

# Ty Pair & Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion.

## Archaeological Excavation



*By*

Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA*)

August 2021 (V1)

HRSWales  
Report No: 240

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur,  
Pontrhydfendigaid,  
Ceredigion.**

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## **Non Technical Summary**

*Between 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 and 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2021 a small excavation trench was undertaken at the rear of the Grade II Listed Tŷ Pair (LB No. 82979) and integrated cart shed building at Mynachlog Fawr, Strata Florida, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion (NGR: SN 74667 65668). The rear of the building is bounded by the designated scheduled area of Strata Florida Abbey and as such an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted by Cadw for the excavation.*

*This archaeological work was undertaken during proposed development of the Arddangosfa Mynachlog Fawr Exhibition by the Strata Florida Trust. The excavation was carried out by archaeology undergraduates from Cardiff University, directed by Richard Scott Jones of HRS Wales, on behalf on the Strata Florida Trust. Once completed the building will be a free to enter space telling the story of the farm through the "Mynachlog Fawr in 30 objects" exhibition, featuring a variety of objects and documents from the historic farmstead. The exhibition was opened on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2021.*

*The excavation trench at the rear of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed for the purpose of allowing access for raking out old mortar and re-pointing with new mortar, has been very rewarding, in that it shed some light on the character and form of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century farm complex that was previously unknown. The excavation revealed that prior to and following the construction of the Ty Pair building section post 1741, the area immediately to the east and partly north had once been a cobbled yard bounded by a dry-stone wall that ran E-W against the northern end of the cart shed section and must originally have joined with another now buried N-S running wall, but formerly associated with the existing N-S garden stone wall at the rear of the main Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse.*

*As well as these structural features becoming exposed, the excavation managed to recover a very significant amount of dateable material from the trench, an amount in excess of 54kg in both pottery and glass alone, with further excessive amounts of ironwork, leather fragments and ironwork. This amount is of dateable material clearly demonstrates that the rear of the Ty Pair was used as a midden, an area to throw broken and waste material from both the Ty Pair itself and the main farmhouse. In terms of social and domestic evidence for the Victorian period at Mynachlog Fawr, this material is invaluable and will be stored at the Strata Florida Trust for any future analysis.*

*Of all of the dateable finds recovered from the excavation, although the 19<sup>th</sup> and even 20<sup>th</sup> Century material is of great interest in relation to the farmhouse, perhaps the most significant find recovered was the unusually large yellow sandstone roofing tile fragment. Given the size, stone type and colour of this tile, it would seem likely that this fragment originally came from the roof of the abbey itself, which would have given the appearance of the abbey's roof in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century a rich golden hue. No other fragments this size and colour are known to have been recovered previously from any earlier excavations at Strata Florida and it is entirely possible that further roofing tiles of this type lie buried below the spoil heap that the Stephen Williams excavations generated in the 1880s*

*Regarding the on-going conservation at the rear of the building, once the re-pointing has been undertaken, a protective membrane will be laid over the exposed cobbled surface and the section of stone wall retained and preserved prior to the construction of a stone retaining wall.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Between 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 and 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2021 a small excavation trench was undertaken at the rear of the Grade II Listed Tŷ Pair (LB No. 82979) and integrated cart shed building at Mynachlog Fawr, Strata Florida, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion (NGR: SN 74667 65668). The rear of the building is bounded by the designated scheduled area of Strata Florida Abbey and as such an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted by Cadw for the excavation.
- 1.2 This archaeological work was undertaken during proposed development of the Arddangosfa Mynachlog Fawr Exhibition by the Strata Florida Trust in order to allow access for re-pointing of the rear east facing external elevation. The excavation was undertaken by archaeology undergraduates from Cardiff University, directed by Richard Scott Jones of HRS Wales, on behalf of the Strata Florida Trust. Once completed the Ty Pair and Cart Shed building will be a free to enter space telling the story of the farm through the “Mynachlog Fawr in 30 objects” exhibition, featuring a variety of objects and documents from the historic farmstead. The exhibition was opened on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2021.
- 1.3 The following report presents the results of this archaeological work.
- 1.4 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

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*Appendix II: Photographs*

*Appendix III: Context Register*

*Appendix IV: Finds Register*

*Appendix V: Levels Register*

*Appendix VI: Scheduled Monument Consent*

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### **Site Location & Description** (see Figures –1 - 5)

- 1.5 The proposed development is at grid reference SN274644 265656, some 70 meters south of the Abbey Church's west door. The proposed development concerns a listed building (Grade II), the Tŷ Pair, near the Cadw guardianship monument of Strata Florida, an important Cistercian abbey from 1184 to 1539. The proposed development lies within the former Inner Precinct of the Abbey and the Tŷ Pair is part of the complex of farm buildings established and modified during the period of the great estates from the Dissolution onwards, specifically in this case under the Stedman's, perhaps towards the end of the 17th century and modified later. Former work by the Strata Florida Research Project has established that there are archaeological remains of antecedent structures close to the surface and potentially under the present building.
- 1.6 The results of a recent archaeological excavation and watching brief undertaken by HRS Wales in 2020, in accordance with Listed Building Consent (A190850) and a planning application condition (A190849) have been very rewarding. This work exposed buried sections of the west wall of the Cistercian Refectory building directly beneath the west wall of the Ty Pair and along the same alignment

as the Ty Pair and Cart Shed building. This was a very significant find and partly locates the Refectory within a general Cistercian plan. The actual position of the Refectory's west wall suggests that the east wall of the Refectory lies buried perhaps 2-3 meters from the rear of the Ty Pair building to the east. As to the Refectory north and south cross walls, given the location of the west wall, then the north wall very likely lies somewhere in the region of the entrance to the Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse. Regarding the south cross wall of the Refectory, a recent telecommunication service trench undertaken by BT Openreach confirmed that the south wall is very likely positioned within the existing access opening to the field to the east, with stones of the wall clearly visible at the surface of the access point, only approximately 2 meters from the southern wall of the cart shed.

