

Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion.

Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording and Watching Brief



By
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Non Technical Summary

This report presents the results of a program of archaeological works prior to and during the reinstatement, extension and alteration to the dwelling known as Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion (SN 5214/5516).

The archaeological works consisted of a Level II Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (ABIR) of the dwelling known as Rhosygraigina prior to any works commencing on the site and an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the proposed extension to the property. Rhosygraigina is a traditional stone and clom built structure and therefore considered to be of both historical and archaeological merit.

In summary, the archaeological building investigation and recording work at Rhosgraigina has managed to create a lasting record of the remains of the cottage prior to its proposed development. Cartographic analysis has shown that the cottage was likely built at sometime between the years 1822 – 1843. This foundation date was also confirmed by the recovery of early 19th Century local gravel tempered ware pottery fragments from a cobbled surface attached to the northern external side of the cottage. This cobbled surface was revealed during groundwork for the foundations of the proposed northern extension.

Although the cottage has had a number of 20th century alterations made to it over the last 100 years or so, the cottage still retains much of its original layout, and considering the dilapidated state of some of the cob walls from over 180 years of weathering and continual birds nesting and stealing cob, the cottage is in remarkably good preservation.

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau rhaglen o waith archeolegol cyn ac yn ystod y gwaith adfer, ymestyn a newid yr annedd o'r enw Rhosygraigina, Felin-fach, Ceredigion (SN 5214/5516).

Roedd y gwaith archeolegol yn cynnwys Ymchwiliad a Chofnodi Adeilad Archeolegol Lefel II (ABIR) o'r annedd a adwaenir fel Rhosygraigina cyn i unrhyw waith ddechrau ar y safle a brîff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu ar yr estyniad arfaethedig i'r eiddo. Mae Rhosygraigina yn strwythur traddodiadol o gerrig a chlomiau ac felly ystyrir ei fod o werth hanesyddol ac archeolegol.

I grynhoi, mae'r ymchwiliad adeilad archeolegol a'r gwaith cofnodi yn Rhosgraigina wedi llwyddo i greu cofnod parhaol o weddillion y bwthyn cyn ei ddatblygiad arfaethedig. Mae dadansoddiad cartograffig wedi dangos ei bod yn debygol i'r bwthyn gael ei adeiladu rywbryd rhwng y blynyddoedd 1822 – 1843. Cadarnhawyd y dyddiad sylfaen hwn hefyd pan adferwyd darnau o grochenwaith tymherus o raean lleol o ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif o arwyneb coblog a oedd ynghlwm wrth ochr allanol ogleddol y safle. bwthyn. Datgelwyd yr wyneb coblog hwn yn ystod y gwaith gosod sylfaen ar gyfer sylfeini'r estyniad gogleddol arfaethedig.

Er bod y bwthyn wedi'i wneud nifer o addasiadau o'r 20fed ganrif iddo dros y 100 mlynedd diwethaf, mae'r bwthyn yn dal i gadw llawer o'i gynllun gwreiddiol, ac o ystyried cyflwr adfeiliedig rhai o waliau'r cobiau ers dros 180 mlynedd o hindreulio a hindreulio. adar parhaus yn nythu ac yn dwyn cob, mae'r bwthyn mewn cyflwr rhyfeddol o dda.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a program of archaeological works prior to and during the reinstatement, extension and alteration to the dwelling known as *Rhosygraigina*, Felinfach, Ceredigion (SN 5214/5516).
- 1.2 The archaeological works consisted of a Level II Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (ABIR) of the dwelling known as *Rhosygraigina* prior to any works commencing on the site and an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the proposed extension to the property. *Rhosygraigina* is a traditional stone and *clom* built structure and therefore considered to be of both historical and archaeological merit.
- 1.3 The Technical Appendices of this report contains the following information:
 - Appendix I: Figures;
 - Appendix II: Photographs;
 - Appendix III: Contexts
 - Appendix IV: Archive Cover Sheet

The Site and location

- 1.4 The single storey cottage of *Rhosygraigina* is located approximately 900m west of the village of Felinfach and approximately 1.5km northwest of Temple Bar in Ceredigion (NGR: SN 5214/5516). The site is positioned within a small post-and-wire enclosed area of land, surrounded by open fields to the north, east and west, with access via an overgrown track from the public road to the south. The cottage and garden is positioned at a height of 124m AOD.
- 1.5 Rhosygraigina is currently in a poor state of repair with lime-washed exterior walls now deteriorated exposing the upper clom walls to the elements. The cottage presently has a slate roof repaired in places with corrugated tin. A small corrugated dutch barn/shelter extension is attached to the property on its northern side. The remains of a small outbuilding/shelter also sits at the far northeast end of the garden.

Planning Background

- 1.6 On 2nd November 2018 Ceredigion County Council granted full planning permission for the the reinstatement, extension and alterations to the dwelling known as *Rhosygraigina*, Felinfach, Ceredigion, but with the following archaeological and heritage condition (No.9):
- 1.7 "No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI will describe the different stages of work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT HM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved".

Reason: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.

1.8 On 23rd June 2022 Ceredigion County Council granted full planning permission for an additional extension to be built on the west end of *Rhosygraigina* cottage, with the archaeological and heritage condition (No.10)

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

Reason: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.

1.9 HRS Wales were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Lewis to undertake the archaeological works,

Development Proposals

- 1.10 The cottage of *Rhosygraigina*, having stood empty for some time, is to be reinstated with some alterations to the exterior and interior, including the insertion of new windows and a doorway to the rear and the construction of a new single storey extension with modern fenestration and sliding doors and a balcony at the far northern end of the dwelling, thereby replacing the existing corrugated barn presently on site. This extension is to be timber clad. The small shelter in the garden is also to be removed.
- 1.11 Where necessary the existing original walls will be repaired in traditional cob identical to that used in the original cob and then lime-washed for protection. All lower sections of exposed wall will be re-pointed where necessary.
- 1.12 Regarding interior use, the existing cottage is to include two bedrooms and a bathroom, with the new extension being used as a living room and kitchen area to the north and a utility room extension to the west..

Brief Historical & Archaeological Background

1.13 The initial Historic Environment (HER) search has revealed that the building in question appears on the 1839 Parish tithe map for Ceredigion, which may suggest that the building is either early 19th century in date or else 18th century in origin. It is also clear that the building is of some historical and architectural merit, representing a now uncommon example of a traditional *clom* built structure.

Geology

1.14 The application area is positioned on the boundary between an area of Silurian Undifferentiated Llandovery Rocks of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone.

2 Aims & Objectives

- 2.1 With regards to historic environment mitigation relative to the development proposals of the application, it was proposed that the archaeological works consisted of two elements;
 - 1) Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) (in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Prior to any works commencing on site the buildings affected by the proposals under went a program of Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (ABIR) to an equivalent of Historic England Level 2.. This is typically a photographic and a descriptive record. Both the exterior and the interior was viewed, described and photographed. The record presents conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. Interpretative ground plans and external elevation drawings of key elevations have been made, but this drawn record is not comprehensive.
- 2.2 The reasons for the standing building recording were,
 - to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.
- 2.3 As well as photographic and drawn records of the buildings external and internal elevations, records will also be made of all original and later historic features, fixtures and fittings within each of the agricultural buildings.
 - 2) Archaeological Watching brief A strict archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all groundwork at the site for the proposed extension (turf and soil strip, footings and services) and any ground work within the interior of the cottage. The supervising archaeologist will inspect and excavate any exposed significant features and deposits.
- 2.4 Reasons for this watching brief were:
 - to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
 - to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested
 parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been
 made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support
 treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 2.5 The objective of the watching brief was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

2.6 All work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).

3 Methodology

ABIR and Watching Brief

3.1 All work will be conducted in compliance with the Codes of Practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and will follow CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014). Work will also work in accordance with Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 - December 2018 - Chapter 6 Distinctive and Natural Places. The study will also work in accordance with the guidance contained in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11 - Environmental Assessment, Section 3 - Environmental Topics, Part 2 HA208/07 issued by the Highways Authority in 2007.

