

A Report on Field Survey, Excavation and Historical Research at Ty Mawr, Llangasty Talyllyn, Powys: 1993 - 2001

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Summary

This report presents the results of historical research, field survey and excavation carried out on the buried remains of a substantial Elizabethan and later manor house at Ty Mawr, Llangasty Talylyn, Powys between 1993 and 2001. The background to the various elements of the project is given, in particular the educational excavation and field studies programme designed and carried out jointly by the then Brecon Beacons National Park Education Officer and Archaeologist.

The historical background is reviewed giving the owners and occupiers of the estate and house from the 1580s through to the 1990s. It is noted that the research could probably be augmented and refined. Evidence for the changing landscape surrounding the manor house is described including that from earthworks and other physical features, maps and documentary sources. The presence and development of gardens and parkland is proposed. It is suggested that the manor was demolished at some time between 1871 and 1881.

Archaeological survey, geophysical survey and excavation are described. The location of the remains of the manor house has been confirmed with substantial walls buried by demolition debris. Two phases of wall construction were recorded representing both the Elizabethan and the Georgian remodelling of the building. Finds from the work include a wide range of ceramic material dating from the 17th century through to the mid-20th century. The external appearance of the house is suggested by Bath-stone window mullions, sills, jambs and hood mouldings and ridge tiles. Internal decorative elements include English Delft-ware tiles, Caen-stone tiles and an extensive range of moulded plaster. An ancillary building, a well house, is possibly evidenced by surviving cobbled floors and drainage features.

1. Introduction and Background

- 1.1 Between 1997 and 2001 the Brecon Beacons National Park carried out historical research and physical investigation of a demolished Elizabethan and Georgian manor house and its associated landscape at Ty Mawr, Llangasty Talylyn, Powys (HER No. 23198). The work was an integral part of an educational project which was developed by the National Park to provide an opportunity for school groups to engage in the investigation of a historic site and historic landscapes. Through the examination of standing buildings, artefacts, documentary records, archaeological and other landscape features, and by participating in practical excavation, children experienced a wide range of evidence relating to historic sites and landscapes. The project promoted an understanding of the importance of the actions of people in the past in shaping today's landscape and recognition that landscape is ever changing and that recent and future action can affect it for better or worse.
- 1.2 The site was and is particularly well suited for educational activity, not only because it sits in an idyllic landscape of lake and mountains but also because both the immediate and wider surrounding landscape are full of distinctive archaeological sites and earthwork features. It is overlooked from the south by Allt yr Esgair Iron Age hillfort and from the north-east by Mynydd Troed Neolithic chambered tomb. Just 350m south lies Twmpan a probable Norman motte, and the 9th/10th century Llangors Crannog is visible across the lake just under 1km away. The earthworks associated with the house in the surrounding fields are described in more detail below they survive in good condition, are readily visible and formed an important part of a visiting school's experience.
- 1.3 The project was a collaborative venture between the owners of the property and the National Park. It was developed by the late David Brinn who was at the time the Education Officer for the National Park and by the author, who was then the National Park Archaeologist. The starting point for the owners in discovering the story behind their property was their becoming acquainted with an enquiry map of 1584 which showed a large and impressive Elizabethan style mansion occupying the site (figure 2). They also recognised that the range of outbuildings at Ty Mawr were of a scale and status (apparently architect designed) that were out of keeping with what was now, or had until recently been, a farmhouse. They were keen therefore to further investigate the history of the house and pursued this through a number of channels including geophysical survey (Time Team), trial excavation (Tom Addyman), and earthwork survey (Cardiff University). The work of the National Park therefore built upon these earlier pieces of work on the site which are described in more detail below.
- 1.4 The educational activities were aimed particularly at the top two years of junior schools, years 5 and 6, although we also accommodated much younger pupils where school sizes were particularly small. Over the four years the project ran it was visited by many children from ten local primary schools that came annually, and weekly visits from schools staying at the National Park Study Centre Dan-y-wenallt. In 1998 for instance 38 groups participated in the Ty Mawr excavation project, a total of 883 children mostly of primary school age. The site

was also a venue for the South-east Wales Young Archaeologists Club and was used for summer undergraduate and A level work experience placements from Newport and Sheffield Universities and from Brecon and Crickhowell High Schools.

- 1.5 Architecturally the surviving buildings that comprised the late C19th farmhouse and current house appear to represent the service wing of a much larger grander building. Approximately half of the surviving range was a substantial kitchen with two large north-facing round headed windows. Renovation work within the house had also revealed a large fireplace fossilised within what had been the east facing external gable wall, now within a single story lean-to room built on in 1907. The fireplace clearly related to a room with a lower floor level and this floor (of flagstones) was revealed during drainage work buried about 1m under the current floor. This evidence clearly indicated that the building had once extended beyond the current house to the east.

2. Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Ty Mawr, Llangasty Talylyn is situated on the southern shore of Llangors Lake, or Llyn Syffaddon in Welsh, 8km south-east of the town of Brecon and 12km north-west of Crickhowell in south-east Powys, NGR SO 1245 2603. Topographically it lies at 170m above sea level within the Llangors basin which is flanked by the western edge of the Black Mountains, the Usk valley to the west and the north-eastern foothills of the Brecon Beacons massif (figure 1).
- 2.2 The site lies on glacial till deposits which support clayey loam to silty loam soils. Within the basin these deposits have given rise to deep fertile soils and good quality agricultural land. Underlying the superficial deposits the solid geology is Devonian Old Red Sandstone of the St Maughans formation (mySoil & iGeology 2017).

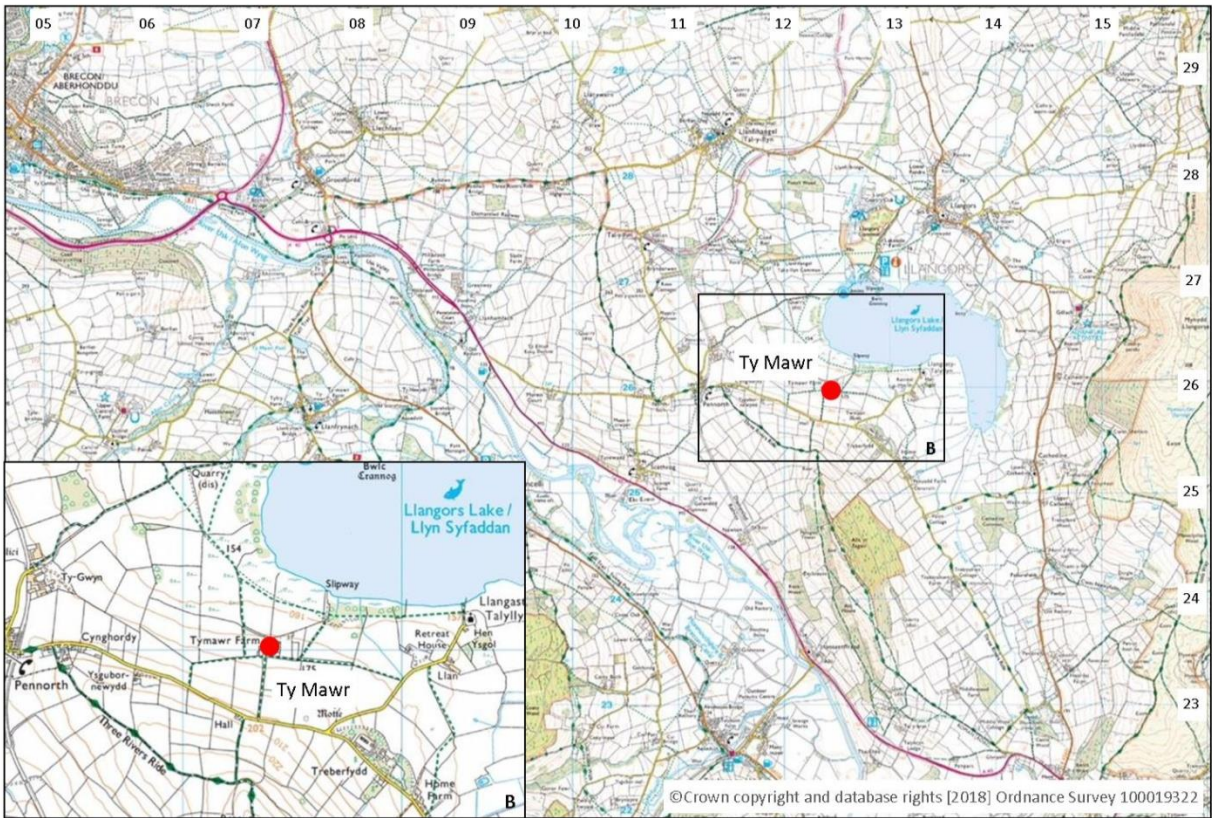


Figure 1: Location map



Figure 2: The 1584 Enquiry map, south is at the top of the map. (© Public Record Office)

3. Review of the Historical Information

- 3.1 Whilst the history given here is accurate the author is aware that it could be added to and refined, not least because so much more information is now readily available online twenty years after the original research was first carried out.
- 3.2 The history of owners and occupiers has been put together from a variety of sources; these include the usual census returns, probate and church records. A key source of information however was the Maybery Collection in the National Library of Wales which holds papers from 1345 to 1928. In the late 19th century Henry Maybery, who was treasurer of the county of Brecon and deputy-registrar of the Brecon Consistory Court, became the head of the firm of Maybery, Williams, and Cobb, who were themselves the successors of the firm of solicitors Walter and John Powell, later Powell, Jones, and Powell. They were the chief legal advisers to the great ironmasters and were responsible for drawing up most of the early mineral leases. The family invested in many industrial enterprises in the 19th century, including ironworks, collieries, the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal, the Brecon Boat Co. and the Brecon Turnpike Trust (NLW 2003). They therefore came to hold a wide range of material relevant to the county of Brecknock including manor records relating to Llangasty Talyllyn and 18th and 19th century correspondence and other material regarding Ty Mawr or Talyllyn House as it was called then.
- 3.3 Theophilus Jones in his "A History of the County of Brecknock" attributes the manor or lordship of Llangasty Talyllyn, at the time of the Norman Conquest, to Gwgan ap Bleddin ap Maenarch, from whom it was taken by Bernard Newmarch and given to Reginald Walbeoffe (Jones and Bailey, 1911, 217). Where the seat of the manor was at that time is unknown but that Talyllyn House was the manor house by the 1580s is shown by a variety of documents in the Maybery Collection. These include a number of Court Rolls (NLW Maybery 5123 and 5124-51).
- 3.4 We are also very fortunate that Talyllyn House is depicted in the 1584 enquiry map from a dispute into fishing rights on Llangors Lake (figure 2)(PRO E 178/3323). This key piece of evidence shows what appears to be a large fine house of Elizabethan style on the site. It is depicted with five bays and three stories, gabled over each bay and with four large stacks rising from the valleys between. An impressive two storied entrance occupies the central bay, flanked by columns or pairs of columns with two or three steps leading up to the entrance. The windows on the façade all appear to be of three lights with stone mullions (Addyman, 1997).
- 3.5 The house at this period was owned by Hewgh Powell. Hewgh was Registrar of the Diocese of Salisbury from 1562 to 1584, succeeding his father in the post. He served as MP for Devizes in 1563 and Old Sarum in 1572. He rented Sherborne Place in the Cathedral Close at Salisbury in 1564 when he was recorded as Hewgh Powell of Great Durnford (Wilts) and also had property in Dorset. Sherborne Place is now called The King's House and is the

home of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. Hewgh made various alterations to this property including putting an upper floor into the great hall and inserting stone mullioned and transomed windows (Conybeare, 1995). It is unclear how much use he made of Tallylyn House but he was Sheriff of Breconshire in 1582-3. He died in 1587 and his will refers to some specific items at Tallylyn House including some silverware, bed curtains and a quilt of crimson taffeta embroidered with his initials and coat of arms in black silk and silver (Redwood, 1990-92). Unfortunately the inventory instructed to be taken at the time of his death is missing.

