

TY'N-Y-COED, LLANWRDA, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Mr Colin Hudson



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-22
PROJECT RECORD NO. 121729

February 2020

TY'N-Y-COED, LLANWRDA, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

By

Hubert Wilson

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131

Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131

Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

*Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: Jennifer Protheroe Jones. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MCIfA*

TY'N-Y-COED, LLANWRDA, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

Client	Mr Colin Hudson
Event Record No	121729
Report No	2020-22
Project Code	FS19-050
Report Prepared By	Hubert Wilson
Fieldwork Undertaken By	Hubert Wilson
Illustrated By	Hubert Wilson
Report Approved By	Fran Murphy 08/04/2020

TY'N-Y-COED, LLANWRDA, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1. Project background	2
1.2. Site Location	3
1.3. Scope of Project	3
1.4. Report Outline	3
1.5. Abbreviations	3
1.6. Illustrations	3
2. METHODOLOGY	4
3. BUILDING DESCRIPTION	11
4. EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS	19
5. GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE	42
6. FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE	67
7. BYRE AND OUTBUILDINGS	76

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location of Ty'n-y-coed in relation to Llanwrda and Llandovery	6
Figure 2:	Extract from the 1839 tithe map	7
Figure 3:	Extract from the accompanying apportionment	8
Figure 4:	Extract from the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888	9
Figure 5:	Detail of Figure 4	10
Figure 6:	Detail from the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906	10
Figure 7:	East facing elevation	14
Figure 8:	West facing elevation	15
Figure 9:	North facing elevation of house	16
Figure 10:	South facing elevation of byre	17
Figure 11:	Building floor plan showing exterior photographs	18
Figure 12:	Floor plan of ground floor of house	40
Figure 13:	Floor plan of first floor of house	66
Figure 14:	Floor plan of byre and outbuildings	75

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	East facing façade of Ty'n-y-coed house	19
Photo 2:	General view of east facing elevation of byre	19

Photo 3:	View north: oblique shot of byre and house	20
Photo 4:	Southern elevation of byre	20
Photo 5:	Southwest corner of byre	21
Photo 6:	West facing elevation of house and byre	21
Photo 7:	Oblique shot of west wall of byre	22
Photo 8:	North end of west elevation	22
Photo 9:	North elevation of house	23
Photo 10:	Wooden soffit at northeast corner of house	23
Photo 11:	Detail of house façade north of doorway	24
Photo 12:	Detail of house façade south of doorway	24
Photo 13:	Detail of southern end of house	25
Photo 14:	Entrance to former cross-passage	25
Photo 15:	View south towards lean-to	26
Photo 16:	View southwest towards lean-to	26
Photo 17:	View north towards collapsed south end of house	27
Photo 18:	Graffiti incised in stone beside lean-to	27
Photo 19:	View west towards lean-to and byre	28
Photo 20:	View north; entrance to pig-sty at south end of lean-to	29
Photo 21:	Southeast corner of byre	30
Photo 22:	Quoins at southwest corner of byre	31
Photo 23:	Blocked entrance with stone voussoirs and corner entrance to byre	32
Photo 24:	Entrance in west wall of byre	32
Photo 25:	Detail of blocked entrance to cross-passage in west wall of byre	33
Photo 26:	Oblique view of west wall of house and byre	33
Photo 27:	Two blocked windows in west wall of house	34
Photo 28:	West wall of house (note rising bedrock)	35
Photo 29:	Shuttered window (located in dairy) in west wall of house	35
Photo 30:	Detail of corrugated –iron roof on west side of house	36
Photo 31:	Detail shot of chimney	36
Photo 32:	North end of west wall of house	37
Photo 33:	Shuttered window with stone voussoirs in north wall of house	37
Photo 34:	First floor bedroom window with stone voussoirs	38
Photo 35:	Stone-lined well at north end of house	38
Photo 36:	Stone-lined well and north end house	39
Photo 37:	View east from bottom of stairs towards front door	41
Photo 38:	Southern partition in lobby	42
Photo 39:	Oblique view of north wall in lobby	43

Photo 40:	View west towards bottom of stairwell	44
Photo 41:	Lathe and plaster partition in stairwell	45
Photo 42:	View north from lobby towards parlour door	46
Photo 43:	South wall of parlour	47
Photo 44:	East wall of parlour	47
Photo 45:	North wall of parlour	48
Photo 46:	Northwest corner of parlour	48
Photo 47:	Southwest corner of parlour	49
Photo 48:	View of hall from lobby	50
Photo 49:	North partition of hall	51
Photo 50:	Door leading to dairy from hall	51
Photo 51:	West wall of hall	52
Photo 52:	Close-up of scarfed cruck in west wall of hall	52
Photo 53:	Fireplace in south wall of hall	53
Photo 54:	View southeast towards fireplace in hall	53
Photo 55:	Passage in south wall of hall leading to cross-passage	54
Photo 56:	East wall of hall showing both windows	55
Photo 57:	Graffiti incised into east wall of hall	55
Photo 58:	Northeast corner of hall	56
Photo 59:	North wall of dairy	57
Photo 60:	Shuttered window in north wall of dairy	58
Photo 61:	Doorway from dairy to hall	59
Photo 62:	Scarfed cruck in west wall of dairy	60
Photo 63:	Looking north at ceiling of dairy	61
Photo 64:	Shuttered window in west wall of dairy	62
Photo 65:	Scarfed cruck in west wall of dairy	63
Photo 66:	Oblique view of horizontal-boarded partition in dairy	64
Photo 67:	Looking downstairs from landing	66
Photo 68:	Fireplace and window in north wall of bedroom	67
Photo 69:	Small opening in west wall of bedroom	67
Photo 70:	Northeast corner of bedroom	68
Photo 71:	View east at small window in central bedroom	69
Photo 72:	View from top of stairs at collapsed south end of house	70
Photo 73:	Exposed roof in south end of house	70
Photo 74:	Looking north at exposed roof timbers	71
Photo 75:	Purlins visible above stair landing	72
Photo 76:	Close-up of pair of purlins	73
Photo 77:	North end of byre	75

Photo 78:	South gable of byre	75
Photo 79:	South gable, east and west walls and cross beams of byre	76
Photo 80:	South end of west wall of byre	76
Photo 81:	Two openings in west wall of byre (south end)	77
Photo 82:	Two openings in west wall of byre (north end)	77
Photo 83:	Inside lean-to looking north towards entrance	78
Photo 84:	Inside lean-to looking south	78
Photo 85:	Inside pig-sty looking south towards entrance	79

TY'N-Y-COED, LLANWRDA, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a phase of archaeological building recording at Ty'n-y-coed; a rare regional example of a largely late C17/early C18 vernacular farmhouse or longhouse. Ty'n-y-coed is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref No 11169; PRN 6931) and is currently in a ruinous state.

The majority of the analytical record for Ty'n-y-coed (plans; phasing; and building methods) is already available in the Historic Environment Record. This phase of building recording supplemented these descriptions with general and detailed photographs and annotated plans of the house and associated byre.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i ymgymryd â chyfnod adeiladau archeolegol yn Nhŷ-y-coed; enghraifft ranbarthol anghyffredin o ffermdy neu dŷ hir brodorol o ddiwedd yr 17eg ganrif / dechrau'r 18fed ganrif.

Mae Tŷ y-coed yn Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II (Cyf. 11169; PRN 6931) ac ar hyn o bryd mae mewn adfail.

Mae mwyafrif y cofnod dadansoddol ar i'r Tŷ-r-coed (cynlluniau; camau; a dulliau adeiladu) eisoes ar gael yn y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol. Ategodd y cam hwn o recordio adeiladau'r disgrifiadau hyn â ffotograffau cyffredinol a manwl a chynlluniau anodedig o'r tŷ a'r beudy cysylltiedig.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services, in response to a request from Mr Colin Hudson were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works at the property known as Ty'n-y-coed, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire (Planning Application Nos. E/39593 and E/39594).
- 1.1.2 Ty'n-y-coed is a rare regional example of a largely late C17/early C18 vernacular farmhouse or longhouse, and is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref No 11169; PRN 6931).
- 1.1.3 The requirement for a scheme to record the building prior to its renovation was placed upon the development by Carmarthenshire County Council (Local Planning Authority) following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM).
- 1.1.4 DAT-DM in their role as archaeological advisor to the planning authority recommended that an archaeological condition should be placed on planning consent in line with sections 6.1.23 and 6.1.27 of Planning Policy Wales (ed.10, 2018) and Sections 4.13 and 4.14 of TAN 24: The Historic Environment (2017). They recommend that it reads:

No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM, will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.
- 1.1.5 Following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority it was decided that the archaeological mitigation, that this WSI describes, should comprise a Level 3 Historic Buildings Survey as defined in Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016).

This will ensure that the building is adequately recorded prior to the commencement of development but will also inform whether further recording may be necessary during the development.
- 1.1.6 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which outlined the methodology by which the historic building works would be undertaken, which was approved by DAT-DM.
- 1.1.7 The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1996, revised 2001 & 2008).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 Ty'n-y-coed, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 69453600) is a small complex of farm buildings residing in the parish of Cynwyl Gaeo, Carmarthenshire, 230m up a track off the A482. It is situated 4.5km north of the village of Llanwrda and 7km northwest of Llandovery on the western slopes of the Afon Dulais close to the 170m contour (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The complex consists of a derelict farmhouse and attached byre with another barn a little further up slope. At the north end of the house a stone-lined spring is located a few metres to the east. This was obviously a factor in the siting of the longhouse. Further to the east, beyond a modern access track, the land slopes down to the Afon Dulais. Immediately to the west, behind the house lies the original rock-cut track. Upslope from the track a derelict barn, shown on the 1839 tithe map and mentioned earlier, is sited.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock is Yr Allt Formation – Mudstone formed in the Ordovician Period.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 The building recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the structure (at the time of the survey) through a combination of photographic survey of the interior, along with site notes, drawings and historic research.

