

Tro'r Derlwyn
Upland Farmstead
Near Brynamman, Carmarthenshire
1998

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Introduction

Tro'r Derlwyn is one of many deserted settlement sites ascribed to the late medieval/post medieval period in the Garw valley on the south-western edge of the Black Mountain, Carmarthenshire. The complex comprises a core element of three cells with an outer 'enclosure' or annex; a number of ancillary structures, possibly pens; and putative 'field' or 'cultivation' plots.

The north-western part of the core complex is under threat from river erosion. In 1998, therefore, six weeks of fieldwork took place from mid May, encompassing a four-week core period. Partial excavation of the threatened dwelling complex was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. The whole complex and adjacent valley area was topographically surveyed, a geophysical survey was undertaken of the site, and samples for various environmental analyses were taken within the site and from adjacent areas. All this latter work was funded by the Brecon Beacon National Park and the Meithrin Mynydd European Life Project. In addition, purpose-flown aerial photography of the complex was carried out by RCAHMW and detailed rectified plots produced. The Archaeology Department of Trinity College, Carmarthen supplied six BSc Heritage Conservation students to assist in all aspects of the fieldwork as part of their course.

Location

The farmstead lies in the Nant Garw valley, within the Brecon Beacons National Park, at an altitude of 250m, on common land owned by the Park Authority (figure 1). It is located about 1 km north of Upper Brynamman, to the east of the A4069, which runs along the hillside about 50m above. The Ordnance Survey grid reference is SN 7252 1584; the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number of the dwelling is Primary Record Number (PRN) 13115 and the site complex is PRN 31896.

The Nant Garw valley is glacial in origin. It has a very steep western side. The eastern side rises less steeply in a series of terraces to high rolling hills, cut by a few east to west stream gullies draining into the Nant Garw. In the valley bottom and on the eastern side there is a glacial moraine, of mixed sand, gravels and boulder clay. The bottom of this part of the valley and the stream edges are strewn with boulders, mostly of millstone grit. On the west side, above the lower exposed geology, are millstone grit shales, with a layer of Farewell rock above, into which are cut a number of quarries, especially to the west of the A4069 (Stratham, Cantrill and Thomas 1907).

The land is now used for rough grazing of sheep, cows and horses. The grassland on the upper slopes is generally cropped very short, while there is longer grass, with patches of longer grass tussocks, in the wetter areas. There are a few isolated bogs right in the valley bottom, one of which is located just to the north of the site.

History

Sites in the Garw Valley were first mapped by RCAHMW (Leighton, Percival and Malaws 1987), subsequently by Morgan (1988) and Ward (1991, 1995). These sites (excluding later quarries) are shown in figure 2 and listed in Appendix 2. Although there are considerable visible remains, none of the sites can be securely dated without excavation. Ward (1995) was responsible for producing the first description of the site, accompanied by a sketch plan. In discussing the site, he drew attention to its complex nature, compared to other deserted settlements in the valley. He proposed a constructional sequence for the core dwelling complex and suggested that the modifications represented a seasonal outstation subsequently used for over-wintering – an incipient, but failed farmstead.

The earliest record for the Tro'r Derlwyn site is the first edition of the 6" Ordnance Survey (1891) where it is identified as an 'old sheepfold'. This ascription must be used with caution since it is a term evidently applied by the OS at that time to numerous remains in the valley, many of which were plainly former dwellings. Little is known about its more recent history, but local information suggests that this area was

used for training the Home Guard during the Second World War. There is also some more recent disturbance in the bottom of the valley from a water pipe-line.

1998 Surveys and Excavation

An area of 7.25 hectares was surveyed (figure 3), recording all visible artificial features together with all boulders over 1m in size (figure 4). Although the plan of the area is now more accurate, little has been added to the work already undertaken (Leighton, Percival and Malaws 1987; Ward 1995).

A low level aerial photographic record was made by the Air Photographic Unit of the RCAHMS at Aberystwyth, which was then rectified (plate I), using data supplied from the EDM survey. The results indicated some possible turf covered walls and plots that appeared to have been cleared of stones (A-F figure 4).

A geophysical survey was also undertaken (Stratascan 1998) during the excavation, using a magnetometer (see figure 4). Several anomalies were considered to be possible locations for hearths or kilns. Geo. feature M2 in particular was a probable archaeological feature. M3 might be a feature but coincided with the location of an earlier test trench. M4 and M5 were also possible kiln or hearth sites. Two high readings, at M6 and M7, were indicative of the presence of metal objects. There was a short linear anomaly at M8 on the north-east side of the survey area, which may be a short section of ditch; however there was no visible surface indication and, given the slope and location, it could be a geological feature. There were also a number of positive discrete anomalies which may be pits. While a number of these features were considered worthy of further investigation, the survey results did not, unfortunately, become available until after the excavation. Only one modern anomaly was identified, a large disturbance along the south-west edge of the survey area, caused by a pipeline.

The fieldwork coincided with one of the worst periods of early summer weather for many years, including the wettest June since the beginning of official records. As the site is very close to areas of bog, lies partly on boulder clay, and is only directly accessible on foot down a very steep-sided valley, the weather conditions considerably hampered project progress. Due to other circumstances, the full complement of six students were frequently not available.

The site was entirely hand excavated. The stone rubble from the excavated areas was placed on the stream bank to inhibit erosion, while the soil was replaced at the end of the project. In the "field" enclosures, 40m to the south-west, two trenches over the low banks and a test pit were dug. Environmental samples were taken from key deposits during and after the excavation. Throughout the duration of the project, the central structures were vertically photographed, with survey markers, using a specially adapted tower. This was supplemented by conventional detailed ground-level planning and recording at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.

Ancillary features around the core complex (including test pits)

There was a flat natural terrace immediately to the east and south-east of the building and to the west of the hill slope (figures 3 and 4). Areas of this terrace appeared to have been cleared of boulders and the material re-deposited in stone piles or low banks. There was possibly the remains of a low bank (figure 4, I), 3m long, running nearly parallel to the main building, along part of the terrace's western side; it lay just north of a low wall (figure 4, II) which ran south-west to north-east for some 21m. This wall appeared to have a reasonable face but did not stand to any great height.

To the south of the low wall (II) a large spread of boulders and stone (A) continued for 20m. The south-east side of this area was partly bounded by a low bank or wall (III) but with apparent gaps at its south-west and north-east ends, beyond which was an area of cleared ground (B). A small test pit (not indicated, but at the same location as geological feature M3 (test pit 2, contexts 702-704)) was excavated near the centre of this plot. This test pit indicated very shallow and poor soil with a large stone projecting into it from the layer below. There were no surface indications of cultivation beds and ploughing would be very

unlikely, given the stony soil. On the south-western side of area (B) there was a linear feature of large stones (IV), possibly a wall. Aerial photography may have identified a building (V) in the south-east corner, but this was not an obvious feature on the ground. There was no apparent boundary on the southern side other than the suggested building and the natural break of slope. A low bank (VI) on the north-eastern side of area (B) was possibly related to a cleared(?) area to the north-east (C) rather than this western area (B), perhaps suggesting that the western area was a later clearance.

The eastern plot (C) had distinct boundaries on the south-west (VI), north-west (VII), and north-east (VIII) sides; on the south-east side there was a natural break of slope down to a small stream. The topsoil was poor and shallow and there was no surface evidence for cultivation beds within this area. Two trial trenches (3 and 4) were excavated across the north-west and north-east boundaries. The turf and topsoil were removed, revealing a roughly linear piles of stones; there were no faces or signs of tumble and it is probable that these boundaries were created from clearing the ground. No further excavation took place in these trenches. A break in the north-eastern boundary (VIII) was noted, which did not, however, appear to be deliberate and may be a natural feature.

An area (D) to the north, and on the east side of the terrace, was less well defined and probably less thoroughly cleared of stone. There was a wide pile of rubble (IX) on part of the south-western side which joined with the boundary (VII) around the area to the south (C). The north-eastern edge was bounded by the rising hillside, but there was no visible boundary on the north-west side. There may have been a small cleared area immediately to the north-east of the core complex (E) as well as on the next terrace, above and beyond the stone spreads on the hillside (F); however these areas could simply have been naturally clear of stone.