- 3.6 The estate was left by Hewgh to his nephew Thomas Powell who is recorded as High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1610 (Jones and Bailey, op cit). His wife Elizabeth is recorded as dying “without issue” in 1618 (Leitch, 1995). The exact dates of events following are a bit unclear but in 1623 Thomas Williams is recorded as Lord of the Manor in the Court Rolls (Lloyd, 1903). He had gained the estate by marriage to Thomas Powell’s cousin or niece Margaret (the exact relationship is uncertain). Margaret is recorded as “daughter and co heir of William Powell Esq Lord of Tallylyn” (Leitch, op cit), so it seems that the latter held the manor for some time between Thomas Powell and Thomas Williams tenures. Thomas Williams was the first of three Williams to hold the manor, William Williams and his son Edward who followed, between them held the manor for just over fifty years until 1695 (Lloyd, op cit).
- 3.7 Joshua Parry of Llandefaillog Tre Graig, a close neighbour of Llangasty Tallylyn, gained the manor in 1695 through his marriage to Edward Williams' sister Rachel. He was Lord of the Manor until his death in 1729. His forbears were the Parrys of Postern, Herefordshire. His great-great-grandfather James, whose marriage to Joan Morgan had brought the family the Llandefaillog estate, had been Master of the Buckhounds to Elizabeth I. James’s cousin Blanche Parry was Maid of Honour to Elizabeth I and Keeper of the Queens Jewels. She was also the instigator of the 1584 fishing inquiry (Richardson, 2007).
- 3.8 On his death in 1729 Joshua Parry left the estate to his eldest grandson James Parry who was not yet twenty-one at the time. James married Mary Lewis the daughter of Richard Lewis of Llangenny in April 1731 but died in December 1732 (his younger brother Joshua Parry of Tretower married Mary’s sister Anne on the same day). His daughter also named Mary was baptised in the following April some four months after her fathers’ death. Her mother died in 1738 and Mary became the ward of the Lewis family who also administered her inherited estate. Mary married her cousin Richard Davies in 1745 bringing him the Tallylyn estate and in 1753 he inherited the Cwrt-y-gollen estate near Crickhowell. Bottle seals of Richard Davies dated 1749 have been found at Ty Mawr, see figure 22 in section 7 below). Their daughter Mary also married her cousin the Reverend Richard Davies in 1785 thereby eventually bringing him both the Tallylyn and Cwrt-y-gollen estates. The Davies’s are very much associated with Cwrt-y-gollen and it is likely that Tallylyn House was rented out at this time.
- 3.9 By the early 1790s the tenant was probably Phillip Champion de Crespigny. He had been MP for the rotten boroughs of Sudbury (1774-75 & 1780-81) and Aldeburgh (1780-90) in Suffolk,

and was King's Proctor (attorney) 1768-84. His obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says he '...was very much a man of fashion in his person and demeanor...' while the *English Chronicle* said of him in 1781, 'His hauteur is so distinguished, that he is generally characterised ... by the profane, though very applicable appellation, of *God Almighty*'.

- 3.10 Although Crespigny purchased the Tallylyn estate in 1795 he appears to have rented the house and sporting rights of the manor prior to this date. In a list of certificates granted to gamekeepers published in *The Hereford Journal* in October 1792, there is one granted to "Thomas Price, Gamekeeper to Philip Crespigny, Esq. for the manors of Tallylyn, Blaenllynvy and Trostre". The Tallylyn estate consisted of the manors of "Llangasty, Tallylyn, and Blanellynfa" (Maybery 4958). It is also likely that he was responsible for initiating the rebuilding of the house – he seems to have built everywhere he went. He had previously owned Burwood House, Surrey where he had made big alterations, Colney Chapel, Hertfordshire where he began a house which was abandoned due to the death of his second wife Betsy Hodges. He rebuilt 4 Old Palace Yard, Westminster and had built for him 5 Portland Place, Bath. Theophilus Jones, describing the mansion in the first years of the 19th century, states that 'The late Mr Crespigny intended to have rebuilt it entirely on a grand and extensive plan, but after some progress in the work it was stopped' (Jones and Bailey, 1911, 218). Correspondence in 1797 makes it clear that Philip had intended to '...finish the Mansion and other offices and outbuildings...when this horrid war [the Napoleonic] is put an end to' (Maybery 4912).
- 3.11 When advertised for sale in 1794 by Mr. Christie of Pall Mall, the house is described as "a good old stone-built and slated mansion house ... to which the present proprietor meant to have added a regular building. One half of this building is now carried up and covered in, and there is sufficient timber and other materials now on the spot to complete the whole of the intended building" (Maybery 4958). Most of the fine architect designed outbuildings and current house (then the service wing) were built or re-modelled at this time. It is probable, though not certain, that the eminent Pembrokeshire-born architect William Thomas was responsible for this work. In 1792 he had advertised in *The Hereford Journal* for masons to build 2100 perches of park wall in the parish of Tallylyn. The common of Allt yr Esgair, then part of the estate, is described in the later sale document as '...inclosed chiefly by a wall'.
- 3.12 The houses in Westminster and Bath were still in Phillip's possession, along with the Tallylyn estate and Cathedine House nearby, when he died in 1803. His heir was his son from his fourth marriage, Charles Fox Champion de Crespigny, who in 1837 sold the estate to the Gwyn Holford family of the nearby Buckland estate. What progress in the building work was achieved, if any, after Phillip's death is unknown. Malkin, touring the area in 1803 reported that the house was occupied by a farmer (Malkin, 1807) and draft leases and other correspondence show that by December 1800 it was tenanted by one Rees Price (Maybery 4927).
- 3.13 By 1810 the house is leased to William Perrott who is succeeded by his son Rees who is recorded in the 1840 Tithe Award map schedule and the 1841 census. The 1851 census

records Gladis Davies as a tenant farmer of 186 acres. She is Rees Perrott's remarried widow. In 1861 and 1871 William Jones and family are the tenants but by the latter date they are only farming 80 acres. In 1922 the Jones family purchased the farm from the Gwyn Holford estate and it would remain in the family up to the 1990s.

- 3.14 The name "Ty Mawr" occurs first (so far as this research has ascertained) in 1801 in a letter concerning the terms of agreement under which Rees Price occupied 'Tuymawr at Tallyllyn'. The change of name entered on the census returns, from Ty Mawr in 1871 to Ty Mawr Farm in 1881, may indicate the period during which the main part of the house was demolished, leaving only the service wing which forms the current house. Certainly the mansion had gone by the 1st Ed OS 6', surveyed in 1886 and published in 1887 (figure 8) – it is depicted on both the 1814 2" OS map (as a blob, figure 7) and more clearly on the Tithe map (figures 5 and 6). The Woolhope Naturalist's Field Club passing through on a field trip in July 1906 reported that part of what remained then was so dilapidated that its removal was essential. The work was in progress as they looked around, and in taking away one of the chimneystacks no less than twelve flues were revealed (Anon, 1906).

4. Landscape and earthwork study results

- 4.1 The extent of the earthworks in the immediate vicinity of the former house is shown in outline in figure 3. These were surveyed by archaeology students from University College Cardiff in 1996 but Lidar data has allowed some enhancement of the field survey results and shows some potential additional features (see especially figure 4). However it has not been possible to check the nature or character of these in the field. Information from mapped data and natural features such as trees are also included in this section.
- 4.2 A number of the earthworks relate to features apparent on the 1584 enquiry map which appears to portray the field pattern around the house quite accurately. The basic layout, with some changes, is comparable to that shown on the 1840 Tithe Award map (figure 5). The 1584 map shows a track or path leading from the pillar-flanked front door of the house down to the lakeshore. Another runs west from this at right angles to join the long entrance drive that continues past the house and also terminates at the lake. Although these may have had a practical purpose, access to the lake probably being important, this area must also be considered as a candidate for gardens and perhaps some of these features represent paths or walks through laid out formal gardens.
- 4.3 A number of earthworks survive in this area to the south of the house (figure 3) and those representing the drives or tracks are relatively clear (A). In the south-western corner of this area a low platform is recorded where a building is shown on the 1840 Tithe map (figure 6). The earthworks to the east within the same field (B) are the remains of ponds and short lengths of associated surviving feeder channels. The ponds were clearly at one time significant features, a trial pit through deposits in the western most pond in the late 1990s

suggested that the top 0.60m of the feature had been deliberately backfilled, below this a waterlogged silty clay containing preserved organic material extended beyond 1.23m below the present ground surface (See section 6.19).

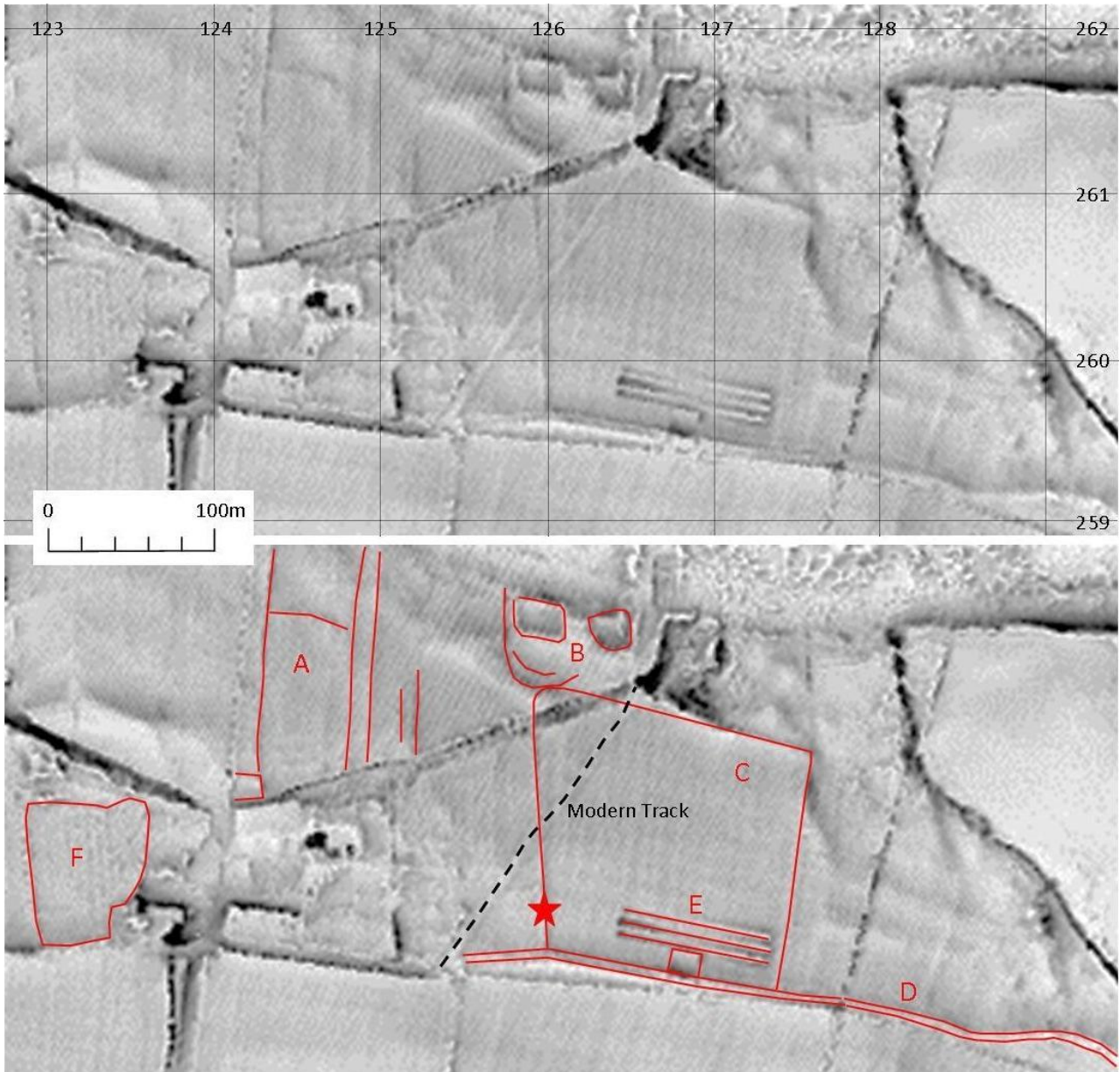


Figure 3: Lidar image and location of earthworks recorded in the survey of 1996. The star indicates the location of excavation Trench E. Grid at 100m intervals. (NRW 2mRes DTM, Sky View Factor Visualisation) Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and database right

