

**CONVERSION OF COURTYARD  
OUTBUILDINGS AT GLANDULAS FAWR,  
DRYSLWYN, CARMARTHENSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
(NGR SN 0123 1830)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Mr Martin Oliver





## DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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# CONVERSION OF COURTYARD OUTBUILDINGS AT GLANDULAIS FAWR, DRYSLWYN, CARMARTHENSHIRE

Gan / By

**Hubert Wilson**

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# CONVERSION OF COURTYARD OUTBUILDINGS AT GLANDULAIS FAWR, DRYSLWYN, CARMARTHENSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the land owner to undertake an archaeological watching brief periodically from November 2018 until July 2019 during ground works associated with the conversion of courtyard outbuildings at Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire (SN0123 1830). Although documentary evidence suggests that an earlier, medieval house may have stood within the vicinity of the development the watching brief did not record any significant deposits or features associated with medieval activity or settlement.*

## **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan berchennog y tir i ymgymryd â brîff gwyllo archeolegol o bryd i'w gilydd rhwng mis Tachwedd 2018 a mis Gorffennaf 2019 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â throsi adeiladau allanol cwrt yn Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, Sir Gaerfyrddin (SN0123 1830). Er bod tystiolaeth ddogfennol yn awgrymu y gallai tŷ canoloesol cynharach fod wedi sefyll yng nghyffiniau'r datblygiad, ni chofnododd y brîff gwyllo unrhyw ddyddodion na nodweddion arwyddocaol sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithgaredd neu anheddiad canoloesol.*

**GLANDULAIS FAWR, DRYSLWYN, CARMARTHENSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Martin Oliver to undertake a watching brief during ground works associated with the conversion of courtyard outbuildings into three holiday-let cottages at Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire (SN0123 1830) (Planning Application Number E/36788).*

*Documentary evidence, mentioned in Francis Jones' book 'Historic Houses of Carmarthenshire' (Jones 1987), has suggested that an earlier, medieval house may have stood within the vicinity of the development. Therefore, it was considered possible that archaeological deposits of medieval date may exist within the development area. Subsequently an archaeological condition was attached to planning permission for the site following advice from the Development Management team at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Carmarthenshire County Council.*

*To fulfil this condition an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works that could expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.*

*The watching brief was undertaken during four visits to the site on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> November 2018, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019.*

*Ground works associated with the watching brief consisted of the removal of concrete and earlier cobble floors, down to a level from which new floors would be built up. This meant exposing the original subsoil which lay directly beneath the cobbles, thus affording ample opportunity to see if evidence of archaeological features, deposits or earlier walls were present below these later floor levels.*

*The monitored ground works comprised the removal of all the existing floors with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a grading bucket. The same underlying subsoil (yellowish-brown silty clay) was revealed in all the outbuildings, with Room 2 having slightly higher clay content. No significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the watching brief.*

*Although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within the development area, there is still potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity*



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Martin Oliver, to provide an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the conversion of courtyard outbuildings into three holiday-let cottages at Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire (SN 0123 1830) (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.1.2 The outbuildings range around a yard and include two former lofted stable blocks, garages, kennel and a milking parlour (Figure 3). The conversion work involved ground clearance work as well as the excavation of existing floors and excavation of trenches for services and drainage.
- 1.1.3 The buildings are associated with the post-medieval country house Glandulais Fawr (PRN 25047) which was considered to have medieval origins as described in Francis Jones' volume 'Historic Carmarthenshire Homes' (Jones 1987). Therefore it was considered possible that medieval deposits or features may extend into the development area and survive below ground.
- 1.1.4 As a consequence an archaeological condition was placed on planning permission (E/36788) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management), as there was a potential for archaeological remains of early medieval date to survive within the development area.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority prior to the commencement of the works. The project objectives were:
  - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the watching brief.
  - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *"Archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the conversion of outbuildings at the property known as Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared."*

### **1.3 Report Outline**

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

## 1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

## 1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

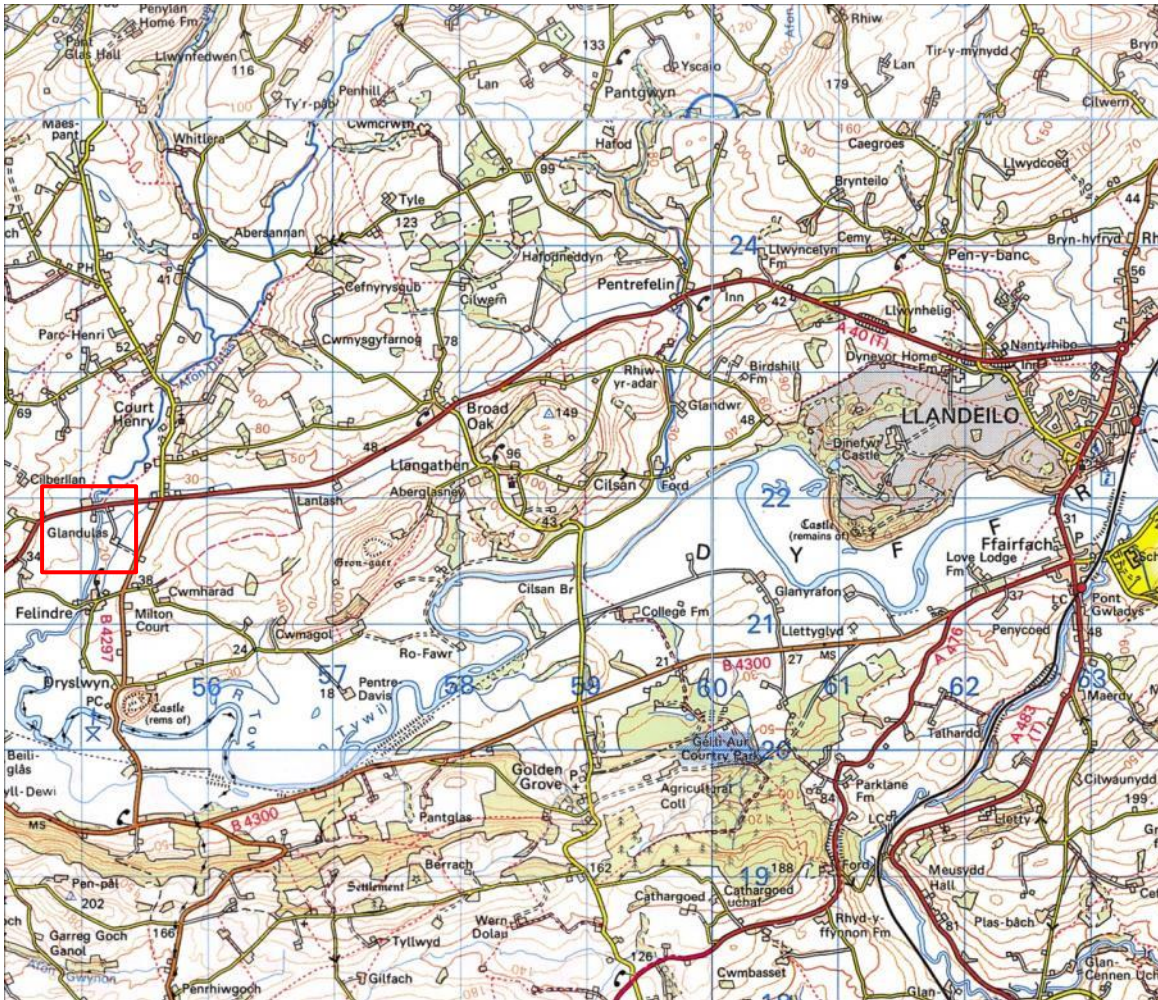
## 1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

