

EXPLORATION TYWI!

WERN FAWR, LLANDEILO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2009



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2009**

Gan / By

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Exploration Tywi – Wern Fawr, Llandeilo

Archaeological Evaluation

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Exploration Tywi – Wern Fawr, Llandeilo Archaeological Evaluation

SUMMARY

As part of the ongoing project 'Exploration Tywi!' investigating the Tywi valley, a series of week-long archaeological evaluations were undertaken at four locations. This evaluation was undertaken on the site of a deserted farmstead known as Wern Fawr, near Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 6268 2387). The former farmhouse lies within a rectangular enclosure, with upstanding walls and earthwork remains marking the site of the former farmstead. The farmstead was burnt down in 1911.

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

Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook this evaluation with the assistance of local volunteers. Five trenches were hand excavated in order to assess the character and extent of significant archaeological features and deposits on the site. A detailed topographical survey was also undertaken.

Remains of the main farmhouse were excavated revealing internal room divisions, floor levels and a small hearth. Finds indicate the northern part of the building was used as a domestic area, and also showed clear signs of fire damage (relating to the 1911 fire). The function of the building to the south of the domestic area remains unclear although a level mortar floor, small hearth and fragments of large ceramic drying tiles were recorded in this area. Finds appeared to be later post medieval in date and no earlier floor levels were revealed within the evaluation trenches, although the main wall of the farmhouse revealed two construction phases.

Wall remains to the east of the main building revealed a late 19th/early 20th century structure, possibly a pigsty. Flooring remains of a barn range were also identified in this area, corresponding to a barn range depicted on 19th century map sources. The structure of a central bank was also revealed and recorded. The evaluation represents investigation of only a very small part of the farmstead enclosure, and more information on the date of the buildings, functions and activities within the farm yard enclosure and the presence of other structures and features will still be present within the site area.

INTRODUCTION

Project Commission

As part of the Exploration Tywi! Project Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a series of week-long evaluations on archaeological sites within the project study area. This evaluation examined the site of a deserted farmstead known as Wern Fawr, near Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 6268 2387).

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

Scope of the Project

The evaluation has been designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the site area. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the scope of any further archaeological works proposed at the site.

Report Outline

This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background before summarising the evaluation results and the conclusions based on those results.

Abbreviations

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

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
NW – northwest
NE – northeast
SW – southwest
SE – southeast

Illustrations

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

Acknowledgements

Numerous enthusiastic local volunteers undertook the excavation under the supervision of P Poucher and R Jones of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Trust staff and the volunteers would like to express their gratitude to Mr Price for allowing the excavation on their land and for their assistance during the excavation.

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

THE SITE

Location

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

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

Archaeological Background

Archaeological work has been undertaken on the Wern Fawr site prior to the current evaluation. In 2007 the construction of the major Felindre to Tirley gas pipeline was preceded by the investigation of two evaluation trenches on the site of the farmstead and the excavation of two corn-drying kilns immediately adjacent to the southwest. Preliminary draft summaries of this work were made available for the purposes of this project (Nacap Land & Marine) but the full report is still forthcoming. Differences in the construction of the two stone-built corn-drying kilns were recorded, suggesting they operated at different times. The close proximity of the kilns to Wern Fawr suggests a connection between the two. Pottery recovered from the site suggests the corn drying kilns are post medieval in date. Environmental analysis of a pit containing seeds and charred bone suggested a prehistoric feature also lay close to one of the kilns.

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

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

The layout of the farmstead is more clearly shown on the parish tithe map of 1841, which appears to mirror the layout shown on the more detailed 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (fig 3). Two farm buildings are shown, one aligned NE-SW and subdivided, with a second similarly sized building shown to the east, aligned NW-SE. The buildings lie within a T-shaped farmyard, a stream runs to the north, and a small enclosed yard lies on the south side of the eastern building. The Ordnance Survey map shows a small paddock and orchard on the

south side of the farmyard, but these do not appear on the tithe map. The accompanying tithe apportionments indicate the farm was occupied by Zachariah Williams, a tenant farmer on land belonging to David Richards. The 1861 census shows that Zachariah was living with his wife Esther and their 23 year old son Thomas, along with two farm hands. By 1871 Zachariah is still farming age 73, employing two farm hands, and living in Wern Fawr with his wife, a servant and tenant. By 1879 the land appears to have become part of the Llwynhelig Estate and the 1881 census shows that the farm is now being worked by Zachariah's 75 year-old widow Esther, along with her maid servant. Ten years later the Williams family are no longer in residence, and the farmstead is occupied by Timothy Jones along with his wife Ann and their young daughter and son.

By the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (fig 4) the easternmost building has gone, leaving the westernmost subdivided building and a small possible pigsty to the east. The 1911 census records John Thomas and his wife living there along with a groom and a young woman engaged in dairy work. Given that only a single building is still standing, it would appear to be divided between the main domestic farmhouse, along with an attached dairy. This farm building was destroyed by fire in the same year, presumably John Thomas and his wife were living there at the time. A photograph reportedly taken shortly after the fire shows substantial destruction to the site (photo 1), the roof has gone and the interior of the domestic section (the northern end) gutted, with what appears to be almost total destruction of the adjoining dairy.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Methodology

A total of five trenches of varying sizes were hand-excavated across the site (see fig 2). The trenches were positioned to investigate the visible remains of the farmhouse, the former eastern farm building range and the central boundary within the farmyard.

Trench 1 measured at most 6.5m NW-SE by 6m NE-SW and was positioned across the width of the farmhouse in front of what was initially thought to be the remains of a cross wall.

Trench 2 measured 7m NE-SW by 1.5m and was positioned to investigate the area of the eastern farm building as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 3 measured c.5m NE-SW by c.3.5m and involved the cleaning up of visible stone walling amongst a small clump of trees in the northeastern corner of the site.