1.4 Report Outline

- 1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, its known archaeological and historical background and photographs of the site.

1.5 Abbreviations

- 1.5.1 Regional Historic Environment Record – HER; Primary Record Number – PRN; National Grid Reference – NGR; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.6 Illustrations

- 1.6.1 Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 3 standard as defined in the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2006). This level of recording is described thus:

*Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited

- 2.2 To supplement the on-site survey a review of information held at the DAT HER and local studies library will be undertaken. The on-site survey will then complete the relevant tasks outlined below, where possible, to ensure that the record is completed to the Level 3 guidelines, building on the known information. Only photos taken during this survey will be included within the site archive and report.
- 2.3 Based on the Level 3 record as defined in the English Heritage guidelines (2006) the following will be undertaken:

Drawn Record

- Measured plans of existing building, including significant structural detail.
- Measured cross-sections of the structures illustrating the vertical relationships within the building.
- Measured external and internal elevations where necessary.
- A site plan relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
- A plan showing the locations and direction of accompanying photographs.

NB: Measured plans and elevations will be undertaken using tapes, laser distance measures, poles and photogrammetry. It is possible that a TST may be used for external survey.

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the building and its external appearance.
- Any external or internal detail, including any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.

- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

Photographs will be taken using a high resolution digital camera, with tripod used where necessary. Photographic scales will be used.

Written Record

- The building's National Grid reference and address. The date of the record, the names of the recorders and archive location.
- Summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known.
- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives.
- Acknowledgements and permission for copyright of any items reproduced.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression).
- An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- All references and sources consulted.

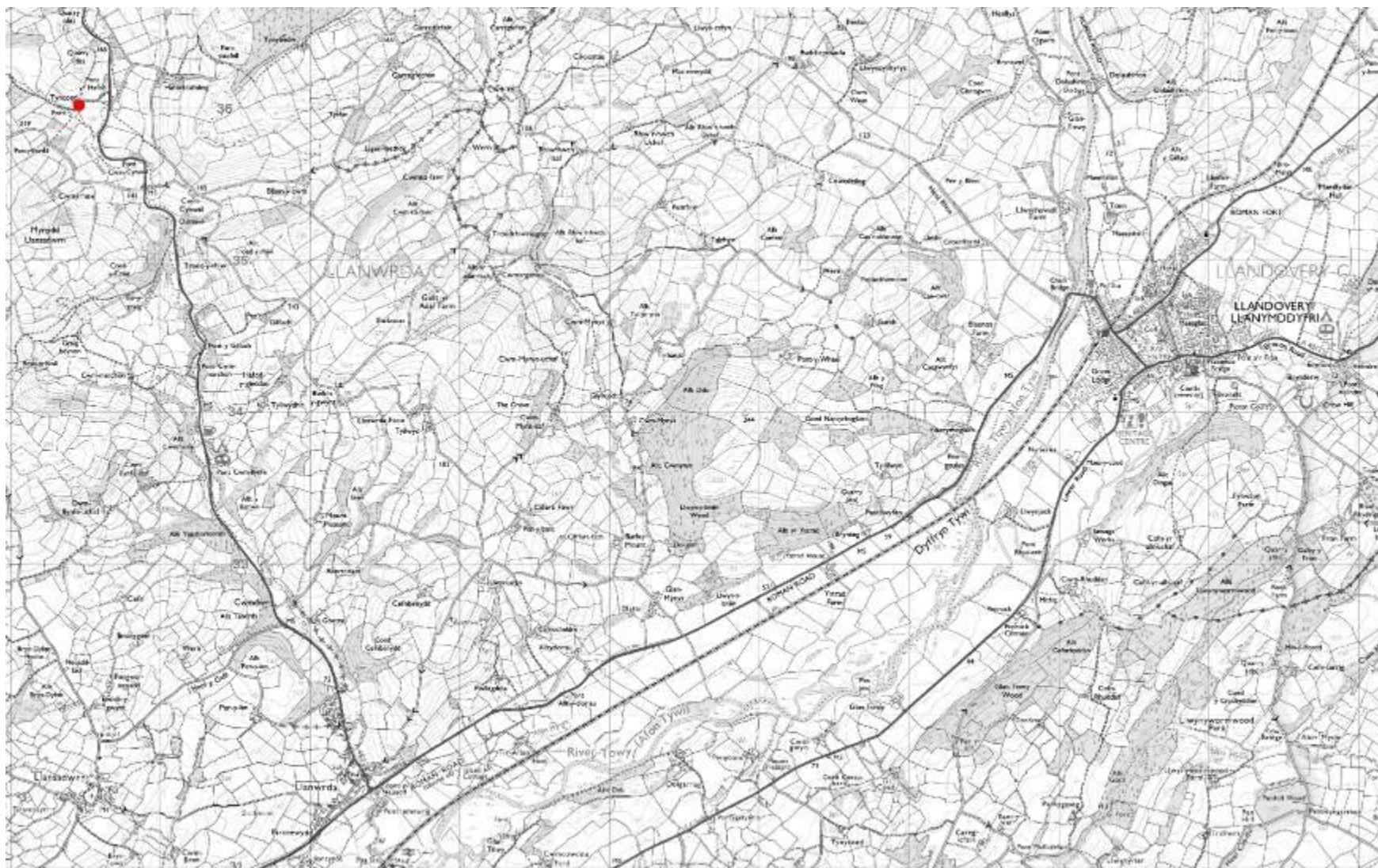


Figure 1: Location of Ty'n-y-coed (red dot) in relation to Llanwrda and Llandovery

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL5184



Figure 2: Extract from the 1839 Tithe (Ty'n-y-coed in red square; original track leading to quarry and road - red arrow; possible early stages of the present track - blue arrow).

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	No. refer- to P	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Amount of Rent Charge apportion- ed upon the seve- ral Lands, and payable to the Impropriator.
				A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Jones, Thomas, of Bryndyfan	Thomas, William	98		3 2 16	0 2 1
Jones, Thomas, Hosier	Pugh, Daniel	141	Tynygrug House and Land	45 3 4	0 7 11½
Jones, Sarah and Charlotte	Evans, John	108 110	Bwlchygilwen House and Land Part of ditto, Stangyrenwyn Land	51 1 19 0 3 8	1 3 9 1 3 9
Jones, Mary	Davies, Thomas	274	Part of Rhoscwmliog Land	3 0 17	0 2 1
Jones, Rev. Evan, Thomas, David, Evans, William	Jones, Rev. Evan	204	Crygybar Chapel and Burying Ground	0 1 28	
Jones, William	Morgan, John Davies, David	137 77	Rhydyldan House and Land Part of Blaencothy Land	221 3 16 24 0 12	3 12 6½ 0 2 6
				245 3 28	3 15 0½
Lewis, Israel	Davies, William Davies, David	179 173	Bryntelich House and Land Cefntelich House and Land	128 2 23 91 1 14	4 18 8½ 3 1 10½
				219 3 37	8 0 7
Lewis, David Jones	Davies, John Morgan, David	226 227	Tyncoed House and Land Llettywen House and Land	79 0 37 42 0 14	4 2 6 1 0 7½
				121 1 11	5 3 1½
Lewis, Reverend David Price	Williams, William	255 268	Llwynyfallen House and Land Part of ditto, Land	40 1 23 2 1 15	2 16 3½ 2 16 3½
				42 2 38	
Lewis, Lewis	Himself	94	Tynycornel House and Land	26 2 29	1 3 6½
Lloyd, George	Himself Lloyd, Daniel Morgan, Morgan Evans, Anne Jones, David Jones, Abraham Price, William Thomas, Walter Jones, Samuel Price, James Joshua, David Jones, Daniel Thomas, John	16 6 7 221 203 206 209 242 243 121 126 120 116 98 109 113 100a	Brunant House and Land Brunant Arms House and Garden Maesnoyadd House and Land Aberbowlan House and Land Part of Garth Land Part of ditto, Land Part of ditto, Land Cwmcoygen House and Land Tynpyllau House and Land Brynnyogucha House and Land Glantryddyn House and Land Henllan House and Land Penyback House and Land Penylan House and Land Cefnllwynhir House and Land Blaenywaun House and Land Part of Bwlchgywynt Land	238 0 28 0 0 27 57 1 34 19 0 39 11 3 5 0 1 30 2 2 10 120 3 27 65 2 19 88 0 0 42 3 25 60 0 7 127 3 17 44 2 0 109 1 39 46 1 10 0 3 10	4 10 3 2 13 4½ 0 15 6 1 0 7½ 1 19 0½ 1 0 7½ 4 6 7½ 1 14 0½ 1 13 6½ 5 12 8 0 15 0 1 16 1½ 1 0 11 0 1 0

Figure 3: Extract of the accompanying schedule to the tithe map in Figure 2
(reference to Ty'n-y-coed is highlighted)