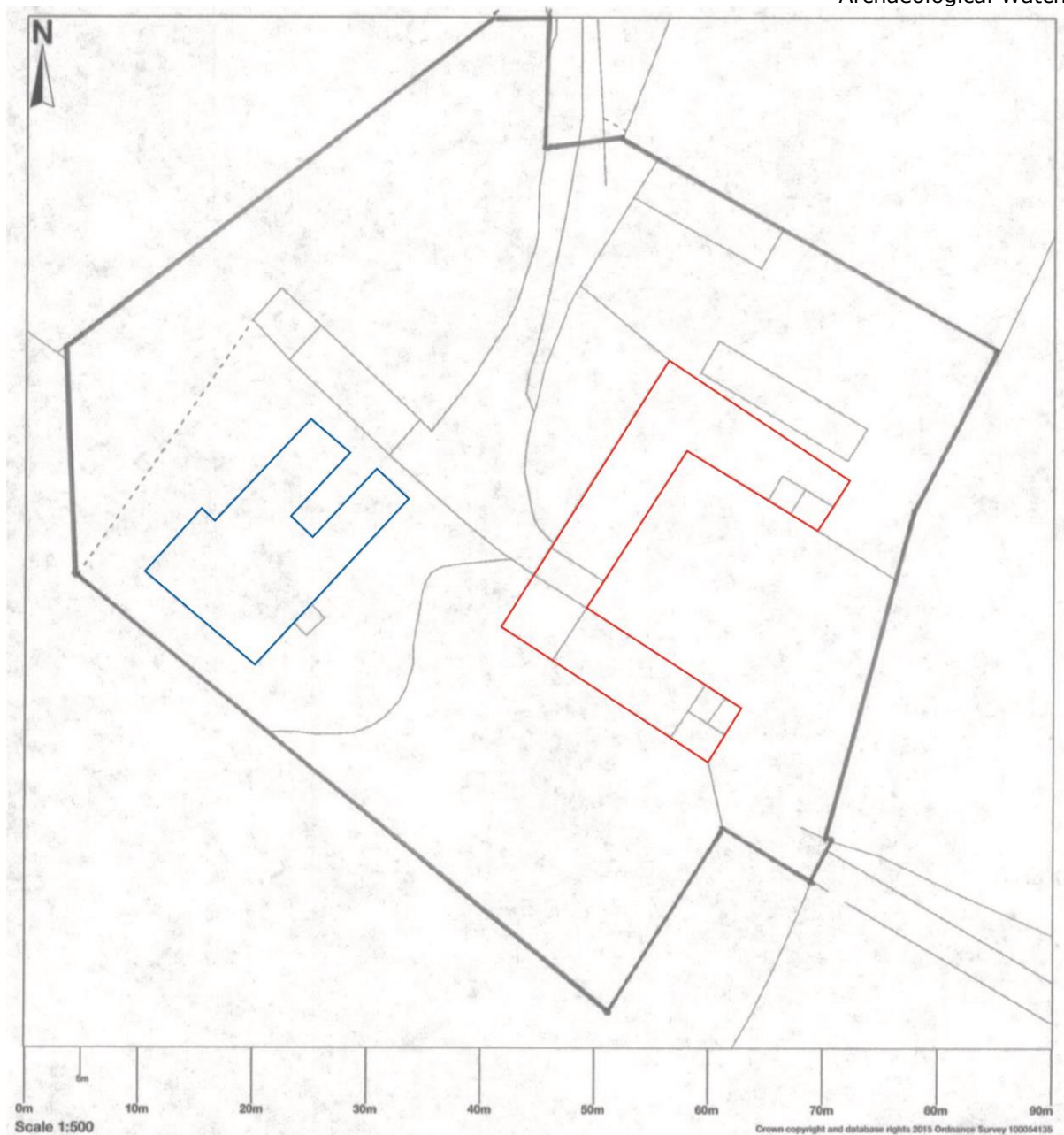
**Table 1:** Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

