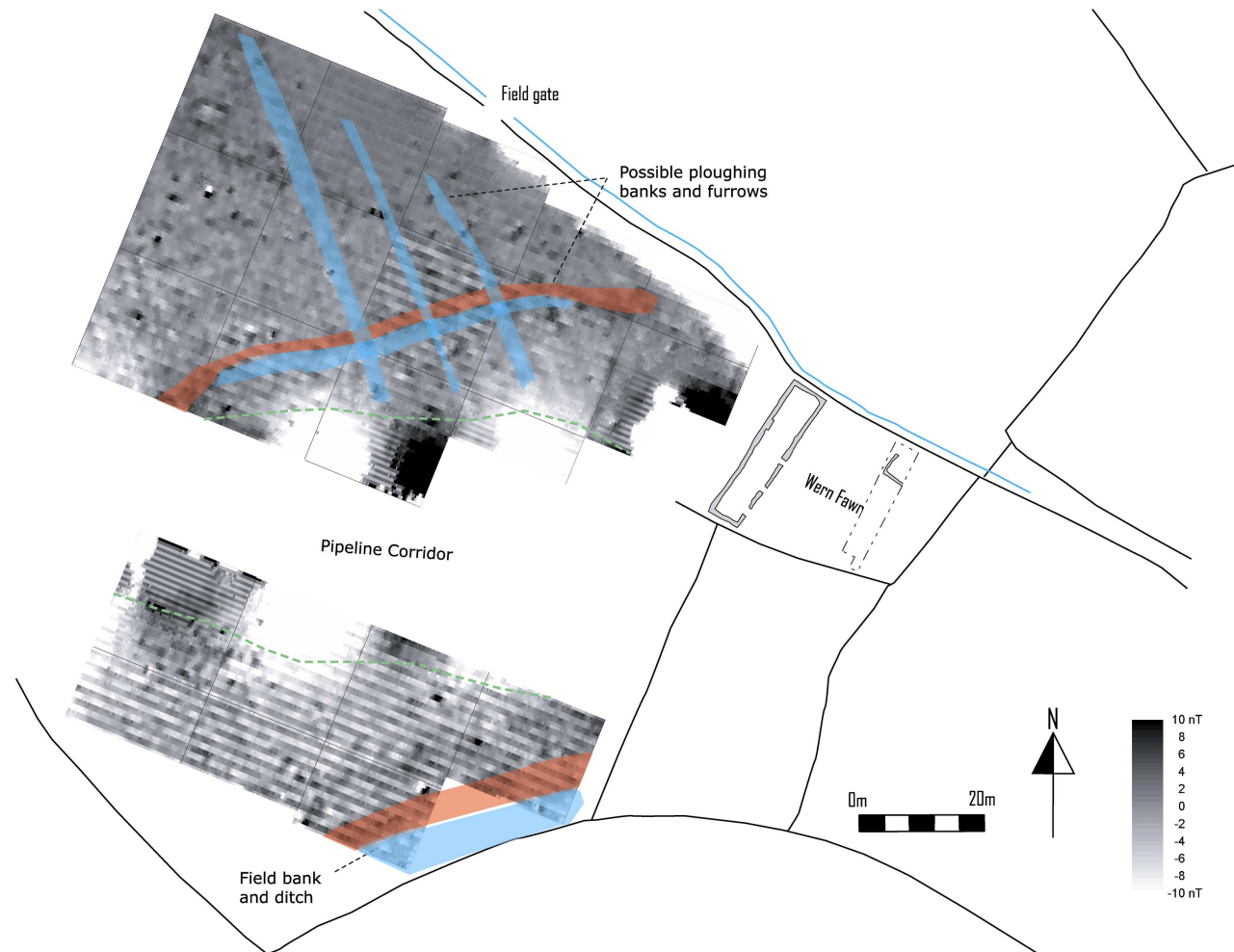


Figure 11: Interpretation of the geophysical survey results overlaid on the greyscale plot.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The excavations at Wern Fawr have revealed and recorded the remains of a late post-medieval farmstead complex comprising a longhouse-style farmhouse and integrated barn, with one detached barn and a later pigsty. These were arranged within a sub-divided farmyard enclosure with a paddock and orchard to the south, and a stream and well to the north. The farmstead was situated close to the valley floor giving relatively easy access to both arable and pasture lands with areas of wetter ground close by and a small quarry on the hillside to the SE providing a good range of local resources. The site was fed by two main trackways to connect it both to the nearest road and to give a more direct route to the local settlement centre at Llandeilo.

Although not an expansive farmstead complex the farm itself appears to have been relatively comfortable, at least during the later 19th century. In the mid 19th century Wern Fawr farmed c.52 ½ acres, a fairly averaged sized farm for the parish. Census returns indicate that during the 19th century the farm could maintain a small family unit along with two or three farm staff. Finds suggest a small range of more decorative pottery and glassware and ornaments, alongside the plainer, and presumably cheaper, utilitarian wares. This may also indicate some degree of comfort and possible disposable income. The domestic quarters were not huge, but a separation of rooms at least afforded some degree of comfort not always visible amongst the farmhouses of Carmarthenshire. All farm buildings on the site appear to have made use of a variety of construction techniques, from mortared masonry, to timber and possibly also earth/clom. These different techniques do not appear to be indicators of different time periods however, but more an attempt to utilize whatever building materials were available in sufficient quantities and acceptable cost at the time construction work was undertaken. There is no indication this was erected to a standardized plan or style seen on some local estates, but rather an amalgamation of different materials, built in different styles and possibly therefore by different people, but over a relatively short (less than a century) period of time.

Gauging a date for the beginning of occupation on this site is difficult, as 19th century activity appears to have removed much potential evidence for any earlier activity, through the levelling of bedrock across the farmyard area. The pottery evidence may suggest 17th/18th century farmstead activity on the site but the structural remains cannot conclusively be dated any earlier than the 19th century. The walls are of numerous different constructional styles, but the arrangements of butt joints indicate the earliest upstanding masonry wall is the segment that forms the northeastern gable wall. Integral to this structure are brick fragments, albeit handmade, but often in this area indicative of a late 18th/19th century date. If the 19th century is a construction date for this section of wall then clearly the following century was one of much change within the farmhouse itself. At some point the rear wall was rebuilt presumably to accommodate the second chimney. Further down the building, away from the domestic end, infilling suggests an earlier, wide opening to the NW, again still part of the post-gable wall construction. This was clearly infilled as the use of the agricultural end of the building changed.

Internally the rooms have also been rearranged. This can be seen in the domestic end, where the carefully-laid slate flooring and contemporary and integral wooden partitions clearly post-date the construction of the wall containing the second hearth. Through terracing into the underlying bedrock the room has also removed any earlier floor levels in this area. The slate flooring itself may be a clue as to the date of this rearrangement as such floor slates would have been more readily available after the arrival of the railway in nearby Llandeilo in the late 1850s, although to date the work closely on these grounds is somewhat tenuous. The

mortar floor of Room 3, possibly contemporary with this rearrangement of the domestic quarters, can be dated on the pottery finds to at the earliest the late 19th century. The secondary fireplace in Room 3 may suggest this area changed use possibly from a more utilitarian space requiring additional heat, or heated water, into its final incarnation as a domestic room in the later 19th century.

Further floor levels to the SW are successively cut down into the underlying bedrock systematically removing any earlier levels, but the arrangement of internal features clearly indicates the rooms themselves post-date the infilling of the rear wall and the construction of segments of the front wall.

Perhaps the best clue to pre-19th century occupation of the farmstead is the arrangement of the farmhouse itself in a long-house style. It is rare to find pre-19th century farm buildings in Carmarthenshire as many were rebuilt due to the relatively poor quality of available building materials. By the 19th century however, new build Carmarthenshire farmhouses were not typically laid out in the 'old fashioned' longhouse style, which may suggest the Wern Fawr farmhouse is a rebuilding of an existing style. There has been no consistent study of later post-medieval farm buildings in this part of the county and therefore no typology set up, such as Fox (1937 & 1942) has done in parts of Pembrokeshire in the 1930s and 40s, and Wiliam (1975) on the Llyn Peninsula. To a great extent this farmstead is therefore examined in relative isolation and as such the date and development of this building is more speculative, but such a layout could suggest an earlier post-medieval origin, the long-house arrangement is a style of farm-building that has its origins in the medieval period.

A direct link with the corn-drying kilns excavated to the south cannot be proven, the two sites have been excavated in isolation of each other. A link is clearly suggested based simply on proximity, but also a few other possible clues to associate the farmstead with corn-drying activity are present. A common find across the entire site are fragments, some almost complete, of 'drying-tiles', consisting of brick tiles 50mm thick, up to 250mm across and pierced by numerous tapered holes allowing hot air to percolate up through the tile to dry objects laid on top. Clearly such an object could have been used to help dry corn or similar materials and may therefore suggest a clear link with the corn drying kilns, similar tiles associated with corn-drying have been recorded in the Lake District (Harvey 1980;133). However, it is of note that such tiles were not reported during the excavation of the kilns themselves (Nacap Land and Marine (forthcoming)), and they could as easily perform a variety of tasks common on farmstead complexes. If there is a link with the kilns then the inclusion of fragments of this tile in the cobbled flooring within the agricultural end of the farmhouse may suggest an end to the corn-drying activities by the time the interior of the building was re-arranged at some point in the 19th century. This may also be linked to the infilling of the large opening to the NW, infilled by wall 190. Such a large opening is more typical of farm buildings used to store and process corn, allowing carts and wagons access and a through-draft over a thrashing floor. There is no indication in this building of a large opposing entrance but the opening is clearly large enough to allow cart access. This may therefore have been used as a corn storage area, and the tiles remnants of corn drying activities. Corn barns generally fell out of use from the mid 19th century (Harvey 1980, 135-6) and it may be during this period that corn-drying activities at Wern Fawr ceased and the internal arrangements of the farmhouse were redesigned for a more pastoral economy. There is also the possibility that the dried grain was stored in the second farm building, and the ending of this activity also resulted in the end of the life of this building, hence its eventual removal in the late 19th century.

Late post-medieval farm complexes are a common feature of the rural landscape of much of Southwest Wales, but perhaps because of their visibility such sites are

very rarely examined archaeologically. This site has offered the valuable opportunity to gain a more detailed understanding of life within such a complex, examining the construction techniques and layout of the buildings, as well as the people and activities within them.

It has also provided an opportunity to examine an often-overlooked range of pottery and glassware that is nevertheless a common feature of many archaeological sites in this area. The pottery provided the first definite evidence of 17th/18th century activity on the farmstead, although the bulk of it dated to the 19th century. It demonstrated the range of functional vessels utilised on a rural Carmarthenshire farmstead, but also the types of finer pottery and glassware that could typically be seen within the 19th century farmhouse. Several objects can offer more personal links to the past, for example the discovery of fragments of a porcelain doll could be dated to a German manufacturer of the late 19th century, a period when the census returns show that the Jones family had moved in to Wern Fawr with their 4 year old daughter Elizabeth, clearly the dolls owner. Many of the fragments of pottery were fire-blackened, and much of the glassware had been melted and twisted by heat, clear indicators of the ferocity of the fire that ended the life of the farmstead. To date there has been very little research into such assemblages and the real life they can demonstrate.

The excavation also operated as a very successful community project, allowing the involvement and training of members of the local community and raising the profile of the history and archaeology on their doorsteps.

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Maps

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| Anon | 1841 | <i>Llandeilo Fawr Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1813 | <i>Original Surveyors Drawings Sheet 188</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1886 | <i>1st edition 1:2500 Carmarthenshire XXXIII.11</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1906 | <i>2nd edition 1:2500 Carmarthenshire XXXIII.11</i> |

APPENDIX 1: POTTERY AND GLASS REPORT

The Pottery and Glass from Trenches 1 and 2.

By Dee Williams

This report and the accompanying table are a summary of the findings. A detailed list of the pottery and glass is available as an archive report.

At present, relatively few finds reports include 19th and early 20th century pottery and glass. This is due in part to selective research interests, and to a lack of funding for the study of material from what is regarded as our recent and familiar past. This report largely concerns everyday wares, for which comparison with other assemblages is particularly hindered by the lack of published reports. So instead, it has drawn on publications aimed at the art historian, the dealer and the collector for identification and dating purposes. These often glossy publications are a useful resource but have limitations for the archaeologist, as they concentrate on high-quality wares and items of rarity while the more mundane, everyday material is rarely catalogued. A very useful on-line resource which fills this gap is an illustrated catalogue of 19th century ceramics compiled by the Museum of London - www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics

The Wern Fawr assemblage comprises 1606 sherds of pottery, all from Trenches 1 and 2, and 553 fragments of vessel glass (plus 124 fragments of window glass). A large proportion of both materials have clearly been heat-damaged, presumably as a consequence of the house fire in 1911. The surfaces of pots are often fire-blackened, their glazes discoloured, and many of the glass bottles are damaged beyond recognition.

The earliest pottery is represented by 34 sherds, all belonging to kitchen and dairy wares, recovered from topsoil contexts. They are mainly from North Devon coarseware vessels but include one made either in Staffordshire or Bristol. The broad date range normally given to North Devon coarsewares is from the 16th to the 19th centuries, but it would seem likely that the Wern Fawr vessels are 17th or 18th century in date, this being their main period of importation into Wales. The Staffordshire/Bristol vessel, a press-moulded dish with slip-trail decoration, is of a type dating from the late 17th to the mid 18th century. The first known record of the site was in 1813 (see p.8 of main report), but this pottery suggests that the site may have been occupied at an earlier date. A handful of redware sherds were also recovered, but are unclassified, being either too small or too abraded for certain identification and dating.