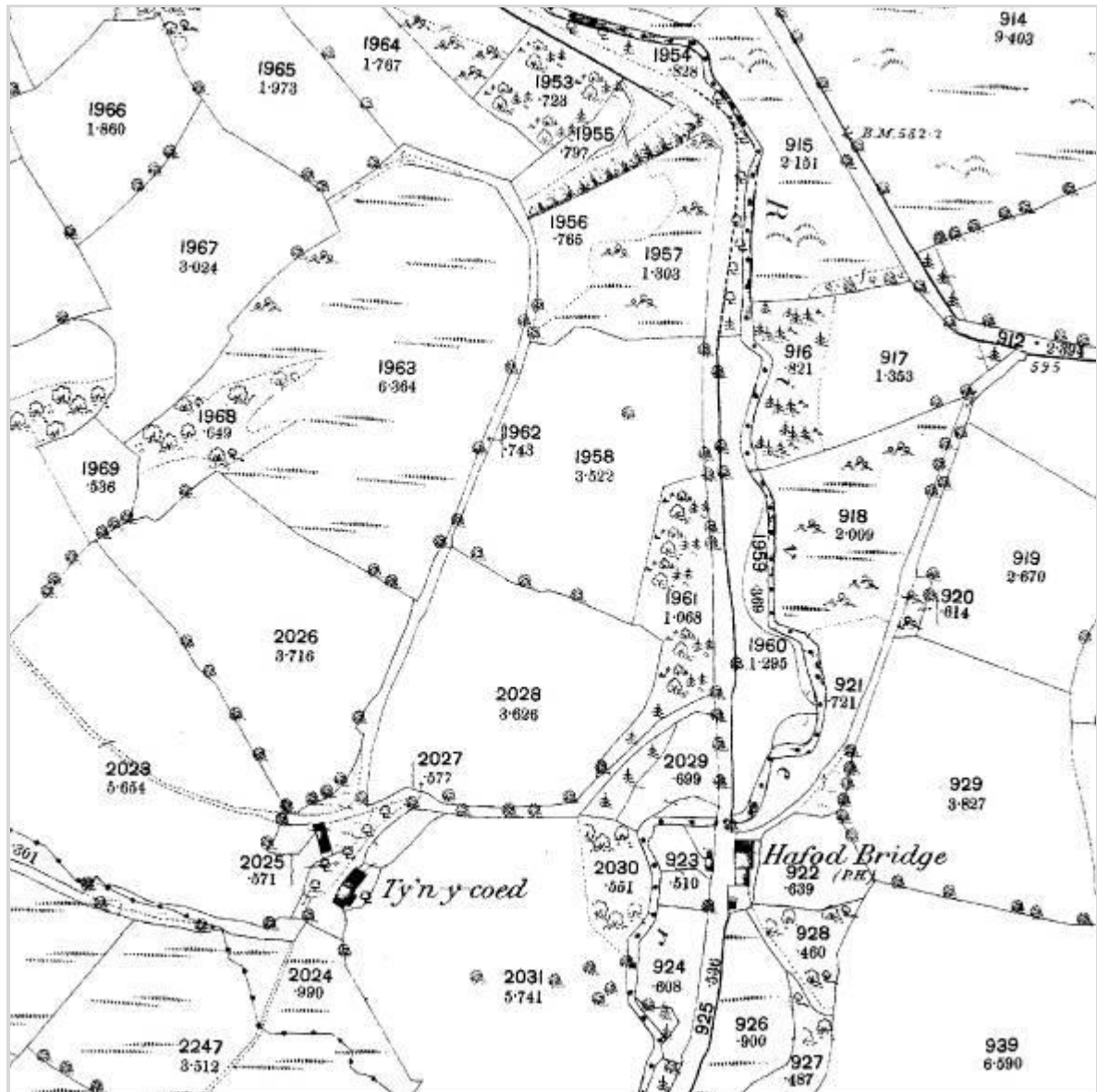


Figure 4: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" map published in 1888

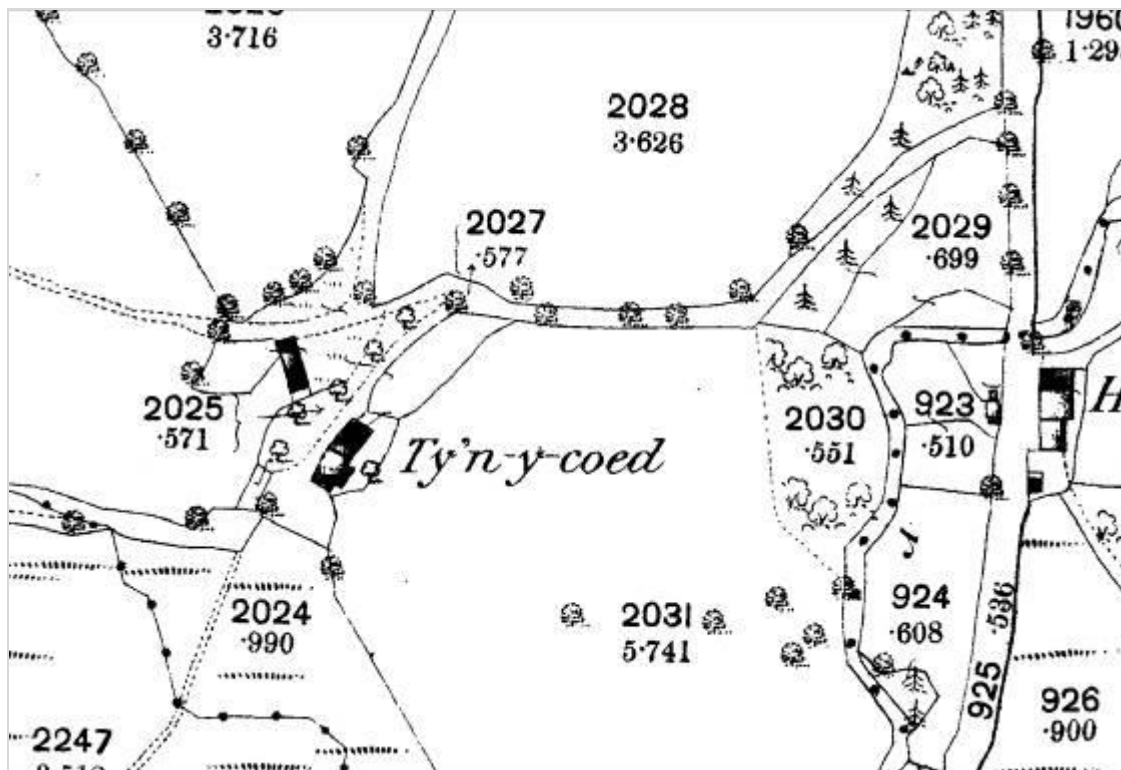


Figure 5: Close-up of Figure 4 (southernmost building in complex seen on the tithe map no longer exists)

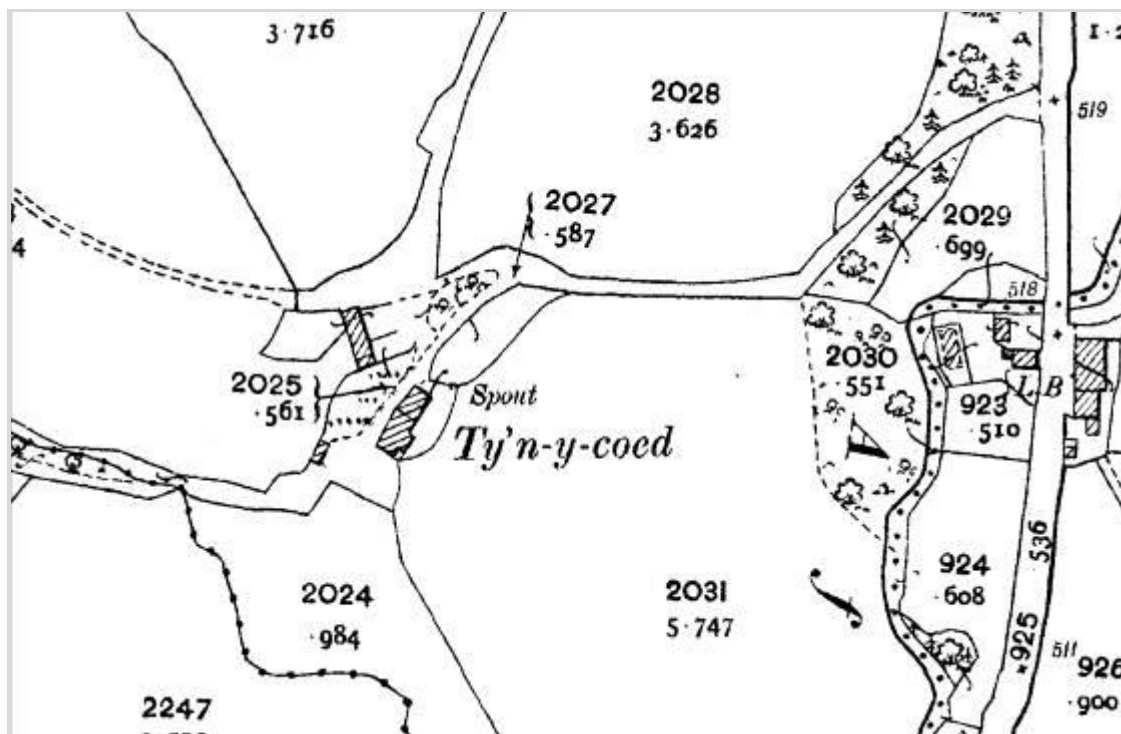


Figure 6: Detail from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map published in 1906

3. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Historic mapping shows some changes have occurred over time in the arrangement of buildings at Ty'n-y-coed.
- 3.2 The 1839 tithe map shows an arrangement of three buildings that form Ty'n-y-coed (Figure 2). By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1888 (Figures 4 & 5) the southernmost building no longer exists. The tithe map also shows the original track to the property came off the A482 roughly 300m further north than the present one. The beginning of the present track might be shown as a small stub on the tithe map as if it was under construction during the making of the map.
- 3.3 Subsequent mapping shows little change taking place apart from the construction of a small outbuilding to the southwest; shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1906 (Figure 6). This building no longer exists. The rectangular building to the northwest of Ty'n-y-coed, seen on all mapping, survives as a ruin and was probably a barn. A small tŷ bach, not shown on historic mapping, is situated outside the main building at its southern end.
- 3.4 Cited below are three authoritative descriptions of the property Ty'n-y-coed. Little can be added to these except to supplement them with two observations and general measurements of the building range and its components.
- 3.5 Following the descriptions below the results of the photographic survey are recorded, with detailed annotated elevation and floor plans showing the position and direction of photographs taken.
- 3.6 The difference in levels between the external bedrock and the internal dairy floor suggests that the dairy floor has been terraced into the bedrock to create a cooler room temperature. The height of the bedrock in relation to the west window can be seen in Photos 28, 29 and 32. Inside the dairy a small area of bedrock (0.65m higher than the floor) can be seen below the window in the north wall (Photo 60).
- 3.7 The overall length of the structure is c. 22.65m. The front of the house measures 10.9m from the north gable to the entrance for the former cross-passage. The north wall of the house is c. 6.5m wide, the southern wall of the byre is c. 6.3m wide. The hall measures c. 5.48m by 5.05m (along the wall the leads to the cross-passage). The parlour measures c. 3.25m by 3.4. The dairy measures c. 4.6m by 1.7m. The byre measures c. 11.5m by 5.2m internally.
- 3.8 The Grade II building is listed under Reference Number: 11169
- 3.9 The listing is described as follows:

History

C17/early C18 origins; downslope byre is of C19 construction, but a stub of wall at the lower end suggests that an earlier byre existed. House remodelled mid/late C19, when central entry replaced access off outside cross-passage.

Exterior

Colourwashed rubble construction. Steep corrugated-iron roof, wooden soffits and barges. Rubble gable chimney-stacks with stone drips and tabling; thicker to left. Asymmetrical facade offset to right. Two upper windows with timber lintels and brick sills; 4-pane casement to left; 2-

pane casement to right. Two ground floor 2-light 4-pane casements with timber lintels and brick sills. Inserted C20 window to extreme left. Right end with upper 2-light 4-pane casement, shuttered ground floor window, slate sills and cambered stone voussoired heads, the latter suggesting some C19 rebuilding. Rear with 2-light window, timber lintel. Byre: Later lower rubble-built slate-roofed byre to left, replacing earlier byre. Doorway to right (into former cross-passage) with timber lintel. Later rubble lean-to to left. Tall plinth at gable end, loops above. Rear with 4 doorways; cambered stone voussoired heads: the first and third from left are blocked with C20 windows inserted.

Interior

Present entry is into a small stair-lobby; the C19 timber stair is secondary. Parlour to right with roughly chamfered gable-beam and deep centre-beam, the latter with a long mortice in the soffit (suggesting a once-smaller inner room). Dairy behind parlour with continuation of cross-beams. Window shutters, partition of horizontal boards, some with shallow ogee mouldings on the edges. Feet of two scarfed-crucks visible. Hall to left, foot of third scarfed cruck visible. Broadly stop- chamfered cross-beams placed alongside cruck-trusses. Massive fireplace, partly blocked-in; blocked recess to left (former door to cross-passage); on the right are the remains of a winding stone stair. The first floor rooms reveal the 4-bay roof with three pairs of scarfed-crucks having lapped collars and yoked apexes with the soffit of the blades and collars chamfered; square pegged collars and paired purlins. Underthatch of hazel woven between split ash rafters; layer of bracken over, covered by wheat straw thatch. Modern stalls to byre. Stop-chamfered beams as house. The trusses are reused collared scarfed-cruck blades re-erected as collarbeam trusses with short vertical wall- posts.

Reason for designation

A rare regional example of a largely late C17/early C18 vernacular farmhouse or longhouse

- 3.10 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) record the building range (NPRN 17883) in some detail:

Ty'n-y-coed is a classic Carmarthenshire longhouse of the type first described by Cyril Fox and, more recently, by Peter Smith: an intercommunicating house and cowhouse range with a pronounced downslope siting. The siting may suggest a medieval origin but the developed three-unit plan of the house and the architectural detail (scarfed crucks; reed mouldings) generally indicates a seventeenth-/eighteenth-century building date. A straight joint between the ranges indicates a history of alternate rebuilding above and below the central chimney stack.

Few houses of this type survive now. Ty'n-y-coed is listed grade II and was included in the Pevsner for Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion (2006, p. 175) but has not been recorded. Since listing, the house has become derelict but plans for restoration are in progress.

Increasing dereliction has clarified the building phases:

Phase I. c.1700 or earlier. A longhouse (house and cowhouse in range) with a marked downslope siting, with the upper end built on the living rock. Near the upper end of the house a spring emerges into a stone-lined well that gently overflows alongside the range. The cowhouse has been rebuilt but the original doorway into the house from the cowhouse survives, though blocked recently. The house originally had three units: hall/kitchen – central service-rooms – inner room. The hall is distinguished

by edge- or reed-moulded joists and by a framed partition of post-and-panel type with a mid-rail and reed-moulded posts (moulded on both sides). The baying is defined by moderately chamfered (two-inch) beams with angled stops. The hall has two bays with service-room(s) beyond. The original plan is not entirely clear but a central passage between central service-rooms seems to have led from the hall to the inner room; there are two mortices for a doorway or posts under the parlour beam. The hall has a large fireplace flanked by doorways into the cowhouse (left) and to a stone stair (right). Windows on the west side have been blocked. The three trusses are scarfed crucks with the best faces set towards the fireplace. The crucks each have a lapped yoke and lapped collar. The crucks are soffit pegged at ceiling level and the posts descent to ground level.

Phase II. Mid C19th. In the mid C19th (pre-brick) the cowhouse was rebuilt on a narrower width than the house. According to the list description, the trusses incorporated scarfed crucks, possibly from the earlier cowhouse. A calf pen has been added on the east side. The house was modernized with the construction of a stair passage in the service bay between hall and parlour. The upper gable end may have been reconstructed at this period - the fireplace lintels and windows have stone voussoirs in contrast to the timber lintels elsewhere. The house acquired a conventional central entry plan with parlour at the entry but the doorway to cowhouse was retained. The house in this phase was thatched. Sections of the neat wattle woven between ash staves still survive. Latterly the thatch was covered with corrugated iron. Evidence for an earlier parlour chimney may survive in the roof.

Painting: small fragments of brownish paper painted with blue/black brush strokes of uncertain design survive on the hall partition. These might date from c. 1800.

- 3.11 Ty'n-y-coed is also recorded in Pevsner Architectural Guides: The Buildings of Wales - Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion (Lloyd, T, 2006, pp 175):

Ty'n-y-coed, Hafod Bridge, 2m. SE. Altered late 17th century or 18th century three-bay farmhouse of long-house type, with byre downhill to left. The entry was originally from a cross-passage behind the chimney, until the central entry and stair were created in the late 19th century, superseding the entry and stone stair each side of the wide fireplace. Roof of three pairs of scarfed crucks. The byre was rebuilt in the 19th Century and reuses some cruck blades in the roof.

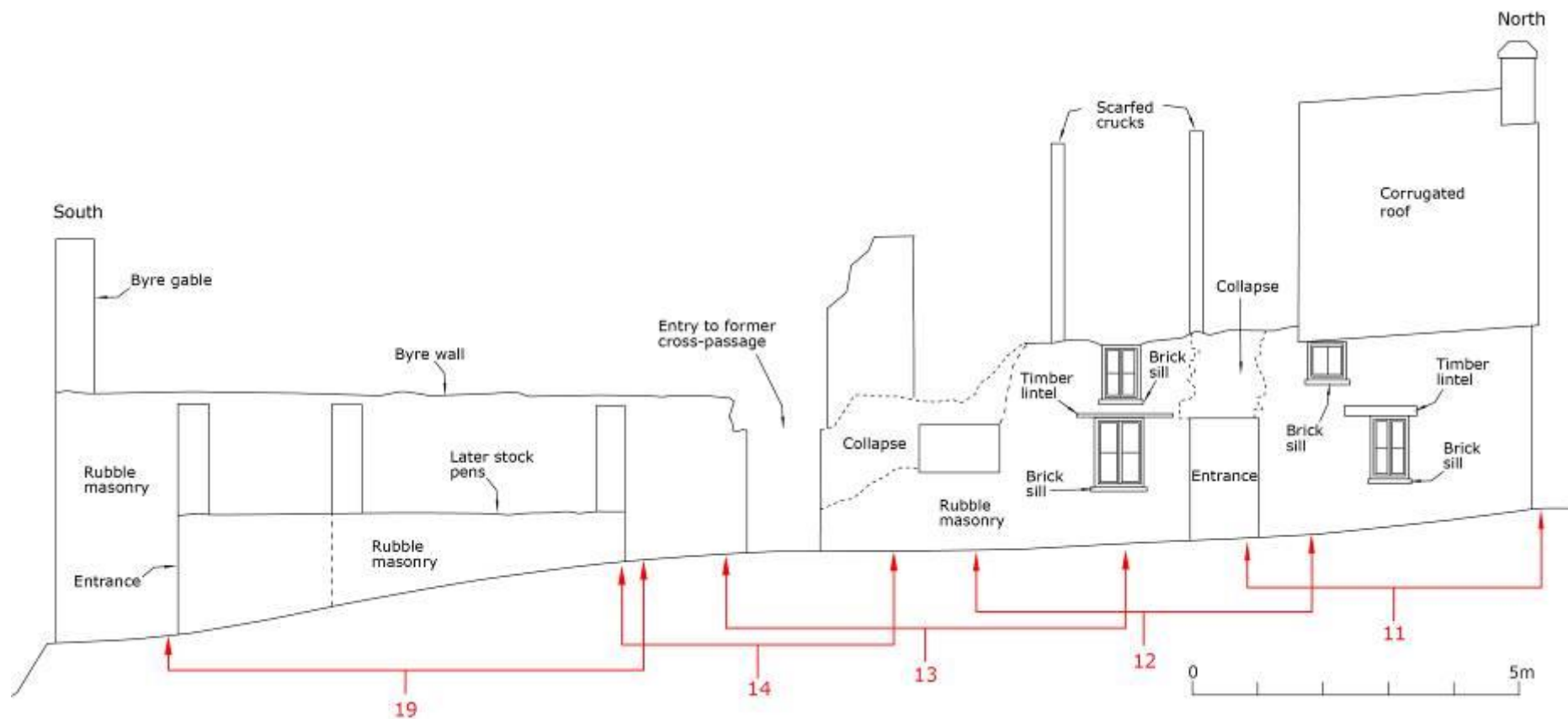


Figure 7: East facing elevation (photo numbers in red)