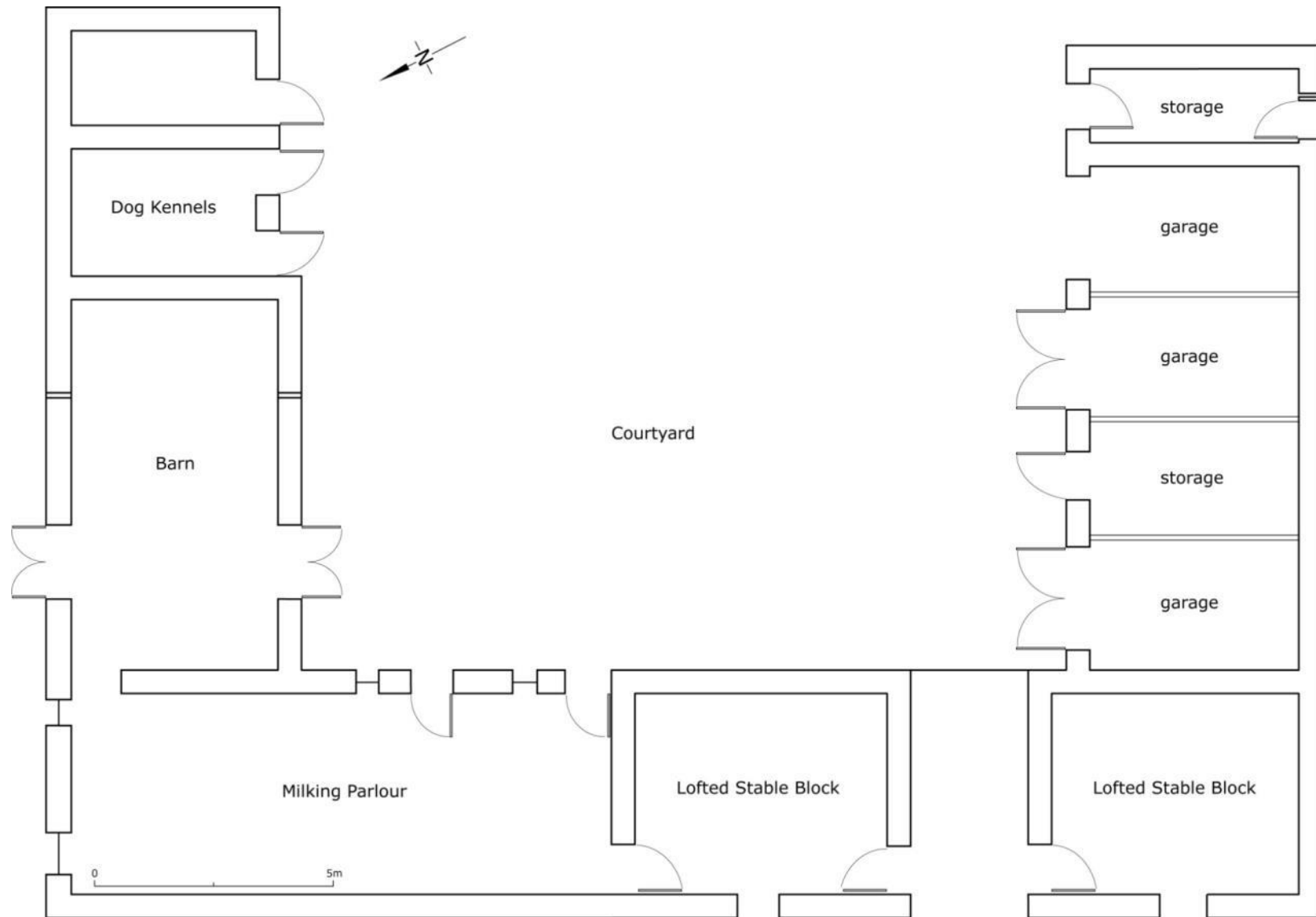


**Figure 1:** Location map showing Glandulais Fawr within the red boundary

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No. 100020930

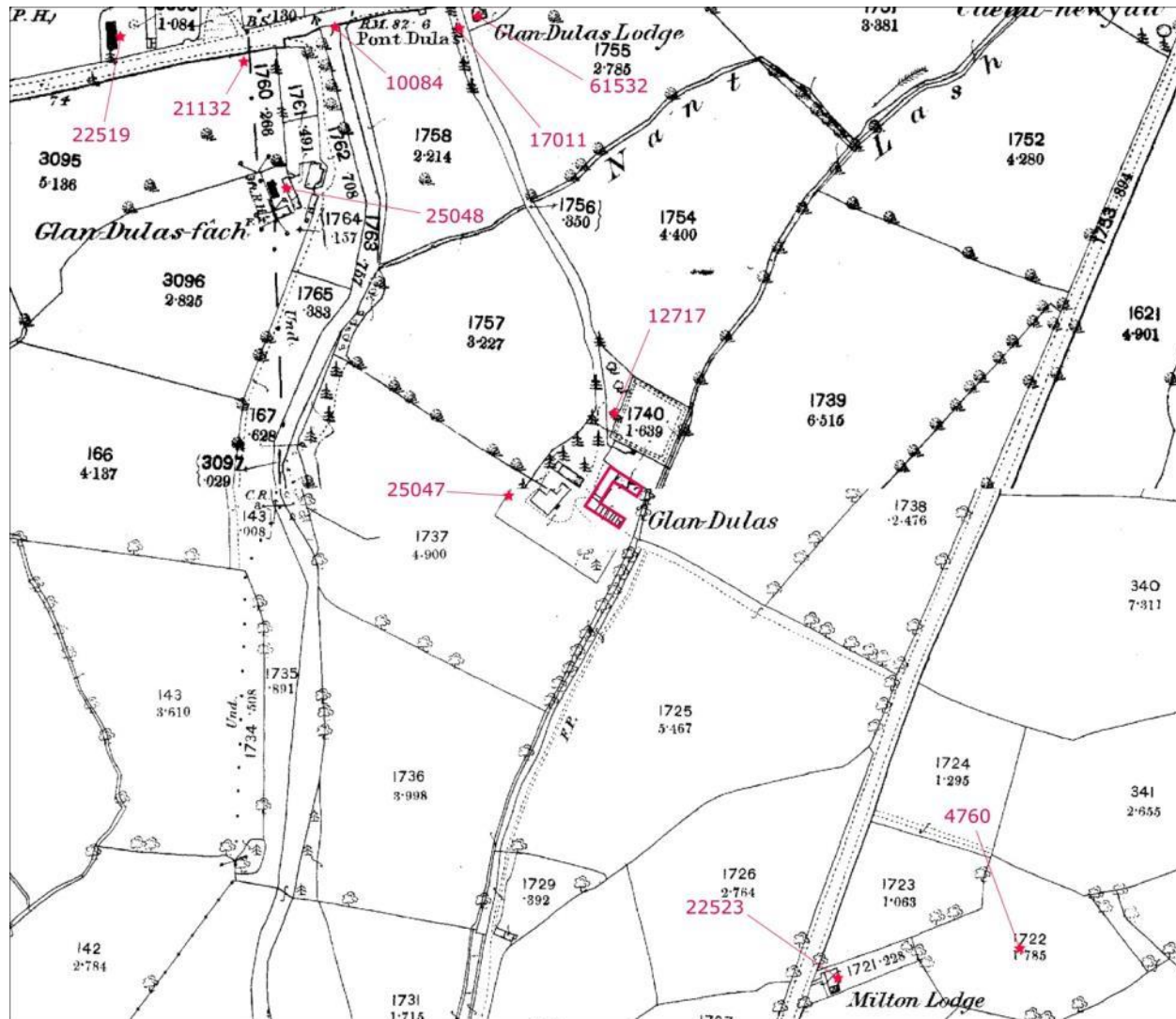


**Figure 2:** Block plan showing location of development area (red) in relation to Glandulais Fawr house (blue). Plan supplied by client.



**Figure 3:** The outbuilding complex





**Figure 4:** Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st 1:2,500 map published in 1889 showing archaeological and historical sites recorded on the regional HER within 350m of the centre of the proposed development (outlined in red); listed in Table 2

Record within 350m of the development site <b>PRN</b>	<b>Site name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>NGR</b>
4760	Cae'r Garn	Round Barrow	Documentary evidence	Bronze Age	SN 55522140
10084	Pontdulais	Bridge	Bridge over River Dulais. Earlier bridge demolished 1980s.	Post-Medieval	SN 55152192
12717	Glan-Dulais	Water Mill	Documentary evidence	Medieval	SN 553217
17011	Glan Dulais Lodge	Lodge		Post	SN 55222192
21132	Pontdules	Homestead	Documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN 551219
22519	Pant-Glas Arms	Public House	Documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN 55022192
22523	Milton Lodge	Lodge	Documentary evidence	Post-Medieval;	SN 5541821384
25047	Glandiwlas; Glandulas	Country House	Historic home described by Francis Thomas in 1987.	Post-Medieval; Medieval	SN 55242166
25048	Glandulas Fach	Country House	Historic home described by Francis Thomas in 1987. Shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps	Post-Medieval	SN 55122183
61532	Gladulas Lodge	Lodge	Grade II listed	Post-Medieval	SN 14380 49140

**Table 2:** Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the regional HER within 350m of the centre of the proposed development; shown in Figure 3