The bulk of the sherds are 19th - 20th century in date. The accompanying table below shows the range of fabrics, which represent the very many types of vessel that were available to most households at this period. It also shows differences in functionality. For example, the coarsewares - thought to be of relatively local manufacture - largely comprise types that one would expect to find in the kitchen and dairy, both for food preparation and storage. They include large bowls or basins, jars and jugs, produced in red earthenware, and variously glazed green, brown and black. They are the types of vessel which were produced at many of the smaller potteries. One possible place of manufacture is the pottery and brickyard operating in nearby Carmarthen during the early years of the 19th century. It was established in 1807, alongside an existing brickyard, by Nathaniel Awbery who, in 1817, placed an advertisement in the *Carmarthen Journal* claiming that he had 'by great expense and study brought to perfection common earthenware' and was selling a whole range of pots, large and small, 'with good strong varnish of different colours'. The advert boasts 'Orders from the country executed without delay' (Brennan *et al.*, 1996, 17, and Dale-Jones in H. James & P. Moore 2009, 305). The sherds of unglazed flower pots recovered from the excavation may also have been products of the Awbery pottery. 'Large and small Garden and Flower Pots and pans' were another of the lines made and sold under

his ownership, and also after his death in 1833 when the pottery and brickyard was bought by Thomas Morgan, a Carmarthen spirit merchant. Production ceased in 1841 when the business was put up for sale (Brennan *et al.* 1996, 17, and Dale-Jones in H. James & P. Moore 2009, 305).

The stoneware vessels found at Wern Fawr are mostly late 19th - early 20th century in date. They illustrate the variety of household containers which would normally have been found in the kitchen, the pantry and the parlour. Vessels include jars for preserves, flasks or bottles for beer and cider, ink wells and other bottles which would have served all manner of purposes. None of the pieces has a maker's mark, but all are well-known types manufactured at many potteries. One sherd (context [205]) is from a large flask and has two lines of impressed lettering. The extant letters are 'Spi [rit]'/ 'Car [marthen]'. Flasks and bottles like this were very often made to order, supplied in this case to a wine-and-spirit merchant whose premises were in Carmarthen. A complete example, now in a private collection, is a three-gallon stoneware bottle, impressed 'E. Morgans/Wine & Spirit Merchant/CARMARTHEN', which is thought date from after 1875 (Brennan *et al.*, 1996, 27).

The assemblage is dominated by mass-produced industrial whitewares, which is not unusual for the period. The majority of sherds are in white earthenware, but bone china and a little porcelain are also present. Vessels comprise an assortment of table wares and an array of everyday utility wares, all of them typical of the 19th to early 20th centuries. In the absence of maker's marks it has not been possible to determine exact places of manufacture and for the majority of pieces we can only hint at likely sources. The main suppliers were the long-established Staffordshire potteries, but other more local potteries are highlighted as possible suppliers.

Both plain and decorated pots were recovered. The decorated vessels display the variety of patterns which were readily available and popular at the time. Transfer-printed, sponged, painted, sprigged (decoration applied to surface), relief-moulded and industrial slip-ware pieces are all recorded (see archive report for details).

At Wern Fawr, blue transfer-printed wares outnumber all other forms of decoration on pieces from dinner and tea services. A small number of patterns are identifiable, of which the most common is 'Asiatic Pheasants', an extremely popular pattern in the second half of the 19th century (Coysh & Henrywood 1982, 11). At least forty-six English firms are known to have used the pattern before 1880 (*ibid*, vol. I, 1982, 28-9 and vol. II, 1989, 20). Only one sherd with this pattern, from a dinner plate, has an identifiable factory mark; the back carries the incomplete printed mark from a pottery at Longston, Staffordshire, where four factories used this pattern. The other identifiable patterns recorded from Wern Fawr are the well-known 'Willow Pattern' and the 'Two Temples' and 'Colandine' designs, none of which have maker's marks. These same patterns were recovered from the excavated contents of a 19th century cellar at Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan *et al.* 1996, 35-38 & Pl. 3 & 4). Unidentified blue transfer patterns found at Wern Fawr display chinoiserie, landscape and floral designs, all typical for the period.

Sponged decoration can be seen on many sherds. Vessels with this type of decoration are frequently found in archaeological assemblages across West Wales. At Wern Fawr the majority of sherds are from bowls of the type used to serve *cawl*, the Welsh broth. Sherds from chamber pots, jugs and beakers are also identified. Comparable examples can be seen from the cellar group at Spilman Street, Carmarthen (*ibid* 46, Pl. 9, no.39 & 59, Figure 5, no.40). Sponged decoration is applied under the glaze. Most pieces are of the all-over type, in blue, but other more colourful pieces are decorated with simple motifs sponged in pink, blue and green. The most likely source for these wares was the

Llanelli Pottery. Sponged ware was one of the main lines produced in the factory's latest phase, between 1877 and 1922 (Hughes & Pugh 1990, 67). Sherds with deep pink, hand-painted linear decoration may also be products of the Llanelli Pottery.

The utility wares comprise numerous sherds from brown-glazed teapots, also bowls and jugs of a type known as industrial slipware. Two types of decoration are represented: banded ware and mocha ware. Banded decoration consists of horizontal bands and lines usually painted against a white or buff-coloured background. At Wern Fawr the majority of sherds are painted blue against a white background, while a few show black bands against a buff or white background. Mocha decoration is found on just one small body sherd. This unusual and readily identifiable fern-like decoration was used from the late 18th century but was most common during the 19th century. There were many firms producing these industrialized wares including the Swansea (Cambrian) and Llanelli potteries (Rensselaer in Atterbury 1980, 241); cf. Godden (1980, 173, Pl. 296) for illustrated examples of banded and Mocha wares available from T.G. Green and Co. of Church Gresley, Derbyshire, a factory founded in 1864. Factory products included 'common bowls', 'porter mugs', 'covered butters', 'ship shape jugs', and mugs of different sizes for use as measures.

As well as the pottery vessels there are a few sherds of porcelain, which are relief-moulded and possibly belong to figure ornaments. Two sherds from a child's doll were recovered from a topsoil context, [103], in Room 3 or 4 of the farmhouse. The doll's head is made of white bisque, and is impressed '*Made in G[ermany]*' with a three-figure mould number beneath, represented by the figure '3', and possibly a '9'. This is from the producers Armand Marseille, a German company producing and exporting ceramic dolls from the 1890's through to the 1930's. Two very popular doll's head patterns had mould numbers 390 and 370 www.antiquedollworld.co.uk/dollhistory.htm. It is quite possible that this doll belonged to the daughter of Timothy Jones and his wife, who were residing in the farmhouse in the 1890's (see p.8 of the main report).

The 553 fragments of vessel glass mostly represent household bottles and vessels of 19th - early 20th century date. Part of an 18th century free-blown wine bottle was recovered from the extension of Trench 2. Much of the vessel glass was very heavily damaged in the fire, some of it having fused while some liquefied. An additional 124 fragments of 19th century window glass are also recorded.

The few identifiable household vessels include bottles for wine and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as an assortment of chemist's bottles of which some are embossed and have tooled prescription marks. Free-blown wine bottles are present, but most are machine-made and date to the first half of the 19th century (cf. Noël Hume 1961, 105, Figure 5, no.23). Marked pieces include the base of a wine bottle with part of the embossed maker's mark '*...& Co Bristol*'. The Bristol-based firm, Henry Ricketts and Company were producing bottles with this mark from 1821 (Dumbrell 1983, 115). One other maker's mark is identified on the base of a machine-made cylindrical bottle, which is embossed '*N & Co/D 1166*'. This is from the late 19th century glass-making firm Nuttall and Company, based in St. Helens, Lancashire. The mark pre-dates 1913 when Nuttall merged to form United Glass (UGB) www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks.html.

Two glass marbles are from 'Codd bottles', a type made for carbonated drinks. The marble, inserted into the neck of the bottle, was a form of closure introduced by Hiram Codd in 1872, which was first used with ovate bottles and later with flat-based cylinders (Talbot 1974, 40).

Fragments of pink, turquoise and other coloured glass, some of it fire-damaged, are probably parts of ornamental vases or similar vessels. A few colourless fragments with acid-etched decoration are likely to be from shades for oil lamps. Fragments of mirror glass are also recorded.

By and large the pottery and glass is seen to be representative for the period, most of it dating to the second half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. The bulk of the sherds and glass fragments was recovered from topsoil contexts, from the house and from the nearby barn and associated features. In the farmhouse, attempts were made to distinguish the finds recovered from topsoil contexts in order to establish any differences in room use. One can see from the table that the finds from these contexts, ([101], [102] and [103]), vary little in content although there are seemingly more food preparation and storage vessels from Rooms 1 and 2, confirming the domestic use of this space. It is worth noting that a few sherds from Trench 1 join sherds from Trench 2.

The pottery was probably bought in Llandeilo, or in those nearby towns that were, by the mid 19th century, accessible by train. It would have been acquired from china and glass shops, or from local markets, fairs and auctions. The variety of glass bottles and containers would have been purchased from chemists and druggists, and from wine and spirit merchants. For patterns of production, merchandising and supply see a very useful piece of historical and documentary research undertaken by Edna Dale-Jones in connection with 18th and 19th century finds from Carmarthen (Brennan *et al* 1996). This research makes use of trade directories and contemporary newspaper advertisements.

In a 19th - early 20th century context the pottery and glass displays a modest array of wares with nothing of rarity or of great monetary value. One is left wondering how much, if anything, might have been taken away from the farm before the fire took hold.

Acknowledgements

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Table 2: Wern Fawr pottery and glass: numbers of sherds/fragments present in each context

TRENCH	CONTEXT	17 th /18 th cent. coarse wares	Unclassified Post-medieval	19 th cent. local coarse wares	19 th -early 20 th cent. flower pots	19 th -early 20 th cent. English stoneware	19 th -early 20 th cent mass- produced white wares	Total No. pottery sherds	19 th -early 20 th cent. glass: bottle/vessel & miscellaneous	19 th cent. window glass
1	[Prob. 101] Bag marked North	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	7	-
1	[Prob. 101] Bag marked Topsoil North	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
1	[101/103] Bag marked Cross wall area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
1	[101] Topsoil: northern end (rooms 1 & 2)	18	-	43	49	24	387	521	159	34
1	[102] Topsoil: southern end (rooms 5 & 6)	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	1
1	[103] Topsoil: central part (rooms 3 & 4)	1	-	23	-	13	143	180	175	52
1	[104] Rubble spread in room 1	-	1	-	-	-	10	11	2	-
1	[110] Topsoil: yard area, west of farmhouse	2	-	2	-	-	3	7	12	2
1	[110] Bag marked External Area 1	-	-	4	-	-	4	8	3	8
1	[115] Rubble spread into yard area, east of farmhouse	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
1	[198] Make-up layer beneath mortar floor [172] room 3	-	-	5	-	2	4	11	3	2
2	Bag marked Topsoil [201]?	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	53	4
2	[201] Topsoil	7	-	12	13	12	340	384	58	4
2	[201] Bag marked North-end clean-up	-	1	-	-	1	36	38	12	2
2	[201] Extension Trench 4. Bag dated 28/4/10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (18 th cent)	-
2	[202] Clay bank material forming southern boundary	-	1	-	1	-	51	53	23	2
2	[205] Fill of [206] Bag dated 29/4/10	-	-	4	-	10	181	195	-	-
2	[205] Bag dated 30/4/10	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	[208] Bag marked Big Pit	-	1	3	-	-	6	10	10	7
2	[208] Upper fill of [210]	-	-	2	4	6	143	155	23	6
2	[209] Lower fill of [210]	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
2	[213] Single fill of posthole [214]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	[255] Bag marked SE corner	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Totals: Pottery and glass		34	6	98	67	72	1329	1606	553	124

TABLE 3: FINDS

TRENCH 1				
CONTEXT NO.	MATERIAL	WEIGHT	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
101 Topsoil Rooms 1 & 2	Pottery – Mixed	3325g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Chimney/Field drain – Glazed ceramic	3255g		
	Chimney/Field drain – Unglazed ceramic	310g		
	Clay Pipe		1 fragment	Stem, see specialist report
	CBM – Drying tile	5420g		
	CBM	230g		Unidentified
	Brick	800g	1 fragment	Handmade
	Mortar fragments	530g		Lime-mortar
	Slate		1 fragment	Flat – roof tile?
	Glass – Mixed	1440g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Bone object – knife handle		1	Cutlery knife
	Bone – Animal		2	Unidentified
	Fe object	350g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Nail		14	Various sizes
	Fe object – Post hinge	215g	1	
	Fe object – Latch	310g	1	
	Fe object – Rake head	240g	1	
	Fe object – Knife blade		1	Cutlery knife
	Fe object – Castor wheel		1	
	Cu object		2	Unidentified
	Wood object – Button		1	
	Shell – Limpet		1	
	Shell – Oyster		1	
	Coal		6 fragments	Small pieces
102 Topsoil Rooms 5 & 6	Pottery – Mixed	5g	3 sherds	For types/ dating see specialist report
	Chimney/Field drain – Glazed ceramic	1840g		
	CBM – Drying tile		1 fragment	
	CBM	330g		
	Plaster	480g		Lime mortar
	Glass – mixed		7 shards	For types/ dating see specialist report
	Fe object	1240g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Nails		4	Various sizes
	Coal	45g		Anthracite