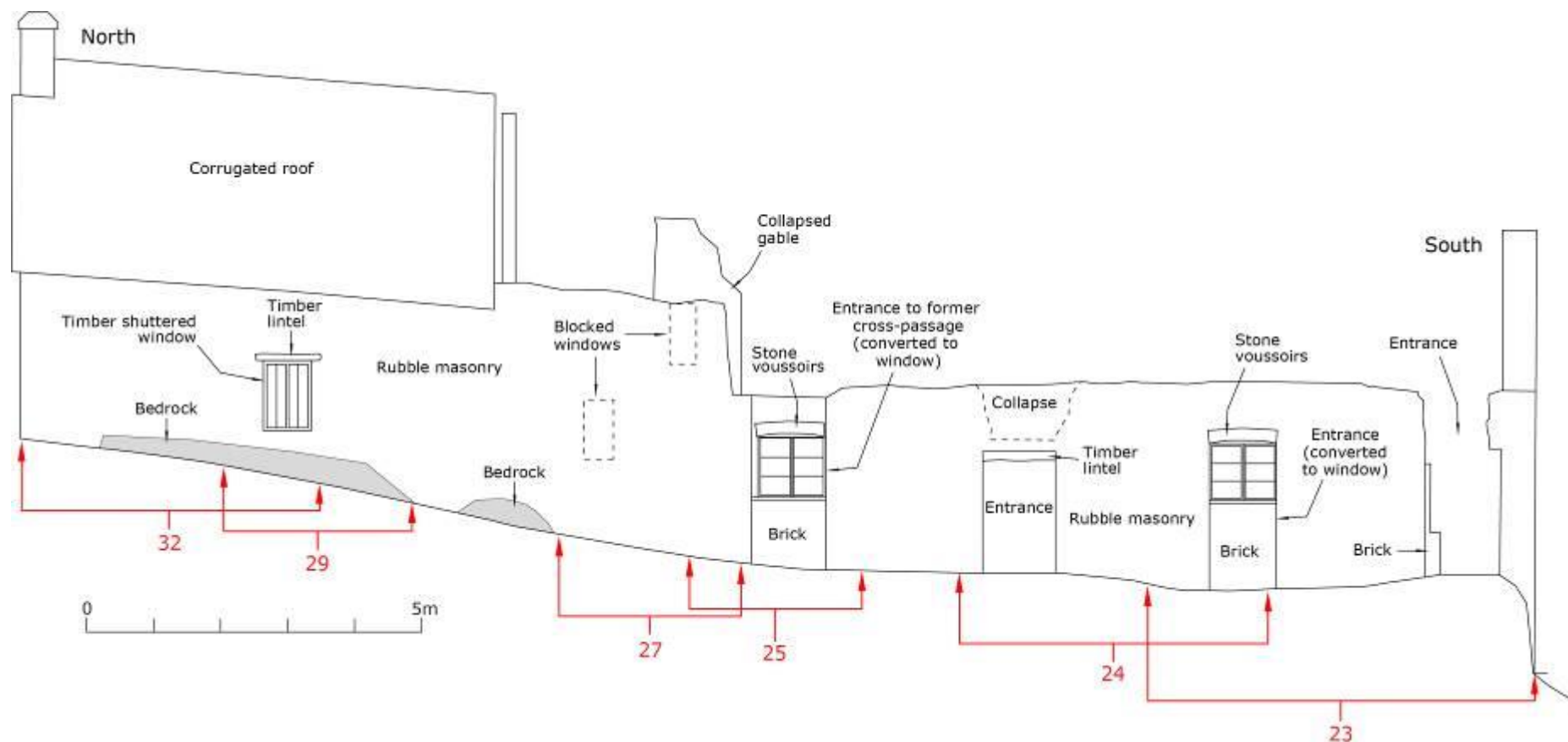


Figure 8: West facing elevation (photo numbers in red)

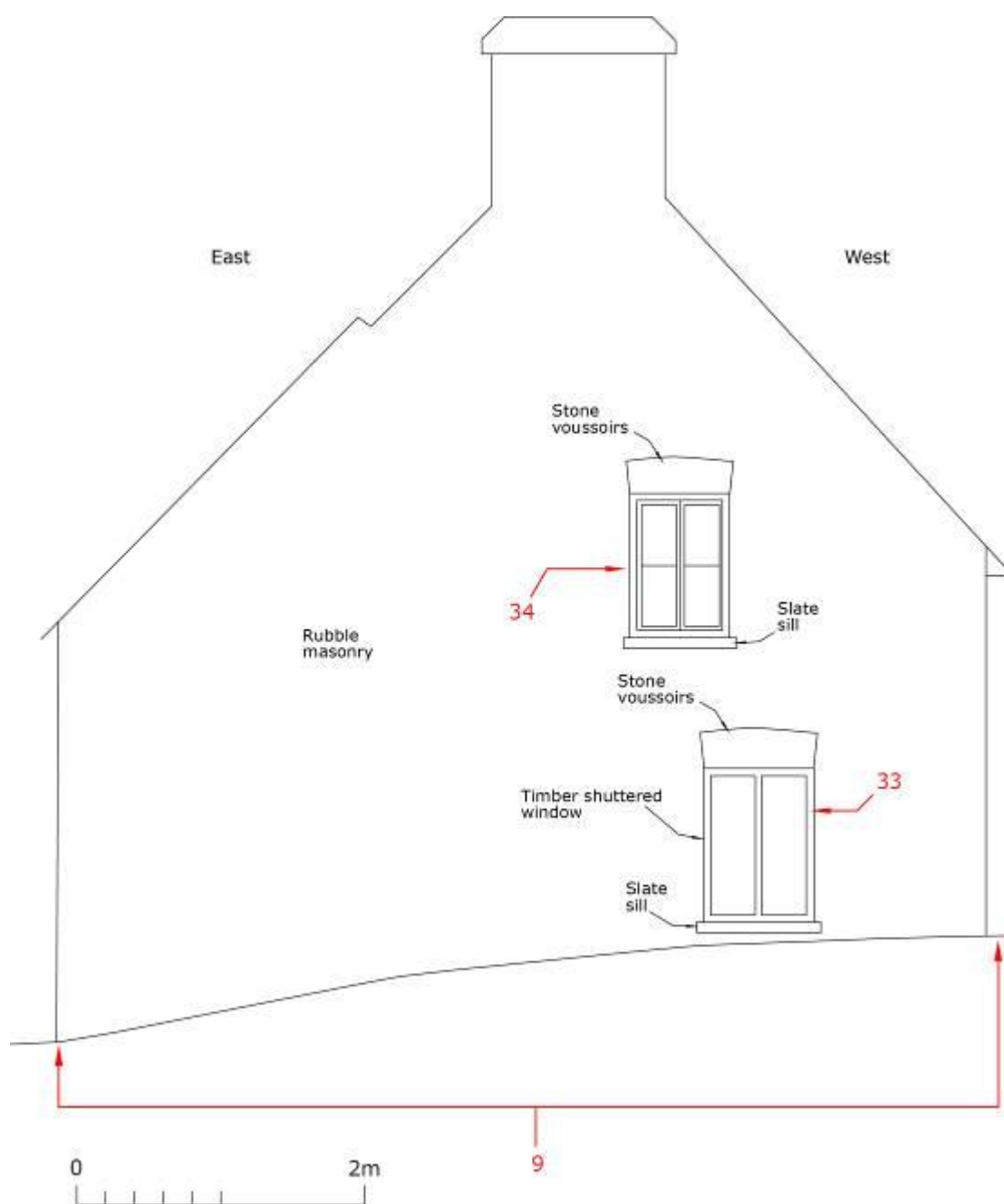


Figure 9: North facing elevation of house (photo numbers in red)