## **2. THE SITE**

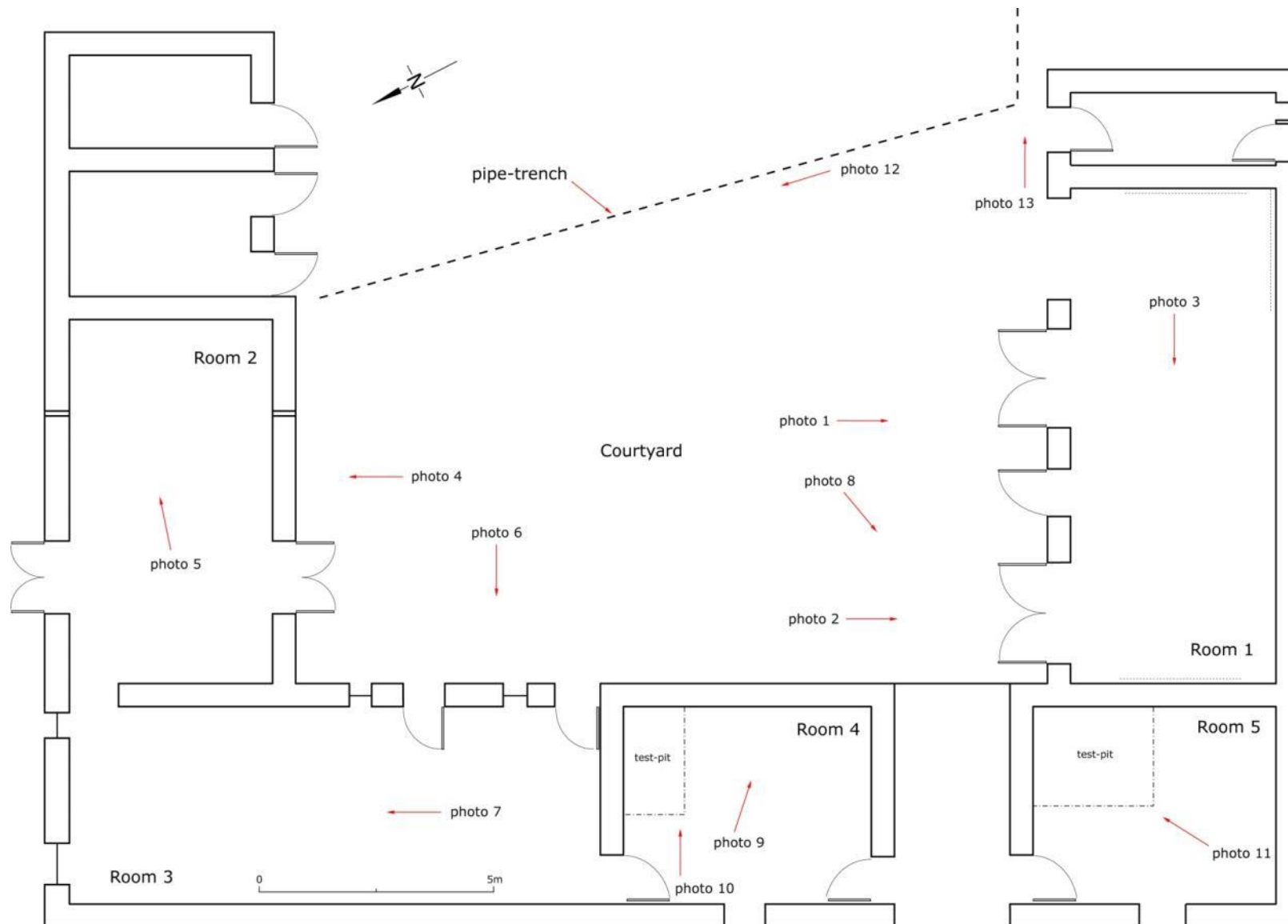
### **2.1 Location and Topography**

- 2.1.1 Glandulas Fawr, a post-medieval country house, is located in the middle reaches of the Towy Valley, approximately 15kms east of Carmarthen and 8km west of Llandeilo. The site of the watching brief was situated approximately 15m west of the house Glandulas Fawr and comprises a range of outbuildings with a C-shaped floor plan surrounding a courtyard (Figure 3). The buildings were formerly used for agricultural purposes.
- 2.1.2 The local bedrock is Nant Mel Mudstone - sedimentary bedrock formed in the Ordovician Period (based on information from the British Geological Survey). (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 No archaeological sites are known to exist within the boundary of the proposed development area; however a search of the regional HER database revealed that a total of ten sites of archaeological and historic interest are located within a c.350m radius centred on the development. These are listed in Table 2 and shown in Figure 4.
- 2.2.2 Two of these sites (according to documentary evidence) lie within the curtilage of the present-day Glandulas Fawr house. One is a water mill (PRN 12717) that is possibly situated some 30m north of the development site, the other is a historic house of medieval origin, namely Glandiwlas/Glandulas (PRN 25047). The house was documented by Francis Jones in his book, 'Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their Families', published in 1987. The following is an extract from the book discussing Glandiwlas:
- Site of the original house is undecided. Its name makes it clear that it was on or near the banks of the river Diwlas, between country house of Court Henry and the confluence of the Diwlas with the Tywi. It is possible that it may be identical with the large farmhouse called Glan Diwlas near Pont Diwlas, and nearby is Glandulas Fach. Lewis Glyn Cothi addressed an ode to Owen ap Thomas ap Thomas Fychan, and states that it was his grandfather who built Glan Diwlas – 'Thomas Fychan o Lan Lais a adeiladodd Glan Dwylais'. This family descended from Grono Goch. Thomas Fychan lived about 1400, and so we ascribe the original Glan Diwlas to the earlier part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. His grandson Owen was a contemporary of the poet (d.c.1486). Dwnn also recalls an early resident, namely Thomas ap Howel Fychan 'o Lan Diwlas', whose daughter Denise (vivens 1597), married Rhydderch ap Gwilym, a descendant of the Lord Rhys.*
- 2.2.3 Seven of the remaining sites listed in the regional HER database are post-medieval buildings and structures.
- 2.2.4 Cae'r Garn (PRN 4760) is a Bronze Age cairn. It's location had been inferred from documentary evidence.





**Figure 5:** The complex of outbuildings showing photo directions, test-pits and pipe-trench

### **3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during initial ground works at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 All archaeological deposits revealed during the ground works were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>2</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.4 The work followed the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and adhered to their code of conduct (CIfA 2014).

#### **3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> November 2018, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

#### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork was collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