General

- 3.2 The initial archaeological building investigation and recording work was undertaken by HRS Wales staff (Richard Scott Jones BA, MA, MCIfA) using current best practice in March 2021. The archaeological watching brief commenced in June 2021 and continued intermittently until July 2022, when the watching brief was halted for several months until a decision was made regarding ground reduction work within the interior of the cottage.
- 3.3 All work was undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) followed the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (CIfA 2014) and an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

Detailed

3.4 Contextual photographs were appropriated of the building in both its wider and local context. All external and internal elevations were recorded photographically and drawn records were made of any external elevations and internal elevations where deemed necessary. A detailed photographic record was also made of all original features, fixtures and fittings.

Recording

- 3.5 Recording will be carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 3.6 Any required plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

- 3.7 All features identified will be tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.8 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and high quality JPEG formats. All RAW formats were exported into TIFF files in preparation for archiving.

4 Cartographic Sources (Figures 5 – 8)

- 4.1 OS Surveyors Drawing (1811 1822)
- 4.2 This early Ordnance Survey surveyors drawing spans the years 1810 1822 and was an extensive precursor survey to the eventual OS First Edition map series in the late 19th Century. The cottage of *Rhosygraigina* is shown as absent on this early map, which would suggest that the cottage was built after this map was produced, at some time between 1822 and 1843 when that later tithe map was produced which clearly shows the cottage in existence.
- 4.3 Tithe Map and Apportionment details for Llanfihangel ystrad Parish (1843)
- The Llanfihangel ystrad parish tithe map was created in 1843. The cottage is clearly shown in existence at the time along with outlying boundaries and the track leading to the cottage from the east. What is different compared to the property today, is the spelling of the cottage's name. In 1843 the cottage was known as 'Rhosgigina' And not 'Rhosygraigina' as it is known today. Although the word 'Rhos' translates as 'heath' in English, the remaining word 'gigina' is ambiguous and it may be that this is either a person's name, or more likely that the word has been mutated by the tithe apportionment survey from a heard phonetic description of the site, likely 'Rhos-graig-yna', which translates roughly as 'heath there rock'. The name of the property has since mutated to Rhosygraigina or otherwise Rhos-y-graig-ina, but whatever the original form of the name of the site, it is most likely a mutation of the topographic description of the place.
- 4.5 The tithe apportionment records state that the landowner on 1843 was one HenryTouchet Davies, who tenanted the property out to one Mary Jones.
- 4.6 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1889)
- 4.7 This early OS first edition map series shows clearly the cottage surrounded by small enclosures, suggestive of a small self sufficient croft-house with a footpath leading from the east. Interestingly, the name Rhosgigina has now disappeared and been replaced with solely *Rhos*.
- 4.8 Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1908)
- 4.9 No great change from the earlier map series.
- 4.10 Ordnance Survey 1953 Edition map
- 4.11 No change from the earlier map series.

5 Results of Building Investigation & Recording

General Description

- 5.1 Rhosygraigina cottage is positioned within a small post-and-wire enclosed area of land, surrounded by open fields to the north, east and west and accessed via an overgrown track from the public road to the east.
- The cottage of *Rhosygraigina* is a single storey building measuring approximately 9.8m in length x 6.1m in width (32ft x 20ft). The building is aligned north to south with its front façade facing east towards a gated access track. The cottage is currently in a *very* poor state of repair having been empty and used to store farm animals and agricultural materials for over 50 years. The remains of the roof is purple slate covered with corrugated tin each end, with mature ivy penetrating the slates extensively. The standing walls consist of an approximately 1.7m high stone built wall surmounted by *clom*, a mixture of clay mud mixed with local grit. Although the walls were once lime-washed, this paint has since deteriorated and the *clom* is now exposed to the elements, so much so that birds have been nesting in the elevations. The front east facing façade has one main entrance off set centrally to the north, with a small square timber lintel'ed window either side. Attached to the north side of the cottage is the remains of a small corrugated *dutch* barn/shelter extension. At the time of the site visit a tree had fallen across this shelter and crushed it. The remains of a small modern outbuilding/shelter also sits at the far northeast end of the garden area.

A) The Cottage

Exterior

East Facing Elevation (Front)

5.3 The east facing elevation is the front façade of *Rhosygraigina*. The elevation is characterised by one centrally positioned front door off-set slightly to the north end. Each side of the front door are two square timber lintle'ed windows. Both the front door and windows still retain their timber frames, which at one time were painted red in colour. Both window openings have the remains of roofing slate being used as a window sill. All glass window panes are missing. The far northern window has been boarded up at some time with timber planks, with a number of the planks now absent. The front door has a wrought iron (Fe) door latch which appears to be original. Also attached to the door externally is a later security chain link. Two key-holes also form part of the front door. The lower 1.7m of the elevation consists of stone wall constructed from local silt stone covered with several layers of deteriorating limewash. Above this stone wall, the *clom*, which consists of stone grit and small stones, appears to have been covered originally in a thin lime plaster, again painted in limewash. Although the *clom* is generally in fairly good condition in this elevation, both the northern and southern ends have suffered damage through weathering and there is evidence of birds having nested within the exposed clom over the years.,

West Facing Elevation (Rear)

5.4 The west facing elevation is the rear of the property and, as with the front elevation, the lower 1.7m of

the elevation consists of stone wall constructed from local silt stone covered with several layers of deteriorating lime-wash and above this is *clom*. A single small square window exists toward the northern end. Unfortunately at the time of the site visit, this rear elevation was 80% covered in mature ivy that was extending up and over the roof. However, from investigation of the internal face, it was clear that this single surviving window was an original feature and the only feature in this rear elevation. Again, because of the exposed *clom*, it was clear that nesting birds had been repeatedly using the *clom* wall as a nesting wall.

North Facing Elevation (Side)

5.5 At the time of the site visit the north facing side elevation was obscured by the crushed corrugated tin shelter. However, by the time of the watching brief, this shelter had been removed from this elevation which made investigation and recording work possible. As with the front and rear elevations, the plaster and paint that once covered this elevation was almost entirely absent, with only a few fragments remaining. Again, as with the other elevations, the lower part of the elevation consisted of a 1.7m high wall surmounted by *clom*. The *clom* in this elevation was very compromised, with a number of structural cracks apparent in the position of an internal chimney flue. Other significantly large and small holes in the *clom* created by nesting birds and years of weathering, was also compromising this elevation. Close inspection of this elevation didn't reveal any former roof lines of any early attached building other than the faint curving line of the corrugated tin roof of the former shelter that was positioned at the northern end of the building.

South Facing Elevation (Side)

The plaster and paint that once covered this elevation is now completely absent. Again, as with the other elevations, the lower part of the elevation consists of a 1.7m high wall surmounted by *clom*. This south facing side elevation was in a very poor condition, with much of the *clom* having collapsed, which had resulted in a large gaping hole in the wall, This collapse and deterioration of the clom was likely caused by the construction at some time in the early 20th Century of a red brick lined chimney and fireplace, which had compromised the structural integrity of the *clom* by having partly collapsed itself, the chimney/flue now leaning northwards. As well heavy ivy cover with substantial roots hasn't helped with this elevation's survival.