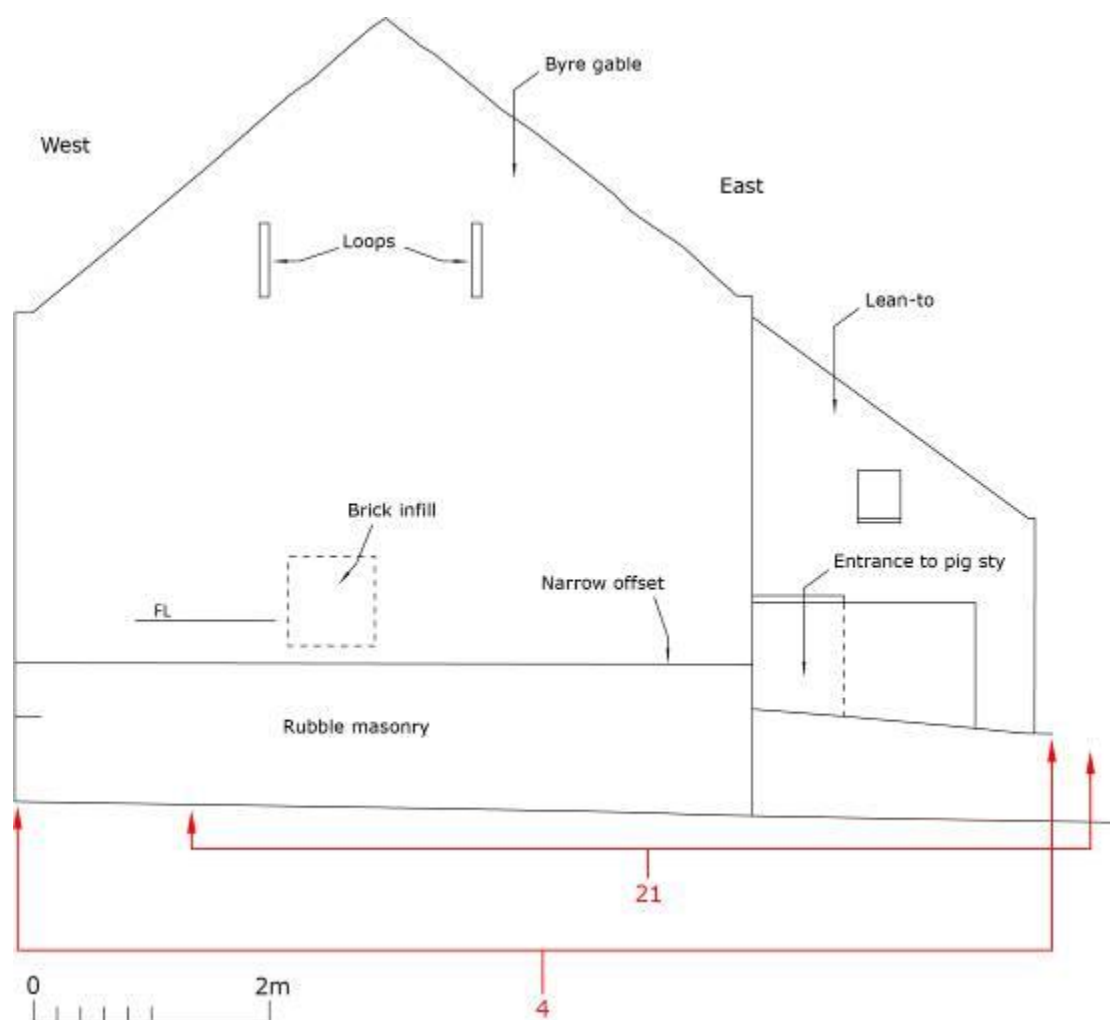


Figure 10: South facing elevation of byre (photo numbers in red)

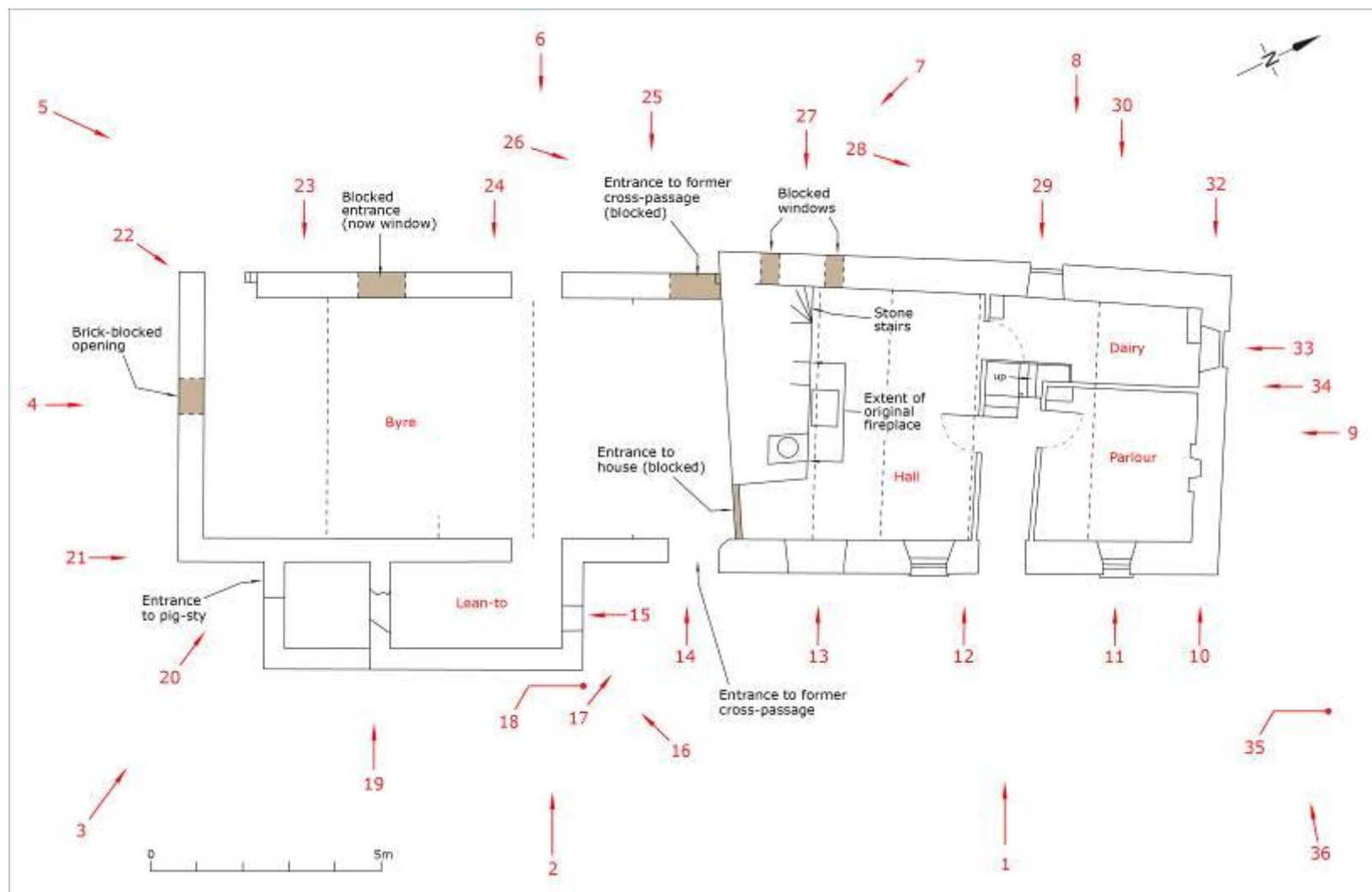


Figure 11: Building floor plan showing number and direction of exterior photos

4. EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: East facing façade of Ty'n-y-coed house. 1m scale



Photo 2: General view of east facing elevation of the byre. 1m scale



Photo 3: View north: oblique shot of byre and house



Photo 4: Southern elevation of byre. The surviving remains of a barn can be seen on the left. 1m scale



Photo 5: Southwest corner of byre. 1m scale



Photo 6: West facing elevation of house and byre



Photo 7: Oblique shot of west wall of byre



Photo 8: North end of west elevation (window located in dairy). 1m scale



Photo 9: North elevation of house. 1m scale



Photo 10: Wooden soffit at northeast corner of house



Photo 11: Detail of house façade north of doorway. 1m scale



Photo 12: Detail of house façade south of doorway. 1m scale



Photo 13: Detail of southern end of house showing modern window (right of 1m scale) and entrance to former cross-passage (left of 1m scale)



Photo 14: Entrance to former cross-passage (blocked by collapsed masonry).
1m scale



Photo 15: View south towards lean-to. The tŷ bach can be seen in the background. 1m scale



Photo 16: View southwest towards lean-to (byre in background). 1m scale



Photo 17: View north towards collapsed south end of house and exposed roof timbers. 1m scale



Photo 18: Graffiti incised in stone beside lean-to



Photo 19: View west towards lean-to and byre. 1m scale



Photo 20 View north; entrance to pig-sty at south end of lean-to. 1m scale



Photo 21: Southeast corner of byre (also showing southern elevation of lean-to).
1m scale



Photo 22: Quoins at southwest corner of byre. 1m scale



Photo 23: Blocked entrance with stone voussoirs (left of 1m scale) and corner entrance in west wall of byre. 1m scale



Photo 24: Entrance (with timber lintel) in west wall of byre. 1m scale



Photo 25: Detail of blocked entrance to former cross-passageway in west wall of byre. 1m scale



Photo 26: Oblique view of west wall of house and north end of byre. 1m scale



Photo 27: Two blocked windows in south end of west wall of house. 1m scale



Photo 28: West wall of house (note rising bedrock). 1m scale



Photo 29: Shuttered window (located in dairy) in west wall of house. 1m scale



Photo 30: Detail of corrugated-iron roof on west side of house



Photo 31: Detail shot of chimney



Photo 32: North end of west wall of house (note rising bedrock in wall). 1m scale



Photo 33: Shuttered window with stone voussoirs (located in dairy) in north wall of house. 1m scale



Photo 34: First floor bedroom window with stone voussoirs



Photo 35: Stone-lined well at north end of house



Photo 36: Stone-lined well and north end of house. The ruinous barn can be seen in background.