- 1.7 Regarding the scheduled area east of the Ty Pair and cart shed, current evidence of the area is based on topographical and building survey, photogrammetry and excavation. Neither magnetometry nor resistivity produced useable results in the field because of the depth of deposits. A GPR survey has been undertaken by Aberystwyth University but the results have not yet been received.
- 1.8 On what evidence is available on the area immediately east of the cart shed and Ty Pair, the following assessment was made by Professor David Austin of the known deposits is as follows:
1. The topographical survey and photogrammetry suggests that some recent activity over the last 100 years or so, associated with the Ty Pair itself and general dumping of materials along the line of the wall itself, has left a layer of 30-50 cms just below the turf.
  2. Prior to that it is known that the field to the east of Ty Pair and to the south of the Cadw Abbey monument, known as Y Fynwent Fawr (east) from Tithe records was for over 300 years a permanent pasture field.
  3. The main body of earthworks can now be interpreted as the remains of a large, late 16<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> century formal garden, although on their west side these traces are obscured by dumped materials and cannot be determined with any confidence. These gardens are to be associated with the hey-day of the Stedman family (1547- 1672) at a time when it is likely that part of the Abbey itself formed the main accommodation together with the first phase of the current farmhouse. Small-scale and shallow excavations on the west side of this field have shown that there are slight garden structures (low revetting walls, beds and some water features) to be found.
  4. These gardens were laid out over the rubble remains of major buildings, including the Abbey Refectory, the Dorter, the Reredorter and the Infirmary complex (on the west side). Some of the earthworks might suggest that the gardens respected the south range of the cloister and it is possible to identify the approximate lines of the medieval structures. It is thus likely that the elements of the south range formed part of the early Stedman house, although evidence for this would need to be discovered. Unfortunately the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century excavations by Williams and the Office of Works paid scant regard to post-medieval features. There are hints, however, that large parts of the cloister garth may have been in occupation in the period up to the 1670s.
  5. Recent survey and excavation work has shown now that the current farmhouse in its present form was the product of a re-building project in the 1670s when the cloister structures itself had probably become unfit for habitation. This structure was, however, the re-modelling of an earlier

ground-floor building which was built through the rubble of the Refectory, but retaining the medieval floor levels. It thus was built, probably in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, as a hall, servicing the other accommodation in the former Abbey buildings. Cross-sections created for the survey of the Mynachlog Fawr standing buildings clearly demonstrate the vertical relationship between the medieval and present ground levels.

6. Recent excavation by Richard Scott Jones in and around the Tŷ Pair, has shown that this difference in the ground surface levels consists of the rubble deposits left by the collapse of the Refectory. These are at least 1.5 metres deep and the Tŷ Pair is built onto the top of this rubble. Fortunately the wall lines of the medieval structures can be fully detected as they were not robbed through the rubble and still stand nearly 2 metres in height (seen in one small area to the west of the Tŷ Pair). For this reason we can reconstruct the known Abbey buildings including the Refectory.
7. In summary, the archaeological deposits in and around the Tŷ Pair show that this structure was probably built at the same time as the re-modelled house in the 1670s. Its foundations are about 30 centimetres deep and laid on top of extensive and deep rubble deposits. The east wall of the Tŷ Pair would appear to lie over the top of rubbles filling the interior of the medieval Refectory. A trench dug as proposed in the SMC application is likely to penetrate only agricultural deposits associated with the time, from the 1670s onwards when the field was part of the farming activity of the Mynachlog Fawr estate. It is just possible that surface of the post-medieval garden might be exposed, but unlikely to be penetrated by the digging of the trench (David Austin 14/01/ 2021).

### **Development Proposals** (see Figure 5)

- 1.9 The restoration work on the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed entailed 7 main elements:
  1. Restoration of the external and interior fabric of the building.
  2. Removal of old concrete and other floor surfaces onto any original surfaces.
  3. Relaying of floor.
  4. Creation of interior fittings and some adjustments to the openings.
  5. Provision of electricity supply (overhead).
  6. Making good internal and external surfaces.
  7. Covering a yard to the west with surfacing for car parking – laying down gravel.
- 1.10 As well as the above works, there was also the need to remove the build up of material at the rear of the Ty Pair and cart shed to ground level within the Scheduled Area, so as to allow racking out and re-pointing of the exposed stone wall, as well as to help alleviate damp and water ingress into the building. The built-up material at the rear of the Ty Pair sits at least 1 meter above the surface level at the front of the Ty Pair building. This apparent overburden material will very likely contain the remains of abbey masonry from earlier abbey clearance works and later 18<sup>th</sup> Century gardening works and other 19<sup>th</sup>



Century material. The footings for the Ty Pair building lie approximately 1.2 meters below the top most horizon of this overburden at the rear of the building.