Interior

5.7 Rhosygraigina is a typical single room cottage divided into two 'rooms' by means of a partition that became widespread throughout Wales in the 19th Century. In the old county of Cardiganshire two-roomed cottages were numerous in the county in the 19th Century, most of which had a bed in the kitchen and in the parlour or the 'pen-isaf' as it was called, the lower end being the end not occupied for living purposes, the end furthest from the hearth (PEATE 1940). Although Rhosygraigina cottage has had period alterations over the decades since its initial construction in the early 19th Century, such as the insertion of a red brick hearth and chimney in the Living Room/Kitchen side, the insertion of a lined flue and hearth in the Parlour and the insertion of a bedrooms in the roof area above both ground floor rooms (the one above the Living Room/Kitchen has been removed at some stage but the timber beam stumps still remain), that are most probably extensions to an original crog-loft that was most probably

positioned above the Parlour Room, the basic layout of the original cottage has remained much the same as it was in the early 19th Century. Although the three original timber 'A' frames still survive supporting the roof, the roof itself has been re-roofed in modern times with slate, the original roof likely having been thatched.

Hallway

Once inside the cottage, the short hallway gives way to doorways either side into both the Living Room/Kitchen and the Parlour Room. The floor of the hall has red 6 inch square terracotta quarry tiles probably mid to late Victorian in date. This quarry tiled floor stretched the length of the hall but at the time of the site visit was covered in debris. The front door itself, is constructed from pine timber planks with four horizontal cross braces. Two locks survive on the door, a timber block one with metal decoration in the form of cruciforms and the second lock a later standard metal lock. The timber plank lock is most likely the original lock and is probably mid 19th Century in date. However, the timber door itself is very likely a replacement, perhaps only a few decades old given its good preservation. Above these two locks are an iron door latch and below an old iron sliding latch.

Living Room/Kitchen

- The former Living Room/Kitchen in *Rhosgraigina* cottage is positioned at the southern end of the building. This room measures approximately 4.7m x 4.5m (15.4ft x 14.7ft). At the time of the site visit the floor was covered in debris. However, it was apparent that there were the remains of large irregular flagstones still in place on the floor, intermixed with modern concrete repairs. Although the greater part of all of the wall plaster and lime-wash paint was absent from most of the clom walls, the plaster was still 'clinging on' to the lower sections of stone walling. Although both the east and west walls of this room were absent of any further features apart from the small square window in the east wall, the only other feature of interest in these two opposing walls was the presence of sawn of timbers still lodged in their slots at upper floor/roof space level, suggesting that the roof space was once floor-boarded above the Living Room/Kitchen.
- 5.10 The main features in this room however are to be found in the north wall/partition and the south wall. The south wall has a red brick built hearth with a firebrick built bread oven on the west side and chimney built into and central to the wall. The hearth with a round topped arch however has been blocked up with red brick and cement. All of the bricks appear to be early 20th Century with no makers name readily apparent. Unfortunately the chimney is leaning to the north and as a result of ivy roots and the leaning chimney the western side of this wall is now open to the elements, the cob having failed and collapsed. This collapse has also destroyed much of the bread oven.
- 5.11 The north wall of the Living Room is a partition wall constructed as a timber frame. Unfortunately any lathe that was probably used in this wall has since disappeared and all that remains is the timber frame itself attached to a timber cross beam to help support the roof space floor. The entrance into the Living Room/Kitchen would have originally been from the east side adjacent to the entrance. Interestingly, a concrete/cement built animal feeding trough has been constructed at the base of the partition, suggesting that the cottage has been used to shelter animals in recent decades.

Parlour/Bedroom

- 5.12 The former Parlour Room/Bedroom is accessed via a doorway central to the hall and alongside a storage cupboard room that likely also served as a small staircase, now absent. At the time of the site visit this room was in a very poor state with a timber floor support beam having collapsed across the room and the cob wall at on the west side having deteriorated significantly to the degree that large holes were letting in the elements in the corner of the wall. Because of these issues the floor was covered extensively in debris. However, it was clear that the floor was also covered in 6 inch square Victorian terracotta coloured guarry tiles.
- 5.13 The main features in this room are a small square window in the west wall that would have given light into the storage cupboard. This window is now blocked with large stones, presumably placed there to stop birds from accessing the interior of the cottage. As well as the square window in the east wall, there are also the remains of a small hearth with flue in the north wall of the Parlour Room. The hearth appears to have been slotted into a cut made in the lower stone part of the north wall and lined with red bricks. Directly above this hearth is an open slot that runs the up the wall through the upper cob, suggesting that this slot probably once held a pipe flue that has since disappeared. Close inspection of the bricks suggest that this hearth and flue are a fairly modern insertion, perhaps only 50 years old or so.

B) Dutch Barn/Shelter

5.14 Unfortunately the corrugated tin shelter/dutch barn was crushed by a fallen tree before the building recording work was undertaken. However photos of this structure taken by the client are included in Appendix II. These photos show that this barn was only abutting the cottage and was not an integral part of it and was probably erected in the 1950s/60s.

6 Results of Watching Brief

6.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 5th June 2021 – 18th July 2022. All number enclosed in () refer to contexts encountered.

Northern Extension

6.2 The groundwork for the proposed extension against the north wall of the cottage entailed the careful removal of the turf and top soil (100 / 101) that had gathered up over the years covering the area. The removal of these upper deposits exposed a damaged cobbled surface (102) with surviving cobbles only surviving in a small 2m x 3m patches at the far southwest end and the southeast side of the area (see Photos plates 50 – 53). This cobbled surface was very likely the original early 19th Century exterior floor surface of a former small timber framed animal shelter. A sample of pottery fragments recovered from within the cobbled surface and these were all early 19th Century glazed local gravel tempered ware fragments.

Once the turf and top soil had been removed from the proposed extension area, groundwork for the foundation cuts began. These cuts were to reach a depth of 1.20m below the surface. This groundwork revealed that the cobbled surface had been packed onto a layer of local grey/yellow clay (103). Directly below this deposit of clay was a natural clay/silt deposit (104) that averaged approximately 0.50m in depth. Directly below this was natural silt/clay/shale grit (105). Other than the pottery fragments already recovered from within the cobbled surface, no further dateable material was recovered below this cobbled surface.

Additional western extension

6.4 Groundwork for the additional extension attached to the western side of the cottage entailed a turf and top soil strip only, as the walls for this extension were to be on a raised wall up to the level of the existing floor level in the cottage. This groundwork exposed no new features and no further dateable material was recovered.

Other Works

- As part of the original development proposal it had been the intention to reduce the floor level in the cottage. However, after several months it was decided that instead the floor level would be raised and as such no groundwork or watching brief was necessary within the cottage itself.
- Regarding the proposed services, given that electricity had already been provided for by an existing service pole close to the site and the service trench for drainage was to be formed across agricultural land to the north, after inspection of the topography and ground surface in this area, it was concluded that a watching brief for this work would not be unnecessary.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The archaeological building investigation and recording work at Rhosgraigina has managed to create a lasting record of the remains of the cottage prior to its proposed development. Cartographic analysis has shown that the cottage was likely built at sometime between the years 1822 1843. This foundation date was also confirmed by the recovery of early 19th Century local gravel tempered ware pottery fragments from within a cobbled surface attached to the northern external side of the cottage. This cobbled surface was revealed during groundwork for the foundations of the proposed northern extension.
- 7.2 Although the cottage has had a number of 20th century alterations made to it over the last 100 years or so, the cottage still retains much of its original layout, and considering the dilapidated state of some of the cob walls from over 180 years of weathering and continual birds nesting and stealing cob, the cottage is in remarkably good preservation.

8 Acknowledgements

Thanks to: Mr and Mrs Lewis for their patience and allowing access to the site.