Trench 4 measured 2m NW-SE by 1.5m and was positioned to investigate the area where the eastern farm building met the central boundary, as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 5 measured 1.5m NW-SE by 0.7m and was positioned to investigate the structure of the central farmstead boundary.

All trenches were opened and excavated by hand. A detailed topographical survey was also undertaken across the site.

Results

Trench 1

(See figs 2 & 5, photos 4 - 10)

This trench initially was initially excavated to a size of 6.5m by 2.2m. Flooring and wall remains lay directly underneath the topsoil (101), which consisted of a mixture of soil and tumbled stone. Finds from this deposit consisted of a mixture of late post-medieval glazed ware, porcelain, glassware and ferrous objects. Large fragments of a ceramic drying tile were also recovered from this deposit.

Excavation revealed more of the main outer northeastern wall (111) of the farmhouse. This consisted of a roughly coursed mortared stone rubble wall, 0.45m wide and 0.8m high within Trench 1, although beyond the limits of the trench upstanding remains of this wall stood c.2m tall. A lack of visible windows or other openings along the visible length of this wall would suggest this was the rear wall to the house.

A small stub of mortared stone wall 0.38m long extended SE from the rear wall (111), this was initially assumed to be the remains of a cross wall. On excavation this proved to be one side of a small hearth (103), with the main hearth recessed 0.18m into the rear wall (111) but the side walls butting against the main rear wall (photos 6 & 7). The main structure of the hearth was constructed of two side walls of coursed mortared rubble and slate to a surviving height of 0.85m, with the rear built of roughly laid rubble and mortar. Located centrally was the hearth, 0.3m square with a slate base, reddened by heat. A small shelf was set in the side walls 0.18m above the base of the hearth, with a second larger shelf set 0.38m above the base and a final larger shelf 0.56m above the base. This final shelf extended into the rear wall 111 where flat stone slabs had been set, and also rested on top of the side walls to the hearth. An ashy deposit (102) still lay within the hearth below the topsoil, finds included the occasional fragment of

later post-medieval glazed ware, porcelain and glass. A larger stone hearthstone was set in front of the hearth, mortared into the floor (105) of the building.

The floor (105) in front of the hearth (103) consisted of compacted and levelled light yellowy-grey sandy mortar surface 0.08m thick, with the occasional stone and charcoal inclusion (photos 4 & 5). The surface, which had been broken up in places, extended for 4.4m seemingly across the full width of the building, although the eastern edge had been disturbed by wall robbing. The surface was bounded by a wooden beam slot (116) to the north, but an extension to Trench 1 showed the surface to continue uninterrupted for 3.7m to the south. The surface was overlain by the hearthstone (106) and its associated mortar (114) against the hearth (103), but elsewhere there was no evidence of any surface either set into or overlying 105. The surface was also laid directly onto the natural shale bedrock.

The remains of the front wall of the building were seemingly robbed out to the lower foundation courses (photos 9 & 10). This wall consisted of two abutting walls (110 & 120) although it is was not possible to determine which was the earlier wall. The northernmost wall (120) was 0.6m wide, built of roughly coursed sub-rounded stone rubble, externally faced. The stones were bonded by a light whitish-grey mortar and appeared to be a continuation of the upstanding remains of walling that could be seen further to the north. This section of wall was aligned set 38° to the northeast and appeared to have been robbed out below the level where a doorway and any other opening would be visible.

Wall (110) was a slightly different alignment (set 35° from NE), measured only 0.38m wide and was bonded by a light yellowish-grey mortar. The wall was set tightly into its bedrock-cut foundation trench. These walls indicated a total interior width to the main farm building of 4.9m.

As mentioned above, the mortar surface (105) was bounded to the north by a wooden beam slot (116), which appeared to act as a room divider. A slate surface (108) was present to the NW of this divider (photos 5 & 8). The beam slot (116) measured 0.1m wide, although narrowing to 0.05m for a short section, and 4.45m long, across the full interior width of the building. At the NW end the slot was squared off, just in front of hearth (103), indicating the hearth was in place prior to the creation of this beam slot. The slot however does not run perfectly perpendicular to the side walls of the building, and fades out to the southeast as it approaches wall (120). The burnt remains of a wooden beam (107) 0.11m wide were visible in the northwestern end of the slot. This wood was burnt throughout, with only one upright slot visible in the beam (0.08m by 0.03m) at its western end. The beam extended for at least 1.8m before becoming disturbed by root action but does not appear to have continued much further as the beam slot narrows beyond this point. A second beam (119) was visible at the eastern end of the slot, extending for 1.24m and measuring 0.11m wide. This beam is only partially burnt at its SE end, with a slightly rounded top and no upright slots visible.

A 2.5m section of Trench 1 was extended for 3m to the northeast of this beam slot as it appeared the slot may mark a room division (photo 8). Northeast of the beam was a surface of large flat slate slabs (108) set in a mortar bed (117). These slabs measured up to 1.7m by 0.45m and extended beyond the area revealed, butting against the outer wall (120) to the southeast. The slabs were carefully laid except for a slot 0.4m wide against the beam slot (116) where smaller slabs were roughly laid with large gaps between, presumably an area that was not normally visible, hidden under a wall plate or similar. A charcoal spread (113) also overlay the slate surface on the northern side of the beam slot (116). The topsoil overlying this charcoal spread was indistinguishable from topsoil south

of the beam slot but a large concentration of late post medieval pottery and melted glassware was recovered from the topsoil to the north of the beam slot.

At the northern edge of Trench 1 a small stub of internal walling (123) was revealed adjoining wall (120). This wall measured 0.38m wide, 0.71m long, extending NW into the building, constructed of mortared sub-angular rubble. A flat piece of charred wood (122) 0.34m long appeared to partially face the southwestern side of the wall. The slate surface (108) ran around this fragment of wall, indicating the wall was in place before the floor was laid down.