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<sup>2</sup> DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

#### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (see Figure 5)**

- 4.1 Following the first site visit it was agreed with all parties that an archaeological presence was not required during the removal of the concrete floors and the underlying cobble floors as these were deemed to be either modern or post-medieval in date and therefore not relevant to the watching brief.
- 4.2 A visual inspection of the development site was made after the removal of the concrete and cobble floors. This revealed the underlying subsoil, a yellow-brown, silty-clay with few inclusions. This deposit was observed in all of the rooms.
- 4.3 **Room 1:** formerly used for storage and garage space (Photo 1). The internal dimensions of Room 1, after the removal of three internal walls (Photo 2), were approximately 10.50m by 4.25m. Existing concrete floors and underlying cobble floors were lifted, revealing a yellow-brown, silty-clay subsoil containing the occasional sub-rounded stone. No significant archaeological features, deposits or masonry associated with an earlier structure were visible. The overall depth of the ground reduction was approximately 0.25m (Photo 3).
- 4.4 **Room 2:** formerly used as a barn (Photo 4). This room was situated across the courtyard from Room 1 and measured internally approximately 7.60m by 4.30m. The ground reduction works revealed evidence of two or possibly three earlier floor surfaces. Uppermost was a 0.13m thick concrete floor, below which stood a layer of relatively loose cobbles which could have been ballast for the concrete floor or a separate surface, this in turn stood above a thin layer of lime mortar which was possibly the original floor. Lifting all of these deposits revealed yellow-brown, silty-clay subsoil, similar to Room 1, except with a higher clay content. The average depth of ground reduction was 0.30m. No significant archaeological features, deposits or masonry associated with an earlier building were visible in this deposit (Photo 5).
- 4.5 **Room 3:** formerly used as a milking parlour (Photo 6). This room measured internally approximately 11.20m by 4.25m. The removal of modern and post-medieval concrete and cobble floors revealed yellow-brown, silty-clay similar to the other rooms in the range. The average depth of ground reduction was 0.25m. No significant archaeological features, deposits or masonry associated with an earlier building or activity were visible in this deposit (Photo 7).
- 4.6 **Room 4:** former lofted stable block (Photos 8 & 9). This room measured internally approximately 5.50m by 4.25m. A concrete floor and underlying cobbles were removed to reveal yellow-brown, silty-clay subsoil which presented no significant archaeological features, deposits or masonry associated with an earlier building. The general ground reduction within the room was approximately 0.30m in depth but a test pit excavated in the northeast corner of the room to a greater depth of c. 0.40-0.45m, showed no change in soil (Photo 10).
- 4.7 **Room 5:** former lifted stable block (Photo 8). This room measured internally approximately 5.20m by 4.25m. A concrete floor and underlying cobbles were removed to reveal yellow-brown, silty clay subsoil. The ground reduction was approximately 0.30m in depth but another test pit excavated in the northeast corner of the room to a greater depth of c. 0.40-0.45m, showed similar to Room 4 no change in soil (Photo 11). No significant archaeological remains were recorded during the watching brief.