- 1.11 The proposed works at the rear of the Ty Pair required a preliminary archaeological evaluation to be undertaken at the rear of the building within the Scheduled Area. Discussions with Louise Mees at Cadw regarding the scale of the evaluation led to the agreement to dismantle a section of dry-stone wall alongside the rear entrance to the Ty Pair. The results from this evaluation work helped inform the scheduled monument consent decision.

### **Planning Background**

- 1.12 On 27th March 2020 planning permission was granted (Ref: A190849) by Ceredigion County Council to convert the Ty pair and coach house into a high end resource centre. Listed building consent (Ref: A190849) was also given by Ceredigion County Council on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2020, but with the following archaeological and heritage condition (No.6):

#### Condition 6:

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

**Reason:** To ensure that no historical material are lost.

- 1.13 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to and approved by DAT-DM in September 2020.
- 1.14 HRS Wales were commissioned by the Strata Florida Trust to undertake the archaeological work. This was undertaken from late September 2020 to March 1<sup>st</sup> 2021.
- 1.15 On the 8th January 2021 an application was forwarded to Cadw for Scheduled Monument Consent to dismantle a section of dry stone walling at the northeast end of Ty Pair, remove material from a 1m x 15m trench along the rear (eastern elevation) of Ty Pair and the Cart House, construction of a dry stone wall against the newly exposed section, at the above scheduled monument.
- 1.16 In order to help inform this SMC decision a small evaluation was undertaken to dismantle the section of dry stone walling at the northeast end of the Ty Pair, in order to reveal the depth of overburden against the building's east facing external elevation.
- 1.17 Following submission of the evaluation report results undertaken by HRS Wales, SMC was granted by Cadw for the work on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

## **Historical & Archaeological Background** (see Figures 6 – 14)

- 1.18 Strata Florida Abbey (Welsh: Abaty Ystrad Fflur) is a former Cistercian abbey situated just outside Pontrhydfendigaid, near Tregaron in the county of Ceredigion, Wales. The abbey was originally founded in 1164 on a different site thought to have been located two miles distant from the present site. However, the present site is believed to have started in 1184 under the patronage of the Lord of Deheubarth, Rhys ap Gruffydd. A stone marker housed in the Cadw museum on the site commemorates eleven princes of the House Deheubarth who are traditionally believed to have been buried in the Abbey Churchyard during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 1.19 Today, the Abbey complex lies almost completely in ruins, with the only substantive structure still standing being the entrance archway, the Great West Door to the Abbey Church, though low walls marking the extent of the church and six subsidiary chapels also remain.
- 1.20 Following completion of the Abbey church, the site was consecrated in 1201 and Strata Florida's importance in the Welsh cultural landscape quickly intensified, the Abbey quickly becoming an important political and cultural centre for *Pura Wallia* (those parts of Wales not under direct English control). This situation changed in the later 13th century with the English Conquest of *Pura Wallia*, but it continued to flourish and it is clear that it continued its cultural role, producing some of the earliest manuscripts of Welsh-language writing which still survive today. This production forged a reputation for the Abbey as a key part of Welsh cultural history and remains an iconic site in the Welsh identity and consciousness. The Glyndwr wars of the early 15th century proved almost terminal for the Abbey when its monks backed the Welsh side and paid the price. The Abbey was occupied three times by units of the English army hunting Glyndwr and was comprehensively wrecked. The Abbey never recovered and was very much reduced in extent to the few buildings seen and recorded by the King's Antiquary, John Leland in 1536, just before the final Dissolution of 1539.
- 1.21 Following visits by Henry VIII's church commissioners, Strata Florida was dissolved in the 1540s and the abbey and surrounding lands fell into hands of the Crown. Soon the land and abbey ruins were either given to or sold to the loyal gentry, mostly native Welsh, and the remains of the refectory and dormitory were rebuilt into a gentry house, now known as Ty Abaty. This house was owned by a number of families, including the Stedman's and the Powells of Nanteos. There are records that the Holy Grail was still kept at Strata Florida, and that the Powells would lend it to people to experience the healing power of the grail, and there are several testimonies to its effectiveness. These date right up until the beginning of the 20th Century when it was lost without trace.
- 1.22 Sir John Vaughan, of Trawsgoed, acquired from the 1st Earl of Essex, much of the former monastic lands of the Cistercian abbey at Strata Florida. At the same time further land was added to the estate through his marriage to Jane Stedman, daughter of John Stedman of Ystrad Fflur and Cilcennin.
- 1.23 The monastery buildings themselves were largely demolished, with the stone going to be recycled in surrounding buildings, such as potentially the great barn complex by Ty Abaty. A complex site, it is still unknown what buildings were contemporary with the Monastery and then repaired using stone

plundered from other Monastery buildings, and those which were built new from the plundered stone. It is unknown whether the present parish church of St. Mary, within the boundaries of the graveyard, was built from robbed stone, or if it is perhaps a rebuild of what would have been the visitor's chapel for the Monastery.