103 Topsoil Rooms 3 & 4	Pottery – Mixed	480g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Chimney/Field drain – Glazed ceramic	1820g		
	CBM – Drying tile	2335g		
	CBM	190g		
	Brick	2kg+		Handmade
	Mortar fragments	740g		Lime mortar, large quantities painted blue on one face
	Stone tile	270g	2 fragments	
	Slate	250g		
	Cemented material	650g		Segment of flooring
	Glass – mixed	850g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Bone – Animal		6	Unidentified animal
	Fe object	865g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Nails	75g	8	Various sizes
	Pb object	15g	1	Melted
	Metal object		1	Small label, unidentified metal
	Metal object		1	Shotgun cartridge
	Coal		2 fragments	Anthracite
104 Rubble deposit Room 1	Pottery – Mixed		8 sherds	For types/ dating see specialist report
	Glass – bottle			For types/ dating see specialist report
106 Mortar deposit Room 5	Pottery – Glazed terracotta		1 sherd	Not included in specialist report
	Chimney/Field drain – Glazed ceramic	540g	1	
	Mortar fragments		5	Lime-mortar, sample of large quantities found in deposit
	Fe object		1	Unidentified
107 Rubble deposit Room 4	Pottery – Mixed earthenware		6 sherds	Not included in specialist report, likely 19 th century
	Fe objects – Nails		3	Various sizes

110 Topsoil yard area	Pottery – Mixed	325g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Chimney/Field drain – Glazed ceramic	1450g		
	Clay Pipe		1 fragment	Stem
	CBM – Drying tile		1	
	CBM	130g		
	Mortar fragments	270g		Lime-mortar
	Glass – Mixed	30g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Bone – Animal		3	Chicken leg & unknown rib
	Fe object	25g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Chain link	10g	1	
	Shell – Oyster	10g		
	Coal		1	Anthracite
115 Rubble deposit in yard	Pottery – Mixed	10g	1 sherd	For types/ dating see specialist report
	Glass – Clear, bottle		1	
	Fe object	10g		Unidentified
149 Cobbled surface	Fe object – Nail		1	
163 Fill of pit/hollow Room 5	Fe object	40g		Unidentified
	Cu object	35g		?Oil Lamp fitting
198 Make-up layer of floor in Room 3	Pottery - Mixed			For types/ dating see specialist report
	Glass – Mixed			For types/ dating see specialist report
331 Fill of posthole Room 5	Glass object – marbles		2	Coloured play marbles

TRENCH 2				
CONTEXT NO.	MATERIAL	WEIGHT	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
201 Topsoil	Pottery – Mixed	1600g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Clay Pipe		4 fragments	Stems see specialist report
	CBM – Drying tile	30g		
	CBM	355g		
	Mortar fragments	60g		Lime-mortar
	Glass – Mixed	1095g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Bone object		1 fragment	Tortoiseshell comb
	Fe object	1405g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Nails	305g	26	Varying sizes
	Metal object - Bullets		2	?Rifle bullet and bullet base.
	Metal object		1	Brass button
	Coal	385g		Anthracite
202 Southern bank boundary	Pottery - Mixed	445g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	CBM – Drying tile	50g		
	Mortar fragment		1	Lime-mortar
	Glass – Mixed	165g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Fe object	50g		Unidentified
	Fe object – Nails	35g	4	
	Fe object -Thimble		1	
	Coal		2	Anthracite
203 Fill of posthole at Northern end of T2	Pottery – Mixed		2 sherds	Not included in specialist report, likely 19 th century
	Glass – Clear, bottle		1	Not included in specialist report, likely 19 th century
	Coal		3	Anthracite
205 Fill of posthole representing corner of barn	Pottery – Mixed			For types/ dating see specialist report
	CBM		2 fragments	Very small fragments

	Mortar fragments		1	Lime-mortar, small fragment
	Glass – Clear, bottle		2	Not included in specialist report, likely 19 th century
	Coal		1	Anthracite
208 Upper fill of large pit 210	Pottery – Mixed	1005g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Clay Pipe	5g	1 fragment	Stem
	Brick	360g	1 fragment	Handmade
	CBM	835g		Mostly drying tiles
	Mortar fragments	1000g+		Lime mortar
	Glass – mixed	235g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Fe object	960g		Unidentified
	Fe object – nails	150g		
	Fe object – chain	650g	1	
	Fe object – door bracket	560g	1	
	Coal	40g		Anthracite
209 Lower fill of large pit 210	Pottery – Mixed		5 sherds	For types/ dating see specialist report
	CBM – Drying tile	290g		
	Bone – Animal	90g	1	Butchered cow leg
	Fe object – Nail	30g	1	
211	CBM		1 fragment	
	Fe object	120g		Unidentified
213	Glass		1	For types/ dating see specialist report
255	Pottery – Mixed	30g		For types/ dating see specialist report
	Coal	30g		Anthracite



Photo 1: A photograph taken in c.1911 supposedly on the site of Wern Fawr shortly after the fire that ended occupation on the site.
The building remains are believed to be those of the northern end of the main farmhouse building



Photo 2: The excavated remains of one of the corn drying kilns excavated in 2007. This example lay within the small field immediately south of the Wern Fawr farmstead.



Photo 3: A view of the site (adjacent to the white tents) taken from the Penybanc to New Inn road looking southwards, with Llandeilo in the background.



Photo 4: Initial clearance works within the main farmhouse building, showing standing wall and earthwork remains.



Photo 5: Continued clearance within the main farmhouse building.



Photo 6: A view SE down the former main trackway entrance to Wern Fawr.



Photo 7: The current condition of the upstanding walls at the northern end of the main farmhouse building.



Photo 8: The outer face of the north-eastern gable wall (wall 179) showing soil erosion along the base of the wall. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 9: North facing shot of the north-eastern gable wall (wall 179). 1x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 10: NE facing shot of the gable wall (wall 179) showing the line of the central chimney. 1x 1m scale.



Photo 11: NE facing shot of the collapsed section of gable wall 179 that may have contained a bread oven. 1x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 12: NW facing shot of wall 180. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 13: NE facing shot along wall 347 showing it widening in an area that contains hearth 171, thinning again to form wall 180 beyond. 1x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 14: NE facing shot of walls 191 and 347.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 15: SW facing shot of walls 191, 190 and 187.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 16: SE facing shot of the join between walls 191 and 190 showing the deteriorating quality of wall 190. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 17: NW facing shot of the internal face of wall 190, also showing the join with the larger squared and mortared stone blocks of wall 187 on the left, and larger stones of wall 191 on the right. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 18: SE facing shot of the remains of possible revetting wall 185 on the exterior side of wall 190. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 19: SE facing shot of the external side of the join between walls 187 (on the right) and wall 190 (on the left). 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 20: SE facing shot of wall 187 and the southwestern corner of the main farmhouse building. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 21: NE facing shot of wall 187. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 22: NE facing shot of the southeastern end of wall 187. The line of the southeastern wall of the main farmhouse building (wall construction cuts 340, 342 & 335) continues as a ridge up the right-hand side of the photo.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 23: Southwest view along constructions cuts 335 & 342 that form the ridge-base for the southeastern wall of the main farmhouse building.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 24: Northeastern view along construction cuts 335 and 181 that form the ridge-base for the southeastern wall of the main farmhouse building. The cobbled entrance to Rooms 4 and 5 can also be seen.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 25: NE facing shot of wall 320 and the cobbled entrance to Rooms 4 and 5. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 26: NW facing shot of construction cut 181, walling remnants 306 are visible at the base of the cut on the right. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 27: NW facing shot of wall 305 and probable entrance to Room 4 and potential through-passage. Also shows remnants of former paved/cobbled yard surfaces 136, 137 & 138 in front. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 28: NW facing shot of the join between wall 176 (on the left) and wall 178 (on the right), with the paved floor of Room 2 behind. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 29: Close-up of reddish-pink paint on the external facing stones of wall 176. 1 x 0.5m scale.



Photo 30: NW facing shot of the possible join between walls 178 and 179. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 31: SW facing shot of the paved floor of Room 1. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 32: SW facing shot of an excavated area through the paved flooring of Room 1, showing the flattened bedrock immediately below this flooring.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 33: SW facing shot of rear area of Room 2 containing features 168 and 170. Wooden partitions 165 (on the left) and 167 (on the right) are visible.
2 x 1m scales.



Photo 34: Plan shot of hearth 171. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 35: NW facing shot of hearth 171, also showing wooden partition 167 butting against the front of the hearth. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 36: NE facing shot of part of the mortar flooring 172 within Room 3. Also shows internal face of wall 196 and 197 on the right.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 37: Close up of blue paint on the internal face of wall 347 enclosing Room 3. Scale in 0.1m segments.



Photo 38: NW facing shot of features 184 and 183 in the corner of Room 4, with wall 347 behind. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 39: Southeast facing shot along cobbled 'corridor' 149. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 40: NW facing shot along cobbled 'corridor' 149.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 41: NW facing shot of
cobbled 'corridor' 149 and 151
also showing the entrance and
external rubble deposits.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 42: NW facing shot of posthole 158 at the northern end of cobbles 149, showing the iron-stained fill. 1 x 0.5m scale.



Photo 43: NW facing shot of posthole 158 post-excitation. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 44: NE facing shot of post-pad 154 in front of cobbles 151.
1 x 0.5m scale.



Photo 45: Southeast facing
shot of Room 5 showing the
numerous postholes cut into
the bedrock floor.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 46: NW facing shot of postholes 112, 124, 132, 144, 160, 162, 324 and 326 within Room 5. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 47: NW facing shot of gully 130 showing a possible continuation through wall 190. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 48: SW facing shot of the cobbled floor (150) of Room 6. The external entrance to the room can be seen where the cobbles extend to the left.
1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 49: Cobbled surfaces 156 (on the right) and 155 (on the left) of Room 6 in front of wall 187. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 50: SW facing shot of the external bedrock yard surface 140 and cobbled yard surfaces 136, 137 and 138. Deposits 134, 135, 137 & 304 are also visible against construction cut 181 along the right of the photo. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 51: NE facing shot of the bedrock yard surface 173 in front of Rooms 2 and 3. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 52: WNW facing shot of the northern end of Trench 2. Ridge 222 is visible to the left of the left-hand scale, Slot 219 and posthole 212 are visible above the top scale and posthole 206 lies in the top right-hand corner. Various internal postholes are also visible. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 53: SSW facing shot along Trench 2. Posthole 206 is visible in the foreground, ridge 222 in the centre and pit 210 beyond. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 54: NW facing shot along ridge 222 which forms the base for the southern wall of the possible barn. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 55: Close-up of mortared floor and internal wall surface 223 within the possible barn building. 1 x 0.5m scale.



Photo 56: WNW facing shot of posthole 205 forming the corner of the possible barn building. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 57: North facing shot of pit 210 half-excavated. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 58: West facing shot of pit 210, half-excavated. 2 x 1m scale.



Photo 59: WNW facing shot of a section through bank deposit 202 that forms the southern end of the farmstead enclosure. 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m scales.



Photo 60: NNW facing shot across Trench 2. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 61: SE facing shot of the remains of the former pigsty in the eastern corner of the farmstead. 2 x 1m scale.



Photo 62: SW facing shot of the remains of the former pigsty in the eastern corner of the farmstead. 2 x 1m scale.

APPENDIX TWO

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Trench 1

Number	Description
101	Topsoil from northern end (rooms 1 & 2) of Trench 1. Loose, mid grey/brown, sandy loam containing large amounts (c.30-40%) of stone and mortar building debris and vegetation (roots and leaves).
102	Topsoil from southern end (rooms 5 & 6) of Trench 1.
103	Topsoil from central part (rooms 3 & 4) of Trench 1.
104	Rubble spread, collapsed wall section, in room 1.
105	Mortar deposit within room 3. Compact, light yellow/grey, fine stony mortar.
106	Thick mixed plaster and mortar deposit within room 5, possible demolition/collapse deposit.
107	Rubble spread, demolition/collapse deposit in room 4.
108	Rubble spread, demolition/collapse deposit in room 1.
109	Single fill of posthole 158. Charcoal rich and iron-stained deposit. Compact, mid brown, sandy clay loam with moderate sub-angular pebbles, charcoal fragments and iron stained soil and stones in the upper part of the deposit and spreading southwards.
110	Topsoil from the yard area immediately west of the main farmhouse structure.
111	Single fill of 112. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small sub-angular pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional anthracite fragments.
112	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, gradual break of slope, smooth straight edges, irregular base
113	Single fill of 114. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate large sub-rounded cobbles and occasional small angular bedrock fragments
114	Pit/posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, smooth concave sides, irregular base.
115	Rubble spread into the yard area to the east of the main farmhouse building.
116	Single fill of 117. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional medium fragments of anthracite.
117	Posthole cut within room 5. Sub-circular, steep smooth concave sides, concave base.