- 4.8 **Pipe trench:** A trench to accommodate a water pipe, measuring approximately 15.0m long and 0.4m wide, was excavated across the courtyard. The trench cut through compact, yellow-brown subsoil across the courtyard. The subsoil lay beneath approximately 0.20m of levelling gravels (Photos 12 & 13).

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during ground works associated with barn conversion works at Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire. The development site lies in an area with potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during ground works that could expose, damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 5.2 The ground works comprised the machine excavation of existing floors within each outbuilding using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a grading bucket, as well as excavating a 15m long pipe trench across the courtyard between the outbuildings.
- 5.3 All floors within each outbuilding were reduced down to the required depth necessary to build new floors. This meant exposing and excavating into the underlying natural subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were seen within this layer.
- 5.4 The majority of the rooms revealed a consistent yellow-brown, silty-clay, natural subsoil underlying the concrete and cobble floors. Room 2 revealed a similar subsoil but with a higher clay content.
- 5.5 The excavation of the pipe trench revealed a yellow-brown, silty-clay similar to that seen within the rooms. No archaeological features or deposits were seen within this layer
- 5.6 Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the development site, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could still lie within the vicinity of the development.

## **6. PHOTOGRAPHS**

### **6.1 Room 1**



**Photo 1:** View of Room 1 as seen from courtyard; looking approximately south.



**Photo 2:** View of surviving slots for internal partitioning in Room 1 (1m scale); looking approximately south.





**Photo 3:** View of Room 1 after ground reduction to the required depth (1m scale); looking northwest.

## 6.2 Room 2



**Photo 4:** View of Room 2 from courtyard; looking approximately north.





**Photo 5:** View of Room 2 after ground reduction to the required depth (1m scale); looking east.

### 6.3 Room 3



**Photo 6:** View of Room 3 (on right) from courtyard; looking roughly west.





**Photo 7:** View of Room 3 after ground reduction to the required depth (1m scale); looking northeast.

#### 6.4 Room 4 & 5



**Photo 8:** View of arched entrance into courtyard; looking approximately west. Room 4 lies to the right of the arch and Room 5 lies to the left.





**Photo 9:** View southeast of Room 4 during ground reduction works; showing horse stall feeders.



**Photo 10:** View of Room 4 showing test-pit excavated through natural subsoil (0.5m scale); looking southeast.





**Photo 11:** View of Room 5 showing test-pit excavated through natural subsoil (1m scale); looking northeast.

#### 6.5 Pipe Trench



**Photo 12:** View north along excavated pipe trench within courtyard.





**Photo 13:** View showing excavated pipe trench within courtyard (1m scale); looking southeast.

## **7. SOURCES**

### **7.1 Map**

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 map published in 1889

### **7.2 Database**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, The Shire Hall,  
Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

British Geological Survey information accessed via  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

### **7.3 Published**

Jones, Francis, 1987. *Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their Families*

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Project Archive**

ERN: 114791

154 x Digital photographs; Film Number 114791 (77 x JPEGs, 77 x TIFFs)

1x Photo catalogue

### **Context Register**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
01	Yellow-brown, silty-clay	Natural subsoil

## APPENDIX II:

### CONVERSION OF COURTYARD OUTBUILDINGS AT GLANDULAIS FAWR, DRYSLWYN, CARMARTHEN, SA32 8RD

PLANNING APP NO. E/36788

#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

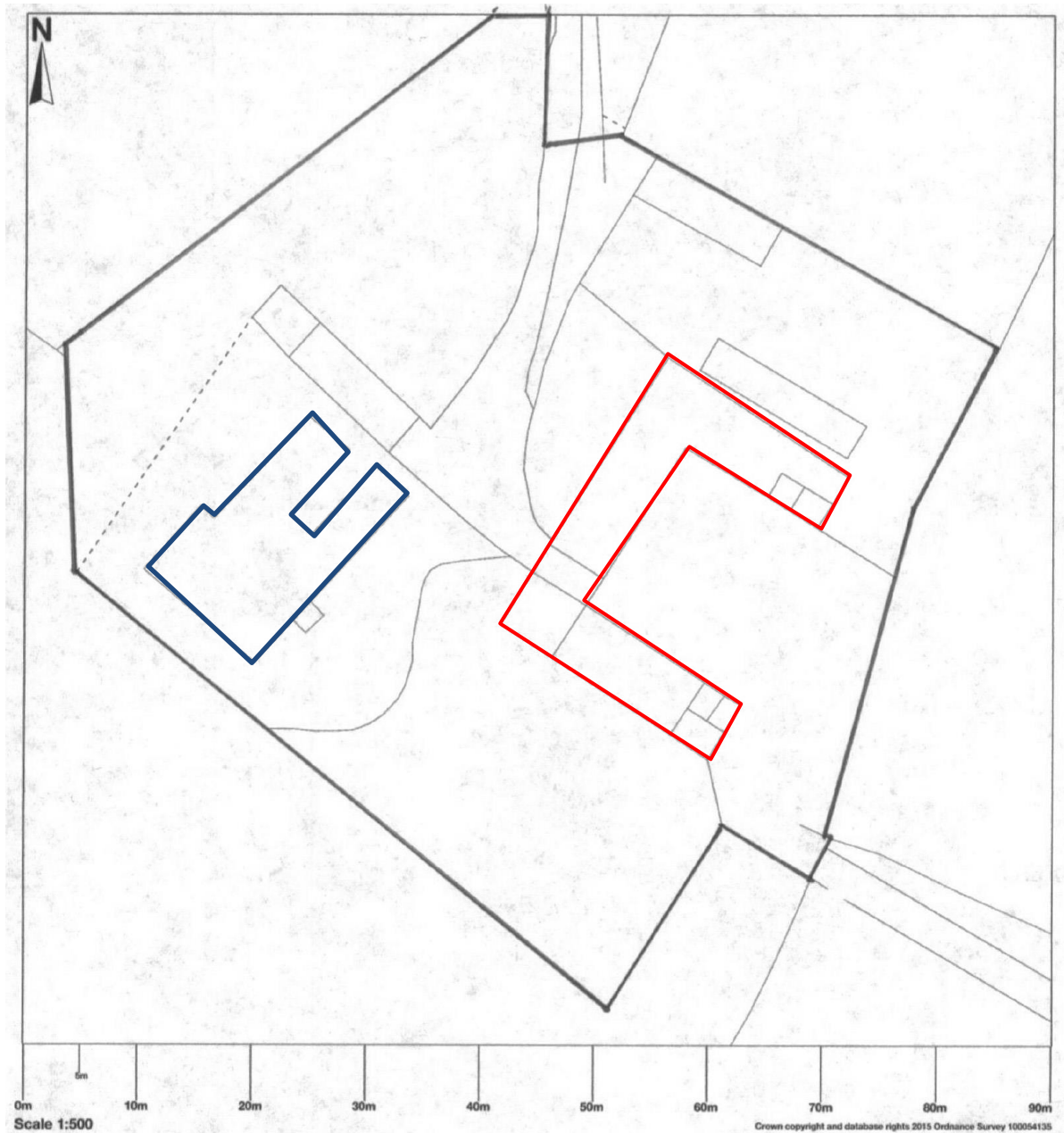
## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) or project specification has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Mr Martin Oliver to provide a WSI for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the conversion of courtyard outbuildings into three holiday-let cottages at Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn (SN 0123 1830) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The outbuildings, ranged around a yard, include 2 former lofted stable blocks, garages, kennel and a milking parlour (Figure 2). The conversion work will necessitate ground clearance works, as well as the excavation of trenches for foundations, services and drainage.
- 1.3 These buildings are associated with a post-medieval country house Glandulais Fawr (PRN 25,047) which is considered to have medieval origins as described in Jones' (1987)<sup>3</sup> volume on 'Historic Carmarthenshire Homes'. Therefore it is possible that medieval deposits or features may extend into the proposed development area with remains surviving below ground. An archaeological watching brief has been requested on the works by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management, as groundworks could damage or destroy these archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 This WSI details the methodology of the watching brief which will be undertaken and has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) Standard and Guidance (CIFA 2014).
- 1.5 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.6 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is an Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.***
- 1.7 **All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>4</sup> registered.**