- 1.24 Recent work has shown that the early Stedman *plas* or mansion was probably created out of the remains of the main Abbey buildings perhaps the west range of the cloisters. The present farmhouse of Mynachlog Fawr (Great Abbey Farm) was a replacement built in the period 1670-1680 and appears to have been built over or incorporated into the former Abbey Refectory on the south side of the cloister. It is likely that the first Tŷ Pair (translates as *Cauldron House*), immediately to the south of the farmhouse, was built at the same time. It is likely also, on current archaeological evidence, that this was larger than the present structure. This building complex became, in the later 18th century, a tenant farmhouse of the Powell's of Nanteos to whom the Stedman holdings had passed by marriage. In the 19th century it came into the hands of the Vaughan's of Trawscoed. Strata Florida was left to deteriorate until the arrival of the Victorian era railways in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.25 A railway engineer by the name of Stephen Williams was building the nearby railway line and took an interest in the ruins of the church. At the time, it amounted to nothing more than a massively overgrown collection of indefinable ruins. Williams undertook a massive excavation there, removing huge amounts of spoil, and uncovering the majority of what we see today. Strata Florida once again became a place of pilgrimage, this time to the wealthy Victorians, who were entertained on trips on the railway, who then could make use of a short bus link to visit the remains themselves. Indeed, a principal station on the Carmarthen Aberystwyth Line was named after the Abbey.
- 1.26 In the mid-20th century the freehold was purchased by the Arch family who then, in 2016, sold it on to the Strata Florida Trust. At some point in this sequence the present Tŷ Pair was created.

### **Geology**

- 1.27 The application area is positioned within an area of Undifferentiated Llandovery Rocks consisting of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone.

## **2 Aims & Objectives**

- 2.1 The general aim of the work was to remove the deposits away from the rear east facing external wall of the Ty Pair and cart shed, so as to allow access for raking out and mortar re-pointing to and subsequently avoid damp and water ingress to the building. The trench was to be approximately 1 meter in width and reach a depth of the base of the east wall, unless archaeological deposits and features dictate otherwise.
- 2.2 The archaeological aim of the work was to ascertain and mitigate damage to potential remains of the Strata Florida abbey complex, its successors and antecedents. The results from the excavation will be

incorporated into the aims and objectives of the Strata Florida Research Project as outlined in its Research Design.

2.3 The aims of the excavation as defined by the ClfA (2014) are:

- To examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.
- to examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results, and disseminate them.

### **3 Scope of Works & Methodology**

#### *General*

- 3.1 The archaeological excavation was expected to reach to an approximate maximum depth of 1 meter from the highest point at the rear of the building, or else shallower depending on the significance of the archaeology that became exposed. All archaeological deposits, finds and features will assist in interpreting the history and archaeology of the site as a whole.
- 3.2 The archaeological excavation took place from 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2021.
- 3.3 All excavation work was carried out by archaeological students from Cardiff University as part of the Strata Florida Field School and under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and followed the ClfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014).

#### *Detailed*

- 3.5 Any archaeological features, finds or deposits uncovered during groundwork were identified, fully excavated and recorded.
- 3.6 All archaeological deposits or features that were identified were cleaned, recorded and fully excavated.

#### *Contingency Arrangements*

- 3.7 In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered, all activities in this area of the site were to be temporarily suspended. This would allow a period of consultation with the client, the planning archaeologist and the Cadw regional inspector and any other potential specialists.
- 3.8 Following such consultation, recommendations were to be presented to the Developer and the regional inspector at Cadw.

### *Recording*

- 3.9 Recording was carried out using Strata Florida Field School recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 3.10 Plans and sections were 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.
- 3.11 All features identified were tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.12 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and JPEG formats. Should significant remains be identified that require comprehensive excavation, photographs may also be appropriated in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

### *Artefacts*

- 3.13 Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the work were cleaned and labeled with the site code and context number. The artefacts will be stored appropriately at the Strata Florida Trust offices until they are deposited within a suitable local museum.
- 3.15 All finds of gold and silver were to be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency and the county informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.
- 3.16 Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation were to be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator.

### *Human remains*

- 3.17 In the event that articulated human remains were exposed, in the form of burials or cremation, they were to be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation was to be undertaken and the planning archaeologist at DAT-DM and Cadw regional inspector was to be informed immediately. In this instance no articulated human remains became exposed during any of the groundwork. In the event that disarticulated human remains become exposed then the District Coroner was to be informed and consulted and any appropriate action undertaken, such as reburial at an appropriate site.

### *Environmental and technological samples*

- 3.18 In the event that any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance were exposed, these were to be sampled and an arrangement made through a suitably qualified expert to assess the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. In this instance no environmental or technological samples were required.

## **4 Previous Archaeological Excavations** (see Figures 16)

### *Strata Florida Trust Field School 2018-2019*

- 4.1 As part of the continuing Strata Florida Trust training field school in and around the Mynachlog Fawr

farmyard complex at Strata Florida Abbey in Ceredigion, in 2018 and 2019 archaeological work has identified archaeological remains of earlier structures in and around both the farm and *plaf* complex. A summary of this completed work by Dr. Jemma Bezzant is included below:

“Strata Florida Trust hosted a four-week archaeological excavation and archaeology training field school in and around Mynachlog Fawr farmyard complex at Strata Florida Abbey in central Ceredigion. The excavation followed an archaeological evaluation concerning the development of the one of the farm buildings by The Strata Florida Trust Ltd and The Prince’s Foundation (Bezzant, 2018)..... Excavations undertaken by University of Wales Trinity Saint David since 2004, as part of an ongoing research and training project, have identified the archaeological remains of antecedent structures in and around the farm and *plaf* complex, including the probable site of a refectory/ kitchen complex, a later gentry phase of building with cobbled surfaces, walls and drainage features. The 2018 evaluation confirmed the location of stone-built structures, close to the surface and potentially beneath Y Beudy (the former milking parlour) to the eastern edge of the farm complex: a wider area of this eastern part of the farmyard was selected as the main location of the 2019 field school excavations (Trench P3). A further area was re-excavated adjacent to the Abbey farmhouse (Trench RF1) in order to investigate the relationship and phasing of buildings there in the light of new documentary and dendro-chronological dating evidence.