4.4 The ponds appear to have been linked with a square or trapezoidal earthwork enclosure surviving in the field to the south-east (C). This enclosure corresponds to a field called "New Orchard" on the Tithe map although the eastern boundary seems to already be relict by that time (figure 5). The ponds and enclosure are now separated by a later field boundary, though with the north-western corner of the enclosure lying in the same field as the ponds. Excavation has shown (see Trench E, Section 6.16 below) that what on the surface appears to be a slight ditch on the inner, eastern, side of the western enclosure bank, is in fact the

route of a stone lined and capped culvert which is aligned directly on the ponds. The stone capping slabs had been completely and deliberately sealed with clay and therefore the culvert did not serve a drainage function but rather carried water, from a source up-slope, to the ponds. Whether these ponds once served an ornamental as well as a practical purpose is not clear, nor is their date, however two large Oak trees surviving on the line of the enclosure banks have been dated from girth measurements using Forestry Commission methodology (White, 1998). This gives a planting date for the trees of between 1600 and 1650.

- 4.5 The earthwork enclosure also contains some interesting though enigmatic features. The southern side of the enclosure is defined by a terraced trackway, a relict continuation of the track along the southern side of the house and buildings which gives access to these fields. This track today continues to the east as a public footpath and was probably once the route of a carriage drive from the house to Llangasty Church (D). Hollows representing the rotted out stumps of trees suggest that the western stretch at least was tree lined. The features inside the enclosure and just to the north of this boundary consist of a platform 15.00m square set centrally to and above a series of three terraces descending down the gentle natural slope (E). Each terrace is c. 4.00m wide and around 92.00m or just over 100 yards in length, they are cut into a slight slope at the western ends and built up at the eastern ends to form level terraces. These earthworks, which are distinct and well preserved, are known locally as 'The Archery Butts' and 'Quoits Court'. It is possible that they did once serve this function, perhaps at a county sports meeting held in the field in 1897 to celebrate Victoria's diamond jubilee year (*Breconshire County Times*, 1969). Whether they were actually constructed for this purpose is less certain, and it has been suggested that they may represent formal garden terraces and a building platform, possibly for a banqueting house or other ornamental building (Stephen Briggs *pers com*). On the Tithe Award map this field is recorded as 'New Orchard' the one immediately to the west as the 'Nursery', so this area was certainly once part of the overall garden layout.
- 4.6 Other earthworks recorded are orchard ridging to the west of the farm complex (F), the 'castle mound' (HER No. 626), and various relict field boundaries. Although the castle mound is scheduled as a motte (Cadw Ref. BR054) it has been suggested that it might be a garden viewing platform and may indicate formal renaissance gardens stretching up these fields to the south of the house (Stephen Briggs and Brian Dix *pers com*). However there is at present no clear evidence to support this and it would imply very extensive gardens in this area. The orchard ridges and relict field boundaries correspond to features or field names in the case of the orchard on the Tithe Award map. This map seems to be based on an earlier estate map, a relatively common practice, it depicts a field pattern closer to the 16th century inquiry map than that on the 1814 2' map (figure 7), which is more like the modern more regular field system. The 'New Orchard', the 'Nursery' and 'Orchard' on the Tithe Award map may therefore represent land use commencing in the 18th century, and prior to 1814.

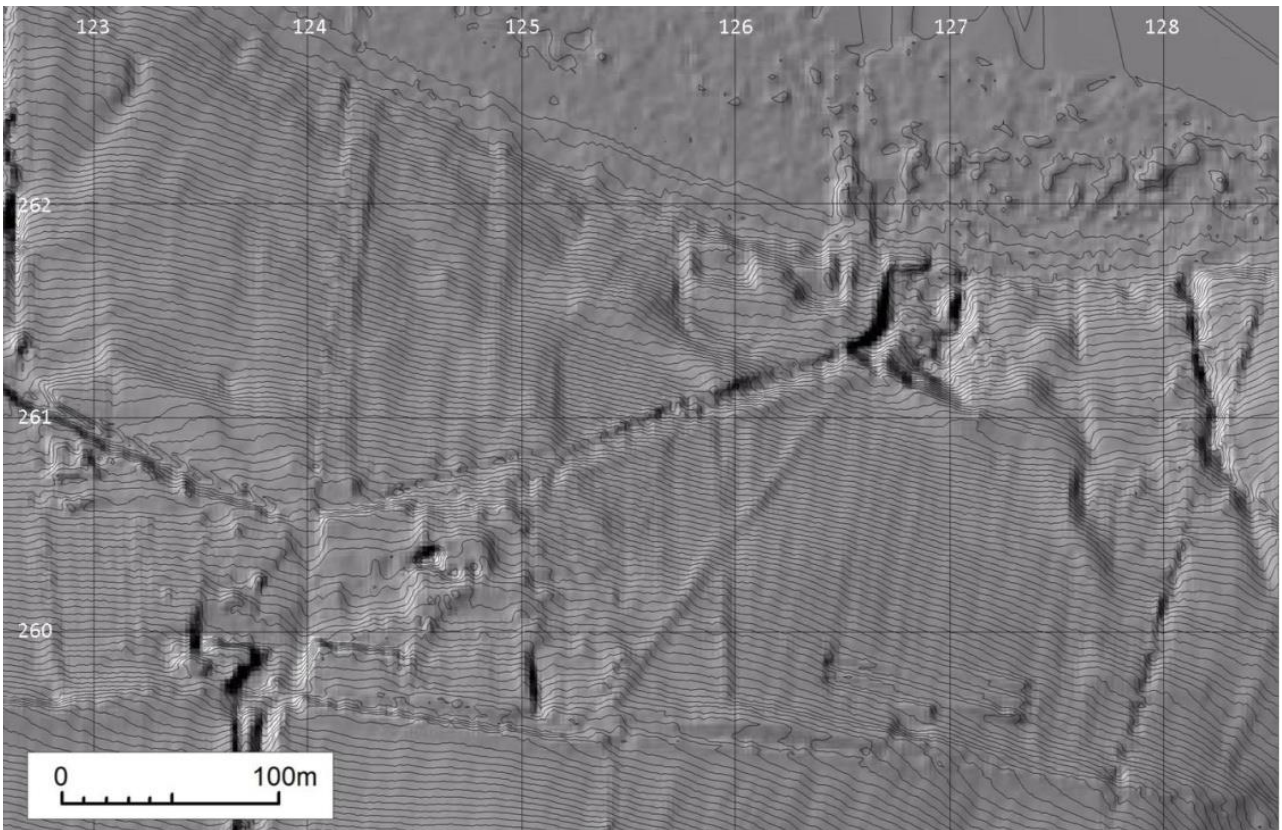


Figure 4: Lidar image enhanced by overlaying contours at 25cm intervals. Grid at 100m intervals. (NRW 2mRes DTM, Sky View Factor Visualisation) Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and database right



Figure 5: Tithe Award Map of 1840, probably derived from an earlier estate map

- 4.7 Earthworks around the northern and eastern side of the site of the demolished house are the remains of a raised walled terrace, constructed as part of the Georgian rebuild. From here there would have been open views across what was named the 'Great Meadow' on the Tithe map to the lake and east to the prominent ridges of Mynydd Llangors and Mynydd Troed, the western edge of the Black Mountains.



Figure 6: Detail of the 1840 Tithe Award map showing the main house

Landscape Trees

- 4.8 Elements of what appears to have been a planned and extensive planting scheme survive here and there around the farm and are also evidenced by the hollows along the track mentioned above. An indication of their earlier extent is shown on the 1814 2' map (figure 7) and in a photograph of 1870 looking down the drive towards the house (figure 9). Apart from woodland groups very few other trees are marked on the 1814 map, implying that these were a prominent feature. A number of trees on the 1st ed. OS 6" plan of 1886 (figure 8) correspond to field boundaries on the Tithe Award map and were presumably retained as field / parkland trees when the enclosure pattern was changed.
- 4.9 As mentioned above, dating of some of the older trees has been estimated, with two oaks dating from around 1600-1650. Two large Spanish chestnut trees surviving on the west side of the entrance drive, and which were probably parts of an avenue, are dated c1650-1700. The methodology used relies on input of growing conditions and there is some room for error. On balance it appears that a phase of significant planting took place around 1650 (Mike Coleman, *pers com*).



Figure 7: OS 2" map of 1814. The mansion house is shown as the most easterly building of the Ty Mawr group



Figure 8: 1st Edition OS 6inch map surveyed in 1886. The manor house has gone by this date
 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



Figure 9: The drive and avenue to the house probably in 1870. © National Library of Wales, Crawshay Album / NLW 565 W6

5. Geophysics results

- 5.1 Facilities at Ty Mawr were used by Time Team in 1993 during filming for the programme on Llangors Crannog and while there they carried out geophysical survey of the grounds adjacent to the house (figure 10). Clearly the results of the survey are not particularly informative, understandably so given the large amount of demolition material that we now know overlies much of the buried building remains. The following text is taken from the brief typescript report provided at the time (Anon, 1993).
- 5.2 Within the 20m by 20m survey area there is a broad area of high resistance (A) which would suggest the presence of stone/building material. Within this band there are discrete areas of higher resistance (B) which may be significant. There is no suggestion of walls although this does not rule out the possibility of them being present. If there is a lot of rubble spread across the site it would not be possible to “see” or detect individual walls. Alternatively it is possible that the areas of higher resistance indicate stone floors.
- 5.3 The area of high resistance (C) may be of interest
- 5.4 There are suggestions of a rectilinear high resistance anomaly (D) which may represent a wall, but it is a very weak anomaly. However it could be associated with the floor you found when building your new toilet.