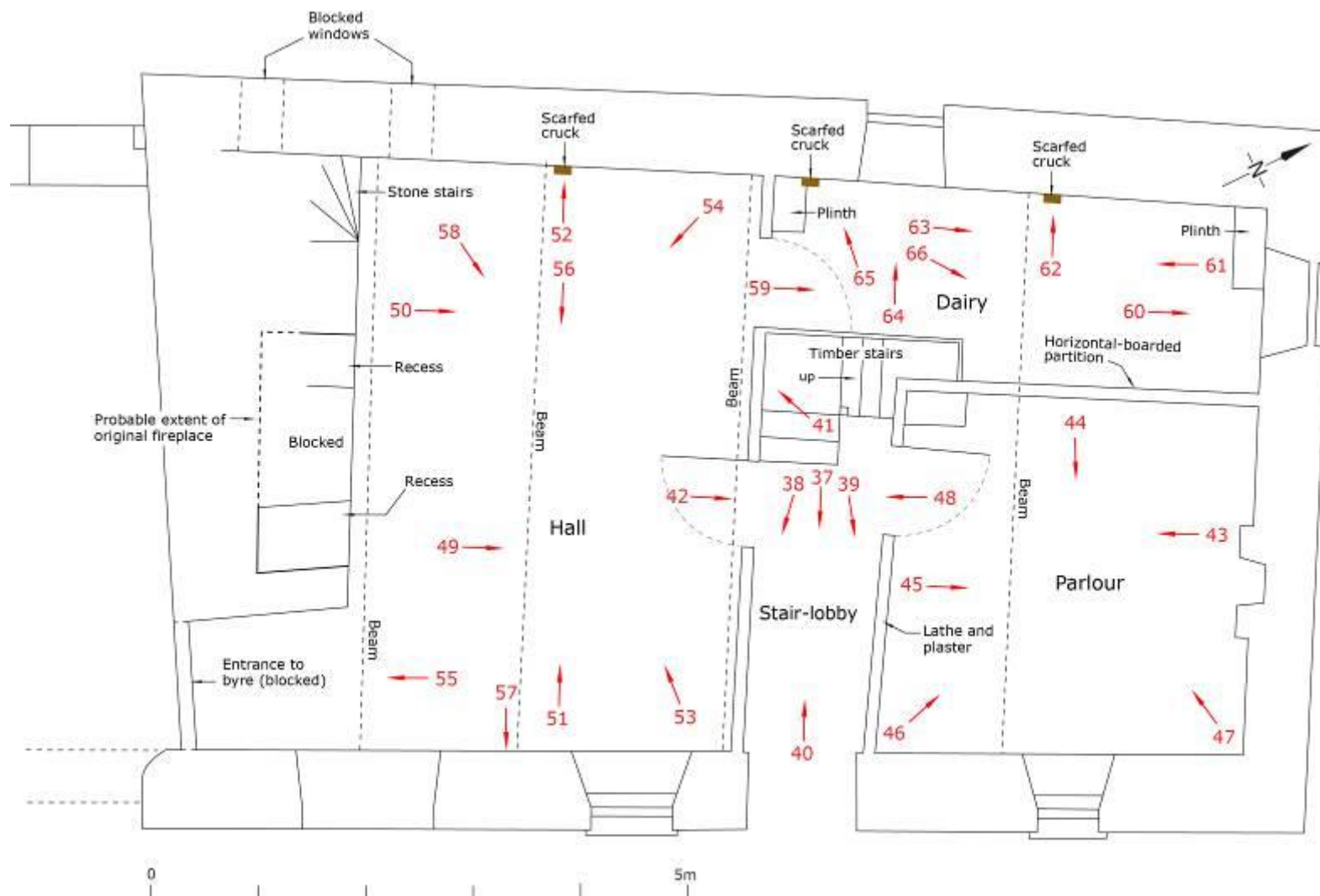


Figure 12: Floor plan of ground floor of house showing number and direction of photos

5. GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE



Photo 37: View east from bottom of the stairs along lobby towards front door.



Photo 38: Southern partition in lobby

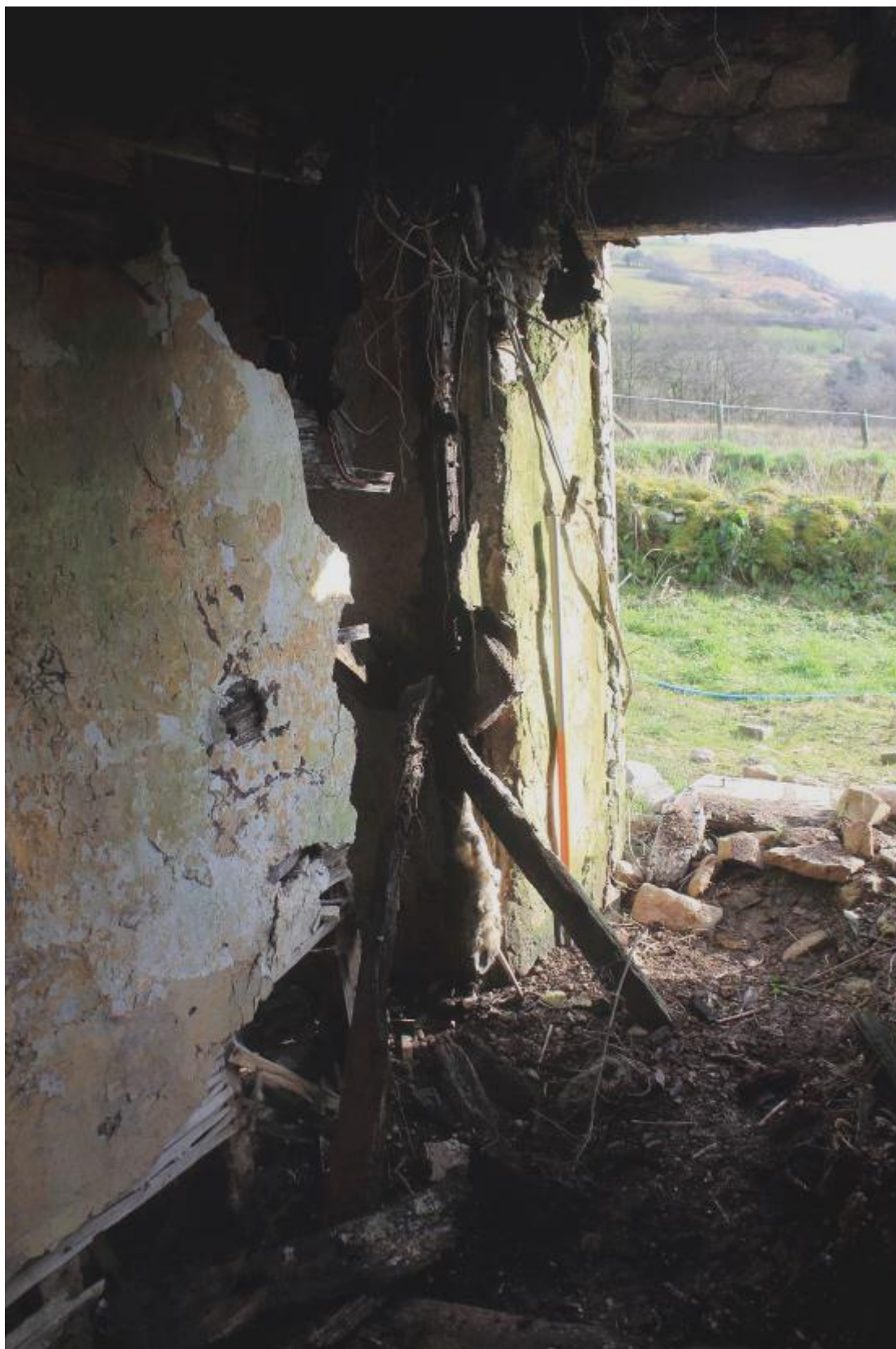


Photo 39: Oblique view of north (lathe and plaster) wall in lobby.



Photo 40: View west towards bottom of stairwell



Photo 41: Lathe and plaster partition in stairwell (hall behind)



Photo 42: View north from lobby towards parlour door



Photo 43: South (lathe and plaster) wall of parlour; door leads to lobby.



Photo 44: East wall of parlour



Photo 45: North wall of parlour



Photo 46: Northwest corner of parlour. Dairy partition (horizontal boards) can be seen in hole next to 1m scale.



Photo 47 Southwest corner of parlour; part of staircase can be seen to the right of door.



Photo 48: View of hall from lobby.



Photo 49: Northern partition in hall - opening leads to lobby: door beyond to parlour



Photo 50: Door leading to dairy from hall



Photo 51: West wall of hall; entrance to stone stairs (far left), foot of scarfed cruck (centre) and entrance to dairy (far right).



Photo 52 Close-up of foot of scarfed cruck in west wall of hall



Photo 53: Fireplace in south wall of hall – recesses on either side of Aga represents original width of fireplace. Entrance to stone staircase on the far left.



Photo 54: View southeast towards fireplace in south wall of hall; recess to cross-passage can be seen on the left



Photo 55: Passage in south wall of hall leading to cross-passage (blocked).



Photo 56: View of east wall of hall showing both widows



Photo 57: Graffiti incised into east wall of hall



Photo 58: Northeast corner of hall (door leads to lobby)



Photo 59: North wall of dairy.