There were two groups of structures (both PRN 13116) on the hillside 25m to the north-east of the core structure and just beyond the flat terrace. The southernmost of these consisted of a cluster of five sub-circular cells, each roughly 3 metres in diameter. The "centre" cell appeared to have been connected to a cell on the western side which had a western entrance. There were no obvious entrances to the other cells. These 'structures' were not excavated but their walls do not appear to have had good faces, either internally or externally. Given the size and layout of the stones, little tumble appears to have occurred.

The Royal Commission (Leighton, Percival and Malaws 1987, No. 4) recorded a possible building with an annex (Figure 4 RCAHMW Building?) 20m to the north of the artificial structures PRN 13116. However, no trace of this suggested structure was found on the ground and its location appeared to be covered with a natural stone spread.

Excavation of the core complex (figure 5)

(The term 'cell', rather than 'room', has been used throughout, as there is no evidence that all elements were roofed or always used as a lodging. All numbers used are archive numbers; those with asterisks are not marked on the drawings in this report.)

All three main cells of the core complex were excavated to uppermost occupation level with partial investigation below this. Part of the interior of the adjoining annex on the southern side was excavated down to the subsoil and a trial trench was excavated into a boggy area at its western end for environmental sampling.

North cell 106

The north cell was a rectangular structure, internally measuring 4.6m x 2.0m. The lower part of the walls was apparently soil or turf bonded and the upper parts of the walls appeared to have been re-built with crude dry-stone walling. The cell was floored with rough flagstones, except at the northern end. The interior had been disturbed by later activity down to floor level.

While the upper geology of the site generally appears to be boulder clay, the north cell was built over a limited upper geological layer (133*) composed of dull yellow orange sandy gravel, probably glacial in

origin. This layer was cut (162) at the north end of the site where the natural bank had been excavated to provide a level platform for the structure, and the north wall (118) appeared to have been constructed against the edge of the platform cut (162), acting partly as a retaining wall. The western end of this wall had been eroded by the stream. The eastern end was bonded with the east wall (119)(plate II). Both walls were rough faced, constructed in random rubble from large angular stones; these appeared to have been bonded with turf, as dark humic soil was seen between the stones; alternatively, the walls may have had a turf capping, which on decay had been washed down into the interstices of the walls.

The inner face of the north wall was battered by about 15°; this was apparently an original feature, although some of the lower part of the eastern wall (119) appeared to have moved inwards after construction. On the interior corner of these walls there were slight indications of heat, although these did not appear to be substantial and were not seen in the underlying surface: it is therefore probable that this was due to a small fire at a later date rather than the location of a cooking hearth. The upper parts of both of these walls appeared to have been built up with un-bonded stones, the crude dry-stone walling surviving one or two courses high, above the later interior rubble (plate III).

Towards the southern end of the eastern wall (119) there was a possible blocked doorway or low window (plate IV), although this "blocking" could be part of the crude dry-stone wall, or infilling of a later collapse in the wall. The junction of the east wall (119) with the southern wall (120) and the wall to the east (134) was not clear (dismantling of this section may resolve this, but time did not permit). The upper part of the southern wall was disturbed, while the lower part appeared to overlie the edge of the flooring inside; it is possible that this section, or part of it, had been rebuilt. A whetstone (object 503*) was found lodged on the interior face of the eastern wall, probably having been placed there, rather than being built into the wall. The whetstone is simple in form and not diagnostic.

The west wall (121) had, for most of its northern part, been badly affected by the erosion of the river bank (plate II). The surviving portion appeared to be entirely of dry-stone construction, unlike the northern and eastern walls. The northern end of the west wall (121) stood on the upper geological deposit (133*), where this had been cut (162) to form a platform. The southern end may have been built over a different deposit although, as the wall was not dismantled, it was not possible to ascertain whether this was a natural layer or an artificial deposit. A short section of the east-west wall (138) appeared to butt the southern part of the west wall (121); however the upper section of both of these walls appeared to be contemporary. There may have been some later alterations to, or rebuilding of the northern upper part of this wall, although this area had partly collapsed.

There were two apparent layers of rough flat flagstone flooring, although the lower (144)(plate II) and upper (112*)(plate V) layers could be a levelling layer and surface stones respectively. The lower layer of flagstones appeared to lie below parts of the interior edges of the adjacent walls. The flags were possibly inserted under the lower edge of the eastern wall (119) or the wall had shifted slightly (see above). The southern and western walls (120 and 121) are unlikely to have moved but were thought to be a later rebuild, although there was no conclusive evidence for this.

In the south-east corner there were some indications of a hearth with some possible reddening of the stone wall face and a very small deposit of charcoal black soil. Between this possible hearth and the entrance to the south there was one large stone, projecting 150-200mm above the floor surface (plate VI), which may have acted as one side of the possible hearth and as a work surface. This stone either pre-dated or was contemporary with the lower floor or levelling layer (144).

Neither the upper nor the lower floor layers appeared to have extended up to the northern end of the interior; at the north end the subsoil contained stones projecting slightly above the level of the flagged floor. A .22 bullet casing was found in soil between the upper flagstones. A patchy layer (111*) of light brown soil covered some parts of the flagstones and some areas of the subsoil at the northern end of the cell. The patchy layer was mixed to a great extent, however, with material from a dark turf-like soil layer (110*) above it, which covered most of the cell.

Above these soil layers there was a substantial rubble layer of large stones (108*)(plate III), mostly voided. This rubble probably did not all accumulate at the same time and had been disturbed. A patch of rubble (117*) in the north-east corner was proven stratigraphically to be earlier than the adjacent material, although some of the general rubble (108*) could be of similar date. The north-western area had been cleared of all rubble; some of this stone had been deposited (116*) on the earlier rubble patch (117*) and a rough east-west retaining wall (115*) (approximately on the line of the northern edge of the flagstone floor) had been formed at the edge of this cleared area. The substantial large stone rubble layer (108*) had probably been disturbed again after the construction of the rough retaining wall, as there were articulated sheep bones and a strand of thick galvanised wire in the voided rubble; this disturbance was indistinguishable, however, from undisturbed areas of the rubble layer (108*).

A small test trench was excavated externally on the east side of the cell. This cut into the geological moraine and, firstly, indicated that there was little depth of topsoil and, secondly, confirmed that the east wall (119) was partially a retaining wall built directly against the platform cut (162) for the construction of the northern cell. A gully (129) had been dug against the east side of the wall and was possibly partly capped. This was probably a drainage gully for water from the roof and the hillside. It drained from north to south but neither its northern nor southern limit were traced. The fill (122*) of this drainage gully contained a number of coal fragments. A small amount of recent surface rubble was partially cleared externally to the north of the building. Other than the drain, there did not appear to be any other features adjacent to the north and east sides of the cell.

South cell 105

This cell was not fully excavated. The interior was a maximum of 7.0m long by 3.2m wide and the south-eastern corner was curved. There were three openings, one into the southern enclosure (107) at the east end of the south wall, a second into the eastern cell (104) at the northern end of the east wall, and a third into the north cell (105). The north-west corner had collapsed into the stream, but there was enough stonework remaining to indicate that if there had been an opening through to the west it was situated above the first course of the wall. The low walls appeared to be constructed upon an artificial deposit and the floor appeared to have been of earth. The interior surface indicated disturbance, probably by animals and ant activity.

A trial trench was excavated in the north-west corner of the cell, where the earliest layer again appeared to be a geological moraine deposit, although somewhat less sandy than the layer (133*) below the northern cell. Above this were two layers (lower (132*), upper (131)), both of which possibly consisted of a number of lenses. The evidence suggested that these layers may have filled a hollow (whether natural or artificial could not be determined) that was roughly the size of the interior of the cell. The lower layer (132*) contained flecks of charcoal and coal; a charcoal sample (612*) was sent for radiocarbon analysis, but was found to be contaminated with coal and therefore abandoned.

The upper layer (131) contained a substantial amount of stone, especially towards its northern end. Some of this stone may have formed a raised platform up into the entrances to the north and east, or even formed a floor, possibly for a passageway, across the whole of the northern end of the cell (plate VII). This layer appeared to continue below the walls to the north (121/138), west and south (137) and probably also the wall to the east (136). There was one very large stone projecting well above the surface, 1.0m south of the north wall; it appeared to have been placed into the layer and may well have been functional, although there were no obvious signs of wear.