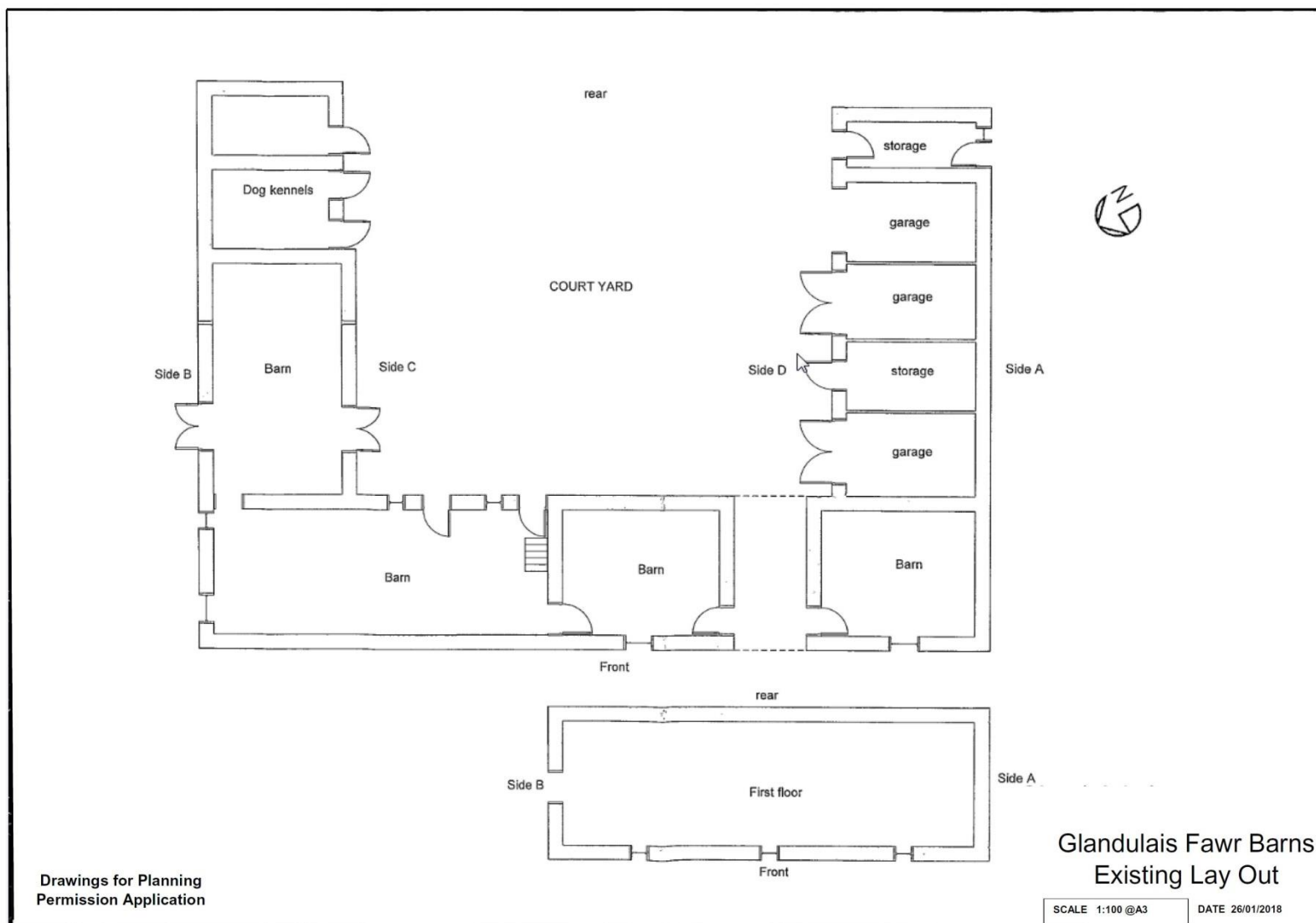
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<sup>3</sup> Jones F, 1987 *Historic Carmarthenshire Homes*, *Carms. Antiq. Soc. & Dyfed CC*, p75