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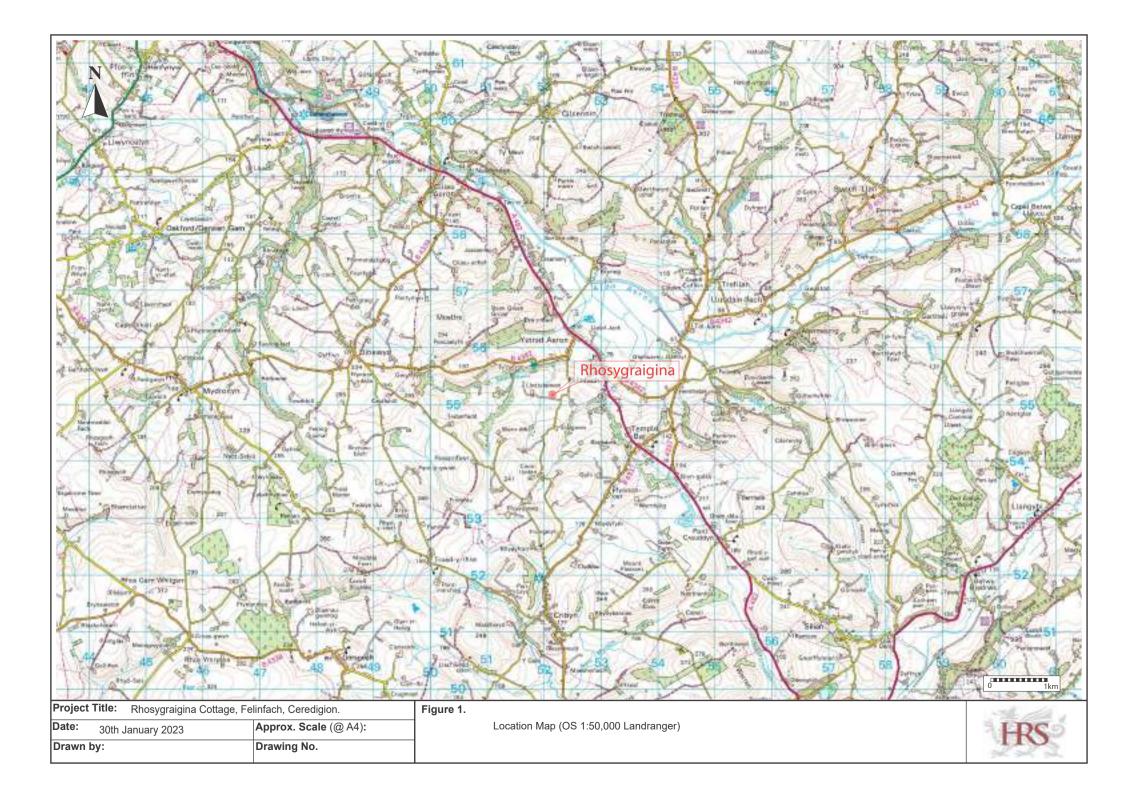
REES, W. 1932. S. Wales & Border in the 14th Century.

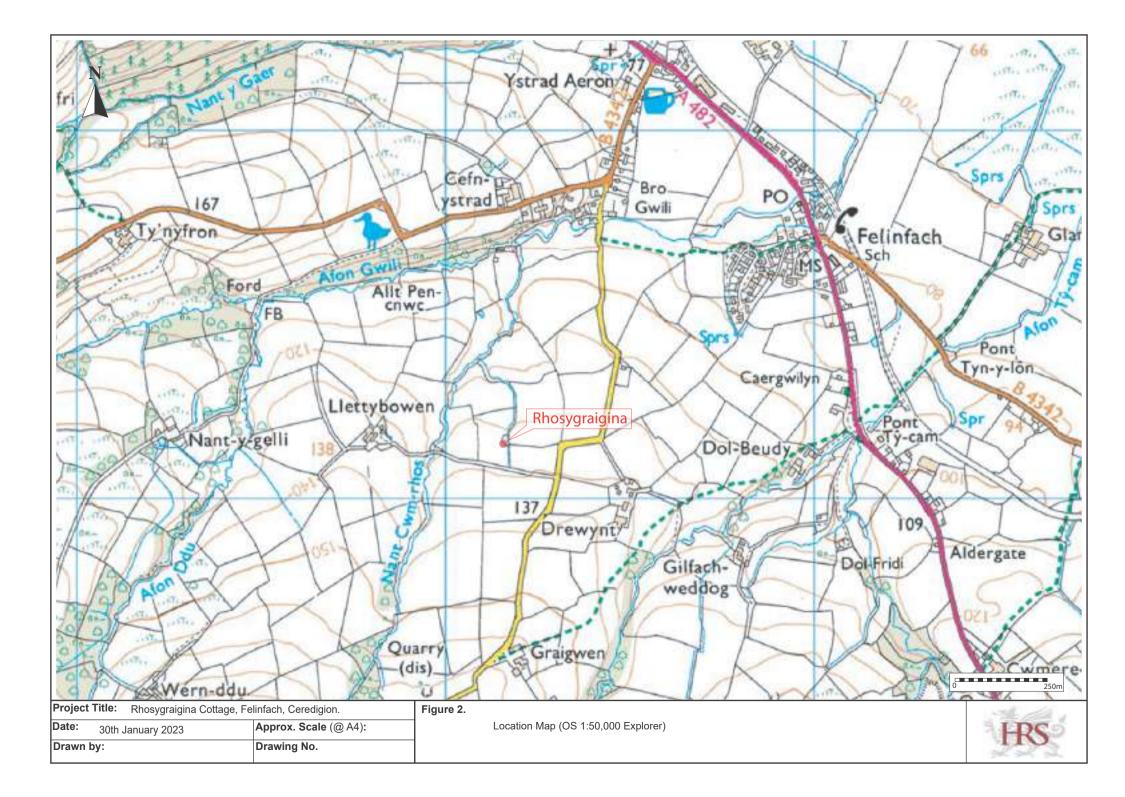
Cartographic Sources

- OS Surveyors Drawing (1811 1822)
- Tithe apportionment and parish map of Llanfihangel ystrad (1843);
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1889 (1:10560);
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 (1:10560);
- Ordnance Survey Edition map of 1953

APPENDIX I:

Figures







Project Title: Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion.

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by: Drawing No.

Figure 3.

Aerial Photo (Google 2006)



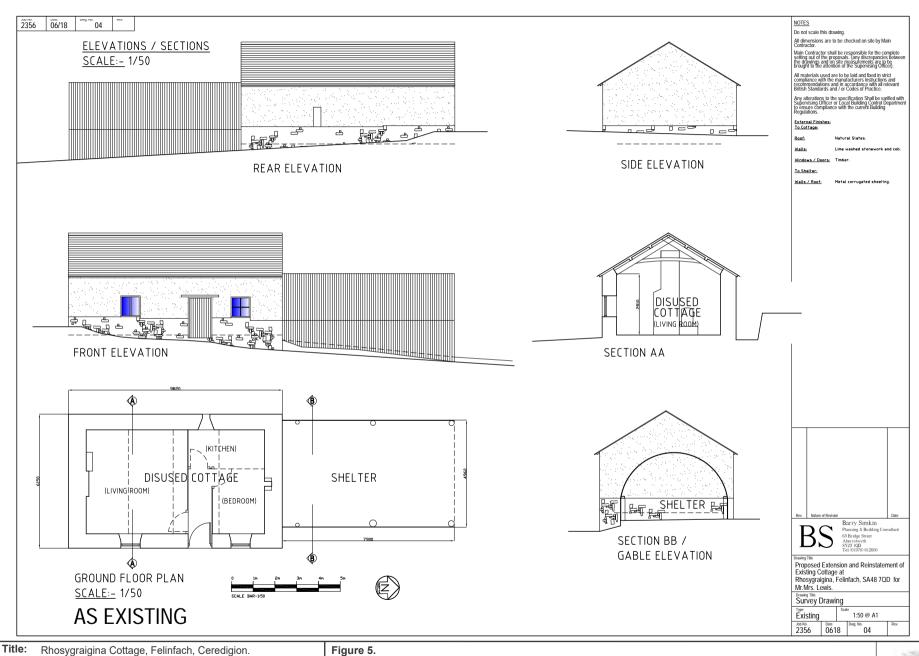


Project Title: Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion.