Trench P3 was a large open-area excavation revealing the lower courses of two large stone-built buildings, assumed to be medieval in date and part of the Cistercian complex. Dating of these structures largely relates to ceramics recovered from the fill of a large drain or aqueduct feature that cuts through the western end of one of these buildings. The ceramic assemblage dates to between the 12th-16th centuries but we await the production of a more detailed report. Similarly, ceramics recovered from the rubble fill overlying the stone built structure in RF1 suggest an early post-medieval date for this event but the building appears to be built on earlier deposits and may represent the secular re-use of an earlier conventual building, possibly the refectory.

This project (SF19) represents the first of a three-year field-school project that aims to train archaeologists using a ‘live’ research project. This report therefore represents an interim where data will also contribute to an AHRC-funded project which continues the long-established research project hosted at University of Wales Trinity Saint David” (BEZZANT 2019).

4.2 A further summary report on the results of the 2019 excavation of the area adjacent to the Ty Pair building is included below:

“Trench RF1 was extended to measure 11 x 3.6m north-south. A number of rubble deposits overlay the southeastern corner of a larger stone building. This building shares a rough

northeast-southwest alignment with the claustral range and abbey church to the north – this is not quite the same alignment of the farmhouse, though they both may originally share medieval footprints. The building contains a hearth or flue-like structure and appears to be built on top of earlier demolition deposits. A narrow, stone-lined drain (RS4) runs north-south along the outside of the building and its date remains unclear” (BEZANT 2019).

- 4.3 From 17<sup>th</sup> September 2020 to March 2021 a research excavation and watching brief was undertaken by Richard Scott Jones of HRS Wakes within the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed as part of a planning condition for the proposed restoration of the Ty Pair and cart shed buildings. This archaeological work exposed a significant section of the west wall of the former 13<sup>th</sup> Century Refectory, positioned directly below the west wall of the building and along the same N-S alignment. Another research trench positioned outside of the Ty Pair building, positioned between the Ty Pair and the main farmhouse, revealed that the construction of the main farmhouse had cut through and removed the northern extent of the Refectory building and analysis of all cartographic sources and the general Cistercian site plan, suggested that the original north wall of the Refectory is very likely positioned somewhere in the region of the main entrance to the house.
- 4.4 Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording and research excavation also suggested that the Cart Shed is 17<sup>th</sup> Century in date and the Ty Pair having been built post 1741 (date of Buck print), its construction having incorporated the cart shed as part of the building program, with the inclusion of an inglenook fireplace, the Ty Pair side, at the cart shed’s north end gable.
- 4.5 The actual location of the west wall of the Refectory in the 2020 research excavation suggested that the east wall of the Refectory is very likely buried some 2-3 meters east of the rear of the Ty Pair and cart shed.
- 4.6 In order to help inform the Scheduled Monument Consent for the current work, a small evaluation was undertaken at the rear of the Grade II listed building of Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Strata Florida, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion (SN274644 265656).
- 4.7 This evaluation entailed the dismantling of a short section of dry-stone wall that marks a section of the boundary between the scheduled area of Strata Florida Abbey and the Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse and associated Ty Pair and integrated cart shed,
- 4.8 The dismantling of the section of dry stone wall at the rear of the Ty Pair, as suspected, revealed that the deposit sitting up against the rear east wall of the Ty Pair and cart shed is a rubble overburden deposit reaching a depth of at least 1 meter at its deepest point at the rear of the building alongside the rear entrance in the northeast corner of the Ty Pair. At this point the deposit sits directly over what appears to be a deposit of laid irregular stones, possibly a former ground surface contemporary with either the foundation of the cart shed (17<sup>th</sup> Century) or else the Ty Pair (18<sup>th</sup> Century) and very likely extends all the way along the length of the building.
- 4.9 Inspection of the Tithe map of 1843 showed that this section of dry-stone wall does not appear to have been present in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century, when a much wider enclosed area was present at the rear of the

building. The later OS 1886 edition map however, shows the boundary wall at the rear of the building as being much the same as it is today. This would suggest that between the years 1843 – 1886 the area behind the Ty Pair was filled with a deposit of earth and rubble thereby covering an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Century ground surface, This exposed section of earlier ground surface sits at the same depth as the ground surface at the rear of the Ty Pair and would be the depth of the proposed trench at the rear of the building.