Farm House

Shed

○ Pegs left in situ

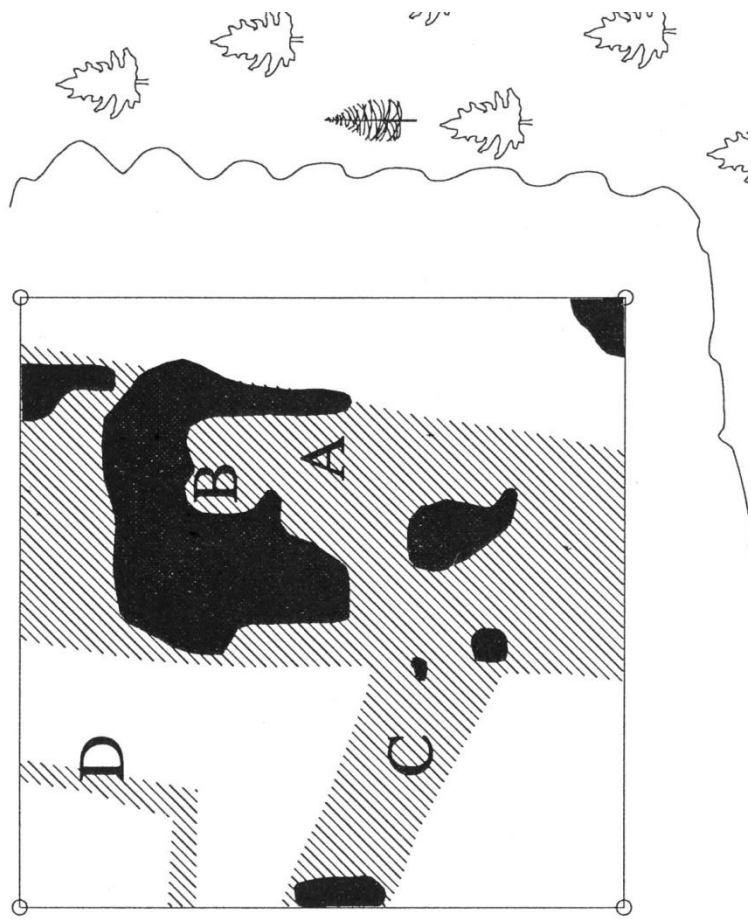
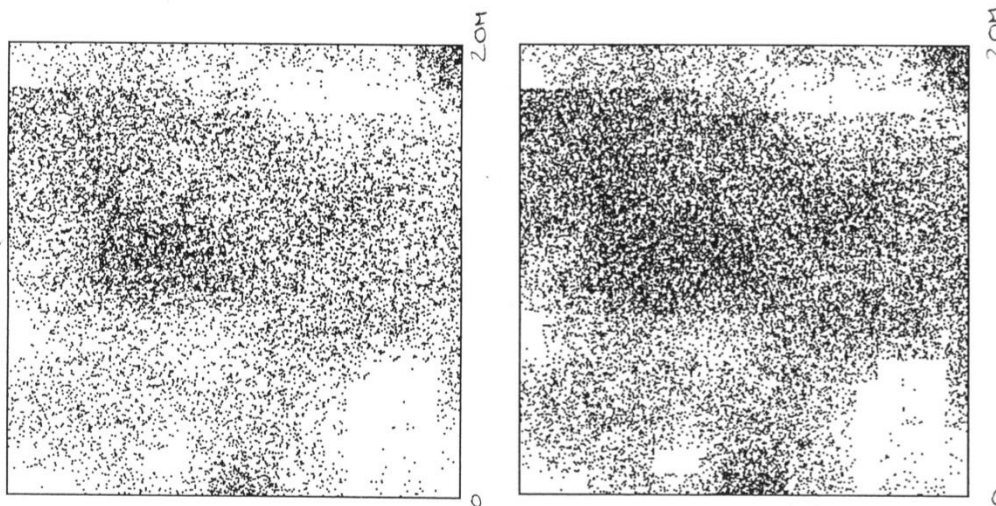


Figure 10: Data print outs and interpretation of the geophysical survey carried out in 1993, north is to the top

6. Excavation Results

1995 Trial work

6.1 The geophysics was followed in 1995 by trial excavation which was carried out by Tom Addyman, a friend of the owners (Addyman, 1997). Four trenches were opened immediately to the east of the current house, they each measured 2.5m north-south by 1m east-west except for trench four which was 2m north-south by 1m east-west (figure 11).

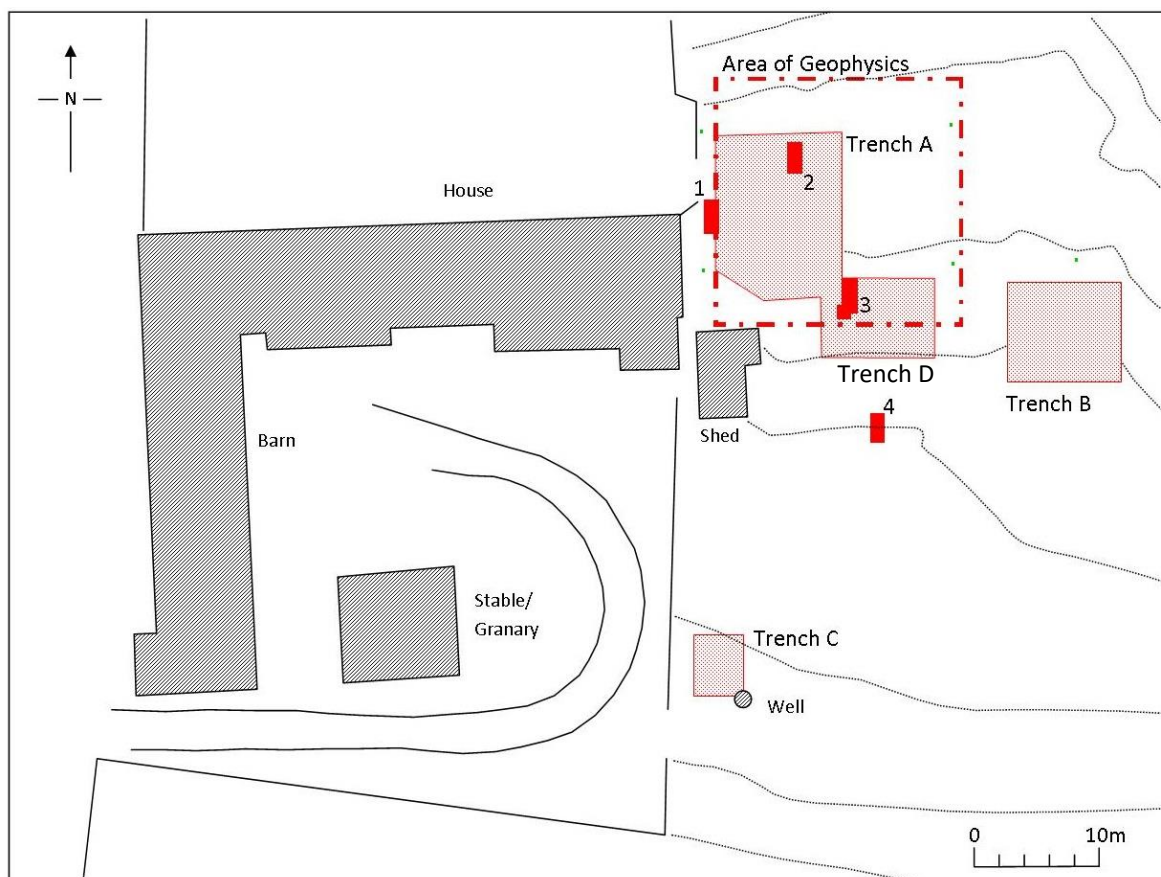


Figure 11: 1995 Trial Trenches (1-4), 1997 areas of excavation (A-D), and area of geophysical survey 1993. (Contours are at 25cm intervals)

6.2 The trial work was successful in locating the remains of a number of walls (figures 12 and 13). The work carried out from 1997 onwards allowed these to be identified as; in Trench 1 the front wall of the building, in Trench 2 the inner revetment wall of a raised terrace in front of the house and in Trench 3 a two-phase wall, with clay bonded and lime mortared elements. Another wall joined from the south (figure 13) and the small area of exposed floor was cobbled.

6.3 Although we don't have a surviving record of excavated contexts the material removed to expose the masonry remains was all demolition and later material (see figure 13), some of which was possibly brought onto the site for landscaping purposes. Numerous finds came

from the excavation mostly dating from the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century. These included numerous pottery sherds, window and vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, metalwork and bone. A number of objects or small finds were also recorded including buttons, a bone lace bobbin, a cuff link and a copper boot hook. Some earlier material was also recorded including clay tobacco pipe 1650/1700, 18th century bottle glass and hand-painted tin-glazed earthenware pottery and 17th century Cistercian type ware possibly produced locally. Architectural finds, almost certainly derived from the building, provided perhaps the most interesting and informative material. Early window glass, lead window comes, Bath-stone window mullions, sills and hood moulding, English delftware tiles and decorated plaster work including egg and dart moulding and a hand-modelled vine leaf all begin to build a picture of the appearance and refinement of the building.



Figures 12 and 13: Trial trenches 1 and 3 viewed from the north and from the north-east respectively. 12 shows the front wall of the building with a window reveal and 13 a wide two-phase internal wall with another joining from the south. In Trench 3 the nature of the overburden can be clearly seen. © CPAT Photo Nos. CS95-036-0023 & CS95-036-0024

1997 - 2000 work

Trench A (1997)

- 6.4 Trench A was located immediately to the east of the current house and originally measured 12m north-south by 10m east-west (figure 11), it connected with Trench 1 from the trial work and incorporated Trench 2. A later extension (Trench D) at the south-east corner was 6m north-south by 9m east-west and incorporated trial trench 3. Trench A was the only area where building remains were sufficiently exposed to allow meaningful comparisons / observations.
- 6.5 Two different phases of building were recorded (figure 14); the earliest was an irregular clay bonded wall with stones of large proportions (A022) and the north facing window partially exposed in trial trench 1. The southern return at the eastern end had a distinct batter on the east side which probably indicates that this was an external wall. Excavation revealed that the internal flagstone floor was still in place – this is the same floor that was recorded during building work in the early 1990s (see 1.5 above).

- 6.6 The other phase was a well-built symmetrical structure with dressed stone and lime mortar (A025), its position and form may indicate that this is the base of a new entrance porch. The floor here had once been flagged (impressions in A031) but these had been lifted prior to the infilling of the area by demolition debris (A028). Being much newer they were probably in good condition unlike the older floor to the west where many of the flags are worn and cracked.
- 6.7 The ground levels here were lowered prior to the construction of the new build and the ground level was raised just to the north to create a terrace. The large foundations stones of the older wall have been exposed (figure 14). The terrace material was revetted with a stone wall (A015) forming a sunken “area” between the house and the terrace. This may have been with the intention of creating sub-basement service rooms with the principal living rooms on the first floor.
- 6.8 Covering the masonry remains were a series of layers of demolition material and later rubbish and ash dumps, the area having apparently been used for rubbish disposal well into the 20th century. The lower levels consisted of voided deposits of large stone with plentiful lime mortar and lime plaster. Architectural elements within the demolition material included part of a door arch in local sandstone but mainly fragments of bath-stone windows in the form of sills, jambs, mullions and hood mouldings. Early window glass was also abundant some with lead comes attached. Decorative moulded plaster was recovered in some quantity and a range of fragments of mid-18th century English Delft ware tiles (see figures 18 and 19). Ceramics were plentiful, mostly post-dating the demolition of the building although including some 18th century and 17th century material such as, local “Cistercian” type ware, hand painted tin-glazed earthenware, local and Staffordshire slip wares, and North Devon gravel-tempered ware.
- 6.9 The easterly extension, Trench D, was opened to provide a suitable area for use by school groups, consequently it was de-turfed and then has had minimal material removed. However a wall of two phase construction was revealed running east to west along the northern side of the trench, an eastward continuation of the wall recorded in trial trench 3. Here a clay bonded wall 1.66m thick was faced by a lime mortared wall to the north 0.72m wide creating a massive wall of 2.38m width. As well as later ceramics some quantity of decorative plaster has been recovered from this area including the head (figure 20).

Trench B (1997)

- 6.10 Trench B was opened to the east of the extension to Trench A (figure 11) it measured 8m north-south by 9m east-west. A series of demolition deposits was recorded below the topsoil but were not excavated. On the western edge of the trench what appeared to be an external wall was recorded – a masonry arch at a low level had been constructed on the eastern external face as a damp proofing device. The wall, which may be the eastern end of the original building, was 16m east of the current building.