Date: Approx. Scale (@ A4): 30th January 2023

Drawn by: Drawing No. Aerial Photo (Google 2021)

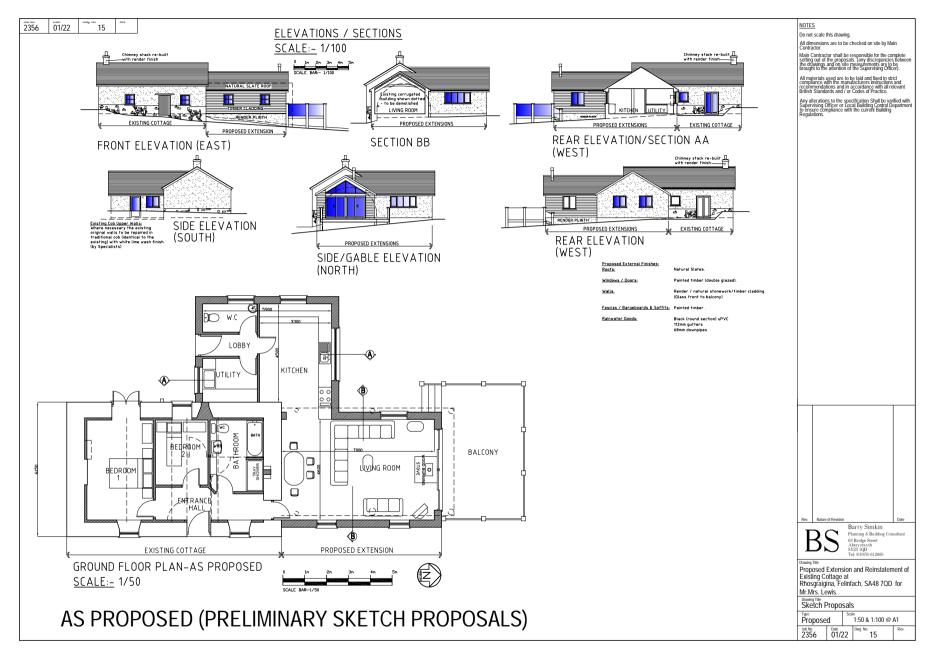




Project Title: Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion.				
Date:	30th January 2023	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Drawn by:		Drawing No.		

Rhosygraigina Cottage prior to proposed development.



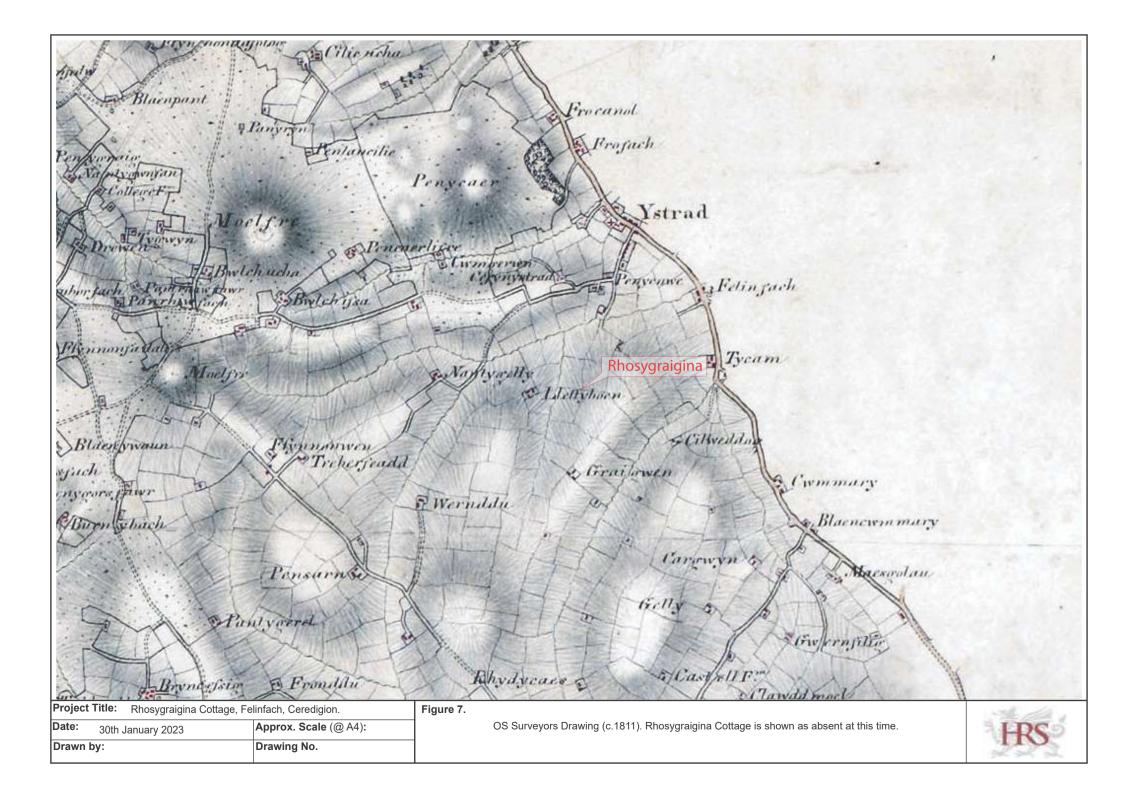


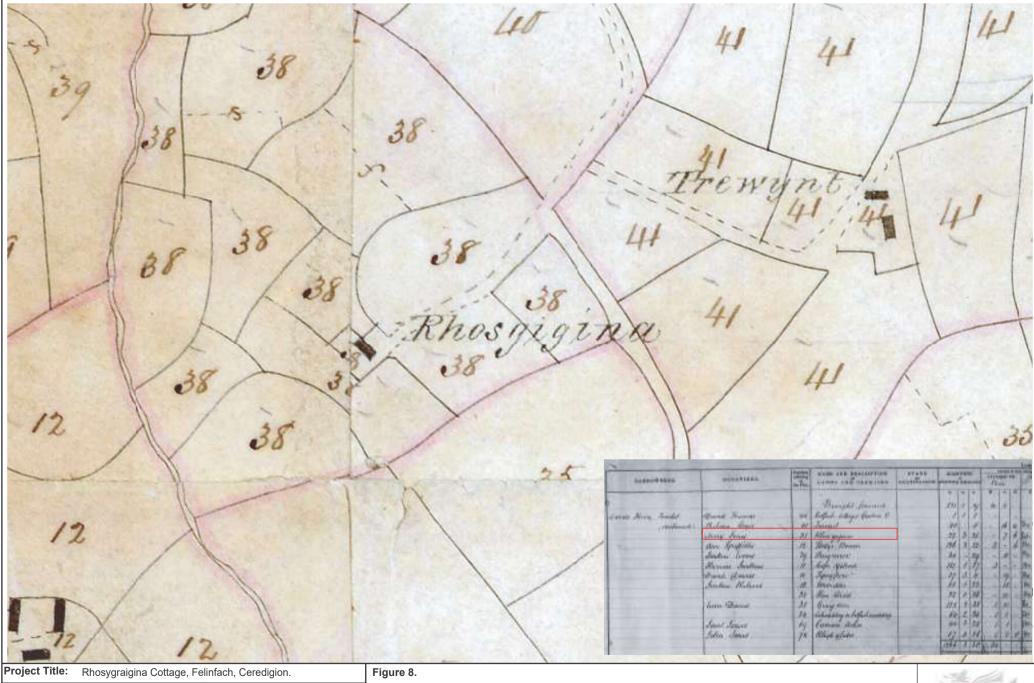
Project Title: Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion.				
Date:	30th	January 2023	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	
Drawn by:			Drawing No.	