Walls of 105 (clockwise from north)

The north-west corner of the cell had totally collapsed, due to erosion of the stream bank. On the north there was a short fragment of dry-stone walling (138) (see also above in north cell 106) with short remains of faces on both its north (exterior) and south (interior) sides. The lower part of this northern wall butted the east wall (121) of the northern cell (106), but the upper part of this junction was of indeterminate build. It was thought probable, therefore, that this upper part had either been rebuilt at the

same time as the addition of the wall to the west (138) or that it had slipped. Dismantling of part of this section may resolve the chronology. The remainder of the north side was formed by the entrance to the north cell and its southern wall (120).

An entrance into the eastern cell (104) was simply formed by the east wall (136) stopping short of the south wall (120) of the north cell. The lower part of this east wall was probably bonded with turf or soil. The interior face of the wall had slipped and the upper part was of rough dry-stone construction, suggesting later disturbance. There also appeared to have been a later fire in or on the top of the remains of this walling. This wall did, however, appear to be wider than that of the east wall (119) of the north cell and slightly different in build style; it is probable, therefore, that the eastern walls of the two cells were not constructed at the same time. The entrance to the eastern cell (104) may have been roughly blocked at a later date, although the material may simply have been slipped walling.

The opening to the south was formed by a gap between the face of the east wall (136) and the start of the southern wall (137). The south wall then curved round to the north in a rough arc to form the west wall of the cell. The remains of this walling were only one or two courses high but appeared to be of better construction than the other cell walls, with larger stones forming the face and smaller stones for the core. At the northern end of the remains of this wall there was one very large flat stone, possibly part of a door sill.

Floor surface and later layers

The upper layer (131) formed the interior floor surface, which sloped quite steeply up by about 400mm from the southern entrance for roughly half the length of the cell, before becoming more level. On the rise from the southern entrance, along the eastern side, there were a number of flat stones that appeared to have been deliberately placed on the surface to form a stepping stone path (plate VIII). There was a deposit of charcoal below one of these path stones, samples of which were sent for radiocarbon analysis (sample 604*), giving a determination of 270 ± 60 BP (Beta -122921). A small fragment of clay pipe stem (object 509*) was recovered from just below the surface of this layer; it was not diagnostic but, given the exterior finish and diameter of the central hole, was probably late 17th to 18th century in date.

Although the south cell was much larger than the other cells, there was no proof of any internal roof supports or partitions. However there was a line of stones across the northern part of the cell within the probable interior surface layer (131), which may indicate an internal division. Above the surface layer (131) there was a thin layer (114*) of mid brown sandy loam, not easily distinguishable from layer (131), which appeared to have been mixed in patches with the surface layer (131). This thin layer could be the result of disturbance of the underlying layer, possibly during occupation, but there was considerable evidence of ant disturbance and the area had probably been subjected to stock trample.

Overlying most of the interior and walls was a layer of large rubble (109*)(plate IX), mostly voided but covered and in-filled with turf and a little soil. Assuming that all the rubble came from the adjacent walls, these would not have stood very high, possibly only to about 1.0m. Outside the southern section of wall (137) there was a pile of rubble (140*) which partly overlay the bones of a sheep carcass.

Cell 104

Most of the interior of this cell was excavated down to the geology and a trial trench dug into it and across the cell (plate X). The interior of the cell measured 9.6m by 6.4m. The exterior geological level was much higher and this cell had been cut into the hillside. The walls appeared to be clay bonded, quite low and partly acting as retaining walls. The only possible entrance was from the northern part of cell (105) to the west. There was no evidence of any internal activity or occupation build up.

The trial trench was cut into the subsoil, which appeared to be composed of layers of glacial moraine, inclined from east to west. The lowest excavated layer comprised grey clay with silty patches and small stones (154*), overlaid by a layer of brown grey clay loam (153*). Above this, although the division was

unclear, was a layer of pale brown yellow clay loam with possible charcoal flecks (152*); this was most probably a geological layer, although it could have been re-deposited.

The earliest artificial feature appeared to be the lower part of, or "footings" for, the east wall (136) of the southern cell, at the west end of the trial trench. The hollow between these wall "footings" and the hillside was filled with a lower layer of grey clay loam with charcoal flecks (151*), and an upper layer of thin pale yellow clay loam (150*) which extended approximately half way across the cell. A platform had clearly been cut into the hillside for this cell, and the upper pale yellow clay layer may have been deposited at that time, as it was similar to some of the material in the hill slope.

The cut (163*) for the platform was only investigated at the east end of the trial trench; the east wall (149) of the cell, which had mostly collapsed, appeared to have been built directly against the cut. The lower part of the wall construction was somewhat complicated as it incorporated larger stones still *in situ* within the geological moraine. This east wall appeared to be bonded with orange clay, as were both the north (134) and south (135) walls of the cell. The relationships of the north and south walls to the structures to the west were not established; this eastern cell was probably a later build but, without dismantling the wall junctions, this could not be proven. The lower stones of these walls were fairly massive, with slightly smaller ones above. Few stones had apparently tumbled from the walls and it seemed probable that these walls were originally very low. Most of the outer face of the east wall, if one had been constructed, did not survive, except for a few stones which may have formed part of a slight hood to shed water from the hill slope (see figure 5).

The interior surface of the cell sloped slightly from the east down to the west. A thin layer of mid to light grey brown sandy silt loam (103*) was deposited on this surface, and was thicker in the remainder of the hollow towards the west. The relationship of this thin layer to the internal rubble (130*) was uncertain, as there was much ant disturbance, but the probability is that both were deposited over the same period, much of this thin layer accumulating after occupation had ceased. One object (501*) was found within the thin layer: in very poor and fragmentary condition, it was mostly of very thin copper alloy with two conical and pierced knobs, one of which had a surviving pin. It is thought that this object could be suspended vertically and the best interpretation for it is as a reflector for a lamp or candle. Above all of this, except for a few projecting large stones, was a thin layer of turf (102*).

Annex 107

The area now enclosed was very roughly triangular, with sides approximately 13m long. The northern boundary of the annex was formed by the south cell (105) and probably, originally, by the stream. The stream edge has advanced, however, and any other walling, which may have formed a northern side to a sub-rectangular enclosure could have been lost. The south side was bounded by a low wall of large stones and massive boulders which curved round onto an eastern low retaining wall, built of smaller stones; the western side was apparently bounded by a gully (147). Only a small part of the internal area was excavated (plate XI). One test trench was excavated at the west end of the wall (139) where it ran into a boggy area.

Excavation in the eastern area demonstrated that the topsoil and turf (102*) directly overlay the upper geology. The topsoil was relatively thin and, being in a damp area, was subject to frequent disturbance by animal hooves. The only artificial feature was a step up towards the entrance into the south cell. This step appeared to consist of a large stone, projecting above the underlying geology, and enhanced by other smaller stones.

The wall (139) of this enclosure appeared to be of a continuous build, although the size of stone varied from the eastern to southern sections. The eastern section was probably later than the wall (136) of the south cell, but there was no discernible joint between the two. This eastern part was a retaining wall, the stones partially bonded by soil. It may have been built against the natural slope of the hillside, although a cut into the slope for its construction could not be ruled out. The lack of tumble from this section of the wall indicated that it probably stood little higher than the slope which it retained. The southern section of

this wall was constructed of more massive stones and, at least in part, was not bonded. It was mostly composed of a single course, and built in such a way as to make further courses unlikely, except perhaps to the west. There was almost no apparent tumble from this southern section of wall and, without additional fencing or hedging, this boundary would not have been stock proof.

The western end of the southern enclosure wall probably extended up to a fairly straight gully (147) which possibly formed the western boundary of the enclosure. It was uncertain if this gully was a natural feature; it still contains water, but now only functions as a channel in high floods, as the stream has blocked its entrance. The edges of this gully were probably naturally cut back when flooding occurred in the past, although now a build up of bog and silt deposits have encroached upon the channel.