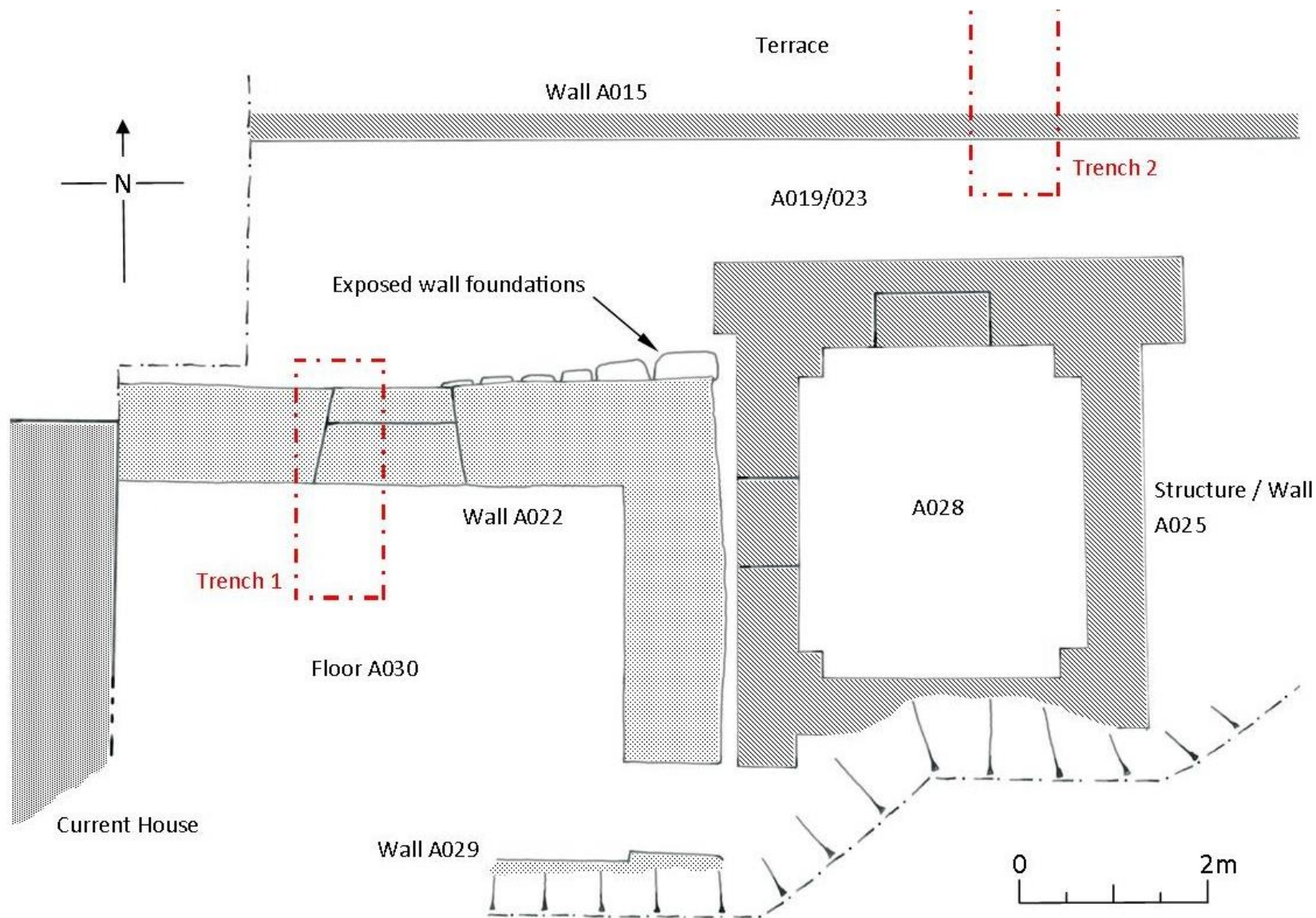


Figure 14: Masonry remains in Trench A, as visible and recorded in March 2018

Trench C (2000)

- 6.11 Trench C was located adjacent to and to the north-west of the only known well on the property and measured 5m north-south by a maximum of 4.3m east-west (figure 11). It proved to be a very busy area with a number of different stone surfaces and structures recorded in a small area. The configuration of the drainage features in particular and the possibility of some wall remnants suggests that these features were located within a building and there is a building shown on the 1840 tithe map in this location due south of the main house (figure 6).
- 6.12 The surfaces and drainage features were not extensively investigated, they were cleaned and recorded (figure 15). What appeared to be the main floor and the most extensive area of cobbling (C008) was well laid and compact cobbling incorporating two drainage channels the western of which was defined by large edge-set stones standing proud of the general surface with an infill of lateral cobbles. The eastern gulley like drain was a mix of cobbles and sloping flat slabs forming a shallow V. The curving nature of the western one is interesting perhaps directing water to a doorway or further drain.
- 6.13 In the south-western corner of the trench was a stone drain or culvert (C009). The covering slabs were large the biggest being 0.5m square. Edge set stones suggest a stone lined and capped drain or culvert, the capping stones were not removed. The levels taken on the top of the capping stones were shown to reduce away from the well and towards the house and it is probable that this carried pumped water to the service wing of the house rather than carrying (dirty) water into the well.
- 6.14 The possible butt end of wall was recorded just inside the trench edge in the north-east quadrant (C014), and an area of larger stones and some flagstones (C015 and C017) may be remnants of flooring. A square post-hole (C023) appears to have cobbles laid up to and around the post that once occupied it.
- 6.15 A number of later features were recorded cutting the surfaces and features C013 and C022 were small pits 0.7m and 0.6m in diameter respectively. C011 was a 0.70m north-south by 0.64m east west pit with a band of charcoal and cinders around the perimeter. C016 was a vague linear feature defined by pitched stones. The latest feature was appropriately a modern water pipe trench (C007) running north to south across the length of the trench.

Trench D

Trench D was an extension to Trench A and is described above.

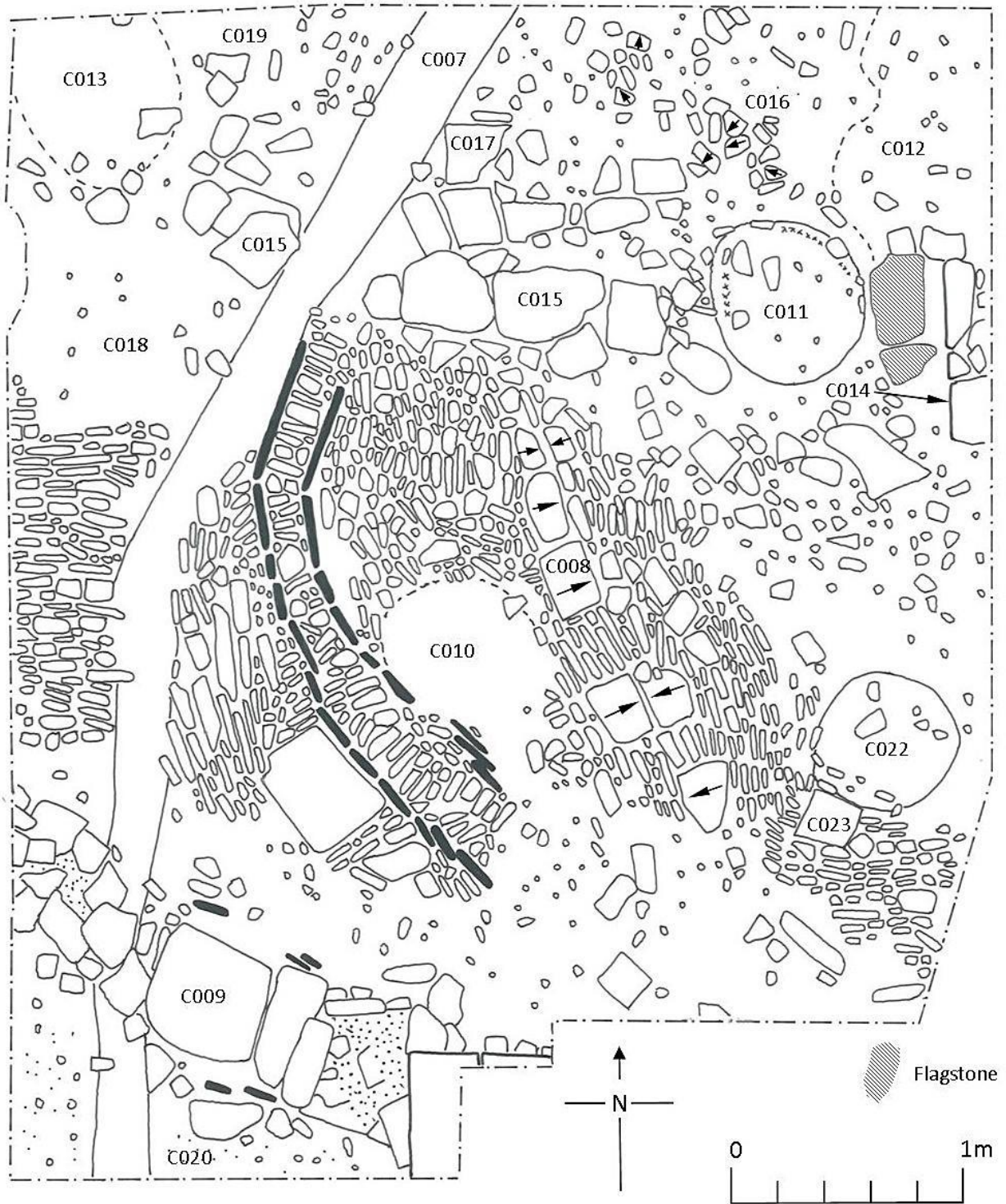


Figure 15: Plan of cobbled surfaces and drainage features in Trench C

Trench E (2000)

6.16 Trench E was located over the western bank of the earthwork enclosure in the field to the east of the site of the manor house at approximately SO 1259 2599 (figure 3) (see section 4.4 above for a description of the earthwork). The trench measured 6.3m east-west by 0.40m north-south and was placed to examine a section through the earthwork bank at this point. An extension 0.75m east-west and 0.80m north-south was excavated towards the eastern end of the trench to expose and investigate a 1.20m length of a stone lined drain or culvert (figure 16).

6.17 The stone structure (E004) was the earliest feature in the sequence of construction. Cut into the natural clay subsoil it took the form of a stone lined and capped channel with an internal width of between 12cm and 16cm at this point and a depth of 15cm (the base was not exposed but it was probably also stone). The feature was overlain and sealed with a deposit of stiff purple-red stony clay (E003), redeposited natural with a maximum depth of 15cm.

6.18 Overlying the clay E003 and the natural subsoil to the west was an orange-brown sandy clay plough-soil E002 with intermittent stone with a maximum depth of 0.45m. A concentration of stone just to the east of E003 would appear to be derived from E003 disturbed by the plough. It appears that any previous bank material had been completely ploughed out leaving a ghost earthwork feature visible on the surface. Above E002 was a turf and topsoil of approximately 20cm depth (E001). There were no finds from any of the contexts.