Proposed Development to Rhosygraigina

Figure 6.







Date: 30th January 2023

Drawn by:

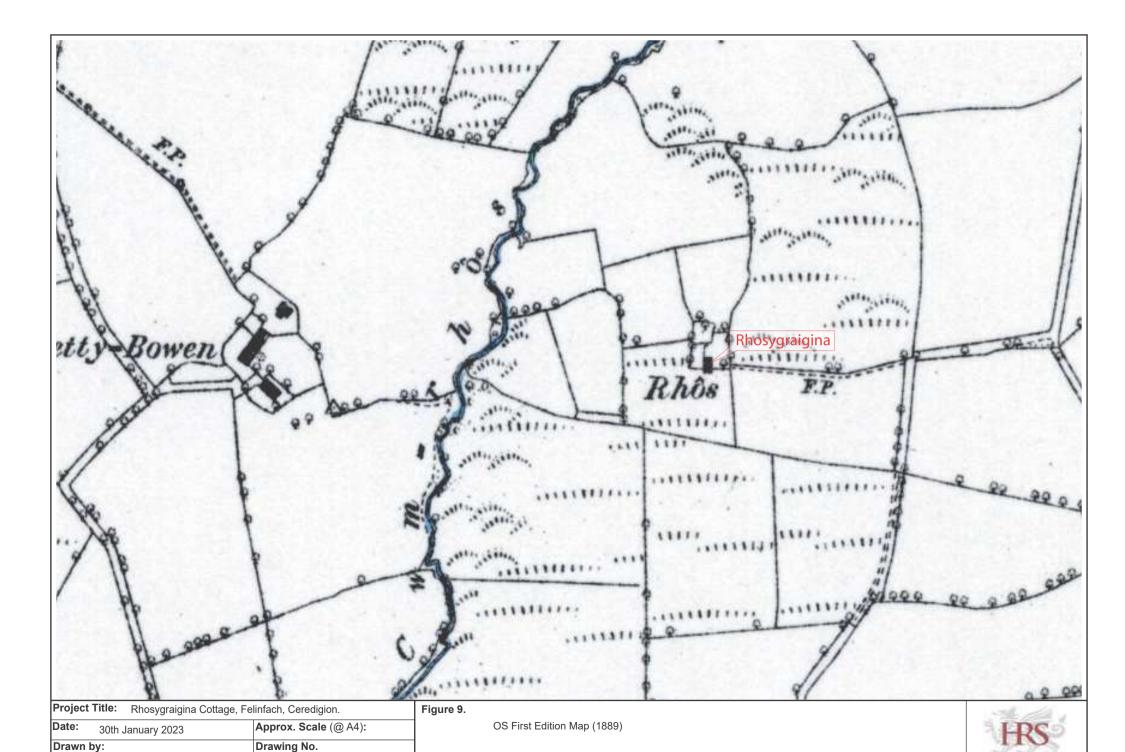
Rhosygraigina Cottage, Feilnrach, Ceredigion.

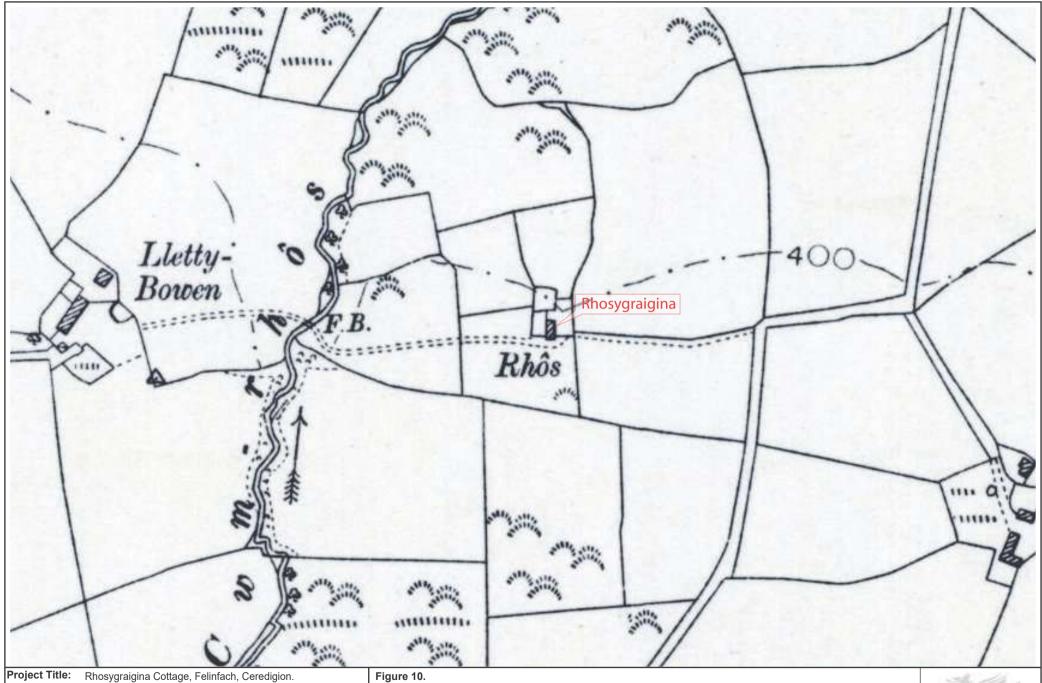
Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Tithe Map and apportionment details for Llanfihangel Ystrad Parish (1843)





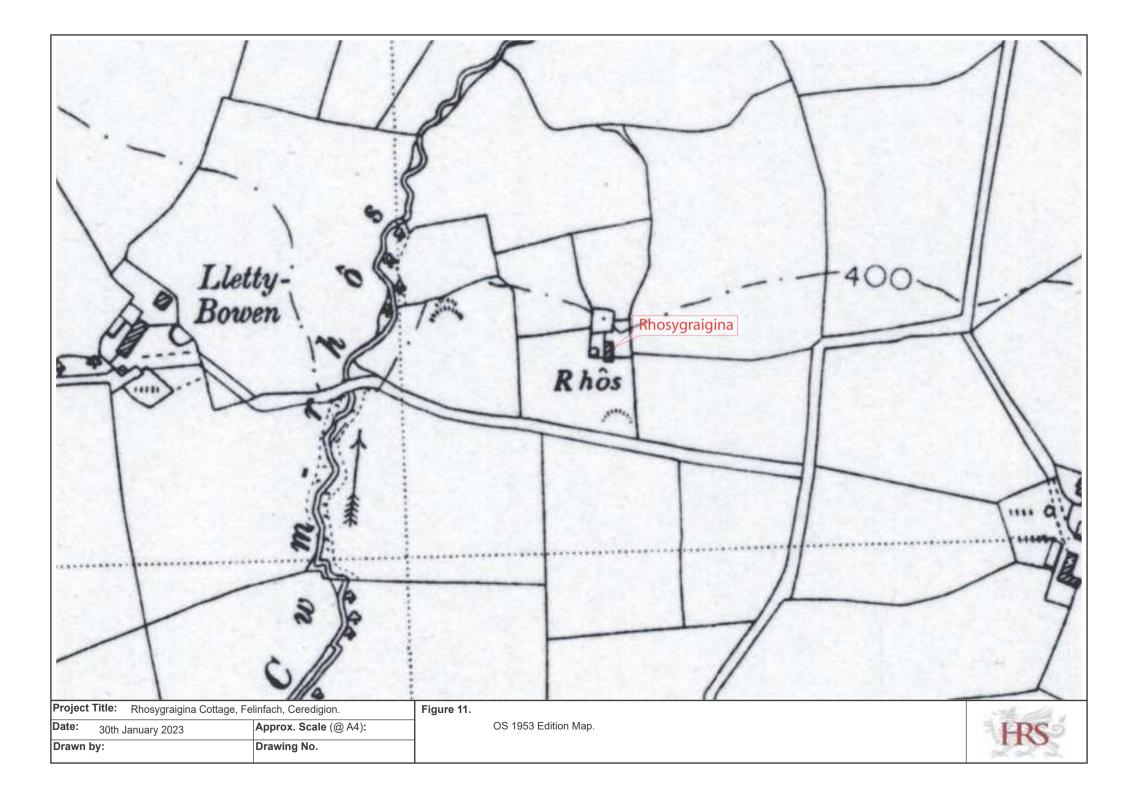


Date: 30th January 2023 Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by: Drawing No.