A test trench was positioned where the western end of the enclosure wall met the gully. The lowest layer excavated was a natural deposit of grey sandy silt with grit, gravel and a massive stone (161*); this was probably a moraine deposit but possibly formed part of an earlier stream bed. Above was a layer of grey sandy silt (160*) which again was a natural deposit, possibly the result of silting as the stream course shifted. Above this was a layer of brown silty loam with nodules of iron panning, identified as peat growth and probably pre-dating the wall. Post-dating the wall construction were three layers or lenses of silts (158-156*), below the final layer of bog deposit (155*) which probably post-dated the abandonment of the site.

Environmental samples

Samples were taken from within the core building complex from the walls, and both the "occupation" and lower layers for micromorphological analysis; however given the amount of ant activity on the site, it is probable that the results will be inconclusive. A monolith sample was taken for pollen analysis from the peat and silt deposits at the west end of the enclosure wall (139). A further augured sample was taken from a bog of at least 1.0m depth, 35m to the north-west of the building. Eight locations around the complex were sampled for phosphate: from a control area, the enclosure, the sub-circular cells, and from the cleared areas. These may provide indications of animal activity within certain areas. The results of all of these analyses are expected late in 1999.

Interpretation

Location of the core structure

The site of Tro'r Derlwyn was presumably chosen to be as close to the stream as possible, despite the presence of a level terrace, slightly higher, and only 5 metres further to the east (although marginally less sheltered). The stream side location was probably chosen due to the need for watering stock and also possibly for dairy production, which may have included sheep as well as cattle (pers comm P Sambrook). The results of the excavation indicate that considerable effort was expended in cutting into the hillside and the levelling up of the southern end before the north cell (106) was built. Although no doorways survive from the building on the stream side it is probable that one existed, as most of the similar but simpler structures elsewhere in the valley have access on their stream side.

The core building phases

Although time and conditions did not permit the resolution of the cell sequences the recent excavation has confirmed much of the work by Ward (1995, p26-28) and, although some modifications have been made to his proposed phasing (see figure 7) of the structure, this has been broadly supported. The wall dividing the northern cell (105) has now been demonstrated to be much later, probably constructed long after the structure had ceased to fulfil a domestic function; the northern cell can therefore no longer be regarded as originally being a two-compartment structure. The existence of a butt joint between the eastern walls of the north and south cells, identified by Ward as indicating the later build of the southern component, was not borne out upon excavation. As this was the location of the entrance into the eastern cell, the east walls had no direct relationship to each other, nor did the north wall of the east cell bear any direct relationship to the east wall of the south cell (although shown on Ward's plan as continuous). Excavation confirmed, however, Ward's observation of the wall (138) projecting west from the south-west corner of the northern

cell; the lower part may have butted against the western wall (121) of the northern cell, and may have been associated with the construction of the southern cell, although the north-west corner of the southern cell had been lost to erosion.

The southern cell appeared to have been constructed over a hollow area which had been levelled up before the walls were built. The hollow may have been the result of stock being held in an enclosure pre-dating the southern cell, and possibly contemporaneous with the northern cell. The levelling layer contained coal flecks and (probably) a clay pipe stem fragment. Calibrated dates from the charcoal sample beneath the stepping stone path were 1475-1685 cal. AD and 1740-1810 cal. AD and 1930-1950 cal. AD (Beta - 122921) at 95% probability; the presence of the clay pipe fragment suggests that the middle date of AD 1740-1810 is a better match than the others. There was no discernible joint between the east wall (136) of the southern cell and the annex wall (139) to the south, although the difference in alignment and style could suggest that the annex was a later addition.

The relationship of the eastern cell to the northern and southern cells was not clearly established. The north wall (134) of the eastern cell appeared to be later than the east wall (119) of the north cell, as the distinctive lighter bonding material of the north wall (134) could not be seen extending into the line of the wall (119) to the west. Dismantling of this section would probably resolve the uncertainty. The association of the south wall (135) of the east cell and the east wall of the south cell (136) was not established, but it seemed probable that the east cell (104) was a later addition as, again, the lighter bonding of the south wall (135) was not apparent within the east wall (136) of the south cell.

Functions

The evidence, although sparse, would suggest that different cells fulfilled different functions. The northern cell appeared to have been the dwelling as it contained a stone floor surface, the other cells apparently having dirt surfaces. The upper stone floor in the northern cell was apparently an original feature, and covered only the southern part of the cell (the underlying layer of flat stones possibly being a levelling or foundation layer). The absence of stone flooring at the northern end of the cell may indicate the location of a bed, which would not necessarily have required flooring beneath it. The reddened stones and charcoal deposit in the south-east corner of the cell may represent a hearth, and the adjacent flat stone could have functioned as a work surface associated with food preparation.

Although the northern end of the western wall of the north cell has been lost, the apparent absence of flooring at the northern end suggests that a doorway in the north-western corner was unlikely, and there is no indication of a doorway in the remaining west wall. There may, however, have been a window or entrance in the east wall which could have given natural light to the possible hearth in the south-east corner of the cell. Although the entrance in the south wall may have been rebuilt, the stone flooring suggests that this could have been an original opening.

Although the extreme north-west corner of the cell wall has been lost, one very large raised stone, noted by Ward, could possibly be the remains of a door sill. This, combined with the area of rough stone across the northern end of the cell, may indicate the existence of a cross passage or feeding platform, supporting Ward's suggestion that the southern cell might have functioned as a byre. The entrance into the eastern cell was opposite the possible doorway to the west; it was narrow and was apparently the only access, perhaps suggesting use of this cell as a storage area, possibly for animal fodder.

Roofs

The walls of all of the cells appeared to have been very low, although the north cell may have been higher than the others, but this does not preclude all three cells being roofed. Low walls are clearly illustrated by the drawing of the interior of a farmhouse near Strata Florida, sketched in 1888 (figure 6) (the picture also demonstrates the potentially negligible archaeological evidence for such features as internal wickerwork partitions). No evidence for roof supports or roof covering was found. The roofs were possibly thatched or more probably covered in turfs.

Ancillary features

The survey of the cleared areas, boundaries and ancillary structures confirmed the plan produced by Ward (1995, p27), with the exception of the short wall 6m to the north of the core building (see figure 7), which is probably a natural feature, although it could have been artificially enhanced. The cleared areas and boundaries in the vicinity of the site appeared to be the result of deliberate stone clearance. The poor topsoil and absence of any surface signs for cultivation possibly suggest that these areas could have been cleared for improved pasture or hay. The boundaries do not appear to have been high enough to be stock proof and there was no evidence for additional fencing or hedging within the two small trial trenches, also suggesting that these plots were not intended for growing crops. Analysis of environmental samples may, however, indicate whether these areas might have held stock or have been manured.

The nature and origin of the two groups of artificial structures (PRN 13116) could not be ascertained without excavation. Whilst Ward (1995, p28) saw them as deliberately built ruined structures, possibly pens, there must be a strong possibility that the morphology is a result of clearance of stone within a boulder scree. Whilst this does not necessarily rule out an origin which is contemporaneous with the core building complex, it also opens the possibility of later or much earlier origins for these structures.

Discussion

A discussion will be prepared for inclusion with the publication report, dealing primarily with the work by Ward on Tro'r Derlwyn and other sites, and interpretation of this and similar structures with reference to works by Peter Smith (1975, 1998).

Acknowledgements

Don Benson, co-director, Hubert Wilson, draughtsperson and assistant supervisor. Site workers: Eleanor Breen, Michael Hickling, Maugan Trethowen. Aerial photography, Toby Driver RCAHMW. The students from Trinity College Carmarthen.