A spread of broken mortar (109) was recorded in front (external) of wall (110). This spread appears to overlie compacted earth over bedrock, and appears to represent the remains of a yard surface in front of the farmhouse.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned primarily to locate and investigate the easternmost farm building as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (fig 3). This farm building also appears on the tithe map of 1841. A consistent topsoil (201) of mid grey-brown silty-clay was encountered throughout the trench, which contained numerous small fragments of assorted porcelain and various glazed gravel-tempered wares, along with small fragments of ceramic drying tiles, glass, a clay pipe stem, a small brass handle and a fragment of burnt bone. A thin deposit of similar soil (202) was spread across the northern part of the trench for c.2m, underlying the topsoil. This deposit contained a similar range of finds.

Underlying the topsoil and spread throughout most the trench, was a deposit of hard, light whitish-grey mortar 0.04m thick (204), with the occasional charcoal inclusion (photos 11 –14). Where surviving, this lay bonded to a lower layer of stonier yellow-grey mortar 0.03m thick (205), making a total deposit 0.07m thick. This mortar deposit occurred as a roughly level deposit, but uneven in plan spread mainly towards the northern end of the trench, and again towards the southern end of the trench. Remnants of mortar occurred between these two concentrations suggesting they come from the same partially truncated deposit. A sondage through the southernmost mortar spread revealed it lay directly on the underlying bedrock.

Several sub-rounded stones were laid over the southern edge of the southern spread of mortar in a line running NW – SE. Although placed next to each other these stones were not bonded together, and appeared to rest on top of the mortar spread. As a single line of unbonded stones it appears unlikely this represent the remains of a wall, although the regularity of their alignment suggests they were deliberately placed.

Trench 3

This trench was sited to investigate visible wall remains amongst a clump of trees in the southeast corner of the farmstead site and as such involved mainly the clearance and recording of the visible walling with little excavation (photos 15 – 17). These walls appeared to be on the line of the easternmost farm building but also in the area of a small building marked on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, assumed to be pigsty (fig 4).

The walls were covered by fallen leaves and, in places, a relatively thin layer of mid brown topsoil (301). This topsoil contained a spread of blue & white porcelain. The walls (302) themselves survived to a maximum height of 0.3m, and 0.5m to 0.6m wide. The construction comprised sub-angular grey stone rubble, unfaced and roughly coursed, bonded with a light whitish-grey sandy

mortar. The walls ran in a continuous line, and appeared to be of one build, enclosing an internal rectangular area measuring 3.8m NE-SW by 1.8m. A 0.85m wide gap at the southern end of the western wall represented the only visible entrance to the building. There was no evidence of a continuation of any of the walls beyond what was recorded, suggesting the visible walling relates to the structure depicted on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 4

This trench was sited in an area where it was hoped there may be evidence of the easternmost farm building and the central farmstead boundary.

As with the other trenches a typical topsoil (401) of mid grey-brown silty-clay was revealed, although the underlying archaeology proved harder to identify (photos 18 – 20). This topsoil contained a spread of small assorted porcelain fragments, various glazed wares, some broken ceramics including small fragments of ceramic drying tiles, an assorted collection of glass including some melted glass, one fragment of plaster and several iron nails. Initially it appeared the topsoil overlay the natural broken shale bedrock, although several large sub-angular stones appeared to be interspersed amongst the broken shale bedrock. On further excavation the occurrence of pottery fragments within the broken shale revealed this to be uneven bank of redeposited natural (402). The stones were revealed in three rough linear arrangements. These linears were unbonded but were very roughly coursed, one course wide and appeared to represent near vertical stone revetment at most 0.25m high, around an internal bank of redeposited broken shale. The broken shale had collapsed beyond the line of the stones making the original dimensions of the revetted bank difficult to establish, but the stone does indicate an east, west and southern face, suggesting the southern terminus of the bank within Trench 4. Such a boundary corresponds closely to that reported in the previous pipeline evaluation work (Nacap Land & Marine forthcoming).

Trench 5

This trench was located on the visible remains of the central farmstead boundary bank to investigate its makeup and confirm the findings reported in the previous evaluations as part of the pipeline work (photos 21 – 22).

This revealed a thin deposit of topsoil (501) overlying a wide low bank of redeposited broken shale (502). The topsoil contained a large quantity of very small porcelain fragments along with some glazed ware, glass, a small iron buckle and a small spread of animal bone. The natural appearance of the broken shale helped to interpret the findings from Trench 4 and corresponded closely to the description from the previous evaluation (Nacap Land & Marine forthcoming). However no evidence of revetting was revealed within this trench although the height of the bank and the very gradual nature of its sides suggested the bank may have slumped beyond the limits of its revetment. Due to time constraints the bank was not excavated further.

Topographical Survey

A detailed topographical survey was undertaken of the area of the former farmstead within the confines of the current fencing, using a Trimble TST (Total Station). Changes in the ground level were recorded revealing a continuation of the main farmhouse building southwards, with a possible internal division towards its southern end. The internal dimensions of this building measured c.23.5m NE-

SW by 4.9m with the possible internal division at the southern end enclosing an area c.4.8m NE-SW (fig.2).

The former southern boundary to the farmstead is now visible as a low bank lying just to the north of the current fenceline. The central boundary bank extended northwards from this bank for c.14.7m before coming to an abrupt end. A continuation of this bank is no longer visible above ground, but this would appear to correspond to the length of the bank as depicted on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (fig 4).

CONCLUSIONS

The remains of two farm buildings are still visible above ground at the former farmstead of Wern Fawr, with a third building indicated on a 19th century map source.