118	Slate-slab floor in room 1
119	Single fill of 120. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small angular pebbles.
120	Stake hole cut in room 5. Steep straight side with a concave base.
121	Single fill of 122. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small sub-angular pebbles.
122	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, steep smooth concave sides, concave base.
123	Single fill of 124. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small angular pebbles.
124	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, steep smooth concave sides, concave base.
125	Fill of 126. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles, coal fragments and charcoal flecks.
126	Pit cut within room 5. Within which was cut postholes 112 and 124.
127	Single fill of 128. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles, charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments of anthracite.
128	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, steep smooth concave sides, concave base.
129	Fill of 130. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.
130	Cut of linear feature within room 5. Possible forming a drain or part of the division between rooms 5 and 6. Linear, NW-southeast, smooth, concave sides with an irregular base.
131	Single fill of 132. Friable, mid grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and small coal fragments.
132	Post/stake hole cut in room 5. Rectangular with rounded corners, steep to vertical smooth sides, flat base.
133	Layer laid against the external side of the eastern wall of the main farmhouse building. Forms a level surface possibly as either a wall base or yard surface. Hard, light grey, clayey-sand with c.30-40% small sub-angular gravel and occasional small mortar fragments.

134	Stony layer underlying 133, possibly as a make-up layer. Compact, mid grey, sandy silt with c.50% large sub-angular stone.
135	Charcoal rich layer underlying 133 & 134. Friable, dark brown/black, silty-loam with c.50-60% charcoal fragments.
136	Level stone-laid surface external to the main farmhouse building, possibly part of an entranceway into the northern end of room 4. Consists of very large (200-300mm) flat local stone with a slight eastward slope.
137	Rougher stone-laid surface underlying 136. Possibly an earlier surface or make-up.
138	A rough stony surface of local shale, set into a clayey-silt with charcoal inclusions. Presumably an extension of surface 137 into the yard to the east of the main farmhouse building.
139	Layer overlying the bedrock but underneath the stone-laid surfaces and layers 133-135. Forms a make-up deposit against the external side of the main farmhouse building wall. Hard, light yellow/brown, broken shale bedrock.
140	Smooth bedrock surface to the east of the main farmhouse building. Presumably formed part of the yard surface.
141	Single fill of 142. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments of anthracite.
142	Posthole cut in room 5/6. Sub-circular, steep irregular concave sides, irregular base.
143	Single fill of 144. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles.
144	Stake hole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, moderate smooth straight sides, concave base.
145	Single fill of 146. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
146	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, steep smooth concave sides, irregular base.
147	Single fill of 148. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles, charcoal flecks and anthracite fragments.
148	Posthole cut forming part of the divide between rooms 5 and 6. Circular, steep smooth straight sides with concave base.
149	Cobbled surface forming a corridor and drain dividing rooms 4 and 5. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone with drying-tile

	inclusions and possible brick patching. Slopes to the east.
150	Cobbled floor surface in room 6. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone.
151	Cobbled surface abutting 149 along its southern edge, forming a mainly straight edge c.0.35m wide. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone.
152	Remnants of a cobbled surface on the northwestern edge of 149 within room 4. Possibly patching. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone.
153	Small area of cobbled surface on the northern edge of 149, against the eastern wall. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone.
154	Very-large (300mm) flat stone set into a hollow on the southern side of 139, forming a possible post-pad within room 5.
155	Stone floor surface in room 6, revealed adjoining 156 at the western end of room 6. Consists of large to very large (250mm) flat stone slabs and cobbles.
156	Cobbled floor surface in room 6, presumably a continuation of 150. Consists of medium to large sub-rounded stone.
157	Roughly laid stone surface in yard area to the SE of the main farmhouse building. Compact, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with c.30-40% medium to large sub-angular stone.
158	Posthole cut in room 4. Square with rounded corners, smooth straight vertical sides, concave base.
159	Single fill of 160. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles.
160	Post/stake hole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, moderate smooth concave sides, concave base.
161	Single fill of 162. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles.
162	Post/stake hole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, moderate smooth concave sides, concave base.
163	Fill of large hollow/pit 334 and posthole. Contains some loose cobbles. Friable, dark brown, silty-clay with occasional large sub-rounded stone and moderate charcoal flecks.
164	Bedrock underlying slate floor 118.
165	Remnants of wooden partition between rooms 1 and 2.

	Consists mainly of burnt wood remains.
166	Slate-slab floor within room 2.
167	Remnants of wooden partition between rooms 2 and 3. Consists mainly of burnt wood remains with a slot cut into its western end and unburnt but rotten wood fragments at its eastern end.
168	A patch of stone-laid flooring within room 2.
169	Mortar floor surface at the western end of room 2.
170	A patch of brick flooring, along with 168 forms a patch of flooring set into 169 at the western end of room 2.
171	A hearth structure in the corner of room 3, set partly into and partly abutting wall 180.
172	Mortar floor surface within room 3.
173	Beam slot/construction cut for wall 301 separating rooms 3 and 4.
174	Bedrock surface within the northern end of room 4.
175	Rough bedrock revealed in the yard area to the east of the main farmhouse building.
176	Wall. Part of the eastern wall of the main farmhouse building enclosing room 3, abutting 178. Built of externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Squared built to courses. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with light yellow/grey lime mortar.
177	Construction cut for wall 176. Inner edge aligned with inner face of wall 178, initially straight and steep, becoming vertical to encompass the thinner wall 176. Outer edge not determined and may in fact be an L-shaped cut in profile into the natural bedrock.
178	Wall. Part of the eastern wall (at the northern end) of the main farmhouse building, enclosing rooms 1 & 2. Abuts the thinner wall 176 to the south. Unclear relationship with wall 179, possibly abutting. Built of externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Random coursed. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with light white/grey lime mortar. Mortared rubble core.
179	Wall. Northern gable wall to main farmhouse building. Possibly abuts eastern wall 178 but may be bonded together with western wall 180. Built of internally and externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Random coursed. Orientated NW-SE. Bonded with light grey lime mortar. String courses visible, mortared rubble core visible where the central chimney structure has come away. Possible stone and brick bread-oven set into southeastern corner.
180	Wall. Western wall of main farmhouse building enclosing rooms 1 and 2. Bonded with gable wall 179. No clear relationship to wall 347. Built of internally and externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Random coursed. Orientated NE-

	SW. Bonded with light white/grey lime mortar with crushed shale fragments. Mortar rubble core.
181	Construction cut for eastern wall of main farmhouse building enclosing room 4. Bedrock has been roughly levelled, and cut away on both sides with steep straight edges forming an upstanding ridge of bedrock. Wall structure presumably either stood on top of the ridge or against its eastern face, or possibly both.
182	Fill of 183. Context unrecorded.
183	Linear cut within room 4. Possible beam slot/wall construction slot that may form part of an entrance passage to the barn end of the main farm building. Linear, orientated NW-SE, steep straight concave sides, concave base.
184	Platform cut within room 4. Bedrock cut away to the south by 183 and cut away to a lower level of 174 to the east to leave a rectangular platform in the NW corner of room 4.
185	Wall. Remnants of a possible retaining or earlier wall to the west of the main farmhouse building. 0.35m wide, built of medium-large roughly hewn stone, bonded with a light white/grey lime mortar. Orientated NE-SW.
186	Construction cut for wall 185. Linear, moderate to vertical side.
187	Wall. Forms the south-western corner of the main farm building. Appears to butt against wall 190, forming southern end of western side wall, and running continuously to form southern gable wall. Built of internally and externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Uneven courses. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with light white/grey lime mortar containing coal and ash fragments. Mortar rubble core. Possible quoins at abutment with wall 190.
188	Fill of 189. Context description not recorded
189	Cut. Possible drain cut or construction cut associated with wall 185. Curvilinear, ENE-WSW, steep irregular concave sides, concave base. Runs at a rough right angle from end of wall 185 towards butt joint of walls 190 & 187.
190	Wall. Section of very rough walling between walls 187 and 191, possible infill. 0.63m wide, built of a mix of roughly squared and roughly hewn stone (stones measuring 0.1 – 0.4m), seemingly unfaced. Random uncoursed. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with a poor quality lime mortar and earth.
191	Wall. Forms part of the western wall of the main farmhouse building enclosing room 4. Possible continuation of wall 187, but separated

	<p>enclosing room 4. Possibly a continuation of wall 180, but separated by baulk and disturbance.</p> <p>Built of internally and externally faced, mixed roughly squared and hewn, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.6m). Uneven courses. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with light grey lime mortar. Mortar rubble core. Ends to the south with very large roughly squared stone, butts wall 190.</p>
192	<p>Construction cut for wall 178.</p> <p>Linear, orientated NE-SW.</p>
193	<p>Construction cut for wooden partition 165.</p> <p>Linear, orientated NW-SE, unexcavated.</p>
194	<p>Construction cut for wooden partition 167.</p> <p>Linear, orientated NW-SE, smooth vertical edges, flat base. Set into the mortar.</p>
195	<p>Natural bedrock revealed under the floor of room 2.</p>
196	<p>Wall. Fragmentary remains of the inner face of the eastern wall enclosing room 3, presumably associated with wall 176.</p> <p>Consists of a few medium – large roughly hewn stones set into lime mortar with an inner plaster face.</p>
197	<p>Wall. Continuation of 196 but without the inner plaster face.</p>
198	<p>Layer. Make-up layer beneath mortar floor 172 in room 3.</p> <p>Compact, dark grey/brown, sandy-silt with c.50% medium to large sub-angular stone with mortar fragments.</p>
199	<p>Layer. Make-up layer beneath mortar floor 172 in room 3.</p> <p>Compact, dark grey/brown, sandy-silt with c.50% medium to large sub-angular stone.</p>
300	<p>Bedrock revealed below the mortar floor in room 3.</p>
301	<p>Wall. Fragmentary remains of an internal wall between rooms 3 and 4. Only a segment remains attached to wall 180.</p> <p>Built of roughly hewn stone, plaster rendered on northern face. Bonded with a lime mortar. Butts wall 180.</p>
302	<p>Layer. A spread of mortar within room 4.</p> <p>Friable, light yellow/grey, sandy mortar.</p>
303	<p>Lump of mortar. Possible remnant of internal cross wall between rooms 3 and 4.</p> <p>Hard, light yellow/grey, sandy mortar.</p>
304	<p>Slate-slab within room 4. Possible remnants of a slate-slab flooring at the northern end of room 4. Only partially revealed, mostly lying underneath baulk.</p>
305	<p>Wall. Fragment of walling, possibly a threshold into an internal corridor between rooms 3 and 4.</p> <p>Built of lime mortar and crushed slate and earth, faced along its external edge with a line of roughly hewn stone (c.0.2 – 0.3m), only a single course visible. Runs under baulk to the north, and bedrock</p>

	rises to form 181 to the south.
306	Wall? Line of three roughly hewn stones (c.0.2m) set into a rough lime mortar. Set at the base of external face of 181 and possibly remnants of a wall base.
307	Layer. Crushed mortar layer between 133 and 135. Loose, light white/grey, lime mortar.
308	Posthole cut in room 4. Underlying and filled by 107. Circular, moderate smooth concave sides, concave base.
309	Single fill of 310. Friable, mid grey/brown, silty-clay.
310	Posthole cut in room 4. Sub-circular, moderate irregular sides, concave base.
311	Single fill of 312. Friable, dark brown, silty-clay loam with occasional small sub-angular stone and frequent charcoal flecks.
312	Posthole cut in room 4. Sub-circular, moderate smooth straight edges, concave base.
313	Single fill of 314. Friable, mid brown, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone.
314	Posthole cut in room 4. D-shape, steep to vertical smooth sides, slightly concave base.
315	Single fill of 316. Friable, mid grey/brown, sandy-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks.
316	Posthole cut in room 4. Circular, moderate convex sides, concave base.
317	Single fill of 318. Friable, mid grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone.
318	?Posthole cut in room 4. Oval, moderate irregular sides, concave base.
319	Bedrock floor surface in room 4.
320	Wall. Fragmentary remains of eastern wall of main farmhouse building. Forms southern wall terminus of room 4 at an entranceway. Built of large roughly hewn stone (c.0.5-0.7m), externally faced but only one course visible. Sits where bedrock ridge of 181 drops away at an entranceway into room 4.
321	Layer. Demolition/collapse debris to the east of the main farmhouse building. Friable, dark grey, sandy-silt with c.30% large sub-angular stone

	and mortar fragments.
322	Natural bedrock revealed to the west of the main farmhouse building.
323	Single fill of 324. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.
324	Post/stake hole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base.
325	Single fill of 326. Friable, dark brown, silty-clay with occasional medium sub-rounded stone and moderate charcoal flecks.
326	Posthole cut in room 5. Cut into the base of 334. Square with rounded corners, steep to vertical smooth sides, concave base.
327	Single fill of 328. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.
328	?Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, irregular sides, concave base.
329	Single fill of 330. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional small angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.
330	Posthole cut in room 5. Sub-circular, irregular sides, concave base.
331	Single fill of 332. Friable, dark grey/brown, silty-clay with moderate small-medium angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.
332	Posthole cut in room 5. Cut against edge of 335. Square with rounded corners, steep smooth sides, flat base.
333	Cobble floor. Patch of looser cobbles set into deposit 163 which fills a hollow next to area of cobbles 149/151.
334	Pit/hollow cut in room 5. Possible natural hollow. Sub-circular with irregular edge, moderate irregular sides, irregular base.
335	Construction cut for eastern wall of main farmhouse building enclosing room 5. Bedrock has been roughly levelled, and cut away on both sides with steep straight edges forming an upstanding ridge of bedrock. Wall structure presumably either stood on top of the ridge or against it faces, or possibly both. Possible wall remnants exist on western edge (337).
336	Possible stone flooring. Several level stones set into earth and resting on the bedrock within room 5, possible remnants of a floor