Archive Deposition

Final deposition is likely to be at Carmarthenshire Museum, Abergwili, Carmarthen. A copy of the archive report and archive list will be lodged with RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

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Ward A H 1995 An Incipient Upland Farmstead at Tro'r Derlwyn?, *Carmarthenshire Antiquary*, 21, pp17-33

Maps and photographs

DAT 1996 Archaeological Survey part of Meithrin Mynydd Project (Unpublished)

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1:50,000 Sheet 230 Solid and drift editions

Ordnance Survey 6" 1st Edition 1891, Sheet XLII SE, surveyed 1877-85

RCAHMW\Tro'r Derlwyn\12 June 1998\ 983517-25,30,32, 985012-41.42,43,44A,45A,46,47,48,49
Aerial photographs

Stratascan™ 1998 A Report for Cambria Archaeology on a Geophysical Survey carried out at Tro'r Derlwyn, Carmarthenshire, June 1998

Appendix 1

Record Numbers used

001-026	Drawing
101-163	Context
301-382	Photographic B & W and Colour Slide
401-500	Photographic Colour prints
501-514	Object
601-697	Samples
701-705	Context
800-835	Samples
901-920	Drawing sheets
1001-1006	Photographic Colour prints

Survey

Was undertaken using a total station EDM, processing the data through DGM3 and manipulating in FCAD3

The site grid system used was not related to the OS grid; however the elevation is Ordnance Datum, although referenced only to one benchmark some distance to the north, all other road side marks having gone or appeared to be out of position.

CAD Files

FCAD\TD981.FCD RCAHMW Aerial Photographic plot

FCAD\TD16.FCD

FCAD\TD19.FCD

FCAD\TD20.FCD

Appendix 2 (figure 2)

Sites identified up to the end of the Meithrin Mynydd 1996 survey for 1km grid squares SN7215, SN7216, SN7217

PRN	4038	<i>NGR</i>	SN71591864	<i>FORM</i>	O.Struct	<i>CONDITION</i>	U
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			ROUND BARROW		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Stone Group	<i>PERIOD</i>	Bronze Age
PRN	4418	<i>NGR</i>	SN72171626	<i>FORM</i>	Earthwork	<i>CONDITION</i>	B
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			SHELTER		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Stone Bank-circular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13100	<i>NGR</i>	SN72441731	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	C
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			LONGHOUSE		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-rectangular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13101	<i>NGR</i>	SN72421731	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	C
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			LONG HUT?		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-subrectangular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13102	<i>NGR</i>	SN72431731	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	D
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			SHELTER		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-circular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13103	<i>NGR</i>	SN72391695	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	D
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			SHELTER		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-circular-2	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13104	<i>NGR</i>	SN72401691	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	B
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			LONGHOUSE		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-rectangular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13105	<i>NGR</i>	SN72381686	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	D
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			SHELTER		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-oval	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13106	<i>NGR</i>	SN72401684	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	D
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			LONGHOUSE		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-rectangular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN	13107	<i>NGR</i>	SN72391683	<i>FORM</i>	Building	<i>CONDITION</i>	D
		<i>SITE TYPE</i>			SHELTER		
		<i>DESCRIPTION</i>			Building-circular	<i>PERIOD</i>	Mediaeval?;Post Med?

PRN 13108	<i>NGR</i> SN72381683	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> SHELTER <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-oval	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13109	<i>NGR</i> SN72371681	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE? <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13110	<i>NGR</i> SN72351676	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork <i>SITE TYPE</i> SHELTER <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13111	<i>NGR</i> SN72201652	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE?;SHEEPFOLD? <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Buildings-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13112	<i>NGR</i> SN72191651	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Buildings-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13113	<i>NGR</i> SN72381592	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE? <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13114	<i>NGR</i> SN72421591	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 13115	<i>NGR</i> SN72511585	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> LONGHOUSE <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-complex	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13116	<i>NGR</i> SN72551586	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> SHELTER <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-complex	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13117	<i>NGR</i> SN72611575	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct <i>SITE TYPE</i> MODERN FEATURE <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Stone spread-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	A Modern
PRN 13457	<i>NGR</i> SN72451732	<i>FORM</i> Building <i>SITE TYPE</i> SHELTER <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Building-rectilinear	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 13551	<i>NGR</i> SN72631505	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork <i>SITE TYPE</i> ROUND BARROW <i>DESCRIPTION</i> Cairn-oval	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Bronze Age

PRN 13552	NGR SN72741510 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Bronze Age
PRN 13560	NGR SN72381501 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Topog ENCLOSURE Enclosure-rectilinear	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	 Post Med
PRN 13564	NGR SN72391571 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13565	NGR SN72421569 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13566	NGR SN72191550 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13567	NGR SN72141543 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13568	NGR SN72141540 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13569	NGR SN72081548 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13570	NGR SN72081543 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13571	NGR SN72051542 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13572	NGR SN72251555 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 13573	NGR SN72101537 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med

PRN 13574	<i>NGR</i> SN72101554 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Post Med
PRN 28350	<i>NGR</i> SN72991512 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	A Unknown
PRN 31874	<i>NGR</i> SN72871570 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Enclosures	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Prehistoric?;Mediaeval?;P
PRN 31875	<i>NGR</i> SN72871564 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Building LONG HUT Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31876	<i>NGR</i> SN72951573 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork BANK Bank	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31877	<i>NGR</i> SN72931572 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-oval	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31878	<i>NGR</i> SN72951574 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork UNKNOWN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31879	<i>NGR</i> SN72891572 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31880	<i>NGR</i> SN72881572 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW?	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31881	<i>NGR</i> SN72871571 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct WALL	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31882	<i>NGR</i> SN72841570 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CLEARANCE CAIRN? Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31883	<i>NGR</i> SN72831569 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CLEARANCE CAIRN? Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric

PRN 31884	<i>NGR SN72811568</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-triangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31885	<i>NGR SN72881574</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31886	<i>NGR SN72861574</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CLEARANCE CAIRN? Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31887	<i>NGR SN72881577</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31888	<i>NGR SN72871576</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork UNKNOWN Building	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Unknown
PRN 31889	<i>NGR SN72821574</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31890	<i>NGR SN72841559</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-oval	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 31891	<i>NGR SN72701579</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> DRS	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	 Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31892	<i>NGR SN72691580</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-triangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31893	<i>NGR SN72671580</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork UNKNOWN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31894	<i>NGR SN72701578</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork UNKNOWN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31895	<i>NGR SN72731580</i> <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform-triangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?

PRN 31896	NGR SN72541584 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31897	NGR SN72541589 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Building SHELTER Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31898	NGR SN72581574 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork LONG HUT Stone foundations	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 31899	NGR SN72411589 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 31900	NGR SN72141576 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 31901	NGR SN72201575 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork FIELD BOUNDARY Bank-linear	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Unknown
PRN 32170	NGR SN72701510 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CAIRNFIELD Cairn-circular-5	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Prehistoric
PRN 32171	NGR SN72651508 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Bronze Age
PRN 32172	NGR SN72671513 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32173	NGR SN72661514 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32174	NGR SN72361655 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork SETTLEMENT?;DRS? Enclosures	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Prehistoric?Mediaeval?;Po
PRN 32175	NGR SN72391664 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork HUT CIRCLE?;SHELTER? Bank-semicircular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?;Mediaeval?;P

PRN 32176	NGR SN72341662 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork BANK Bank-'L'-shaped	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32177	NGR SN72331657 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork HUT CIRCLE?;SHELTER?	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?;Mediaeval?;P
PRN 32178	NGR SN72311654 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32179	NGR SN72361657 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32180	NGR SN72391656 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork HUT CIRCLE?;ENCLOSURE?	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?;Mediaeval?;P
PRN 32181	NGR SN72351654 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork EARTHWORK	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32182	NGR SN72321651 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork UNKNOWN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	u Prehistoric
PRN 32183	NGR SN72321649 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ROUND BARROW Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32184	NGR SN72331649 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork BANK Bank-'U'-shaped	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32185	NGR SN72351649 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork SHELTER	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?;Mediaeval?;P
PRN 32186	NGR SN72411650 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork WALL	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric
PRN 32187	NGR SN72201652 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Ruin DRS Buildings-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?

PRN 32188	<i>NGR</i> SN72171627 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32189	<i>NGR</i> SN72181630 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork BANK Bank-parallel	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32190	<i>NGR</i> SN72181627 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32191	<i>NGR</i> SN72151624 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork HUT CIRCLE?;ENCLOSURE? Stone Bank-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32192	<i>NGR</i> SN72201625 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork NATURAL FEATURE? Mound	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Unknown
PRN 32193	<i>NGR</i> SN72231603 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 32194	<i>NGR</i> SN72391632 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork WALL Bank-linear	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 32195	<i>NGR</i> SN72441632 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CLEARANCE CAIRN? Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Unknown
PRN 32196	<i>NGR</i> SN72441633 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CLEARANCE CAIRN? Cairn	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Unknown
PRN 32197	<i>NGR</i> SN72161640 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Ruin BUILDING? Wall	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Post Med
PRN 32198	<i>NGR</i> SN72381683 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32199	<i>NGR</i> SN72341675 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork SHELTER Stone foundations	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?