Farmhouse

Topographical survey and building recording work has revealed the westernmost building measures 25m by 6m externally, with a fireplace and possible bread oven built into the northern gable wall suggesting this was the domestic part of the house. Excavation has revealed a slate floored room at this northern end, enclosed on its south side by a wooden partition. The partition runs the whole width of the house, giving an internal room width of 4.9m and a possible maximum room length from the northern gable wall of 6.2m. The eastern wall has been robbed of its stone down to its foundations along much of its length, although a small stub of walling protruding from this wall 1.7m north of the wooden partition, and 3.6m south of the north gable wall may be an indication of the central doorway to the domestic area, as shown in an early 20th century photograph (photo 1). The recovery of a greater quantity of glassware and pottery against the northern side of the wooden partition would also indicate this was the main domestic area of the building.

To the south of the wooden partition a rougher mortared floor surface extends for at least 3.9m, no other internal division was identified in the area investigated. The presence of a hearth against, and partly built into, the western wall within this southern room indicates more complex activity in this area than a simple barn or dairy. Further domestic finds were recovered in this area, along with fragments of ceramic drying tiles. None of the drying tiles were found still in situ therefore it is not clear if they were part of some continued corn drying activity on the site or if they being used for a variety of other processes such as malting, but their occurrence in this area may suggest a connection with the remains of the hearth in the northern wall.

Immediately south of the area excavated was a stony area that is believed to represent the backfilled remains of the previous evaluation trench (Nacap Land & Marine forthcoming). No internal partition was recorded within that evaluation. Topographical remains do suggest a possible internal division 18.8m to the south of the northern gable wall, which would enclose a room c.4.8m by 6m at the southern end of the building.

Where excavated both the slate floor and the mortar floor lay directly on the natural bedrock, suggesting earlier floor surfaces are unlikely to survive. The foundations of the eastern wall indicate this building was of two main builds, the construction break occurring 6.3m south of the northern gable wall. To the south the wall is 0.38m wide and bonded with a light yellowish-grey mortar, to the north the wall is 0.6m wide bonded by a light whitish-grey mortar. The walls butt against each other, and neither has an earlier returning wall, consequently it is difficult to say which may be an earlier wall. The early 20th century photograph of the fire damaged building also suggests a different construction at this point (photo 1). The walls of the domestic area to the north are still standing at that point, but to the south the walls appeared to have completely collapsed in the fire.

Finds from the excavation of this building appear initially to be late post-medieval in date. Distorted glass bottles were recovered from the building which are likely to have partially melted in the fire of 1911.

Pigsty

To the east are the remains of a small building measuring 2.9m by 4.7m externally, 1.8 by 3.8m internally. The building is constructed of mortared stone rubble, of one build, with an entrance at the southwestern corner giving access to what appears to be a single room. The dimensions and its farmstead location suggest this building may represent the remains of a pigsty, although the interior of the structure was unexcavated. There is no indication that this building is the remains of a formerly larger structure as shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, but would appear to be a later rebuild and represent the smaller structure recorded on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map.

Barn range

The 1841 tithe map and the 1886 Ordnance Survey map both suggest a long building, aligned roughly east-west to the east of the main farmhouse. No remains of this building remain above ground. Trench 2 revealed the remains of a mortared floor, which suggests the building did once stand in this area but no solid wall foundations or other structures were recorded. Pottery recovered from the area had been broken into very small fragments indicating the function of the building was unlikely to be domestic and is likely to represent a farm building, but there is little indication as to its precise function and date. Few other finds were recovered.

SOURCES

Unpublished

Census Returns Carmarthenshire 1861, 1871, 1881, 1901 & 1911

Nacap Land and Marine (forthcoming) *Felindre to Tirley Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Assessment Report (Plot 24/7 & Site 24.09). Draft Summary*. Cambrian Archaeological Projects

Nicholls, H 2009 *Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of Wern Fawr, Carmarthenshire*

Maps

Anon 1841 Llandeilo Fawr Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments

Ordnance Survey 1813 Original Surveyors Drawings Sheet 188

Ordnance Survey 1886 1st edition 1;2500 Carmarthenshire XXXIII.11

Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition 1;2500 Carmarthenshire XXXIII.11

APPENDIX 1 - FINDS

Trench 1			
Context Number	Object	Quantity & Size	Notes
101	Porcelain – white	Multiple small - medium sized fragments	Some fragments showing fire damage
	Porcelain - blue & white	3 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - red GTW with orangey-brown glaze.	Several medium sized fragments	Some fragments showing fire damage
	Pottery - dark-brown glaze.	Several medium sized fragments	
	CBM	1 medium sized fragment	
	Ceramic drying tile	6 medium to large fragments	Occurring mainly to the south of the wooden partition
	Glass button	1 small	
	Glass – assorted	Multiple	Includes melted glass and complete bottles
	Fe – unknown object	1	
	Fe - nail	1	
	Fe - hinge and bracket for door/window	1	
	Fe - small wheel-handle	1	
	Bone - knife handle	1	
	Coal	Several small fragments	
102	Porcelain - white	4 small – medium sized fragments	
	Porcelain - blue	1 medium sized fragment	
	Pottery - dark-grey/black glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - orange-brown glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	CBM	3 medium sized fragments	Includes a fragment of drying tile
	Glass - assorted	9 medium sized fragments	Some melted fragments
	Fe - unknown object	1	
104	Porcelain - white	3 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - blue glaze	1 medium sized fragment	
	Ceramic drying tile	15 medium sized fragments	
	Glass - assorted	6 small - medium sized fragment	Some melted fragments
	Fe - nail	1	
118	Porcelain - white	10 small - medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - dark-blue glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red with a light brown-green glaze	1 medium sized fragment	
	CBM	3 medium sized fragments	
	Glass - assorted	multiple	Some melted fragments
	Cu plate	1 medium sized fragment	
123?	Pottery - red	4 small - medium sized fragments	
	Button	1	
	Glass - clear	1 medium sized fragment	
Trench 2			
201	Porcelain – white, unsorted	42 very small - small fragments	
	Porcelain - blue & white	8 small fragments	
	Porcelain - green	1 medium sized fragment	
	Pottery – red GTW with pale-green 1-sided glaze	18 small – medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW, unglazed	1 medium sized fragment	
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, green 1-sided glaze	1 medium sized fragment	