## 5 Antiquarian & Cartographic Sources (Figures –6 - 14)

### *Buck Brothers Engraving (1741) (Figure 6)*

- 5.1 The engraving of 1741 by the brothers Buck, Samuel (1696 – 17 August 1779) and Nathaniel (died 1759/1774), was commissioned by Richard Stedman in 1740. The print shows the west view of the abbey ruins with the mansion or *plas* depicted to the right. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century it was fashionable within high society to commission renowned artists to create a picture of your country house set within its romantic landscape, and ruination especially was seen as the ultimate romantic element in any romantic landscape scene. The Buck Brothers were English engravers and printmakers, best known for their *Buck's Antiquities*, depictions of ancient castles and monasteries. They were the nationwide 'topographers *par excellence*' of the mid-18th century. Between 1726 and 1753 the brothers created 423 engravings of national monasteries, abbeys, castles and ruins and 81 views of towns and cities (RYLANCE-WATSON 2020). Samuel produced much work on his own but when the brothers worked together, they were usually known as the Buck Brothers. As with several similar romantic scenes made by the brothers, the subject/s in the drawings were often shown in an opposing situation of dark and light, past and present, with old ruins often being shown shaded and grey and the new present house shown bathed in light. This appears to be the same situation here with this engraving of 'Stratflour' as it is called on the print.
- 5.2 As well as this print offering valuable information on the ruins, the house and other agricultural and domestic buildings in around the house, what is of particular interest in this instance, is the building immediately to the right of the farmhouse, which clearly shows a wide gap between the house and this building. This suggests that the cart shed pre-dates the Ty Pair building. However, although the Buck brothers were often very accurate in their depictions, it is also best to be cautious given that there may have been some element of artistic licence to display the farmhouse in its best light for the client and it is possible that either Nathaniel or Samuel moved the Ty Pair over further to the right slightly to allow distance from the house and therefore the building not being a distraction. This said however, the Buck brothers were very skilled with their use of light and dark shading and any unwanted attention lost by any peripheral buildings could have easily been dealt with using darker shading, as they have done with the apparent buildings in the background in the same region. As such, it is very possible that this gap is a true representation of the site at the time in 1740/41 and the building depicted is the cart shed.

### *Powell's Estate Map (1765) (Figure 7)*

- 5.3 The 1765 Estate map was created for the Powell's of Nanteos by John Davies (*NLW Nanteos 302 132/2/4*). It is the earliest surviving map showing in reasonable detail the position of the Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse and its accompanying farm complex, and of particular interest in this instance is an



apparent building positioned immediately southeast of the farmhouse, which presumably is the Ty Pair building and cart shed. Given that the distance between these two buildings is shown on this map as being relatively small, then it could be surmised that this map is a pretty good depiction of the same scenario that exists today and as such it may well suggest that the Ty Pair building was constructed at some time between the years 1741 and 1765. However, as with the Buck print of 1741, this map must also be viewed with caution given that the cartographer's skill at accuracy at this time was not a honed skill as with the later Ordnance Survey cartographer.

*Crawford Estate Map (1819) (Figure 8)*

- 5.4 The 1819 Estate map was created for William Edward Powell by William Crawford in 1819 (Nanteos Map, 6688C). The layout of the whole farm is shown very much as it was in 1765, even-though over 55 years have passed since the 1765 map. Given that very little has changed in terms of the farm's layout on this later estate map, may suggest that its commissioning may have been driven solely by artistic fashion rather than estate accuracies. The colourful watercolor 1819 estate map was undertaken by the cartographer William Crawford. Interestingly, as an example of artistic license, the Ty Pair building and the main farmhouse are now shown as being separated by a fairly wide gap with a throughway depicted between the two buildings. Both buildings are also shown as being on the same alignment.

*OS Surveyors Drawings (1820/1821) (Figure 9)*

- 5.5 The early OS Surveyors drawings of 1820/21 are split between two sheets. These maps were the precursors to the OS 1 inch maps of the 1830s and the eventual Ordnance Survey 25 inch and 6 inch maps of the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Although of little use in terms of detail, they are useful in that they do show roads and tracks and the position of key buildings. However, their use is limited in this instance when exploring the development and phasing of the Ty Pair building and its cart shed in relation to Mynachlog Fawr

*Griffiths Estate Map (1831) (Figure 10)*

- 5.6 This Estate Map was created by Thomas Griffiths in 1831. At this time the land was still owned by one William Edward Powell. It is understood that the farm at this time may have been tenanted out to one John Jones (AUSTIN 2021). This estate map appears to be very much a reiteration of the earlier 1819 estate map with a few alterations. In terms of the Ty Pair buildings, not much has changed.

*Tithe Map and Apportionment Details for Caron Parish (1843) (Figure 11)*

- 5.7 The Tithe map of 1843 clearly shows the Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse and the Ty Pair and cart shed building (2331), although the two buildings are now shown as not being parallel to each other, the Ty Pair being set back slightly to the east. According to the tithe apportionment schedule, number 2331 and the surrounding land was owned by Colonel William Edward Powell and the house and garden were tenanted out to one Thomas Jones, likely the son of John Jones. The enclosed area at the rear of the Ty Pair is different than it is today and shows a much wider enclosed area around the back of the Ty Pair and cart shed.