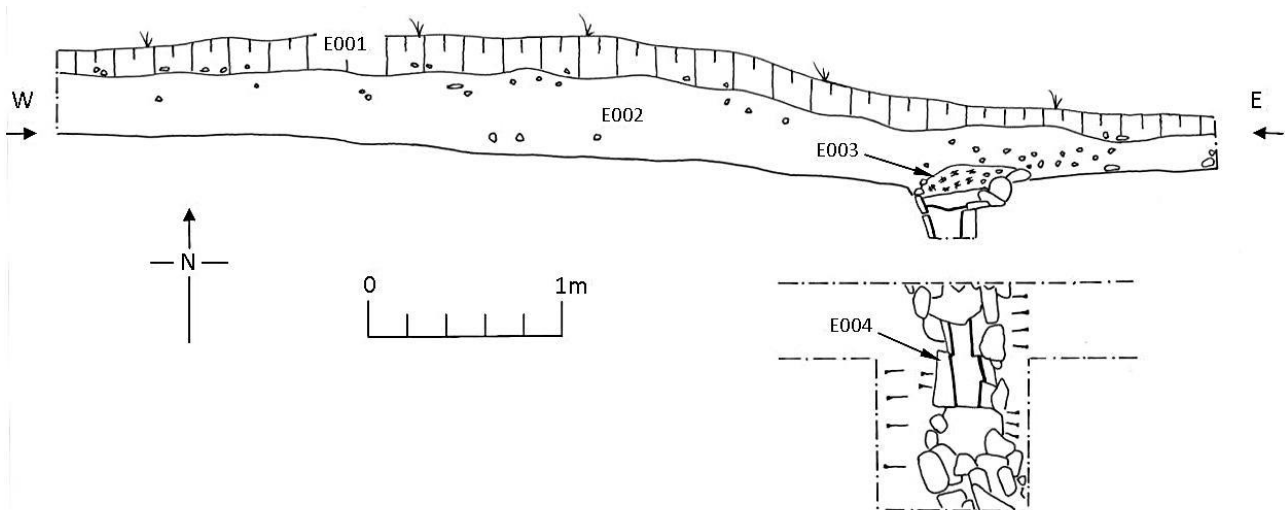


Figure 16: Section of Trench E and plan of the exposed stone culvert

Pond Trial Pit (1997)

6.19 Description of the deposits in the western pond (figure 3, B).

0 – 21cm Dark grey/brown silty loam with many roots, diffuse boundary to –

21 – 63 cm Grey brown silty clay with red clay flecks throughout. Fairly abundant rounded and sub-angular stones, density increasing with depth. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Gritty feel at boundary with –

63 – 123cm (continuing) Red brown silt clay, stone free. Probed to a depth of 1.23m below ground level but bottom not reached. Waterlogged and contains preserved organic plant material.

Sampling

6.20 With the exception of Trench E and the pond test pit all deposits removed during the excavation were either demolition material or post demolition deposits. No deposits therefore were suitable for environmental or other sampling.

7. The Finds (see also Appendix 2)

Ceramics

- 7.1 The majority of finds from the excavation were ceramic finds of a wide variety of types. These were recovered from demolition and later material and represent household waste discarded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As outlined above very few pre-demolition contexts were excavated. The collection is nonetheless interesting and contains earlier material from the 1650s to the 1900s, whether this was residual or had a long lifetime is not clear. There is some evidence (verbal accounts) of soil movement and landscaping of the area and it is possible that some material could have been moved around.
- 7.2 A number of 17th century sherds of locally produced slipware and black glazed (Cistercian Ware) were recovered during the 1995 and the later excavations. The material may have come from the kilns at Whole House Farm, near Trefecca, Talgarth, (just 5km as-the-crow-flies from Ty Mawr) although other kiln sites as yet undiscovered may have existed in the area. The forms and fabrics of the Whole House Farm products show a marked similarity to the those of the North Herefordshire group of kilns (Lewis, 1980), the nearest of which is at Whitney-on-Wye 20km away (Watkins, 1917).
- 7.3 Another distinctive material, North-Devon Gravel-tempered Ware, was found in some quantity (pancheons, bowls and Jugs). It has been defined as a coarse utilitarian kitchen / dairy ware whose red paste is heavily tempered with waterworn gravel or grit, the heavy amber glaze on the interior is often applied in a crude or careless manner (Evans, 1979). It was widely exported from Bideford and Barnstable from the 17th to mid-18th centuries and found its way across the Bristol Channel as ballast and/or products on ships carrying return goods from South Wales. It has been noted that the frequency of finds of this material drops off away from coasts and navigable rivers (Courtney, 1994), although the fabric has now been recorded from excavations at Brecon, Hay-on-Wye and at Ty Mawr.
- 7.4 At the finer end of the quality scale hand-painted tin-glazed earthenware is represented and Stoke on Trent slipware. The normal Cream Ware and White ware make up a high proportion of pottery finds.
- 7.5 Some of the most important finds have been the architectural fragments. There is a lot of worked stone within the demolition material and considering the limited areas investigated it would seem that little of this material was salvaged. The material from Trench A has been mentioned above (section 6.8) other material includes part of a limestone ridge tile and tiles of Caen stone from Normandy. Associated with the windows is early glass and lead comes, the latter milled with name probably of the makers "R Pring" and "WB Hay" the size of the lead suggests they are of 16th – 17th century date.
- 7.6 Mid-18th century English Delftware decorated tiles from Liverpool, Bristol and London workshops (figures 17 and 18) give a further indication of the quality of the interior decoration in the house.



Figure 17: English Delft tile, Liverpool circa 1760



Figure 18: Probably a Bristol made tile also mid-18th century

7.7 Significant quantities of decorated plaster have come from Trenches A and D. These include egg and dart cornices or dados and parts of a vine and grapes cornice, a moulded head with vines trailing from the mouth and a flower ceiling boss (figures 19, 20 and 21).



Figure 19: Vine and grapes cornice fragment



Figure 20: Moulded plaster head. The vines trailing from the mouth are suggestive of a Green Man



Figure 21: A flower (perhaps a Rose) ceiling boss

7.8 A number of interesting and informative finds have also come from other areas of the site some distance from the excavations. Notably a collection of glass bottle seals (figure 22) and early onion bottle fragments came from the area to the west of the outbuilding range, perhaps from a rubbish dump. A sandstone mullion and sill and numerous limestone window elements found close to the outbuildings to the west probably also came from the demolished house.



Figure 22: Bottle seals of Joshua Parry (died 1729), Richard Davies (dated 1749) and Richard Davies Esq.

8. Discussion

House remains

- 8.1 Although the nature and primary purpose of the excavation, as an educational resource, meant that only a small proportion of the surviving building was exposed, the work has clearly demonstrated the levels of survival of the building remains. The presence and survival of various architectural elements within the demolition material – moulded plaster, tin glazed earthenware tiles (English Delft ware) and other architectural stone elements – shows that the potential for gaining further information about the internal decorative scheme is very high.
- 8.2 Many of the walls exposed through excavation show two phases of building and this would seem to reflect the original Elizabethan house and the Georgian remodeling. However, without further evidence this must remain a supposition and there is potential for further phases of building to be recorded. Some evidence of the extent of the building has been gathered but the complete ground plan of the Elizabethan mansion has not been recorded. The batter observed on the presumably external wall in Trench A might indicate that the original house had a classic E shaped ground plan, ie with projecting bays at each end and in the center. This recorded wall being the east side of the westernmost bay.
- 8.3 Although the majority of finds from the excavation are clearly post-demolition there are enough early artefacts to give an interesting picture of the material culture of the manor house with a range of both fine wares and utilitarian wares. The presence of local kiln products is particularly interesting and perhaps an area that has not been well studied in regional archaeology.

Earthworks and Gardens

- 8.4 The availability of Lidar data shows the potential for refinement of and addition to the earlier earthwork survey. Further definition and investigation of the earthwork features is clearly desirable to establish their exact character, structure and function. Geophysics could be usefully employed in this and in the search for the location and possible layout of gardens, both to the north and to the south of the house.
- 8.5 In considering the question of gardens it is perhaps worth noting that the Williams who owned the house and held the manor during the bulk of the 17th century were a branch of the Williams family that owned Old Gwernyfed only some twelve kilometers to the north-east. Earthwork remains at Old Gwernyfed have been described as "amongst the most spectacular surviving renaissance garden features in Wales" (Briggs, 1998). It seems that a major campaign of tree planting took place at Tallylyn House in the mid-17th century (section 4.9 above) and this may have happened alongside significant garden creation or modification perhaps inspired by those at Gwernyfed.

Archive

The main excavation and documentary research archive and all finds from the excavation are held at Ty Mawr by the owners. A digital copy of the excavation records and selected documentary material has been deposited with the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth. A copy of this report will also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

The archive consists of –

Copies of published and unpublished documentary sources

Geophysics typescript report

Finds register 1995

64 Context Sheets 1997 – 2001

Three packets of assorted black and white prints excavation photographs

Assorted colour prints aerial photographs

?? colour slides of the excavation (missing at the moment)

32 colour slides / digital scans of finds from the excavation

Assorted Finds – see Appendix 2

This report

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One of the main driving forces behind the inception of the excavation project in the mid-1990s was the then NP Education Officer, the late David Brinn. His philosophy of conservation through education and knowledge and his dedication to those principles has been inspirational to the author. This report is dedicated to him.

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Appendix 1 Context Register

Trench A

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
001	Layer			002 – 012, 016 – 018, 020	Turf and topsoil
002	Fill	011, 012	001		Fill of large modern rubbish pit
003	Layer		001	010, 019	Layer of cinders and ash
004	Cut/void		001	009	
005	Layer		001	009	Linear clay and ash dump possible path
006	Layer		001	009, 019	Stone dump possible construction debris
007	Layer		001	009, 020	Stone spread
008	Layer		001	009, 014, 016	Soil layer
009	Layer		001, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 017	020	Demolition material
010	Layer		001, 003	009, 014, 017	Soil layer
011	Cut	002, 013	001	009	Modern rubbish pit
012	Cut	002	001	009	Modern rubbish pit
013	Fill	011	002		Fill of modern rubbish pit
014	Deposit		006, 008, 010	Butts 015	Terrace material north of wall 015
015	Structure		006, 008, 010, 016. Butted by 014, 019		Terrace revetment wall
016	Layer		001, 008	015	Small stone dump
017	Layer		001, 008, 010	009	Modern rubbish dump
018	Cut	032	001	019, 020	Modern water pipe trench
019	Layer		003, 006	023, butts 015, 022, 025	Demolition material between 015 and 022
020	Layer		001, 007	009, 029	Mixed late rubbish deposit
022	Structure		020, butted by 019, 023, 026		Substantial wall with external rough cast lime render

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
023	Layer		019	Butts 022, 025	Pre-demolition ground surface, not excavated
024	Layer		019	023	Demolition material
025	Structure		Butted by 019, 023, 026		Wall of dressed stone, lime mortared, number allocated to western part
026	Structure		009, 019, butted by 023, 024	Butts 022, 025	Masonry Infill between 022 and 025
027	Structure		Butted by 019, 023		Same as 025, eastern part of structure
028	Layer		017	031, butts 025, 027	Demolition material within room formed by 025, 027
029	Structure		020, butted by 030		Clay bonded stretch of wall
030	Structure		020	Butts 029	Flag stone floor within area defined by 022, 029
031	Layer		028	Butts 025, 027	Clay levelling deposit with impressions of removed flag stones
032	Fill	018	001		Fill of modern water pipe trench

Trench B

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
001	Layer			002, 003, 004, 005, 006	Turf and topsoil
002	Cut	012	001	003, 006, 007, 008, 009	Pipe trench containing ceramic land drain
003	Layer		001, 002, 006	007, 009 010	Soil layer / demolition debris
004	Layer		001		Soil layer / demolition debris, not excavated
005	Layer		001		Soil layer / demolition debris, not excavated
006	layer		001	003	Soil layer / demolition debris