	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, light-green 1-sided glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, mottled-green 1-sided glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, creamy-green glaze	1 medium sized fragment	
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, orangey-brown 1-sided glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW red pot, unglazed	3 small - medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – dark-brown glaze	2 medium sized fragments	Includes a spout
	Ceramic drying tile	4 small – medium sized fragments	
	Clay pipe stem	1	
	Glass - assorted	8 small fragments	
	Fe nail	1	
	Brass handle	1	
	Bone - burnt	1 small fragment	
	Coal	3 small fragments	
202	Porcelain – thick off-white	1 medium sized fragment	
	Porcelain – thin off-white	4 medium sized fragments	
	Porcelain - blue & white	4 small - medium sized fragment	Includes 2 rim fragments
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, brownish-green glaze	1 medium sized fragment	Rim sherd
	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, unglazed	2 medium sized fragment	Rim sherds
	Glass - dark green	1 medium sized fragment	
	Glass - clear	3 small - medium sized fragments	
203	Porcelain - white	2 small fragments	
	Pottery - dark-brown glaze	1 medium sized fragment	
	Glass	1 medium sized fragment	
	Fe – unknown object	5	
Trench 3			
301	Porcelain - blue & white	Several small -medium sized fragments	
Trench 4			
401	Porcelain - white	24 small -medium sized fragments	
	Porcelain - blue & white	17 small -medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW, green 1-sided glaze	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery – red GTW, unglazed	2 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - green glaze	1 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - dark-brown salt glaze	6 medium sized fragments	
	Pottery - creamy-orange glaze	1 medium sized fragments	
	CBM	13 small -medium sized fragments	Includes fragments of drying tiles
	Plaster	1 small fragment	
	Glass - green	1	Bottle base
	Glass - assorted,	31 small -medium sized fragments	Includes some melted glass
	Fe nail	7	
	Fe fence pin	2	
	Fe plate	1	
	Coal	3	
Trench 5			
501	Porcelain - assorted cream & white	64 small fragments	
	Porcelain - blue & white	6 small fragments	

	Pottery – red GTW with grey centre, brownish-green 1-sided glaze	4 small -medium sized fragments	Includes 3 rim sherds
	Pottery - half red half grey GTW, unglazed	1 medium sized fragment	
	Glass - assorted	9 small -medium sized fragments	Some glass degrading
	Fe buckle	1	
	Bone - animal, inc 1 leg bone and 2 teeth	9 medium sized fragments	Leg bone showing signs of butchery

GTW – Gravel Tempered Wares
CBM – Ceramic Building Material

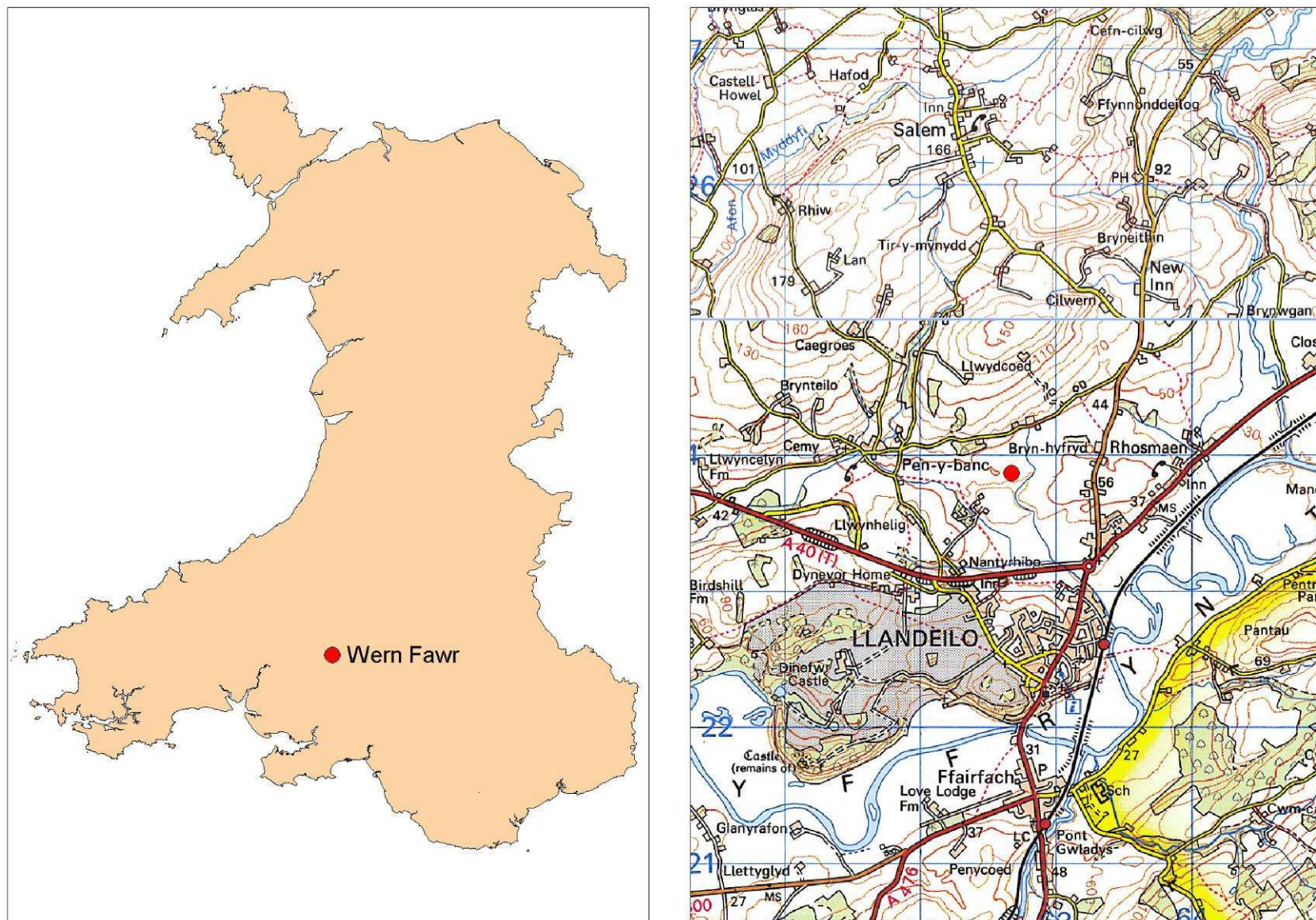


Fig. 1: Location map.