OS Second Edition Map (1908)

















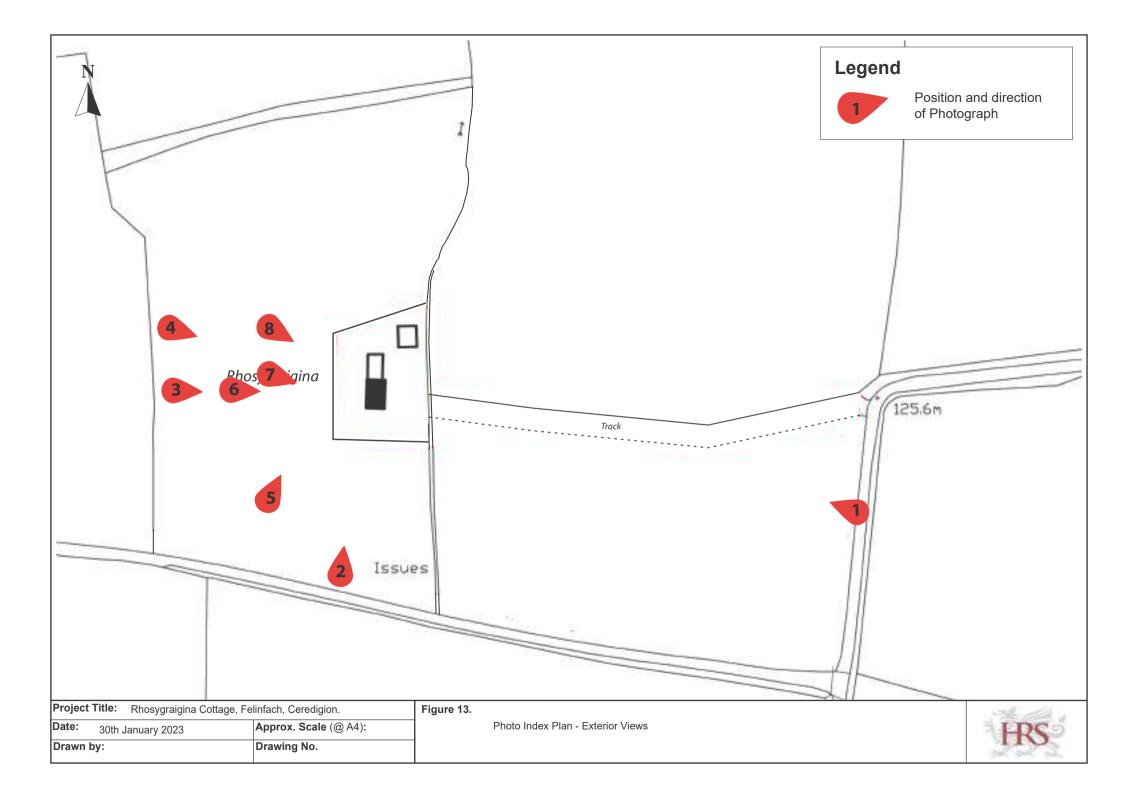
Date: 30th January 2023 Approx. Scale (@ A4):

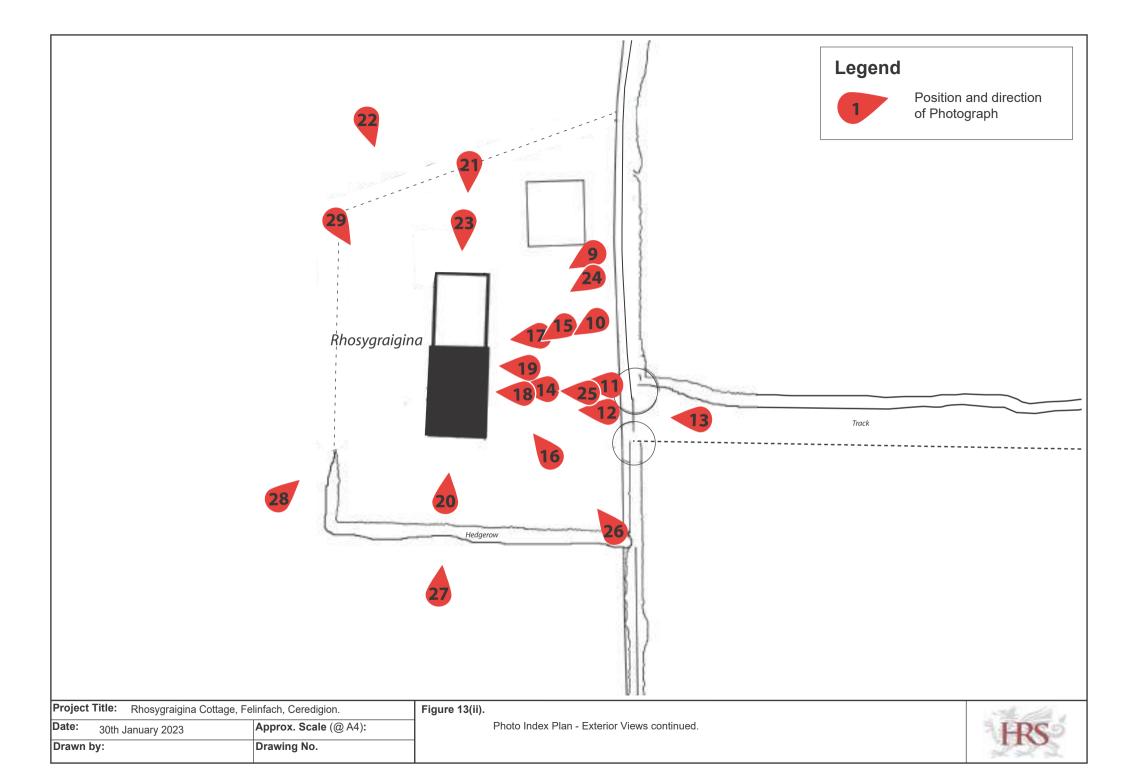
Drawn by: Drawing No.

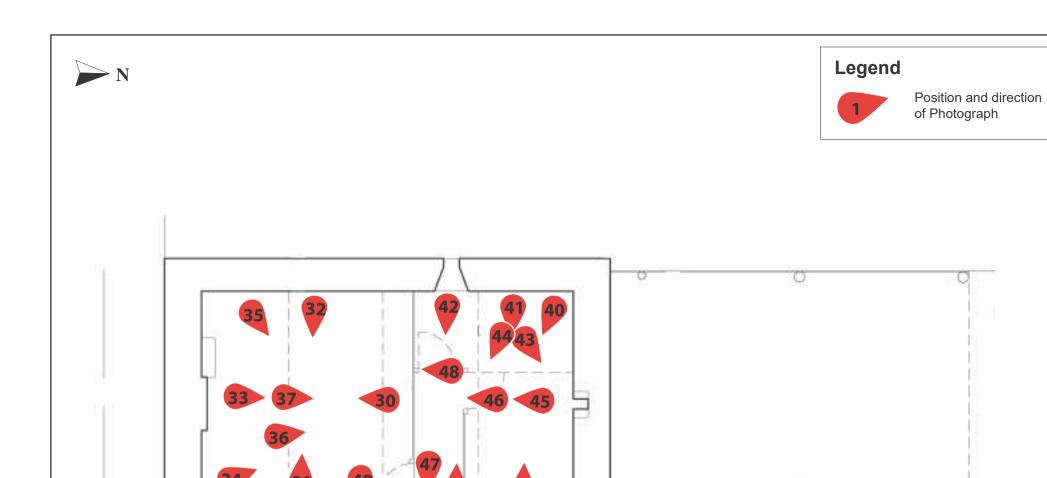
Figure 12.