PRN 32200	NGR SN72371685 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?
PRN 32201	NGR SN72391693 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork SHELTER	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?
PRN 32202	NGR SN72401694 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork BANK Bank-'L'-shaped	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Prehistoric?
PRN 32203	NGR SN72171643 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32204	NGR SN72151643 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork LONG HUT Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32205	NGR SN72191644 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork SHELTER Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	U Unknown
PRN 32206	NGR SN72451688 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork CAIRN Cairn-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	A Unknown
PRN 32207	NGR SN72031621 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork PLATFORM Platform	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Unknown
PRN 32208	NGR SN72431731 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork DRS Stone foundations	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32845	NGR SN72171626 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32846	NGR SN72171626 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork ENCLOSURE Enclosure-circular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Mediaeval?;Post Med?
PRN 32851	NGR SN72581574 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Building LONGHOUSE? Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Mediaeval?;Post Med?

PRN 32857	NGR SN72221639 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Building LONGHOUSE Building-rectangular	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Mediaeval?
PRN 33385	NGR SN73011757 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork TRACK	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Post Med
PRN 33386	NGR SN72851746 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct ENCLOSURE	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 33394	NGR SN72501655 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct SHELTER?	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 33395	NGR SN72991610 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct CLEARANCE CAIRN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	C Unknown
PRN 33396	NGR SN72951597 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct SHELTER	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	D Unknown
PRN 33412	NGR SN72701579 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct CLEARANCE CAIRN	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	B Unknown
PRN 33413	NGR SN72611583 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> O.Struct BRIDGE	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	A Unknown
PRN 33417	NGR SN72551538 <i>SITE TYPE</i> <i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>FORM</i> Earthwork QUARRY	<i>CONDITION</i> <i>PERIOD</i>	A Post Med

Tro'r Derlwyn PRN 13115 (location map).