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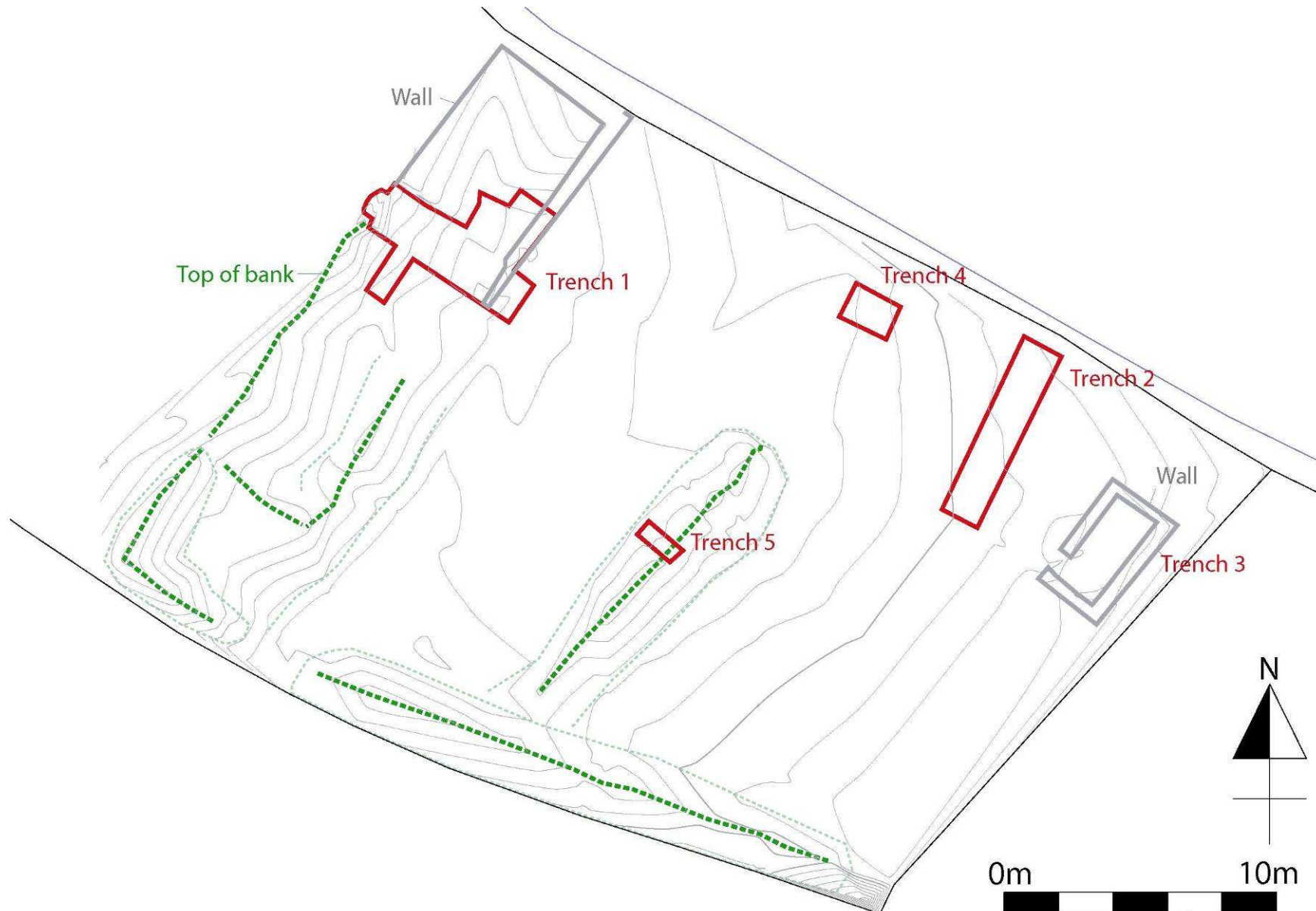


Fig. 2: Map showing detailed contours (at 0.15m intervals) and trench locations. This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. (Ordnance Survey licence number 100023377) (2008).