Client Photos of Rhosygraigina and shelter prior to tree felling.









Project	Title: Rhosygraigina Cotta	ge, Felinfach, Ceredigion.
Date:	30th January 2023	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn	by:	Drawing No.

Figure 15.			

Photo Index Plan - Interior Views of cottage.



APPENDIX II:

Photo plates



Plate 01. Cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking NW from side of public road.



Plate 02. Remains of cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking N from field.

Project Title:	e: Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates	3 4
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	01 - 02	HRSS
Appropriated I	oy: RSJ	Drawing No.		



Plate 03. Cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking E from field.



Plate 04. Remains of cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking E from field.

Project Title:	Project Title: Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		h, Ceredigion Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	03 - 04
Appropriated I	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 05. Cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking N from field.



Plate 06. Remains of cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking E from field.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felii	nfach, Ceredigion	Photo Plates		
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	05 - 06		
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.			





Plate 07. Cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking E from field.



Plate 08. Remains of cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking SE from field.

Project Title:	Project Title: Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 09. Cottage of Rhosygraigina and attached corrugated tin shed . Looking SW .



Plate 10. Remains of cottage of Rhosygraigina. Looking SW.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felir	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	09 - 10
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 11. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Looking W.



Plate 12. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Looking W.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Fel	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	1
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 13. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Looking ${\it W}$.



Plate 14. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Front elevation detail. Looking W.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Fel	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	1
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 15. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Front elevation. Looking SW.



Plate 16. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Front elevation. Looking NW.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felir	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	15 - 16
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.]





Plate 17. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. View of north facing elevation. Looking westward.



Plate 18. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Detail of front door in east facing elevation. Looking west.



Plate 19. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Detail of window in east facing elevation. Looking west.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	17 - 19
Appropriated	by:	Drawing No.	





Plate 20. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. View of south facing elevation. Looking north.



Plate 21. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. View of north facing elevation. Looking south

Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		infach, Ceredigion	Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	20 - 21
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 22. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. North facing elevation following removal of collapsed corrugated tin shed. Looking south.



Plate 23. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. North facing elevation following removal of collapsed corrugated tin shed. Looking south.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfa	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	5th June 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	22 - 23
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 24. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. North and east facing elevations following removal of collapsed corrugated tin shed. Looking southwest.



Plate 25. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. East facing front elevation following removal of collapsed corrugated tin shed. Looking west.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates	A. 24
Date Taken:	5th June 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	24 - 25	HRS
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.		110



Plate 26. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. South and east facing elevations following removal of hedgerow and fallen tree. Looking northwest



Plate 27. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. South facing elevation following removal of hedgerow and fallen tree. Looking north.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Feli	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	5th June 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	7





Plate 28. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. South and west facing elevations following removal of hedgerow and fallen tree. Looking northeast.



Plate 29. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. North and west facing elevations following removal of coruggated tin shed. Looking southeast.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Fe	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	5th June 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 30. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of the south wall of the Living Room/Kitchen. Looking south.



Plate 31. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of the rear west wall of the Living Room/Kitchen. Looking west.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Feli	Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	3
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





 $\textit{Plate 32. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of the east wall of the \textit{Living Room/Kitchen. Looking east.} \\$



Plate 33. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of partition wall of the Living Room/Kitchen. Looking north.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	3
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 34. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of partition between Living Room/Kitchen and Parlour/Bedroom. Looking northward.



Plate 35. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of east wall of Living Room/Kitchen. Looking eastward.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	3
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 36. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of roof trusses above Parlour/bedroom. Looking northward.



Plate 37. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of roof trusses above Parlour/bedroom. Looking northward.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	3
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 38. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of view of hall stairs and rear wall of Parlour/Bedroom from front door. Looking west.



Plate 39. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of rear west wall within Parlour/Bedroom. Looking west.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	3
Appropriated	by:	Drawing No.	





Plate 40. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of view of central hallway and former stair access point from Parlour/Bedroom. Looking southeast.



Plate 41. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of front east wall of Parlour Room/Bedroom. Looking east.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	4
Appropriated by:		Drawing No.	





Plate 42. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of view of central hallway from position of former stair access point. Looking east.



Plate 43. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of former fireplace with flue incorporated into mud wall in north wall of Parlour/Bedroom. Looking northeast.



Plate 44. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of hallway from Parlour/Bedroom. Looking southeast.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	4
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 45. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of roof truss above former stairwell and hallway. Looking south.



Plate 43. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior view of view of roof truss detail above former stairwell and hallway. Looking south.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	45 - 46
Appropriated b	py: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 47. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior detail of front door locks. Looking east.



Plate 48. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior detail of keys hung up on post.



Plate 49. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Interior detail of early hand-painted wall paper remains in Kitchen/Living Room.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	3rd March 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	





Plate 50. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Ground clearance in area of proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking SW.



Plate 51. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Small area of undamaged cobbled floor in area of proposed northern extension, implying a former 18th/19th Century byre. Looking S.



Plate 52. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Working shot during ground clearance in area of proposed northern extension.



Plate 53. Remains of Rhosygraigina cottage. Small area of undamaged cobbled floor in area of proposed northern extension, implying a former 18th/19th Century byre.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	5th June 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	50 - 53
Appropriated	by:	Drawing No.	





Plate 54. Rhosygraigina cottage - Working shot during foundation cutting for proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking W.



Plate 55. Rhosygraigina cottage - Working shot during foundation cutting for proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking W.



Plate 56. Rhosygraigina cottage - Working shot during foundation cutting for proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking N.



Plate 57. Rhosygraigina cottage - Working shot during foundation cutting for proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking N.



Plate 58. Rhosygraigina cottage - Working shot during foundation cutting for proposed extension at north end of cottage. Looking NE.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates	
Date Taken:	18th July 2022	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	54 - 58	
Appropriated	by:	Drawing No.		





Plate 59. Rhosygraigina cottage - Completed foundation cut on east side of proposed northern extension. Looking S.



Plate 60. Rhosygraigina cottage - Completed foundation cut on west side of proposed northern extension. Looking S.



Plate 61. Rhosygraigina cottage - West facing elevation of cottage following surface ground clearance and general debris. Looking E.

Project Title:	Rhosygraigina, Felinfach, Ceredigion		Photo Plates
Date Taken:	18th July 2022	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	59 - 61
Appropriated	by: RSJ	Drawing No.	



APPENDIX III:

Context Register

APPENDIX III

Context Register

Northern Extension

Context No.s

- 100. Turf
- 101. Top soil
- 102. Deposit Cobbled surface
- 103. Deposit packing clay for cobbled surface. Yellow/grey clay.
- 104. Natural Natural clay/silt.
- 105. Natural Natural silt./shale/clay.

Additional Western Extension

Context No.s

- 100. Turf
- 101. Deposit Top soil. Silty/sandy/clay..

APPENDIX IV:

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	Rhosygraigina Cottage, Felinfach, Ceredigion
Site Code:	RC/2021/ABIR+WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SM No.	-
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 235
NGR:	SN 5214/5516
Site Type:	Early 19th Century Welsh clom cottage
Project Type:	Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording and watching brief
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	March 2021 - July 2022
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHMW
Location of Duplicate Archive:	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Number of Find Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Ref:	-
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to Access:	None



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