<sup>4</sup> *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

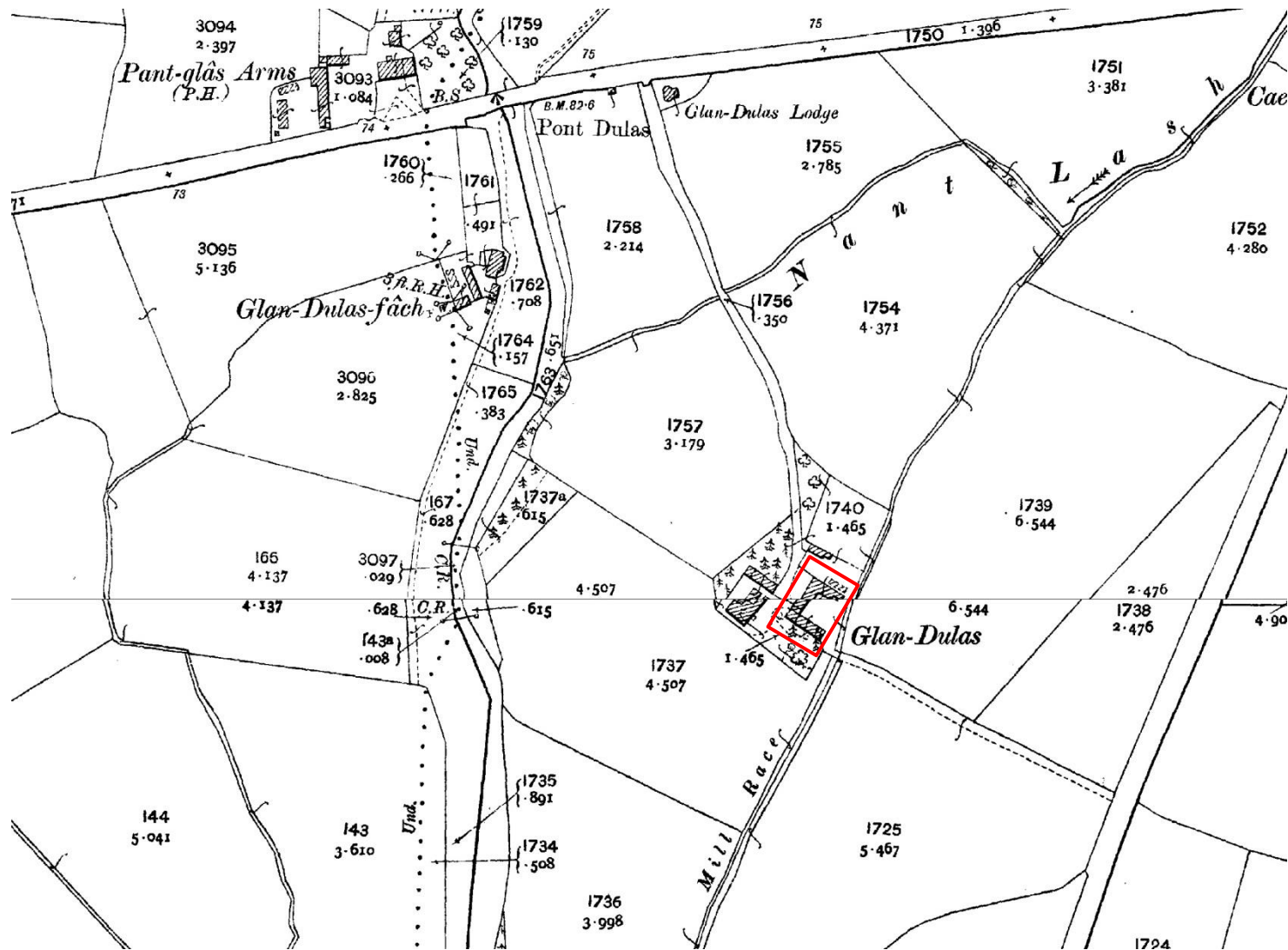


**Figure 1:** Block plan showing the outbuildings where development is planned outlined in red (plan supplied by client). The main house of Glandulais Fawr is outlined in blue.



**Figure 2:** The existing floor plan of Glandulais Fawr outbuildings (plan supplied by client).





**Figure 3:** Extract of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, published in 1906 showing Glandulais Fawr. The development area is outlined in red.



## 1. WATCHING BRIEF

- 1.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:  
*to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*  
*to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.*
- 1.3 This document provides a scheme of works for: **archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the conversion of outbuildings at the property known as Glandulais Fawr, Dryslwyn, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.**

## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

## 3. FIELDWORK

- 3.1 The watching brief will entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during ground clearance works, the excavation of any foundation trenches, service trenches or drainage works if there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present.
- 3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.

- 3.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>5</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 3.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 3.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
  - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
  - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
  - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
  - Any object which would
- 3.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.
- 3.8 Should any human remains be encountered the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

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<sup>5</sup> DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

#### **4. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 4.1 All data recovered during the watching brief will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMS.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report will include a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and four copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 4.3 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.4 The project archive, including all artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 4.5 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER within six months of the completion of the project.

#### **5. STAFF**

- 5.1 This project will be managed by James Meek, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by DAT Archaeological Services.

#### **6. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 6.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

#### **7. MONITORING**

- 7.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority and the Head of DAT Archaeological Services, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

#### **8. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>6</sup> registered.

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<sup>6</sup> *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 8.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 8.5 Safety helmets, safety boots and high visibility vests are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE<sup>7</sup> that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 8.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

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<sup>7</sup> *Personal Protection Equipment*



**CONVERSION OF COURTYARD OUTBUILDINGS  
AT GLANDULAIS FAWR, DRYSLWYN,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

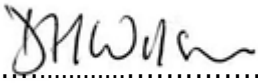
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2018/59  
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 115651

Gorffennaf 2019  
July 2019

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

**Hubert Wilson**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services**

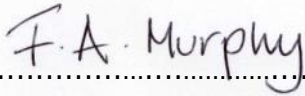
Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date: 22/07/2019

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

**Fran Murphy**

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

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date: 02/08/2019

*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*