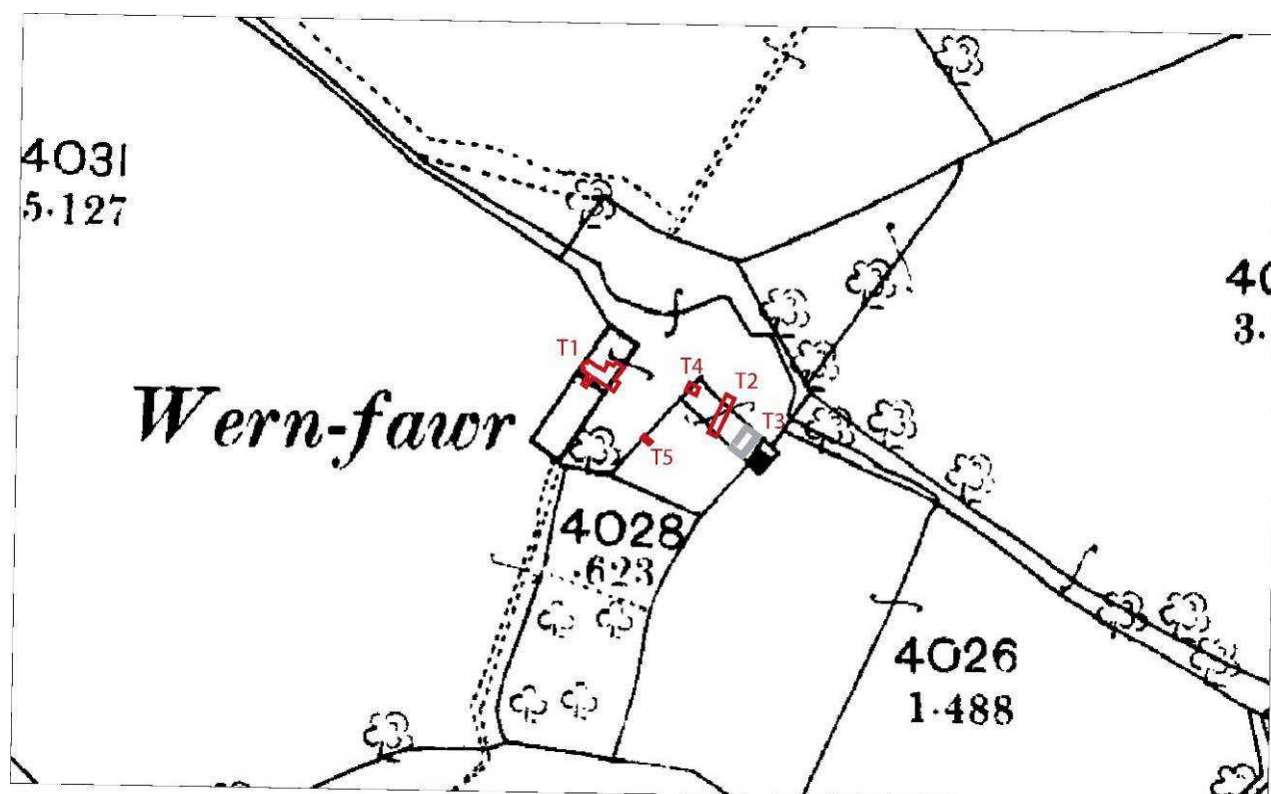


Fig 3: Trench locations overlaid on an extract from the 1;2500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886.

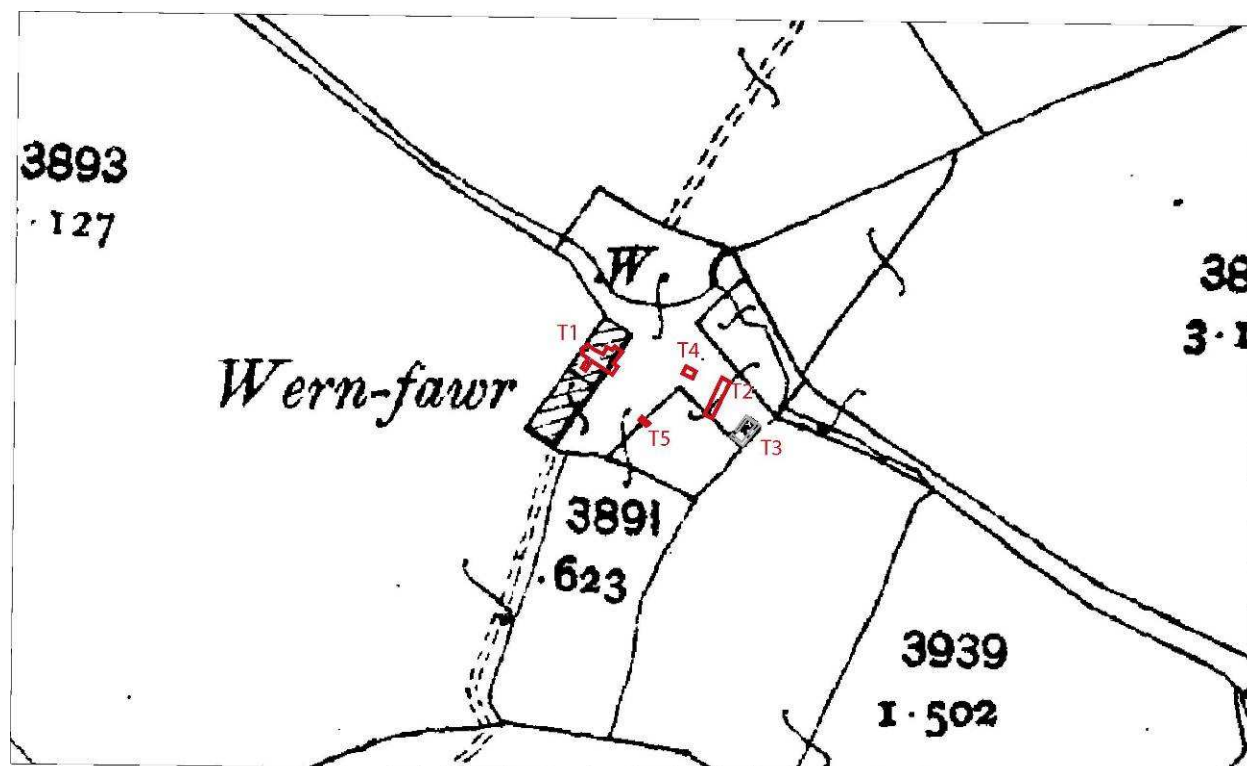


Fig 4: Trench locations overlaid on an extract from the 1;2500 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906.