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
007	Fill	012	001, 002, 003	008	Clay deposit
008	Fill	012	002, 007	011	Mortar rich deposit
009	Fill	012	002, 003		Stone deposit
010	Fill	012	003		Lime flecked clay
011	Cut	014	007	008, 015	Pit
012	Cut	007, 008, 009, 010	003		Robber trench, wall 015
013	Cut		003		Pit, not excavated
014	Fill	011	007		Fill of small pit
015	Structure		008, 011		Wall

Trench C

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
001	Layer			002, 003, 004, 005, 006	Turf and topsoil
002	Structure		001	006	Stone pad for water trough
003	Layer		001	Butts 005	Soil/clay layer
004	Layer		001	012, 016	Plaster deposit
005	Layer		001, butted by 003	008	Disturbed Cobbles
006	Layer		001, 002		Base of 002
007	Cut	025	001	005, 003, 008, 009, 014, 015	Modern pipe trench
008	Layer / Structure		005, 007, 010		Cobbled surface, not excavated
009	Structure	024	005, 007		Stone drain / culvert, not excavated
010	Cut?		005	008	Cobble free circular area
011	Cut	026	003, 005	015, 016	Pit, not excavated
012	Layer		004, 005, 011, 016		Clay deposit, not excavated
013	Layer		005		Cinders deposit, not excavated
014	Structure		003, 005,		Wall butt end and flag stones, not excavated

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
015	Structure		005, 007, 011		Linear stone arrangement, not excavated
016	Feature		005, 011?		Pitched stone fill of linear feature, not excavated
017	Structure		005	019	Linear stone arrangement, not excavated
018	Layer		005, 007	Butts 008	Stony clay deposit, not excavated
019	Layer		005, 007		Stoney clay loam deposit, not excavated
020	Layer		005, 007	021	Stony clay deposit
021	Layer		020, 007		Silty clay deposit, not excavated
022	Pit		005		Pit not excavated
023	Post hole		005, Butted by 008		Square post pipe butted by cobbles, not excavated
024	Cut	009	005, 007	?Natural	Cut for stone drain / culvert
025	Fill	007	001		Fill of modern pipe trench
026	Fill	011	003, 005		Fill of pit

Trench E

Context No	Type	Fill of or filled by	Covered or cut by	Covers or cuts	Notes
001	Layer			002	Turf and topsoil
002	Layer		001	003, natural	Plough soil
003	Layer		002	004	Clay capping of culvert
004	Structure	005	003	Natural	Stone lined culvert
005	Cut	004	003	Natural	Cut for culvert

Appendix 2 Finds Register 1997 – 2000

<u>Material</u>	<u>Sherd count</u>	<u>Weight</u>
<u>Ceramics</u>		
Creamware		
A19 1999		
Body sherd	1	18
A23 1998-2000		
Mixed sherds	17	118
Mixed flatware sherds	23	110
A24 1998		
Plate (60%)	4	150
B03 1998		
Flatware sherds	8	99
Hollowware sherds	16	150
Decorated whiteware / pearl ware etc		
A16 1997		
Mixed sherds	9	50
A19 1999-2000		
Sponge decorated	2	12
Annular slip decorated	2	
Sponge decorated mug rim	4	44
Body/base sherds	2	32
A20 1998-2000		
Hand painted	6	30
Annular slip decorated	37	320
Sponge decorated	5	18
Mixed rim and body	15	60
Sponge decorated	2	3
Body/base sherd	1	14
A23 1998		
Mixed sherds	8	20
A24 1998		
Shell edged pearlware plate	4	285
Shell edged pearlware plate	2	110
both "Rogers" Stoke-on-Trent		
C05 2000		
Annular slip decorated	14	78
D01 1998		
Sponge decorated	1	1
Annular slip decorated	19	160
Sponge decorated	2	7
D02 1999-2000		
Sponge decorated	1	14
Annular slip decorated	27	360
Pearlware sherds	2	40

Undecorated whiteware / pearl ware

A14 1997		
Mixed sherds	9	43
A18 1997		
Mixed sherds	22	175
A19 2000		
Mixed sherds	3	84
Yellow glazed mixed	11	100
A23 0998		
Transfer dec' pearlware plate	9	110

Mocha ware

A19 1999		
Small body sherds	2	10
Small body sherds	26	140
Body sherds	3	20
A20 1998		
Mixed sherds	57	621
Mixed sherds, bowls and tankards	58	560
Base, rim and body of single vessel	7	200
Mixed sherds	20	78
D01 1998		
Body sherds	2	14
Body/base sherds	7	63
D02 1999		
Body sherds	3	

Stoneware

A16 1997		
Blue & grey with impressed decoration	1	4
A19 1997		
Ginger beer bottle Brecon	13	130
A20 2000		
Blue & grey with impressed decoration	1	10
C05 2000		
Blue & grey with impressed decoration	1	3
C unstratified 1998		
Blue & grey with impressed decoration	1	3

Slipware

A06 1997		
Single sherd	1	11

A19 1999		
Mixed body sherds	3	12
A20 1997-2000		
Trail and comb decorated	8	100
Trail decorated	2	35
Single body sherd	1	4
Trail decorated	6	80
A23 1998		
Mixed	7	98
Trail decorated	3	100
C02 1997		
Sherd poss' local C17th	1	3
C05 2000		
Trail decorated pie crust edged single plate	9	437
Trail decorated	1	6
D01 1998		
Trail decorated	1	9
Comb decorated	2	23
Trail decorated	1	28
D02 1999		
Combed and trail dec'	2	7
Sherd poss' local C17th	1	11
C03 1997		
Mixed sherds	5	20
Unstratified		
Trail decorated flatware	1	90
Tin glazed earthenware		
A23 1999		
Small rim sherd	1	2
D02 1999		
Sherd	1	5
North Devon gravel tempered ware internally glazed vessels		
A09 1997		
Rim and body sherd	2	148
A20 1997-2000		
Rim sherds 3 vessels two with thumbprint Impressions on outside	5	875
2 Pancheons, 1 bowl		
Pancheon rim with lugg	4	341
Pancheon body	18	646
Mixed sherds	17	274
Base and rim sherds of bowl	6	580
Pancheon rim sherds with thumbprint impressions on outside	2	494
Rim of small jug or mug	1	34

A23 1998		
Mixed sherds	50+	794
Large bowl rim with Seating for lid	4	263
A24 1998		
Base and body sherds	14	171
B01 1997		
Base sherd	4	56
75% of bowl/pancheon rim with perforated lugg handle	15	1045
B02 1997		
Body sherd	2	54
Multiple sherds of mostly complete large handled jug partially reconstructed	98	1395
B03 1997-1998		
Body sherds	41	492
Rim and base sherds	3	121
Mixed body sherds single vessel	19	171
B07 1998		
Body sherds	7	69
C01 1997		
Rim sherd	1	72
C01.1 1997		
Mixed sherds	8	39
C02 1997		
Body sherds	3	9
C03 1997		
Body sherd	1	17
C05 2000		
Rim and body sherd of bowl	2	84
D02 1999-2000		
Body sherd	1	316
Body sherd	2	165
Unstratified		
Base and walls of large bowl	5	500
Mixed small body sherds	27	105
Thick walled body sherds	4	794
Thin walled body sherds	2	37
Rim (75%) and body sherds of single bowl	56	1009

Glazed earthenware

A14 1997		
Rim sherd, highly fired, thumb impressed decoration outside of rim Internal glaze. ? local C17th	1	87
A19 1997		
Highly fired red body, black glazed tyg fragments probably local C17th	3	7
A20 2000		
Mixed small vessel sherds	4	55
Highly fired black glaze	1	12
Red paste body, highly fired black glaze. Possible Local C17th	1	8
Mixed body sherds	6	30
A23 1998		
Jar or tankard	6	43
Bowl rim	1	55
B01 1997		
Red paste body, highly fired black glaze	1	6
B07 1998		
Small bowl rim	1	4
B08 1998		
Hard fired earthenware jug with internal green glaze ? early	1	47
C02 1997		
Glazed jug handle	5	81
C05 2000		
Body sherd	1	3

Unglazed Earthenware

A19 1999		
Base/body sherd	1	not weighed

Clay Pipe (tobacco)

A14		
Stem	1	1
A19 1997-2000		
Stems	2	1
Stem	1	1
A20 1997		
Stems	6	15
Bowls x 3, stems x 12	15	30
Bowls x 4, stems x 6	10	30
B02 1997		
Stem	1	1

B03 1998		
Stem	1	1
Stems	2	1
C01 1997		
Stems	6	2
C02 1997		
Bowl fragment	1	1
Bowl x 2, stem x 5	7	15
Stems	7	6
C03 1997		
Stems	7	19
C05 2000		
Bowl x 1, stem x 11	12	26
C06 1997		
Stem	1	1
Stems	2	1
C unstratified		
Stem	1	1
D01		
Bowls x 2, stems x 2	4	10

Tin glazed earthenware tiles

A19 1998		
Fragment blue & white	1	4
Top third of blue & white	1	76
Blue & white tile	9	136
A20 2000		
Blue & manganese	1	20
A23 2000		
Corner fragment blue & manganese	1	4
C01 1997		
Blue & manganese frags	2	6
D01 1998		
Bottom right corner of blue & white hand painted tile	1	48
Blue & white fragment	1	1
Blue & white fragments	2	10
D02 1999		
Blue & white fragment	1	18
Blue & white fragment	1	28
Unstratified		
Blue & white	1	11
Blue & white	1	40
Blue & manganese tile	3	82

Glass

Vessel glass

A02 1997		
Mixed clear and green	10	116

A19 1998		
Window mixed	20+	240
A20 1998		
Mixed bottle glass	20+	540

Window glass

A02 1997		
Early window	1	3
Window modern	3	59
Aqua window	4	7
Window modern	5	36
A20 1997		
Early window	1	20
Aqua green window	40+	190
Mixed aqua and clear	50+	667
C01.1 1997		
Early window	5	10
D02 1999		
Aqua window	12t	47

Small finds

A10 1997
 Coin 1862 penny
 A17 1997
 Coin 1862 penny
 A19 2000
 Copper alloy lamp or candlestick base, 940mm diameter, 128gms
 Decorated tin lid, 640 x 510
 A20 1997-1998
 Bone nit comb, 43mm long x 45mm high
 Copper alloy button, 15mm diameter, face corroded
 Bone button, 18mm diameter, annular cut ring 10mm diameter with four perforations within
 Blue green plastic button with four perforations, 15mm diameter
 Copper alloy ring (not finger), 27mm external diameter, 18mm internal diameter, 5gms
 B01 1997
 Fe cut throat razor, haft 60mm and blade 85mm, (poor condition)
 D01 1998
 Small silver spoon, fiddle pattern handle, hallmark indistinct, possible crown (Sheffield), 130mm long, 12gms.
 D02 1999
 Small silver spoon, fiddle pattern handle, hallmark indistinct except definite crown (Sheffield), 131mm long, 11gms.
 Metal wire fitting from suspenders

Architectural

Architectural metalwork

A17 1997

Fe glazing bar, 385mm long, rectangular section 10 x 5 mm

Fe window catch, 132mm long, 129gms

Alloy roof tile pin, 50mm long

A19 1997-2000

Lead strip, 140mm long, 55gms

Lead window cames, 26gms

Lead window cames, 263gms

Lead window cames and wires, 281gms

Lead window cames and wires, 290gms

Lead sheeting and rod, 98gms

Lead cames, 50gms

Fe glazing bar, 415mm, rectangular section, 7 x 4mm

A20 1997-1998

Lead cames, 230gms

Lead cames, 43gms

Folded mass of lead cames, 1059gms

C03 1997

Copper alloy door or cupboard knob, oval 40mm x 31mm, length 40mm, 46 gms

Lead clipping, 16gms

Molded plaster

Decorated

A05 1997

Mixed running molding and impressed decoration	9	214
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A08 1997