*OS First Edition Maps (1886/1888) (Figure 12)*

- 5.8 Apart from the earlier tithe map, the Ordnance Survey first edition map is the first detailed map of the Mynachlog Fawr farm complex. As well as the graveyard and St. Mary's chapel marked, all the farm

buildings to the west of Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse are also shown. Although the Ty Pair and cart shed are shown adjacent to the farmhouse to the southeast, it is interesting to note that the cartographer has depicted the Ty Pair as being in the same alignment as the house rather than being slightly skewed to it. This map series also shows both the house and the Ty Pair as being perpendicular to the abbey ruins, when in fact only the Ty Pair is perpendicular to the ruins and it is the house that is actually skewed facing directly north to the abbey ruins. The area at the back of the Ty Pair is much the same as it is today, suggesting that the boundary or enclosure wall at the rear of the building has been altered and reduced.

*OS Second Edition Map (1906) (Figure 13)*

- 5.9 No great change from the earlier OS edition map. Apart from the addition of another farm building in the main farm courtyard area, otherwise the farmhouse and Ty Pair buildings are unchanged.

*OS 1953 Edition Map (1953) (Figure 14)*

- 5.10 No great change from the earlier OS editions.

## **6 Preliminary Archaeological Building Investigation**

- 6.1 Prior to the research excavation trench commencing, a preliminary inspection was made of the Ty Pair building and its integrated cart shed to the south and the farmhouse of Mynachlog Fawr,

*Ty Pair & Cart Shed (LB 82979)*

- 6.2 The Ty Pair and cart shed is a Grade II listed building. The following text is a copy of the Cadw description included in the buildings designation and is included to here to help aid interpretation of the building.

### *History*

Outside kitchen or bakehouse to Great Abbey Farm, probably earlier C19, when the house was a tenanted farmhouse of the Nanteos estate. A detached building is shown in the 1741 Buck engraving of the abbey ruins, probably not this one. The 1843 Tithe map shows what seems to be an attached building to SE of the farmhouse, and S. W. Williams' 1888 map of the Abbey ruins does not show the building, though possibly because not relevant.

### *Exterior*

Outbuilding, single-storey rubble stone with metal-sheet roofing and big square rebuilt S end chimney. Two windows to road, no windows in end walls. Single window and doorway with timber lintel in rear right. Attached to S end are ruins of a three-bay cart-shed with stone and brick piers, roof collapsed.

*Interior*

S end has large whitewashed fireplace, with cambered lintel carried on iron curved bar. Chimneybreast in steps up to chimney. Bread oven in left side of fireplace, large wrought iron pot crane. One bolted collar truss.

***Reasons for Listing***

Included as a well-preserved outside kitchen, forming a group with the farmhouse at Great Abbey Farm.

- 6.3 From this initial investigation work, it became evident that the cart shed appears to pre-date the Ty Pair building. This was clear from the presence of an apparent redundant butt joint in the fabric in the east facing rear elevation of the buildings. This joint suggests that the end southern gable end of the Ty Pair, the elevation holding the inglenook fireplace, had been built later and over the former gable end of the Cart Shed. Investigation of the inglenook fireplace within the interior of the Ty Pair also revealed that the inglenook fireplace also appeared to have been built as a separate entity to the east wall of the Ty Pair, but this does not necessarily mean that that the fireplace is not contemporary with the east wall of the Ty Pair, but rather it could be purely a phased construction process.
- 6.4 Investigation of the west facing front elevation also revealed that an entrance used to exist at the far southern end of the west facing elevation of the Ty Pair. This is now blocked up and a window inserted in its place. This probably occurred at the same time as when a former window opening in the rear of the building at the northeast end was enlarged and a doorway put in its place. This insertion of a doorway here was also later confirmed from investigation of the internal wall following removal of peeling lime-wash from the internal walls.
- 6.5 The presence of a former doorway in the front west facing elevation would explain why there is an open area beside the inglenook fireplace on its west side, given that this was once the original entrance to the Oven or Cauldron House. Interestingly, investigation of the west end of the inglenook fireplace revealed the presence of an air-hole and a small flue that shared the main chimney. This suggests that this open area once held either a boiler or another cooking area separate to the main hearth. The insertion of this secondary flue must have occurred at the same time as the former doorway being blocked up. The inclusion of another cooking area in the Ty Pair therefore must mark a period expansion or development on the farm.
- 6.6 Given the above considerations in the light of the Buck print of 1741, it seems very likely that the Buck print shows the Cart Shed rather than the Ty Pair building, which would further suggest that the Cart Shed is very likely 17<sup>th</sup> Century in date and the Ty Pair being built post 1741, so 18<sup>th</sup> Century in date. This in turn suggests that the Buck print is a good depiction of the site as it was in 1741 rather than a distorted image.