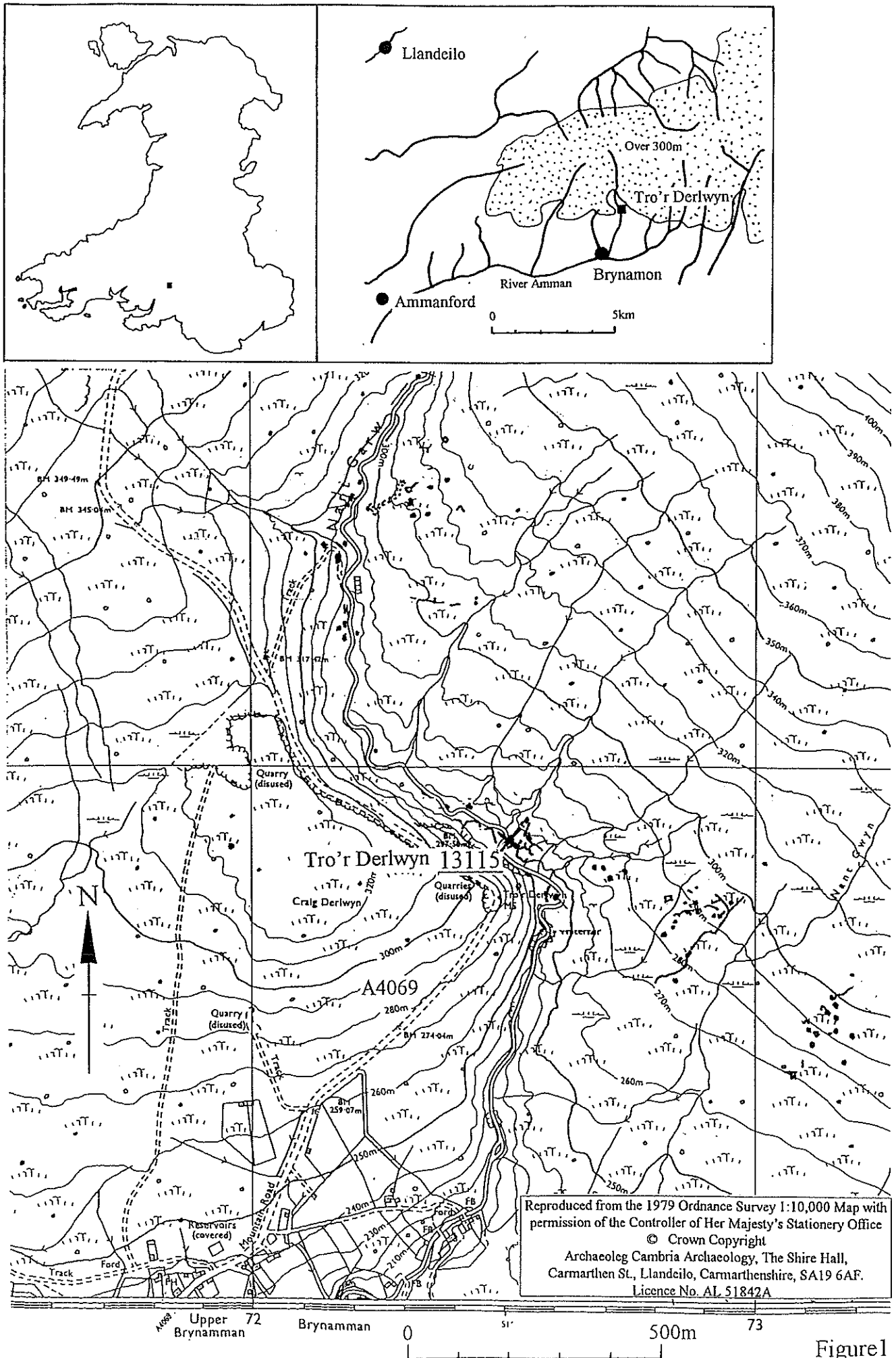


Figure 1

Tro'r Derlwyn - 1998



Figure 5

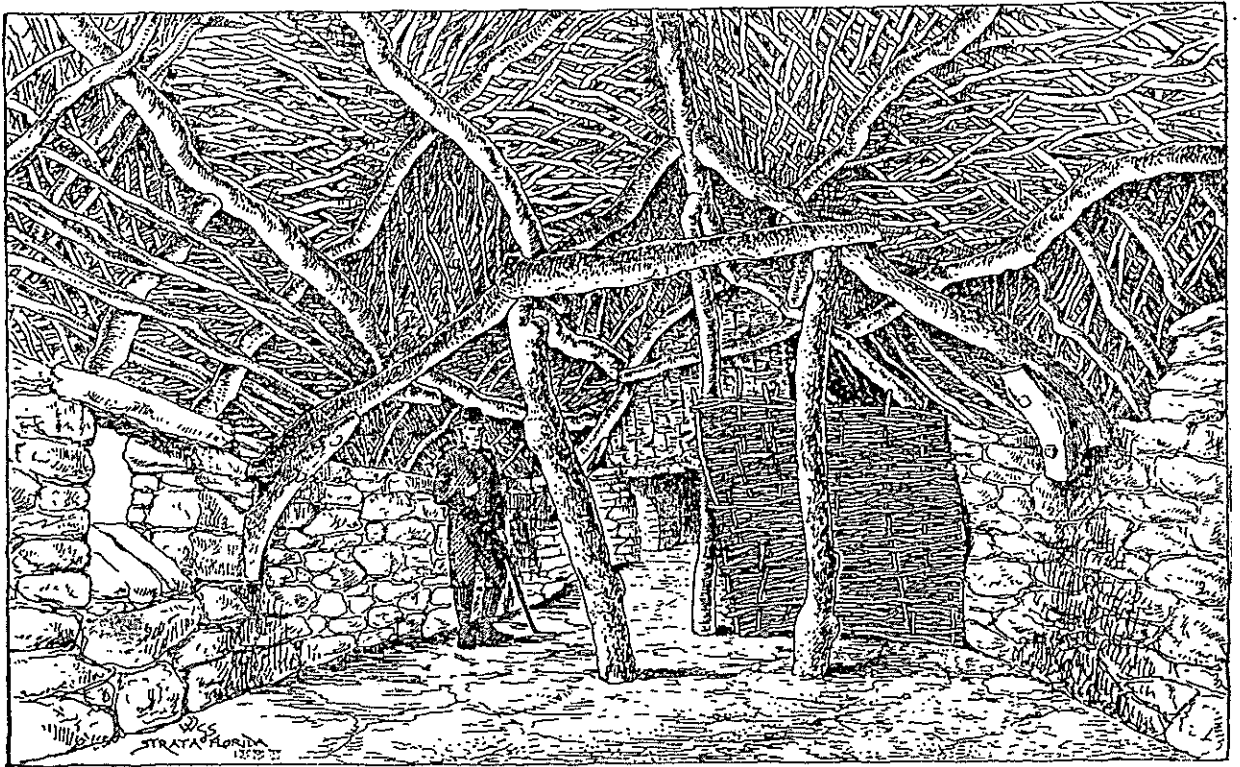


Figure 6. Farmhouse, Strata Florida, Carmarthenshire: interior (Peate 1946, p125-7)

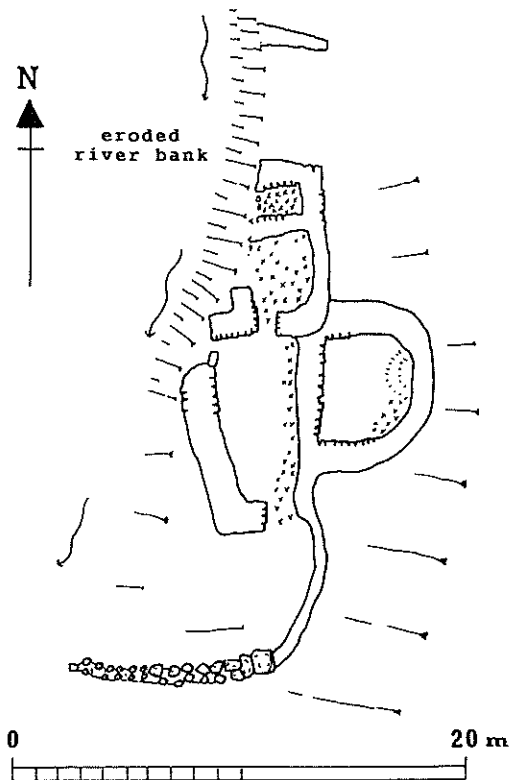


Figure 7. Tro'r Derlwyn house (Ward 1995, p28)



Plate I

Tro'r Derlwyn, aerial view, north to top. RCAHMW©



Plate II.