	surface.
337	Wall? Line of four roughly hewn stones set against the western edge of 335 with lime mortar remains on top. Possibly forming part of the wall structure.
338	Construction cut/beam slot cut. Division between rooms 5 and 6. Linear, orientated NW-SE, steep smooth straight edge. Cuts down from the floor level of room 5 to a lower level for room 6.
339	Natural bedrock revealed in room 5.
340	Construction cut for south-eastern corner wall of main farmhouse building. Bedrock has been cut away to the south and east with steep straight edges forming an upstanding ridge of bedrock. Wall structure presumably either stood on top of the ridge or against its south and eastern face, or possibly both. Possible wall remnants exist on southern edge (341).
341	Wall?. Lime mortar deposit adhering to the southern face of 340 with impressions of stones still remaining within it.
342	Construction cut for south-eastern corner wall of main farmhouse building. Appears to be a continuation of 340.
343	Cobbled surface. Remnants of a disturbed stone laid surface similar to 157.
344	Layer. Possible bedding layer for stone surfaces 157 and 343. Compact, light grey/brown, sandy-clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular stone.
345	Layer. Mortar spread, possibly part of the demolition/collapse deposits. Friable, light grey, sandy-silt with frequent lime mortar fragments.
346	Natural bedrock revealed at southern end of building.
347	Wall. Western wall of main farmhouse building enclosing room 3 and part of room 4. Unclear relationship to wall 180 (they may be continuous), separated from wall 191 by baulk. Built of internally and externally faced, roughly squared, stone (stones measuring 0.2 – 0.4m). Random coursed. Orientated NE-SW. Bonded with light white/grey lime mortar with crushed shale fragments. Mortar rubble core. Appears to sit on top of natural bedrock at its southern end. Hearth 171 set partly into the line of the wall. Internal face plastered in room 3.

Trench 2

Number	Description
201	Topsoil. Friable, mid grey/brown, sandy loam containing moderate amounts of sub-angular stone.
202	Layer. Clay bank material forming southern boundary.

	Firm, light yellow-brown, silty-clay with moderate small sub-angular stone inclusions.
203	Fill of 204. Friable, mid brown, silty-clay with moderate small-medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.
204	Stake/Posthole cut. Small oval cut 0.17m by 0.09m, with steep concave sides on to a concave base. Located just to the north of 206, which is believed to represent the corner of the 'barn'.
205	Fill of 206. Friable, mid grey/brown, sandy loam containing moderate amounts of sub-angular stone and several very large stone used as post packing.
206	Posthole cut. Forms NW corner of barn. Oval, 0.94m by 0.66m, steep concave sides 0.29m deep down to a gently sloping base.
207	Lower fill of 206. Friable, light grey, sandy-silt. Frequent small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions, mortar rich deposit.
208	Upper fill of 210. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay. Moderate, small to medium sub-rounded stone and charcoal fragments. Deposit measures 3.1m by 1.7m, 0.3m thick. A backfilling deposit.
209	Lower fill of 210. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with abundant large sub-rounded stone. Deposit measures 0.9m by 0.8m and 0.1m thick. Appears to be a backfilling deposit.
210	Pit cut. Large sub-oval/irregular in plan, 3.1m by 1.7m and 0.4m deep. Steep, concave and straight sides with a concave base.
211	Single fill of 212. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate medium to large sub-angular stone inclusions and the occasional charcoal fleck. The stones occurred mainly around the edge, consistent with post packing. Finds included CBM and Fe object.
212	Posthole cut. Occurs midway along gable wall of 'barn'. Sub-oval, 0.62m by 0.4m, with steep straight sides 0.18m deep on to a concave base.
213	Single fill of 214. Friable, mid brown, silty-clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds included bottle glass.
214	Posthole cut. One of a line of small postholes running parallel to 222, and internal to the 'barn'. Sub-circular, 0.17m by 0.17m, with steep concave sides 0.12m deep

	on to a concave base. Contained a single fill.
215	Single fill of 216. Friable, mid orange-brown, silty-clay with abundant gravel inclusions and the occasional charcoal fleck. Appears to be largely redeposited natural stony subsoil, presumably collapse in to the open hole.
216	Posthole cut. Adjacent to 206, appears to be just external to the 'barn'. Sub-oval, 0.29m by 0.31m, with steep/vertical sides 0.34m deep on to flat base. Sloping/cut away natural bedrock results in a deep southern edge, but shallow northern edge.
217	Single fill of 218. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with occasional large rounded stone inclusions. Unexcavated.
218	Posthole cut. Lies external to the 'barn' on the NW corner. Circular in plan, 0.21m in diameter. Unexcavated.
219	Beam slot cut. Forms part of the western gable wall to the 'barn'. Linear cut into natural bedrock, 1.7m long in a NNE-SSW direction, 0.3m wide. L-shape in profile, vertical western edge 0.1m deep, bedrock cut away to the east to form floor level (231) 0.7m lower. Fades away to the north.
220	Single fill of 221. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions.
221	Posthole cut. Occurs at southern end of beam slot 219, on the southwestern corner of the 'barn'. Sub-rectangular with rounded corners, 0.24m by 0.29m. Steep, straight sides 0.09m down on to a flat base. Shallow nature suggests it may have been truncated.
222	Bank. Forms the base of the southern wall to the 'barn'. Linear bank 3.46m long in a ESE-WNW direction, 0.7m wide and 0.15m high. Formed in the natural bedrock by the cutting away of the bedrock levels to the north (231) and south (232). Straight, moderately sloping edges, flat top. Mortar deposits (223) attached to the northern edge, clay deposits (254) to the south.
223	Layer. Patchy lime-mortar deposits attached to the northern side of 222. Represents remnants of mortar flooring and wall render. Firm white lime-mortar with dirt, charcoal and crushed shale inclusions. Flattened in areas forming vertical and horizontal surfaces
224	Fill of 226. Essentially an earlier topsoil deposit collected in 226. Friable, dark grey-brown, silty-clay with occasional mortar and stone fragments, 0.07m thick.
225	Layer. Mortar floor level within 226. Cemented, light yellow-white, sandy mortar with a roughly level surface.
226	Construction cut. Demarcates an internal room division within the 'barn'.

	<p>'barn'.</p> <p>Linear cut 1.14m long (runs beyond area of excavation), orientated NNE-SSW, starting immediately north of bank 222. L-shape in profile, 0.07m deep with base overlaid by mortar floor deposit 225.</p>
227	<p>Single fill of 228.</p> <p>Friable, mid orange-brown, silty-clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions.</p>
228	<p>Posthole cut. Possible forms part of the northern wall of the 'barn'.</p> <p>Sub-square with rounded corners, 0.25m across, with steep/vertical straight sides 0.16m deep to a concave base.</p>
229	<p>Single fill of 230.</p> <p>Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions, largely indistinguishable from topsoil.</p>
230	<p>Natural root action.</p> <p>Very irregular in plan and profile, contained some root holes running into the natural disintegrating bedrock.</p>
231	<p>Floor surface within the 'barn'.</p> <p>Consists of levelled off natural bedrock defined by 222 and 219. Deposit 223 suggests an original mortar floor covering on top.</p>
232	<p>Floor surface within the yard.</p> <p>Consists of levelled off natural bedrock defined by 222 to the north, and 234 to the south. Surface gets rough and broken-up to the south.</p>
233	<p>Platform cut. Platform left standing proud of levelled bedrock yard surface 232.</p> <p>Semi-circular, runs beyond area of excavation, 1.9m across and 0.8m wide with a roughly flat top. Moderately sloping straight edges 0.06m down on to 232.</p>
234	<p>Bank cut. Forms base of southern boundary bank 202.</p> <p>Linear, orientated ESE-WNW, 1.23m wide flattened bank of natural forming a base overlaid by 202. The northern edge is cut away with a moderately sloping concave side down 0.2m on to 232.</p>
235	<p>Stakehole cut. Forms part of a rough line of internal holes parallel to 222.</p> <p>Sub-circular, 0.08m in diameter, steep straight sides 0.11m deep on to a concave base.</p>
236	<p>Stakehole cut. Forms part of a rough line of internal holes parallel to 222.</p> <p>Sub-oval, 0.09m by 0.07m with moderate concave sides 0.04m deep on to a concave base.</p>
237	<p>Stakehole cut. Forms part of a rough line of internal holes parallel to 222.</p> <p>Sub-square 0.17m by 0.15m, with moderate concave sides 0.08m deep on to a concave base.</p>

238	Stakehole cut. Forms part of a rough line of internal holes parallel to 222. Irregular, 0.19m by 0.22m, with moderate to steep straight sides 0.08m deep to a flat base with a slope down to the west.
239	Stakehole cut. Forms part of a rough line of internal holes parallel to 222. Sub-circular, 0.08m in diameter, with steep straight sides 0.05m deep on to a concave base.
240	Stakehole cut. Internal 'barn' feature. Sub-circular, 0.08m in diameter, with moderate concave sides 0.05m deep on to a concave base.
241	Stakehole cut. Internal 'barn' feature. Sub-oval 0.09m by 0.1m, with moderate straight sides 0.05m deep on to a concave base.
242	Stakehole cut. Sub-circular, 0.08m diameter, with steep straight sides 0.06m deep on to a concave base.
243	Stakehole cut. Sub-circular, 0.1m in diameter, steep straight sides 0.07m deep on to a concave base.
244	Single fill of 235. Friable, mid brown, silty-clay with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions
245	Single fill of 236. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay.
246	Single fill of 237. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions
247	Single fill of 238. Friable, mid brown, silty-clay with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions
248	Single fill of 239. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions
249	Single fill of 240. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions
250	Single fill of 241. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions
251	Single fill of 242. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay.

252	Single fill of 243. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay.
253	Fill of 206. Filling of the former post-pipe visible within fills 205 & 207 of posthole 206. Friable, dark brown, clayey-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
254	Layer. Clay layer that may be remnants of building material on 222. Unexcavated. Firm, light grey-yellow, clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Occurs against the southern edge of 222. Measures 0.8m by 0.45m.
255	Layer. A topsoil deposit overlying the southern boundary bank (202). Excavated as a separate test pit 4m east of T2. Friable, mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions.

APPENDIX THREE: Geophysical methodology and instrumentation

Geophysical Survey Instrumentation

A fluxgate gradiometer survey provides a relatively swift and completely non-invasive method of surveying large areas.

The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer, which uses a pair of Grad-01-100 sensors. These are high stability fluxgate gradient sensors with a 1.0m separation between the sensing elements, giving a strong response to deeper anomalies.

The instrument detects variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and backfilled or silted with topsoil therefore contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. There are, however, other processes and materials that can produce detectable anomalies. The most obvious is the presence of pieces of iron in the soil or immediate environs which usually produce very high readings and can mask the relatively weak readings produced by variations in the soil. Archaeological features such as hearths or kilns also produce strong readings because fired clay acquires a permanent thermo-remnant magnetic field upon cooling. This material can also get spread into the surrounding soil leading to a more generalised magnetic enhancement around settlement sites.

Not all surveys produce good results as anomalies can also be masked by large magnetic variations in the bedrock or soil or high levels of natural background "noise" (interference consisting of random signals produced by material within the soil). In some cases, there may be little variation between the topsoil and subsoil resulting in features being un-detectable. It must therefore be stressed that a lack of detectable anomalies cannot be taken to mean that there are no below ground archaeological features.

The Bartington Grad601 is a hand-held instrument and readings can be taken automatically as the operator walks at a constant speed along a series of fixed length traverses. The sensor consists of two vertically aligned fluxgates set 1.0m apart. Their Mumetal cores are driven in and out of magnetic saturation by an alternating current passing through two opposing driver coils. As the cores come out of saturation, the external magnetic field can enter them producing an electrical pulse proportional to the field strength in a sensor coil. The high frequency of the detection cycle produces what is in effect a continuous output (Clark 1996).

The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT; typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The instrument is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT.

Geophysical Survey Data Collection

The gradiometer includes an on-board data-logger. Readings in the surveys were taken along parallel traverses of one axis of a grid made up of 20m x 20m squares. The traverse intervals were either 0.5m or 1.0m apart. Readings were

logged at intervals of 0.25m along each traverse giving 3200 readings per grid square (medium resolution on 0.5m traverses), or 1600 readings per grid square (low resolution on 1.0m traverses).

Geophysical Survey Data presentation

The data was transferred from the data-logger to a computer where it was compiled and processed using ArchaeoSurveyor 2.5 software. The data is presented as grey-scale plot where data values are represented by modulation of the intensity of a grey scale within a rectangular area corresponding to the data collection point within the grid. This produces a plan view of the survey and allows subtle changes in the data to be displayed. A separate grey-scale plot with interpretation of the main features is also included as necessary.