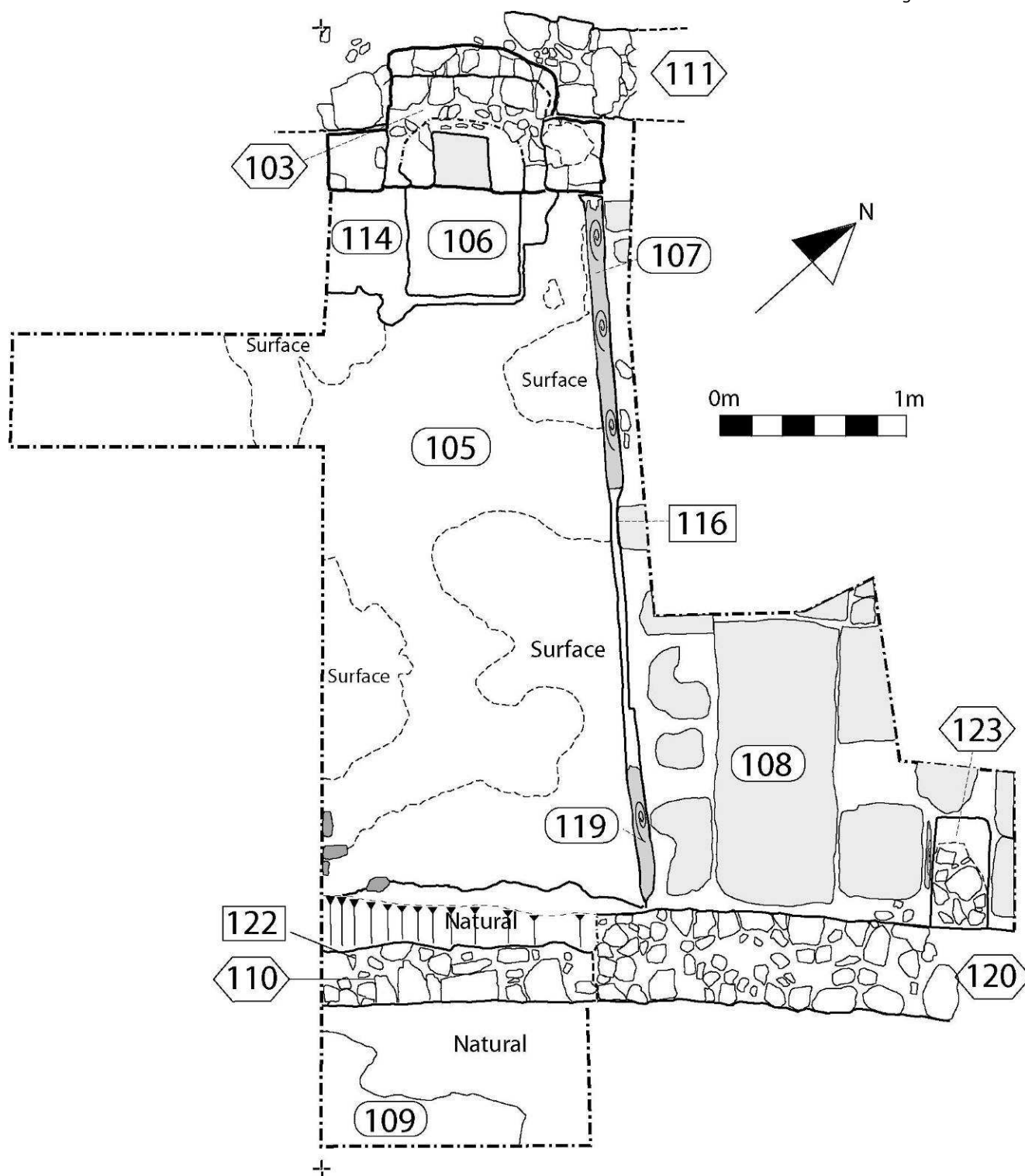


Fig 5: Plan of Trench 1.



Photo 1: Photo of Wern Fawr farmhouse taken shortly after its destruction by fire in 1911. Believed to be showing the eastern wall, with the northern gable wall and chimney behind.



Photo 2: Current upstanding remains of the northern gable wall, taken looking south.



Photo 3: Grass-covered banks representing the remains of the southern part of the main farmhouse building. 1x1m scale.



Photo 4: NW facing shot of Trench 1. 2x1m & 1x2m scale.



Photo 5: NW facing shot of burnt partition timber 107.



Photo 6: NW facing shot of hearth 103. 2x1m scale.



Photo 7: Shot of hearth 103 in plan. 2x1m scale.



Photo 8: SE facing shot of slate flooring 108. 2x1m scale.



Photo 9: NE facing shot of eastern wall to the main farmhouse building.



Photo 10: NW facing shot of the join between wall 110 on the left and wall 120 on the right.



Photo 11: SSW facing shot of Trench 2. 1x2m & 1x1m scale.



Photo 12: NNE facing shot of Trench 2. 1x2m & 1x1m scale.



Photo 13: NNE facing shot of the remains of a mortared floor surface in Trench 2. 1x1m scale.



Photo 14: A section through the mortared floor surface in Trench 2. Scale in 0.1m segments.



Photo 15: SE facing shot of the cleared wall remains (Trench 3). 2x1m scale.



Photo 16: SW facing shot of the cleared wall remains (Trench 3). 2x1m scale.



Photo 17: NE facing shot of the cleared wall remains (Trench 3). The entrance to the building can be seen above the large stone forming the corner. 2x1m scale.



Photo 18: SW facing shot of the stone-revetted bank remains in Trench 4.



Photo 19: NE facing shot of the stone-revetted bank remains in Trench 4.



Photo 20: NW facing shot of the stone-revetted bank remains in Trench 4.



Photo 21: SE facing shot of Trench 5.



Photo 22: NE facing shot of Trench 5.

EXPLORATION TYWI! WERN FAWR, LLANDEILO ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2009

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2010/6

**Rhagfyr 2009
December 2009**

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

Philip Poucher

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Llofnod / Signature ..



Dyddiad / Date 18/02/10

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

James Meek

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

Swydd / Position: **Head of Field Services**

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 18/02/10

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

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