Cell 106, extent of excavation, view south



Plate III

Cell 106, rubble and walls after turf removed , view north



Plate IV

Cell 106, blocked doorway?
in east wall 119, view west

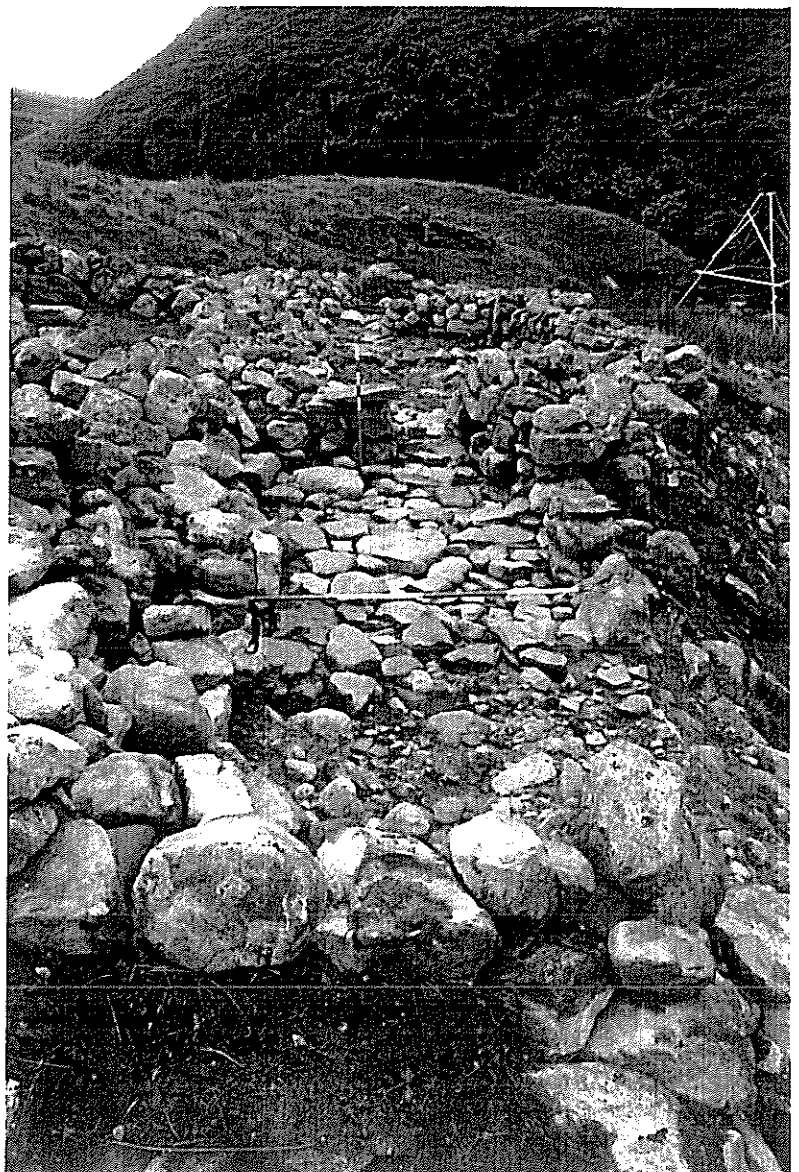


Plate V

Cell 106, later flagstone
floor 112, view south



Plate VI

Cell 106, hearth? in
south-east corner,
view south-east



Plate VII

Cell 105, northern end



Plate VIII

Cell 105, interior surface (131) and path up east side, view north



Plate IX

Cell 105, before removal of rubble, view north-north-west

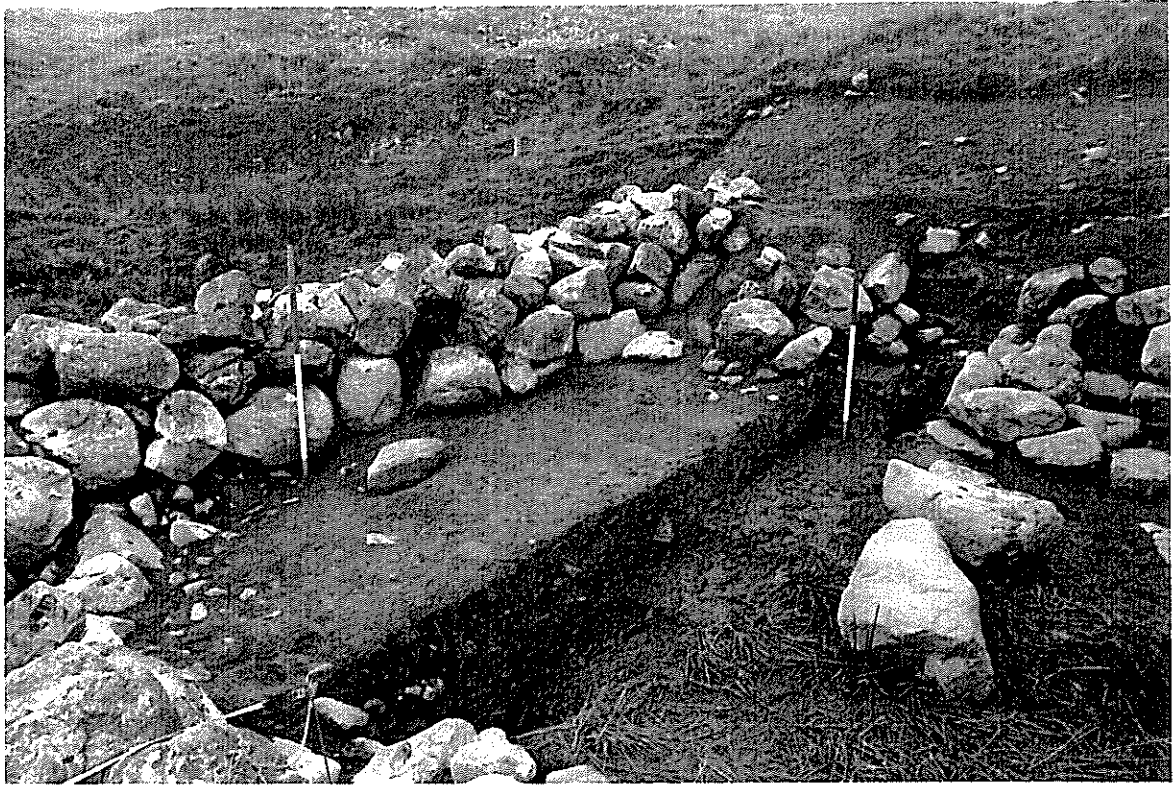


Plate X

Cell 104, northern part as excavated, view north-east

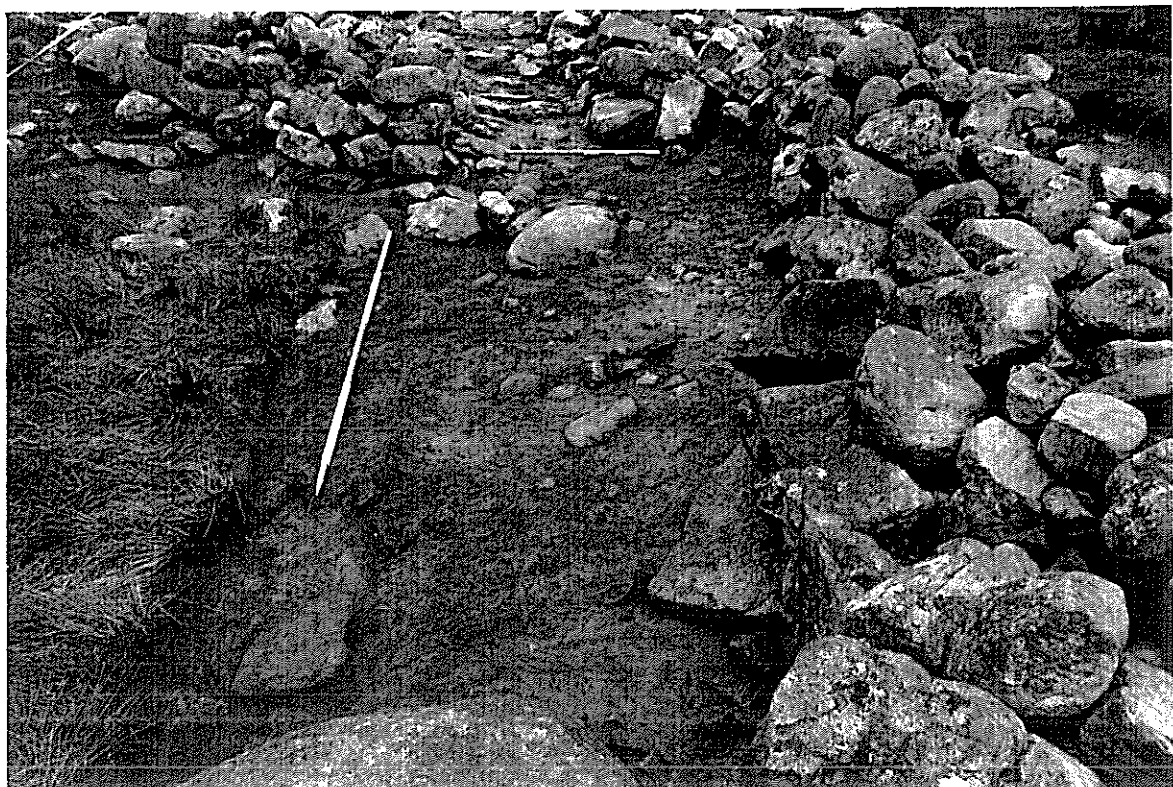


Plate XI

Annex 107, eastern area as excavated, view north

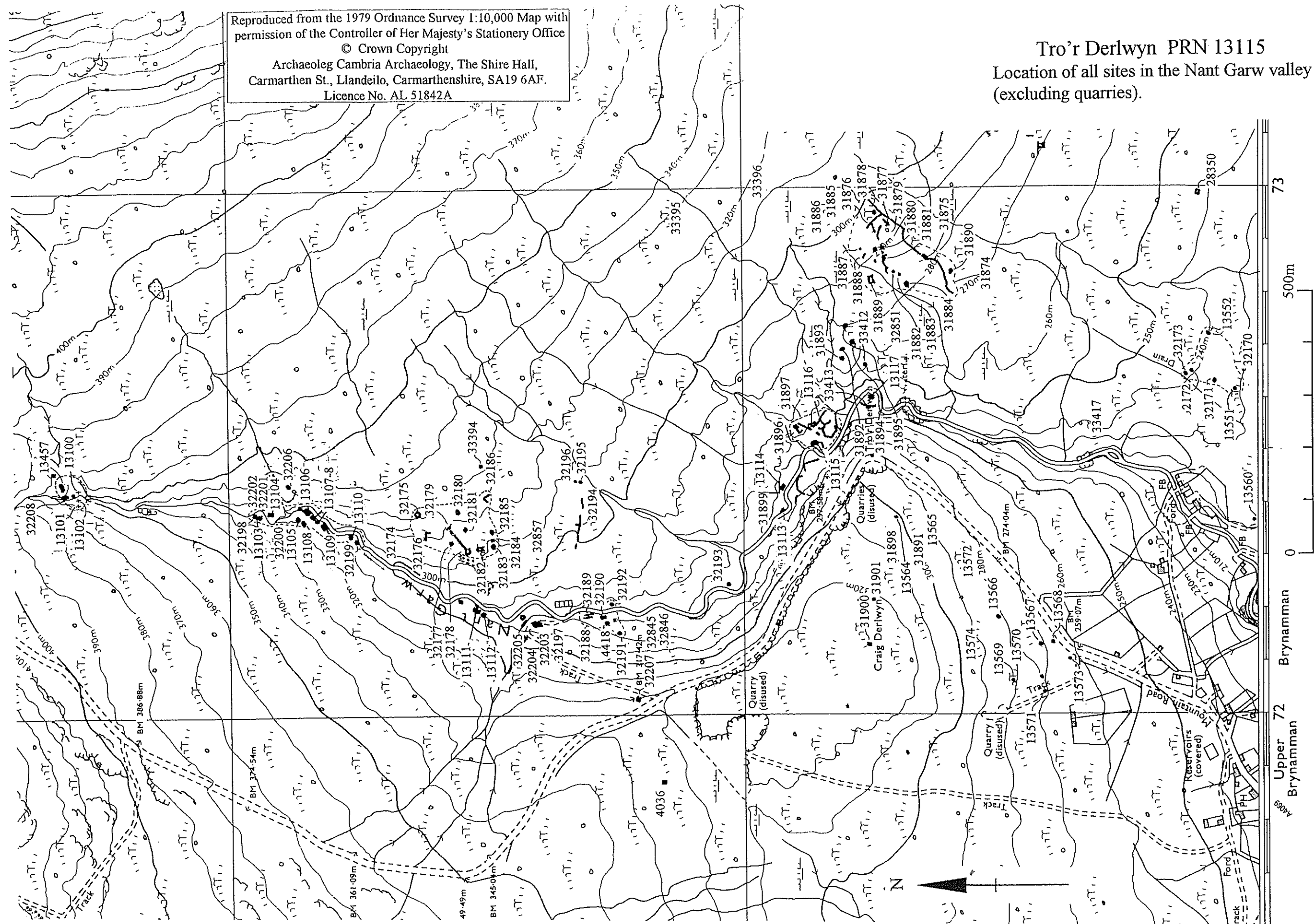


Figure 2