Geophysical Survey Data Processing

The data is presented with a minimum of processing although corrections are made to compensate for instrument drift and other data collection inconsistencies. High readings caused by stray pieces of iron, fences, etc are usually modified on the grey scale plot as they have a tendency to compress the rest of the data. The data is however carefully examined before this procedure is carried out as kilns and other burnt features can produce similar readings. The data on some noisy or very complex sites can benefit from 'smoothing'. Grey-scale plots are always somewhat pixellated due to the resolution of the survey. This at times makes it difficult to see less obvious anomalies. The readings in the plots can therefore be interpolated thus producing more but smaller pixels and a small amount of low pass filtering can be applied. This reduces the perceived effects of background noise thus making anomalies easier to see. Any further processing is noted in relation to the individual plot.

Reliability

Geophysical survey is an immensely useful tool but it should be realised that while a survey will detect a wide range of features, it may not detect *all* buried features. A gradiometer survey detects changes in magnetic flux density and relies on there being a detectable difference between the archaeology and the substrate. This may not occur for many reasons (e.g. a cut feature being backfilled with subsoil). It must therefore be stressed that a lack of archaeological responses from a geophysical survey does not prove that there is no archaeology present.

Grid locations

The survey grids were located by measurements to fixed points such as field boundaries located during the survey.

Bibliography

Clark A J, 1996, *Seeing Beneath the Soil* (2nd edition). Batsford, London.

APPENDIX FOUR: THE POTTERY AND GLASS ARCHIVE

Wern Fawr Excavations: The Pottery and Glass Archive.

Trench 1. [prob. context 101] Bag marked (N)

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 3 (2 body, 1 base).
Form: Jar for preserves, lard, dripping.
Fabric: Grey-bodied stoneware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: All over vertical ribbing.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent., i.e. c.1880-1920. Cf. similar from Museum of London
Accession number NN13275. www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Bowl or jar.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 6 (5 body, 1 base).
Form: Soft drinks and household bottles.
Description: Machine-made bottles in natural coloured pale green and clear colourless glass.
Three fragments are fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Vessel, jug or bowl.
Description: Thick-walled colourless glass with press-moulded decoration.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1. [prob. context 101] Bag marked Topsoil North

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Bowl or jar.
Fabric: White earthenware, fire damaged.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th or early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim?
Form: Indeterminate bowl or jar?
Fabric: White earthenware, heavily fire damaged.
Surface treatment: Fire has caused glaze to turn greyish-blue.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body (joins a body sherd from Trench 1 External Area 1).

Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Porcelain.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue painted horizontal bands.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 2 body.
Form: Bottles – household or soft drinks.
Description: Machine-made bottles in natural-coloured pale green and clear colourless glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1. [101/103] Bag marked 'Cross Wall Area'

Glass:

No. of fragments: 6 body.
Form: Household bottles and vessel glass.
Description: Natural-coloured pale green, bright green, white and colourless glass. One fragment is fire damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 rim. **(See Trench 1 context [101] for same).**
Form: Uncertain vessel, a decorative piece, possibly a vase.
Description: Decorative rim with frilled edge in opaque turquoise glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Also found are 2 extruded sections in red earthenware, drainage pipe?

Trench 1. [101] Topsoil from northern end (rooms 1 and 2).

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 17 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
Surface treatment: Internally glazed olive green through to brown.
Decoration: None.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Press-moulded dish.
Fabric: Buff-coloured earthenware.
Surface treatment: Clear glaze appearing yellow internally, exterior unglazed.
Decoration: Brown slip-trail.
Source: Staffordshire or Bristol.
Date: Late 17th-mid 18th cent., c.1680-1760.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Press-moulded dish?
Fabric: Pinkish-buff earthenware.
Surface treatment: Clear internal glaze, exterior unglazed.
Decoration: Brown slip-trail.
Source: Possibly Ewenny or a local pottery.

Date: 18th-19th cent.

No. of sherds: 31 (1 rim, 1 handle, 28 body, 2 base).

Form: Mostly indeterminate jars, basins and jugs.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Various glazed. Most are internally glazed; a few are double glazed, the colours are dark olive green and brown with the exception of one base sherd which has an internal yellow glaze.

Decoration: Some sherds with a single external horizontal groove.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 11 (1 rim, 9 body, 1 base). **(See also bag marked T1 external area 1 for same form, possibly the one vessel).**

Form: Large jar/crock. Short projecting square-ended rim with a diameter of c. 26cms.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: The body sherds are black-glazed internally, the rim is double glazed.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 49 (6 rim, 43 body).

Form: Flower pots. Small rounded rims with external groove below.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Unglazed.

Decoration: One body sherd with horizontal wheel-engraved decoration .

Source: Possibly local.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 7 (4 rims, 2 body, 1 base).

Form: Jars for preserves, lard, dripping.

Fabric: Grey-bodied stoneware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Panels of vertical ribbing and all-over vertical ribbing.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 17 (2 lid rims, 13 body, 2 base). **(Lid joins sherd from T2 context [205]).**

Form: Jars, bottles/flasks.

Fabric: Grey-bodied stoneware.

Surface treatment: Includes sherds with self-coloured glaze, sherds with honey-coloured external glaze, and one self-coloured with partial honey glaze.

Decoration: The jar lid is decorated with 2 concentric wheel-engraved zig-zag lines on its upper surface. A body sherd, probably from the same vessel, bears the same decoration arranged in horizontal bands.

Source: English, unmarked, possibly Bristol.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 31 (1 rim, 2 lid, 27 body, 1 base).

Form: Teapot and jugs.

Fabric: Buff-coloured earthenware.

Surface treatment: Double dark brown glaze.

Decoration: One body sherd with relief-moulded floral decoration.

Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 18 (16 body, 2 base).

Forms: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Buff through to red earthenware, a few sherds are heavily fire-damaged.

Surface treatment: Double dark brown and blue glazes.

Decoration: One body sherd with moulded beading.

Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 54 (10 rim, 44 body).

Form: Mainly bowls.

Fabric: White and buff-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Clear glaze inside and out.

Decoration: Industrial slipware also known as banded wares. Decoration consists of horizontal bands and lines usually painted against a white or buff-coloured ground. The majority of sherds are coloured blue against a white ground, a few have black bands against a buff or white ground. One small body sherd has blue mocha decoration against a white ground. There were many potteries producing these wares. Cf. Godden (1980, 173, pl.296) for illustrated examples of mocha and banded wares available from T.G. Green and Co. of Church Gresley, Derbyshire, a factory founded in 1864.

Five body sherds with buff-coloured body and a clear glaze are from undecorated vessels.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 134 (27 rim, 2 handles, 105 body/base).

Form: Assorted tableware: plates, bowls, cups etc.

Fabric: White earthenware. A few sherds are fire damaged.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze. Two sherds are coloured pink externally.

Decoration: Rims are plain with the exception of one moulded scalloped rim. Most sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions from decorated pieces.

Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 19 (8 rim, 11 body/base).

Form: Shallow dishes/saucers, teacups.

Fabric: Bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Gold foliate decoration painted under-glaze on interior base of cup. The rim of a cup is decorated with a lilac-coloured floral sprig, applied externally. Fragments from a tea service with the same decoration were found in a late 19th century cellar group, Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 49, no.48).

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 35 (9 rim, 26 body).

Form: Most are bowls with plain rims, a type most certainly used for Cawl (cf. Brennan et al., 1996, 46, pl.9, no.39). A larger thicker walled vessel with a projecting rim is probably part of a chamber pot (cf. Brennan et al., 1996, 59, fig.5, no.40). Cylindrical forms, probably mugs or beakers, are also represented.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Clear glaze inside and out.

Decoration: Sponged decoration applied under the glaze. Most pieces are of the all-over type in blue against a white ground. There are also examples of simple motifs sponged in pink, blue and green.

Source: Unmarked. The most likely source is the Llanelli Pottery. Sponge-ware was one of the factories main lines produced in its latest phase, between 1877 and 1922 (Hughes & Pugh 1990, 67).

Sponge-ware is frequently found on rural and urban sites in west Wales. The all-over blue sponged decoration is the most commonly occurring type.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 6 (5 rim, 1 base).

Form: Bowls/dishes.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Deep pink linear bands painted under-glaze.

Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 30 (12 rim, 18 body/base).
Form: Plates, mostly dinner plates.
Fabric: White earthenware. A number of sherds are fire-damaged.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue under-glaze transfer-print with the pattern name 'Asiatic Pheasants' One sherd has the pattern name printed within a floral and scrolled cartouche. This is a floral design with two exotic pheasant-like birds. It is normally pale blue in colour and tends to cover the entire upper surface of plates.
Source: The most likely source is one (or more) of the many Staffordshire factories known to have used this pattern. It must be noted however that the pattern was produced by several other nation-wide factories. Coysh and Henrywood have listed 46 firms known to have used the pattern before 1880 (Volume I 1982, 28-9 and volume II, 1989, 20). One sherd from context [101] has part of the town name 'LONGTON' printed in blue on the reverse. From the list, we know that there were at least four Longton-based factories producing this very popular pattern.
Date: Late 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 22 (7 rim, 15 body/base).
Form: Plates, bowls and one small bowl with lid-seating.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie transfer designs including the 'Willow pattern' and 'Two Temples' pattern.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 8 (7 body, 1 base).
Form: Bowls.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue floral transfer prints.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 23 (3 rim, 20 body/base).
Form: Assorted tableware.
Fabric: White earthenware. A number of sherds are fire-damaged.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Light and dark blue transfer prints. Most are too small, faded or fire-damaged to determine pattern names.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (2 body, 1 base).
Form: Bowl.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Dark brown under-glaze transfer print known as 'Fibre'. The pattern is noted and described as a 'simple pattern of fern or seaweed-like sprays' (Coysh and Henrywood 1989, 83). A bone china cup from the Spilman Street cellar group bears the same pattern (Brennan et al., 1996, 44, pl.8, no.32). A similarly decorated white earthenware bowl found in a 19th century context at Carmarthen castle was marked with the pattern name 'Fibre' (*ibid*, 45).
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 rim.
Form: Plate(s).
Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Scalloped and moulded blue edge. This is a very common type produced at many of the potteries.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Early 19th century and following.

No. of sherds: 1 body. **(Further sherds are found in Trench 2 contexts [201], [202]) and [208]**

Form: Indeterminate hollow form, possibly a jug.
Fabric: Reddish-brown industrial earthenware.
Surface treatment: Dark brown glazed exterior, part brown, part white-glazed interior.
Decoration: Under-glaze foliage print with minimal use of gilding.
Source: Unmarked, English?
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 12 (11 body, 1 base).
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Machine-made cylindrical bottle in dark olive green glass.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 joining base.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Mould-blown rectangular bottle in dark brown glass.
Source: Unmarked.

No. of fragments: 37 (1 rim, 31 body, 5 base).
Form: Household and soft drinks bottles. Flat-based cylinder forms in natural coloured greenish-blue, olive green and colourless glass. A few fragments are fire-damaged. **One light olive green base fragment joins fragments from context [103]**
Source: English. The base of one bottle is embossed 'N & Co. D 1166'. This bottle comes from the late 19th century glass makers Nuttall and Company, a Lancashire factory based in St. Helens. The mark pre-dates 1913 when Nuttall merged to form United Glass (UGB).
www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks.html
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 42
Form: Bottles and vessel.
Description: Fragments of bottle and vessel glass damaged by fire. A number of fragments are very heavily distorted and one fragment is fused to a piece of stone. Colours include natural bluish-green, amber, brown, bright green, dark olive green, turquoise, and opaque white glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 21 (2 rim, 14 body, 5 base).
Form: Chemist bottles for medicinal use, for tonics, cure-alls, etc.
Description: Flat-sided bottles with rectangular cross-section, natural-coloured pale blue and bluish-green. Three fragments are embossed or tooled with prescription marks. The embossed word 'SPOON' on all three denotes the required dosage. One base is embossed with a factory mark 'V S Co.'. One fragment is heat-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 21 **(see: Trench 1. Bag marked 'Cross Wall Area' for same).**
Form: Uncertain vessel, a decorative piece, possibly a vase.
Description: Decorative piece with mould-blown decoration, opaque turquoise glass. A number of fragments are fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 6 (4 joining body).

Form: Indeterminate vessel.

Description: Thick walled colourless glass with press-moulded decoration.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 body (**one fragment joins fragment in context [103]]. See also Trench 2 [201] for same.**

Form: Lamp shade for oil lamp?

Description: Colourless with acid-etched decoration.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 base.

Form: Stemmed drinking glass.

Description: Pad base in colourless glass.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 5 (**see Trench 1 [103] and Trench 2 bag marked 'Big Pit' for same).**

Form: Uncertain vessel, a decorative piece?

Description: Opaque white with pink exterior.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 6

Form: Jar/household vessel?

Description: Natural-coloured with bluish-green tinge.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 4 (2 rim, 1 handle, 1 body).

Form: Fine vessel glass.

Description: Green and opaque turquoise.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 27

Form: Window glass.

Description: Colourless.

Date: 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 6

Form: Window glass.

Description: Natural-coloured with blue tinge.

Date: Late 19th/early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1

Form: Window glass?

Description: Thick colourless glass, heavily crizzled.

Date: Late 19th-20th cent.

Clay Pipes:

2 plain stems.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

Trench 1 [102] Topsoil from southern end (rooms 5 & 6).