Mixed twisted vine, egg and dart & running molding	9	167
---	---	-----

A28 2000

Mixed twisted vine and running molding	3	40
---	---	----

D01 1998

Mixed running molding and impressed decoration	2	40
---	---	----

Fragment of rose shaped boss (20%), radius 40mm	1	15
--	---	----

D02 1999

Fragment of rose shaped boss (33%), radius 36mm	1	21
--	---	----

Fragment of rose shaped boss (50%), radius 40mm	1	32
--	---	----

Fragment of rose shaped boss (50%), radius 45mm	1	30
--	---	----

Rose shaped boss, (95%) diameter 75mm	3	54
--	---	----

Part of frieze, twisted vine, leaf and bunch of grapes,	2	657
--	---	-----

height 133mm, length 160mm		
Fragment of frieze as above just twisted vine surviving, 65 x 80mm	1	74
Small head of probable green man from unknown decorative arrangement. Left side best preserved with intact ear and vine trailing from mouth. Height 76mm width 55mm.	1	89
Fragment of twisted vine	1	35
Fragment of twisted vine	1	14
Fragment with impressed decoration	1	10

Egg and Dart molded

A01 1997		
Length 30mm	1	16
D02 1999		
Length 32mm	1	21
Length 27mm	1	26
Length 22mm	1	13
Length 21mm	1	15
Length 20mm	1	13
Length 20mm	1	14
Length 30mm	1	30
Length 30mm	1	30
Length 45mm	1	25
Length 25mm	1	13
Length 40mm	1	14
Unstratified		
Length 35mm	1	17
Length 18mm	1	17

Running molded, cornice etc

A09 1997		
Mixed fragments	6	44
A14 1997		
Mixed fragments	7	140
Mixed fragments	4	26
A19 1997		
Mixed fragments	3	30
A20 1997-1998		
Mixed fragments	9	110
Single fragment	1	40
D02 1999		
Mixed fragments	18	471
Mixed fragments	13	504
Single fragment	1	150
Single fragment	1	152
Mixed fragments	4	286

Architectural stone

A06 1997		
Limestone fragments	4	347
A08 1997		
Limestone mullion frags	6	450
A09 1997		
Limestone fragments	3	440
A14 1997		
Limestone fragments	8	221
A19 1997-2000		
Limestone tile frag' (possibly Caen) with limewash, 330mm thick	2	440
Limestone mullion frags	8	2060
Limestone mullion frags	10	1130
Limestone mullion frags	2	250
Limestone mullion frags	2	1268
Limestone mullion frags	6	314
A20 1998-2000		
Limestone tile frag' (possibly Caen) 330mm thick	1	350
Limestone tile frag' (possibly Caen) with limewash, 330mm thick	1	470
Limestone mullion frags	2	853
Limestone ridge tile frag	1	680
Limestone fragments	10	1438
Limestone mullion frags	14	1423
A21 1997		
Limestone mullion frags	3	185
A28 2000		
Limestone mullion frags	8	1900
B021997		
Lime stone fragment	1	139
B07 1998		
Limestone frag possibly part of a decorative obj'	1	120

Misc

A20 1998		
Clay tile, 28mm thick	1	400

Appendix 3 Listed Building Descriptions from Cadw, Welsh Government Cof Cymru website

Ty Mawr Farmhouse

Reference Number, 6758

Grade II

Status Designated

Date of Designation 17/01/1963

Date of Amendment 21/08/1998

Name of Property Ty Mawr farmhouse including attached range to W

Unitary Authority Powys

Community Llangors

Locality Llangasty Tal-y-llyn

Easting 312430 **Northing** 226031

Location Near the S edge of Llangorse Lake, W of Llangasty Tal-y-llyn, reached by a farm track.

Description

Broad Class Domestic

History

Map of Llangorse Lake 1584 has drawing of a large C16 house of 3 storeys, 5 gables and portico. This is the dominant building in the whole area, substantially larger than the 4 medieval churches shown and probably therefore created for owner to confirm status of building. A successor to this building was erected mainly adjacent to the C16 house which was demolished - some of the foundations have been excavated by present owner; it may however incorporate some of the C16 work, where ground levels vary at E end. It is described by Jones as the Manor House (then known as Talyllyn House) and for some centuries the residence of the lords of Llangasty Tal-y-llyn. In 1794 Philip Champion de Crespigny bought the property and began a remodelling/ rebuilding programme, introducing on the lakeside frontage 2 large round headed windows and a series of shallow round-headed recesses but this was never completed (see also history of granaries). The house remained part of what became the Treholford estate - Crespigny built a house at Cathedine late C18 and Ty Mawr was subsequently bought by Gwynne Holford of Treholford - until the estate was sold 1919. Building was further altered early - mid 19 and later C19 with alterations to rear windows C20.

Exterior

Large farmhouse and attached farm range. House of stone pebble-dashed and painted, Welsh slate roof, brick end stacks. Plan of main 3 storey 4 bay house to right with 2 storey wing left partly incorporated into house but with unconverted bay adjacent to barn which joins at right angles; single storey outshut end right. Main house has 4 window range of 2/2 horned sashes under segmental heads to first floor, 3 half-dormers above with 3/3 horned sashes; ground floor remodelled with blocked round headed arch left and front extension masking 8/8 pane sashes; main entrance now in lower W wing with boarded door and 4 pane overlight set in similar blocked arch; end left has steps to granary door at first floor level and further entrance door end left; many signs of alterations to fabric. Rear elevation has an asymmetrical range of windows: at first floor of main range there are segmental arched windows with voussoirs and replaced glazing; at ground floor level are 3 round headed arches, 2 blind and the centre with a double multipane sash. In the lower range a tall external stack separates 2 large multipane round arched sash windows with radial glazing bars; at end right are the ventilation slits of the barn. Again many signs of alterations to fabric.

Interior

Interior shows signs of several phases of remodelling. Left, formerly possibly part of farm range, was converted to kitchen and service wing and remodelled further, with insertion of 2 storey windows, then later floor; rooms of single depths with 6 panelled doors, moulded surrounds and

panelled reveals; one chamfered cross beam to main room with curved wooden stairs behind fireplace - an old arrangement but a later version. In main house wing to right a passage extends right behind front elevation with rooms opening to lakeside, including one with early C19 basket arch ceiling division; at end right is a change in levels, with former ground floor features now well below ground level and first floor features below current ceiling level. Vaulted cellars.

Reason for designation

Listed as a manorial farmhouse with strong historical associations and various stages of remodelling incorporating interesting features. Group value with the Barn, Granaries and Cartshed and Stable at Ty Mawr.

Barn at Ty Mawr

Reference Number 20335

Grade II

Status Designated

Date of Designation 21/08/1998

Date of Amendment 21/08/1998

Name of Property Barn at Ty Mawr

Unitary Authority Powys

Community Llangors

Locality

Llangasty Tal-y-llyn

Easting 312412 **Northing** 226024

Location Forming the W side of the central farmyard, linking the farmhouse to one side and the granary range to the other.

Description

Broad Class Agriculture and Subsistence

History

Barn probably C18 and possibly associated with the remodelling of the farm complex by Champion de Crespigny in the last decade, though the attached granary believed to have been built by him was clearly constructed against an already existing barn. Paired threshing floors are relatively rare and denote the prosperity of the farm and the area.

Exterior

Large barn 9 bays long and 3 bays wide of stone rubble with corrugated roof hipped to right, with pitching door to left; two tiers of well-made ventilation slits with timber lintels, 2 pairs of opposing doors.

Interior

Pegged trusses comprise collar and tie beam and 3 rows of trenched purlins and incorporate a few re-used beams; timber pads to trusses in place of wallplate. Bay to right links with roof of farmhouse range. Floor to right is at 2 levels and between doors the threshing floor is of stone slabs, area between is earth and there are stone setts to extreme left end.

Reason for designation

Listed as a good C18 barn and as an integral part of the important group of farm buildings at Ty Mawr.

Two Granaries at Ty Mawr

Reference Number 20312

Grade II***Status** Designated**Date of Designation** 21/08/1998**Date of Amendment** 21/08/1998**Name of Property** Two granaries at Ty Mawr**Unitary Authority** Powys**Community** Llangors**Locality** Llangasty Tal-y-llyn**Easting** 312421 **Northing** 226003**Location** Standing side by side and linked by a screen wall. Forming the S side of a courtyard for Ty Mawr, reached by a farm track.**Description****Broad Class** Agriculture and Subsistence**History**

Believed to be late C18, possibly built by William Thomas, architect of Haverfordwest, who was advertising for builders in Hereford Journal 1792. Reputedly the intention was to provide an impressive entrance to Ty Mawr house with the drive routed between the two buildings, but the gap between was later walled up so the drive now skirts them. They are known as granaries; that to right has a stable on ground floor and that to left is an extension of the main barn. Ty Mawr and a house at Cathedine, now Treholford, were both owned in the late C18 by Philip Champion de Crespigny who was responsible for the incomplete remodelling of Ty Mawr farmhouse. Surviving correspondence to his agent in 1797 includes instructions 'to finish the buildings of the Mansion and other offices and outbuildings which it is my intention to do when this horrid war is put an end to' - referring to the Napoleonic Wars. By the time of the Tithe in 1841 ownership had passed to Gwynne Holford; the family also owned the nearby Buckland Estate.

Exterior

The two buildings face S. That to right is a freestanding rectangular building, that to left is attached to the S bay of the barn range which in turn adjoins Ty Mawr house at right angles. Of narrow coursed stone rubble with dressed stone dressings and putlogs, and hipped stone tiled roofs. Right building main frontage had symmetrical frontage of 3 segmental arched doorways with keystones later adapted to doorway and window, left blocked. At first floor 3 segmental arched windows with keystones, one blocked. Rear elevation facing farmhouse has square headed doorway with timber lintel and boarded door up 4 steep stone steps; 3 blocked openings to right; buttressed at corners. Left building is very shallow; it has a frontage of 3 blocked round arches at ground floor with voussoirs and continuous string at impost level; square headed doorway in right arch. On first floor were formerly 3 oculi, of which one is now blocked, one is damaged and one has had voussoirs removed; end stack right.

Interior

Larger granary to right has ground floor stable, lime plastered interior, some manger fittings, cobbled floor; granary above supported by timber framework with chamfered wooden posts; 2 main roof trusses of tie beam, collar and struts. Smaller granary to left has 3 trusses of collar and tie; part of first floor still in situ.

Reason for designation

Listed II* for their special interest as C18 architect-designed decorative farm buildings built specifically to provide a picturesque setting for the farmhouse. Group value with the farmhouse, barn and stables.

Cart shed and Stable range at Ty Mawr**Reference Number** 20313

Grade II**Status** Designated**Date of Designation** 21/08/1998**Date of Amendment** 21/08/1998**Name of Property** Cart shed and Stable range at Ty Mawr**Unitary Authority** Powys**Community** Llangors**Locality** Llangasty Tal-y-llyn**Easting** 312394 **Northing** 226020**Location** On the W side of the farm complex and parallel with the great barn.**Description****Broad Class** Agriculture and Subsistence**History**

Probably early C19

Exterior

Of stone rubble with dressed stone dressings and corrugated roof. Range comprises at S end a cart shed of 3 bays with cambered arches with voussoirs and keystone, one now replaced; cambered arched loft entrance at gable end, the stone steps now lost. N section has 5 segmental arched doorways with tooled voussoirs, planked stable doors, 2 loft openings. Date-stone now illegible.

Interior

Interior right has flag floor, lime-washed walls, pegged trusses of tie beam and collar and 3 rows of trenched purlins.

Reason for designation

Included for group value with Ty Mawr Farmhouse, Barn and Granaries.