Photo 60: Shuttered window in north wall of dairy (top of bedrock arrowed)



Photo 61: Doorway from dairy to hall (horizontal-boarded partition and rear of stairwell to left).



Photo 62: Scarfed cruck in west wall of dairy (north of window)



Photo 63: Looking north at dairy ceiling showing cross beam and ceiling joists; part of scarfed cruck can be seen on left (west) wall.



Photo 64: Shuttered window in west wall of dairy



Photo 65: Scarfed cruck in west wall of dairy (south of window)



Photo 66: Oblique view of horizontal-boarded partition in dairy

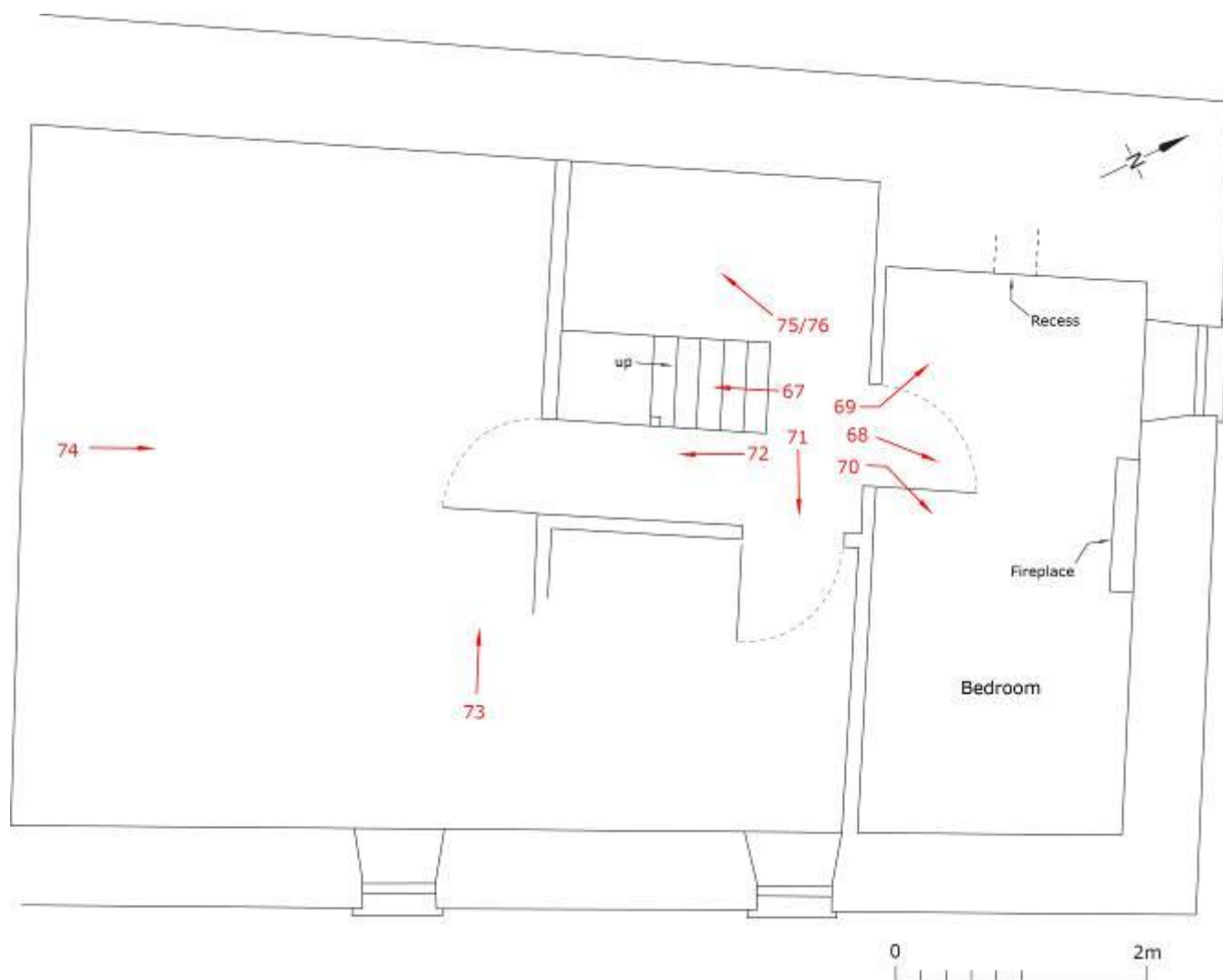


Figure 13: Floor plan of first floor of house showing number and direction of photos

6. FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE



Photo 67: Looking down stairs from landing (0.5m scale)



Photo 68: Fireplace and window in north wall of bedroom



Photo 69: Small opening in west wall of bedroom



Photo 70: Northeast corner of bedroom



Photo 71: View east at small window in central bedroom



Photo 72: View from top of stair looking south at collapsed south end of house



Photo 73: Exposed roof in south end of house showing part of yoked apex, purlins, split ash rafters and underthatch of hazel



Photo 74: Looking north at exposed roof timbers



Photo 75: Purlins visible above stair landing



Photo 76: Close-up of paired purlins

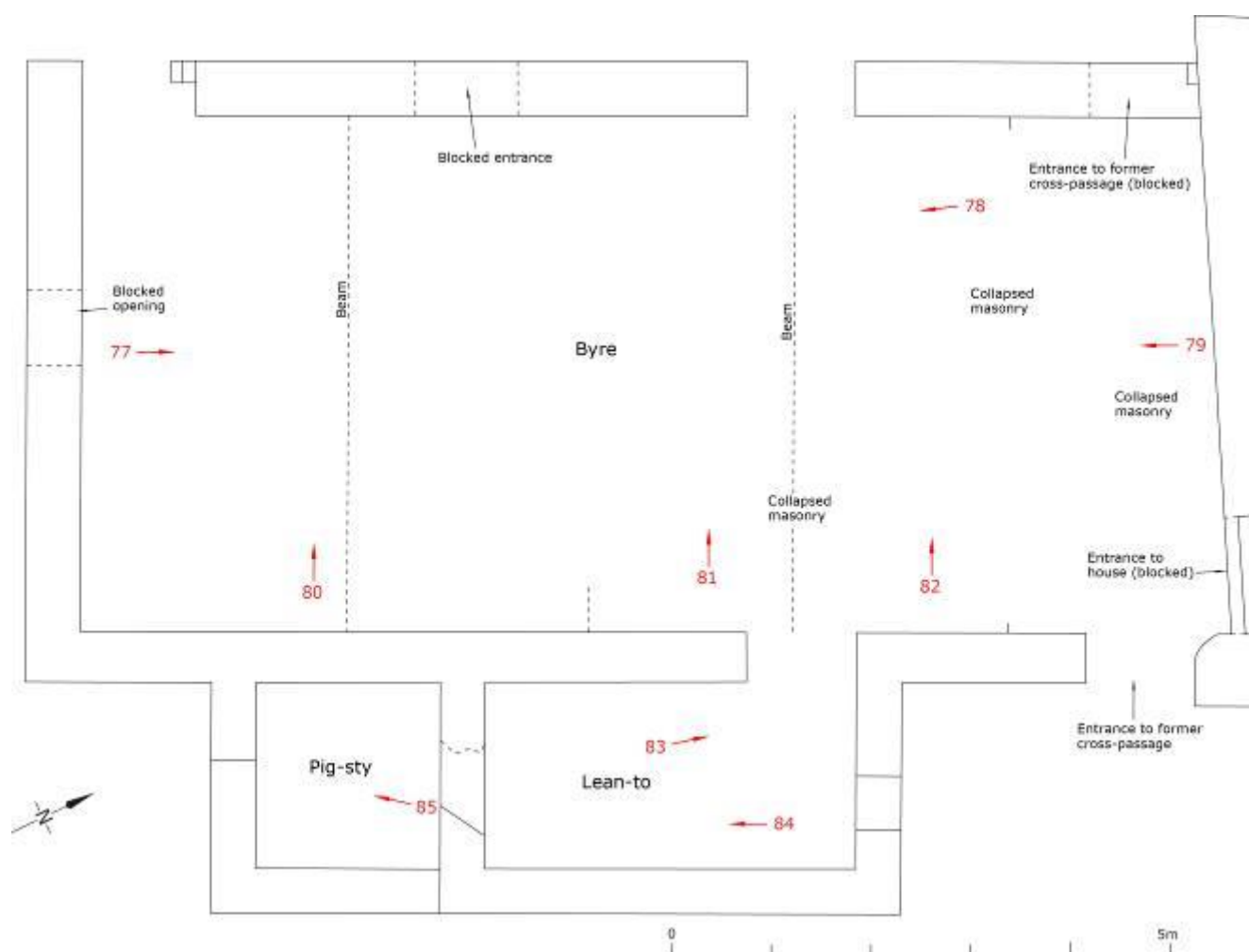


Figure 14: Floor plan of byre and outbuildings showing number and direction of photos

7. BYRE AND OUTBUILDINGS



Photo 77: North end of byre (wall is obscured by collapse of south gable end); one of a pair of cross-beams shown.



Photo 78: South gable of byre showing loops and crossbeam



Photo 79: South gable wall, east and west walls and cross beams of byre



Photo 80: Southern end of west wall of byre showing two doorways (one blocked and window inserted)



Photo 81: Two openings in west wall of byre (one blocked and window inserted)
(south end)



Photo 82: Two openings in west wall of byre (blocked opening originally rear entrance to cross passage) (north end)



Photo 83: Inside lean-to looking north towards entrance



Photo 84: Inside lean-to looking south



Photo 85: Inside pigsty looking south towards entrance

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol



archaeological trust