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Probably a bowl.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Industrial slipware also known as banded ware. Horizontal lines painted blue against a white ground,
Source: English, unmarked (see [101] above).
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 joining body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Industrial grey-bodied earthenware.
Surface treatment: Double black glaze, fire-damaged.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: All-over blue sponged decoration.
Source: Unmarked (see [101] above).
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 4 body/base.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: One sherd with under-glaze pink splashes against white ground.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 base.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Free-blown cylindrical bottle, olive green with enamel-like surface weathering.
Source: English.
Date: Late 18th/early 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 1
Form: Window.
Description: Colourless, 2mm thick.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1 [103] Topsoil from central part (rooms 3 & 4).

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 damaged rim profile.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
Surface treatment: Internal olive green glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 17 (2 rim, 15 body).
Form: Jars and other large storage vessels.
Fabric: red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Variously glazed brown and olive green.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 6 body.
Form: Storage vessel.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Black glaze, 2 sherds are double-glazed, 4 sherds are internally glazed.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 13 body.
Form: Jars/bottles/flasks.
Fabric: Grey-bodied stoneware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze, two sherds have a honey-coloured wash externally.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked, possibly Bristol.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 5 body.
Form: Bowls?
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: External all-over blue sponged decoration, one sherd is sponged inside and out.
Source: Unmarked (see [101] above).
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Tea service, indeterminate form.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Single lilac sprig. Fragments from a tea service with the same decoration were found in a late 19th century cellar group, Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 49, no.48).
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent. Also found in context [101].

No. of sherds: 2 (1 rim, 1 body with handle attachment).
Form: Teapots.
Fabric: Buff-coloured earthenware.
Surface treatment: Double dark brown glaze.
Decoration: Body sherd with relief-moulded decoration
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 body (2 joining).
Form: Doll's head.
Fabric: White bisque.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured.
Decoration: Part of one ear.
Source: Germany. Impressed 'Made in G.....' with the number '3' and possibly a '9' beneath, part of the three numbered mould number. This is from the producers Armand Marseille, a German company producing and exporting ceramic dolls from the 1890's through to the 1930's. Two very popular dolls heads had mould numbers 390 and 370
www.antiquedollworld.co.uk/dollhistory.htm

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 16 (4 rim, 12 body).

Form: Bowls and jugs?

Fabric: White and buff-coloured earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Industrial slipware also known as banded wares. Decoration consists of horizontal bands and lines painted against a white or buff-coloured ground. The majority of sherds are coloured blue against a white ground. Two body sherds with buff-coloured body and a clear glaze are from undecorated vessels.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 42 (11 rim, 31 body/base).

Form: Dinner plates and large meat dish.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze. A number of sherds are fire-damaged.

Decoration: Blue under-glaze transfer-print with the pattern name 'Asiatic Pheasants' One sherd has the printed pattern name.

Source: The most likely source is one (or more) of the many Staffordshire factories known to have used this pattern (see [101] above).

Date: Late 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 base.

Form: Plate.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: 'Willow pattern' transfer print, under-glaze dark blue.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 body.

Form: Plate and thin-walled cup or bowl.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: 'Two Temples' transfer print in under-glaze light blue.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 4 (1 handle, 2 body/base, 1 base).

Form: Tableware including one teacup.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Chinoiserie and floral designs in under-glaze blue.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 joining body.

Form: Plate?

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: All-over black glaze on both surfaces.

Decoration: Grey foliage transfer print.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 65 (17 rim, 48 body/base).

Form: Assorted tableware: dishes, plates, bowls, jars and tea wares.

Fabric: White earthenware and a little bone china. A few sherds are fire-damaged.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions from decorated pieces.

Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 52
Form: Window glass.
Description: Most are colourless; a few have a slight blue tinge. There is one edge fragment.
Average thickness is 1-2mm.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 51
Form: Bottle and vessel.
Description: All are fire-damaged. Includes natural bluish-green, brown, amber, turquoise and colourless glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 11 body.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Machine-made cylindrical bottle in olive green glass. One shoulder fragment with mould seam.
Source: English.
Date: 19th cent. cf. Noël Hume 1961, 105, fig.5, no.23, dated 1814-1853.

No. of fragments: 22 body.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Cylindrical form in bright green glass, some pieces are heat-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 58 (neck, body and base).
Form: Household bottles.
Description: Cylindrical and flat-sided bottles in natural green and bluish-green. Some fragments are fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 glass marble.
Form: From neck of 'Codd' bottle, ovate or cylindrical bottle for carbonated water.
Description: Natural-coloured green.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 15 (13 body, 2 joining base). **Joining fragments from context [101].**
Form: Household bottle, probably a drinks bottle.
Description: Cylindrical bottle in light olive green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body. **Joins fragment from context [101]**
Form: Lamp shade for oil lamp?
Description: Colourless with acid-etched decoration.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 4 body. **See Trench 1 [101] and Trench 2, bag marked 'Big Pit' for same.**
Form: Uncertain vessel, a decorative piece?
Description: Opaque white, two with pink interior, one with pink exterior.
Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 12 body.

Form: Indeterminate vessels.

Description: Colourless glass of varying thickness. There is one fragment of pressed glass with decorative moulding (see [101] for same, probably one vessel).

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th

Trench 1 [104] Rubble spread, collapsed wall section, in room 1.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 very small body.

Form: Indeterminate vessel.

Fabric: Buff-red fabric with abraded powdery surfaces.

Surface treatment: Unglazed.

Decoration: None.

Source: Too small and too abraded to identify with certainty.

Date: Post-medieval.

Bag also contained one small fragment of burnt stone.

No. of sherds: 10 (1 rim, 8 body, 1 base).

Form: Bowl and one cylindrical form.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Rim sherd has 3 deep pink horizontal lines painted under-glaze.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 2 (1 rim, 1 body).

Form: Chemist bottles.

Description: Flat-sided forms in natural-coloured pale blue glass.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1 [110] Topsoil from the yard area immediately east of the farmhouse structure.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 base.

Form: Bowl, jar or jug.

Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.

Surface treatment: Olive green internal glaze, exterior unglazed.

Decoration: None.

Source: North Devon.

Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Jar or jug.

Fabric: North Devon gravel-free.

Surface treatment: From upper part of body, olive green internal glaze, partial glaze on exterior.

Decoration: None.

Source: North Devon.

Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 2 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Internal black glaze.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 3 (1 rim, 1 body/base, 1 base).
Form: One dish or bowl and two indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Dish or bowl base sherd has a single horizontal line painted in deep pink.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 10 body.
Form: Household bottles.
Description: Flat-sided and cylindrical forms in natural-coloured blue, bluish-green, olive green and bright green glass. Two fragments are fire-distorted.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 body.
Form: Indeterminate vessel.
Description: Translucent turquoise-coloured glass, fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2
Form: Window glass.
Description: Clear with green tinge, 1.5mm thick.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Clay Pipes:

1 plain stem fragment.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

Also found:

1 tile fragment,
1 small piece of coal
1 small piece of slag material.

Trench 1 – [110] Bag marked External Area 1.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 3 (2 body, 1 base).
Form: Large jars or basins.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Internally glazed olive green and brown.
Source: Probably local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 1 rim (**see [101] for same rim profile**).
Form: Large storage jar.
Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: The rim is double glazed.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Plate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue floral transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (1 rim, 2 body).
Form: Tableware, indeterminate forms.
Fabric: Bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: One sherd with two blue-painted horizontal lines on exterior.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 rim.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Heavily distorted rim in a natural-coloured bluish-green glass, made opaque as a result of fire damage.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Cylindrical type in natural-coloured bluish-green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Vessel glass, indeterminate form.
Description: Clear colourless but fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th or 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 8
Form: Window glass.
Description: Clear with bluish-green tinge.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1 [115] Rubble spread into the yard area to the east of the main farmhouse building.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 (complete profile).
Form: Small jar, probably for preserves. Cf. similar from Museum of London Accession number 90.237/16, dated 1851-1900.
Fabric: Grey stoneware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Cylindrical bottle, natural-coloured bluish-green.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 1 [198] Layer. Make-up layer beneath mortar floor [172] in room 3.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 5 body.
Form: Large storage vessel.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Double black glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 2 body.
Form: Jar for preserves and bottle or flask.
Fabric: Grey-bodied stoneware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body/base.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (1 rim, 2 body).
Form: Shallow dish and indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware and bone china. One sherd is fire-damaged.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 neck.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Small fragment in olive green glass.
Source: English.
Date: 19th or early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 body.
Form: Household bottles.
Description: Cylindrical types in bright green and natural-coloured pale green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2
Form: Window glass.
Description: Clear with bluish-green tinge.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 – [201] Bag marked Topsoil.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Industrial red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Black glaze inside and out, fire-damaged.
Decoration: None.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Bowl?
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Industrial slipware or banded ware, blue and black bands against white ground.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 27 (1 rim, 20 body, 6 base).
Form: Wine bottles.
Description: Cylindrical types in dark olive green glass. One bottle is a free-blown form and four are machine-made bottles.
Source: English.
Date: 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 18 (2 rim, 11 body, 5 base).
Form: Household bottles.
Description: Flat-sided and cylindrical types in natural blue and bluish-green glass, a few fragments are fire-distorted. One flat-sided bottle is embossed and has tooled dosage marks.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1
Form: Uncertain.
Description: A small plug or stopper in clear colourless glass embossed number 2.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 7
Form: Indeterminate vessels.
Description: Translucent colourless and turquoise glass as well as opaque pale blue, white and pale olive glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 4
Form: Window glass.
Description: Colourless and green-tinged glass.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [201] Topsoil

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 7 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
Surface treatment: Internal greenish-brown glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 1
Form: Storage vessel.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Black internal glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 11 (9 body, 2 base).
Forms: Large jars, bowls, basins.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Various glazed light through to dark brown.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: 19th cent.

No. of sherds: 13 (4 rim, 9 body).
Form: Flower pot.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 10 (8 body, 2 base).
Form: Large flask/jar, preserve (dripping) jar, small bottle and inkwell.
Fabric: Buff and grey-bodied stoneware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze. Inkwell has external brown wash.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 lid.
Form: Teapot.
Fabric: Buff stoneware.
Surface treatment: Greenish-yellow glaze, fire-damaged.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 7 (2 spout, 5 body).
Form: Teapots.
Fabric: Buff and red-coloured earthenware.
Surface treatment: Double brown glaze.
Decoration: One sherd with relief-moulded decoration.
Source: English, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 4 (2 lid, 2 body).

Form: Teapot.

Fabric: Earthenware.

Surface treatment: Originally black-glazed, heavily fire-damaged.

Decoration: Lid has moulded decoration.

Source: English, probably Staffordshire.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 29 (5 rim, 22 body, 2 base).

Form: Bowls and chamber pot.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: All-over blue sponged decoration.

Source: Unmarked. The most likely source is the Llanelli Pottery (See [101] above).

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 7 (2 rim, 5 body).

Form: Bowls (cawl types).

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Simple motifs sponged in blue and deep pink.

Source: Unmarked. The most likely source is the Llanelli Pottery (See [101] above).

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 6 (5 rims, 1 body).

Form: Shallow dishes and indeterminate hollow forms.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Simple under-glaze painted decoration, three sherds with deep pink bands at edge of rim.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Jug?

Fabric: Blue-bodied stoneware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured.

Decoration: Combination of moulded and white-painted decoration.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 36 (10 rim, 26 body).

Form: Bowls and jug.

Fabric: White and buff-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Industrial slipware also known as banded wares. The majority of sherds are coloured blue against a white ground. There are also sherds with a combination of black and blue bands against white. Plain body sherds with a buff-coloured body and a clear glaze are from undecorated vessels.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 55 (15 rim, 40 body/base).

Form: Tableware: mostly plates.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Blue 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer print.

Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 9 body/base.
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Willow pattern' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 41 (12 rim, 29 body/base).
Form: Plates, bowls and at least one beaker or mug.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie, floral and landscape transfer prints.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 rim.
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Pale blue 'Two Temples' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Plate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue feather-edge.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Dark brown/black Fibre transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body (**See Trench 1 [101], Trench 2 [202] and [208 for same]**).
Form: Indeterminate hollow form, possibly a jug.
Fabric: Reddish-brown industrial earthenware.
Surface treatment: Dark brown glazed exterior, white-glazed interior.
Decoration: Under-glaze foliage print with minimal use of gilding.
Source: Unmarked, English?
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 135 (24 rim, 2 lids, 109 body and base).
Form: Assorted tableware – Bowls, shallow dishes, cups, plates, two small lids or covers, and at least one chamber pot.
Fabric: White earthenware and a little bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Most sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions from decorated pieces.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1
Form: Ornament?
Fabric: White porcelain.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Relief-moulded piece, part of a small screen or gate.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th or 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 4 (1 rim, 3 body).
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White and red-bodied earthenware.
Surface treatment: Fire-damage to surface glazes.
Decoration: None.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th or 20th cent.

Clay Pipes:

1 bowl fragment and 3 stems: one is impressed '94' and one is a mouth piece.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 14 (3 rim, 10 body, 1 base).
Form: Wine bottles.
Description: Machine-made cylindrical types in olive green glass.
Source: English.
Date: 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 3 body.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Cylindrical type in dark green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 10 (2 rim, 8 body).
Form: Jar and indeterminate vessels.
Description: Colourless glass of varying thickness.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 body (**see: Trench 1 contexts [101] and [103] for same**).
Form: Lamp shade for oil lamp?
Description: Colourless with acid-etched decoration.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate vessel, decorative piece.
Description: A tiny fragment, thin-walled, opaque blue with yellow and red linear painted floral design.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 3
Form: Bottle and vessel glass.
Description: Heavily fire-damaged bluish-green and colourless glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 24 (1 rim, 22 body, 1 base).
Form: Household and chemists' bottles.
Description: Cylindrical and flat-sided types in natural blue and bluish-green glass.
Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 glass marble.

Form: From neck of 'Codd' bottle (after Hiram Codd), ovate or cylindrical bottle for carbonated drink.

Description: Natural-coloured green.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent. Post 1872 (Talbot 1974, 40)

No. of fragments: 4

Form: Window glass.

Description: Natural bluish-green.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [201] Topsoil - Bag marked North end clean-up.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Red earthenware containing very fine sands and a little red grog.

Surface treatment: Unglazed/none surviving.

Decoration: None.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: Post-medieval.

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Bottle?

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Brown external wash.

Decoration: None.

Source: English.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 handle.

Form: teapot.

Fabric: buff earthenware.

Surface treatment: Brown glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: Probably Staffordshire.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.

Form: jar or vase?

Fabric: Industrial red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Very dark brown external glaze.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 5 (1 rim, 4 body).

Form: Bowls.

Fabric: White and buff-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Industrial slipware, blue bands against white ground. There are also two plain buff sherds.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (2 rim, 1 body).

Form: Bowls.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: All-over blue sponged.
Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 14 (6 rim, 8 body/base).
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Pale blue 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 5 (1 rim, 4 body).
Form: Assorted tableware.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie and floral transfer prints.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 6 (1 spout, 1 rim, 1 handle, 3 base).
Form: Jug, shallow dish, cup or beaker.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1
Form: Indeterminate, decorative piece?
Fabric: White porcelain.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Moulded.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th or 20th cent.

Also: 3 air brick fragments.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 4 neck and body.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Cylindrical type in olive green glass.
Source: English.
Date: 19th cent.

No. of fragments: 6 body.
Form: Household bottle.
Description: Cylindrical type in light olive green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 joining spout.
Form: Jug.
Description: Colourless.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2
Form: Window glass.

Description: Colourless.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 – [201] Topsoil

Bag marked Extension Trench 4 28/4/10, later renumbered as a continuation of Trench 1 to the south over the southern boundary bank

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
Surface treatment: Internal brown glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 neck.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Free-blown bottle in olive green glass.
Source: English.
Date: 18th century profile.

Trench 2 [202] General.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Red body with quartz and a few gravel inclusions.
Surface treatment: Unglazed/none surviving.
Source: Uncertain North Devon or local.
Date: Post-medieval.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Flower pot.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Unglazed.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (1 rim, 2 base).
Form: Thin-walled jar with lid-seating.
Fabric: Buff earthenware.
Surface treatment: Dark brown glaze inside and out.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 body.
Form: Jug or bowl.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Industrial slipware, blue bands on white ground.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 5 (3 body, 2 base).
Form: Bowls and jugs.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Four sherds with all-over blue sponged and one with deep pink sponged decoration.
Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Dish.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Deep pink painted linear decoration at edge of rim internally.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 18 (6 rim, 12 body/base).
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Plate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue feather edge (plain, not moulded edge).
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 19 (1 rim, 1 handle, 13 body, 4 base).
Form: Assorted tableware: Jug, dishes, plates, bowls and cups.
Fabric: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Most sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions of otherwise decorated pieces. Two sherds have moulded decoration.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 base.
Form: Cup.
Fabric: White bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body (**See Trench 1 [101], Trench 2 [201] & [208] for same**).
Form: Indeterminate hollow form, possibly a jug.
Fabric: Reddish-brown industrial earthenware.
Surface treatment: Dark brown glazed exterior, white-glazed interior.
Decoration: Under-glaze foliage print with minimal use of gilding.
Source: Unmarked, English?
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 15 (11 body, 4 base).

Form: Wine bottles.

Description: Free-blown and machine-made cylindrical bottles in olive green glass. Part of the embossed maker's mark is found on one base 'Co & Bristol' Bottles with these base markings were produced from 1821 by Henry Ricketts and Company (Dumbrell 1983, 115).

Source: English.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 5 body.

Form: Household bottles.

Description: Cylindrical types in natural-coloured bluish-green and light olive green glass.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1 body.

Form: Chemist bottle.

Description: Flat-sided bottle in natural-coloured pale blue glass. Embossed lettering ('PO') suggests the word Spoons, denoting required dosage.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 2 (1 rim, 1 base)

Form: Small bottles/phials.

Description: Colourless glass.

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1

Form: Window glass?

Description: Heavily crizzled colourless glass, 7mm thick.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1

Form: Window glass.

Description: Natural-coloured with blue tinge, 1.5mm thick.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [205] Fill of [206]

Bag marked Fill of Pit [206] and dated 29/4/10

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 rim.

Form: Jug?

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: White slip inside and out appearing yellow under a clear glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: Possibly local, similar to North Devon gravel-free slipware.

Date: 18th/19th cent.?

No. of sherds: 3 body.

Form: Large storage jar.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Black glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 7 body.

Form: Bottle/flask.

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze, the upper body exterior covered in a honey-coloured glaze.

Decoration: One sherd from the upper body has two lines of impressed lettering. The surviving letters are 'Spi...' with 'Car.....' This is likely to refer to a wine and spirit merchant whose premises were in Carmarthen. A complete example in a private collection is a 3-gallon stoneware bottle, impressed 'E. Morgans/Wine & Spirit Merchant/CARMARTHEN', and understood to post-date 1875 (Brennan et al., 1996, 27).

Source: English, possibly Bristol.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Brown exterior wash.

Decoration: None.

Source: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 lid. **(Joins sherds from Trench 1 [101])**

Form: Jar lid.

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Honey-coloured glaze.

Decoration: 2 concentric wheel-engraved zig-zag lines on upper surface.

Source: English, possibly Bristol.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Fire-damaged.

Source: English.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 joining rim with lid-seating.

Form: Teapot.

Fabric: Buff earthenware.

Surface treatment: Double brown glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 (1 body, 1 base).

Form: Indeterminate kitchen/utility vessel.

Fabric: Buff earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th- 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 25 (4 rim, 20 body, 1 base).

Form: Bowls, jugs, and chamber pot.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: All-over blue sponged.

Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 40 (18 rim, 22 body/base).

Form: Plates.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Pale blue 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer print.

Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 16 (5 rim, 11 small body).
Form: Plates and small thin-walled hollow forms.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Willow pattern' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 5 body/base.
Form: Plate and one hollow form, bowl or jug.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Pale blue Two Temples transfer print.
Source: English, probably Staffordshire. One sherd has a factory mark in the form of a symbol printed on the reverse, mark not identified.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 28 (7 rim, 21 body/base).
Form: Plates and hollow forms.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze, some sherds are clearly fire-damaged.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie and floral transfer prints.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Plate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Moulded rim with blue feather edge.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 6 (1 rim, 3 body, 2 base).
Form: Tableware.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Under-glaze painted decoration.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Teacup or small bowl.
Fabric: Bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Simple floral design painted over-glaze.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 55
Form: Assorted tableware: Jugs (sauce boats), bowls, small cups and plates.
Fabric: White earthenware and a little bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None. Most sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions from decorated pieces.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Also: One piece of slag material.

Trench 2 [205] Bag dated 30/4/10

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 2 body.
Form: Indeterminate, possibly flower pot?
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Unglazed/none surviving, a little abraded.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: Post-medieval.

Trench 2 – [208] Bag marked 'Big Pit'

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 3 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Red earthenware.
Surface treatment: Brown internal glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 1 rim?
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: Fire-blackened earthenware.
Surface treatment: Traces of internal glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: Possibly local.
Date: Post-medieval.

No. of sherds: 6 small body.
Form: Indeterminate forms.
Fabric: White and grey earthenware, some fire damage.
Surface treatment: Two sherds are glazed black inside and out.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 6 body.
Form: Household bottles.
Description: Cylindrical and flat-sided types in natural-coloured pale blue, bluish-green and colourless glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 1
Form: Bottle glass.
Description: Amber-coloured glass, fire-damaged.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 3 body. **(See Trench one [101] & [103] for same).**
Form: Uncertain vessel, a decorative piece?
Description: Opaque white with pink exterior.
Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 7

Form: Window glass.

Description: Colourless, average thickness 1.5mm.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [208] Upper fill of [210]

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 4 (1 rim, 3 body).

Form: Flowerpot.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Unglazed.

Decoration: One sherd with wheel-engraved linear decoration.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 base.

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Internal brown glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 1 base.

Form: Large crock.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Internal black glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: Possibly local.

Date: A 19th century date is likely.

No. of sherds: 6 body.

Form: Jars/large bottles.

Fabric: Grey stoneware.

Surface treatment: Five sherds are self-coloured with a clear glaze; one sherd has a brown exterior wash.

Decoration: None.

Source: English, unmarked, possibly Bristol.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 body.

Form: Teapots.

Fabric: Buff earthenware.

Surface treatment: Double brown glaze.

Decoration: None.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 16 (1 rim, 15 body).

Form: Bowls.

Fabric: White and buff-coloured earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Industrial slipware: Banded decoration against a white or buff ground, most are blue on white. There are also two body sherds from plain utility vessels.

Source: English, unmarked.

Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 15 (6 rim, 11 body).
Form: Bowls.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: All-over blue sponged ware, and simple sponged motifs.
Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 14 (6 rim, 8 body).
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with a clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Colandine' transfer print.
Source: Unmarked. A well known pattern produced at many factories. At Llanelli it is known to have been used from the early years of manufacture during the 1840's, but was most popular during the 1850's and 1860's (Hughes & Pugh 1990, 98 & 110). This pattern was identified on tableware from the 19th century cellar group, Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 37-38, nos.11-13 & pl.4, nos.11 & 12).
Date: 19th cent.

No. of sherds: 14 (5 rim, 9 body/base).
Form: Plates including a large serving dish.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Pale blue 'Asiatic Pheasant' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 3 (1 rim, 2 body).
Form: Plates and shallow dish.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Two Temples' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 4 body/base.
Form: Plates.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue 'Willow Pattern' transfer print.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-20th cent.

No. of sherds: 16 (4 rim, 12 body/base).
Form: Plates and hollow forms.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue chinoiserie, floral and landscape transfer prints.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body. **(See Trench 1 [101], Trench 2 [201] & [202] for same).**
Form: Indeterminate hollow form, possibly a jug.
Fabric: Reddish-brown industrial earthenware.
Surface treatment: Dark brown glazed exterior, white-glazed interior.
Decoration: Under-glaze foliage print with minimal use of gilding.
Source: Unmarked, English?
Date: Late 19th or early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 58 (7 rim, 1 handle, 50 body/base).

Form: Assorted tableware: cups, small bowls and basins.
Fabric: White earthenware and a little bone china.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with a clear glaze.
Decoration: Most sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but some are likely to be the undecorated portions from decorated pieces.
Source: English, unmarked, probably Staffordshire.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Glass:

No. of fragments: 4 body.
Form: Wine bottle.
Description: Machine-made cylindrical bottle in olive green glass. One shoulder fragment with mould seam.
Source: English.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 16 (1 rim, 13 body, 2 base).
Form: Household and chemist bottles.
Description: Cylindrical and flat-sided bottles in green, natural bluish-green and pale blue glass. There is also one small colourless bottle with embossed dosage markings.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 3
Form: Mirror glass.
Description: Silvered on one surface, 3-4mm thick.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of fragments: 6
Form: Window glass.
Description: Clear with slight blue tinge, average thickness 1.5mm.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [209] Lower fill of [210]

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Bowl or jug.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Industrial slipware, blue bands against a white ground.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 rim.
Form: Bowl or small basin.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Pink floral design painted under-glaze on exterior.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Indeterminate.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

No. of sherds: 2 (1 rim & joining body).
Form: Small bowl or dish.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Blue transfer print: lakeside scenery with seated woman and basket in the foreground. This is a very typical design for the late 19th century.
Source: English, unmarked.
Date: 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 [213] Single fill of posthole [214].

Glass:

No. of fragments: 1 body.
Form: Bottle.
Description: Bright green glass.
Source: Unmarked.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

Trench 2 – [255] Bag marked SE corner.

Pottery:

No. of sherds: 5 (1 rim, 3 body, 1 base).
Form: Bowl or basin.
Fabric: North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
Surface treatment: Internal greenish-brown glaze.
Decoration: None.
Source: North Devon.
Date: Post-medieval. The very broad date range is 16th-19th centuries but the main period of importation was the 17th-early 18th centuries.

No. of sherds: 1 body.
Form: Bowl or jug.
Fabric: White earthenware.
Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.
Decoration: Combination of blue-painted and pink sponged decoration.
Source: Unmarked, possibly Llanelli.
Date: Late 19th-early 20th cent.

ARCHIVE

The archive for this project will be stored at Dyfed Archaeological Trust Offices in Llandeilo until alternative arrangements have been made. The archive contains:

A printed and digital copy of the report

Site record sheets

Site plans

Survey data

Non publication drawings

CD of digital site photographs

CD of the digital archive

Finds

Correspondence

Miscellaneous documents

**EXPLORATION TYWI!
WERN FAWR EXCAVATION
2010**

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Rhagfwr 2010
December 2010

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Philip Poucher

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature  Date 23/12/10

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position:

Llofnod / Signature Date

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol



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