## **7 Results of Excavation** (see Figures 15 - 16)

7.1 All numbers in ( ) refer to contexts encountered during the excavation

### **Excavated Trench (TP)**

- 7.2 The trench measured 13.4 meters in length and 1 meter in width at its widest point at the southern end and was positioned against the rear east facing external wall of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed. The purpose of this trench was to expose the buried/covered courses of stone work of the external elevation in readiness for raking out of old mortar and re-pointing in order to avoid damp and water ingress, whilst retaining, preserving and recording all exposed archaeological finds, features and deposits when encountered. The ground surface at the northernmost part of the trench was at least 1 meter higher than the southern end of the proposed trench area. At the far northern end were the remains of a mature White Thorn bush, which had already been cut back significantly during the earlier evaluation work when the section of walling had been dismantled. Significant roots from this bush were extending south and down into the ground at the northern end.
- 7.3 Prior to the proposed area being excavated, all materials lying on the surface, including rusting corrugated tin roofing sheeting, a number of modern farming implements, stones and a collection of roofing slates, were removed from the area. Once this surface material had been removed and stored elsewhere, the turf/top soil (2000) was removed from the length of the trench. De-turfing across the length of the trench removed a 0.10m depth of turf and top soil deposit. Finds recovered from this initial context included significant amounts of both 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century material, which included ironwork and nails (Fe), pottery, glass, roofing slates animal bone and leather shoe sole fragments. In total over 7.3kg of pottery sherds and 2.9kg of glass vessel shards were recovered from this uppermost deposit. This volume of material suggests that the back of the Ty Pair and Cart Shed was seemingly used as a midden area for dumping domestic waste in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (for further details on these finds see the bulk finds register in Appendix IV). As well as these finds, a George VI Halfpenny was also recovered from this deposit dated 1946.
- 7.4 With the turf/top soil removed across the length of the trench, a deep dark soil deposit (2001) became exposed across the length of the trench. This soil was coarse and silty/sandy with small and large rock inclusions varying in size from 0.05m to 0.20m. As with the previous turf/top soil deposit, a significant amount of dateable material was recovered from this dark soil deposit. The greater part of all of these finds were again either early 20<sup>th</sup> or else 19<sup>th</sup> Century in date. Finds included pottery sherds (over 27kg), glass vessel shards (16.8kg), Iron (Fe) objects (148 items in total including horseshoes and one small gin trap), sheet lead (Pb) (0.98kg), firebrick and ceramic drainage pipe (5.7kg), 107 grey slate roofing tiles (perforated fragments and whole) and over 0.59kg of leather shoe fragments. Small finds recovered from this sub soil deposit included one early 20<sup>th</sup> Century clay pipe bowl, an early 20<sup>th</sup> Century electro- nickel plated apostle spoon and, one early 20<sup>th</sup> Century clay gaming marble. As well as these 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds, two small fragments of former medieval window mullion formed from Anglesey Grit were also recovered. Other medieval finds from this deposit included one small fragment of medieval floor tile and two large pieces of yellow sandstone perforated roofing tile (one piece measuring 540mm x 450mm and the other measuring 340mm x 320mm). These unusually large

roofing stones may well have once dressed the roof of the abbey itself. Again, as with the above turf/top soil deposit, this sub-soil deposit, the significant prevalence of early 20<sup>th</sup> Century and 19<sup>th</sup> century material suggests that this deposit was also seemingly part of the same deep midden deposit focused predominantly on the north side of the trench.

- 7.5 As well as a few fragments of animal bone, one disarticulated human bone fragment (upper humerus) was also recovered from this deposit. Given that this bone fragment was sealed within a deposit containing predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> Century material, the presence of this disarticulated bone fragment suggests that this deposit is re-deposited material, perhaps re-deposited from either the Stephen Williams excavations in the 1880s or else groundworks undertaken by the Ministry of Works in the 1950s. The district coroner was contacted regarding this discovery and it was concluded that given that the disarticulated bone fragment was found within a re-deposited 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century deposit, that no further action would be required other than the fragment needing to be stored securely at the Strata Florida Trust offices (Y Beudy) until a decision is made regarding reburial.
- 7.6 Complete removal of this deposit (2001) from the entire length of the trench revealed an area of stone rubble intermixed with broken roofing slate (2002) at the southern end of the trench divided centrally by a section of dry-stone built wall (2003). This section of walling measured 0.80m in width and reached a maximum height of only 0.50m. The wall section was running E-W and was butting up against the east facing external wall of the cart shed, only approximately 1.4m south of the butt joint between the cart shed and the Ty Pair building.
- 7.7 On the north side of this length of wall (2003) a mid brown clay/silty deposit (70% clay; 20% sand and grit; 5% charcoal flecks; other 5%) became exposed (2004). Dateable finds recovered from this deposit included 2 shards of late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century glass wine bottle shards, 4 x iron (Fe) fragments and 5 x pottery fragments, the earliest being 18<sup>th</sup> Century in date and the latest being late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. As well as these datable finds, a further disarticulated human bone fragment was also recovered from the upper horizon of the clay/silt deposit (2004). This fragment however was very degraded and not easily identifiable. This fragment will also be stored securely at the Strata Florida Trust Offices (Y Beudy) along with the other fragment until a decision is made regarding reburial.
- 7.8 Directly below this clay/silt deposit (2004) on the north side of the section of walling only, was a cobbled surface (2005) with a section of drainage gully running E-W. This cobbled surface butted up against the section of stone wall (2003). However, cleaning back of this surface revealed that it appeared to have been cut (2006) through by the east wall of the Ty Pair building, but in areas it was still butting up against the cart shed portion of walling, suggesting that the section of walling and the cobbled surface are very likely contemporary in date with the cart shed, that is very likely 17<sup>th</sup> century in date. Parts of this cobbled surface had been damaged by invasive roots from the former White Thorn bush that occupied the northern extent of the trench.
- 7.9 A small investigative trench was inserted on the southern side of the section of stone wall (2003) through the stone rubble deposit (2002) in order to ascertain whether the cobbled surface exposed on the northern side of the wall continued on this side as well. This trench only reached a depth of

approximately 0.20m before it was concluded that the cobbled surface (2005) was only present on the north side of the stone wall and the wall (2003) itself appeared to have been constructed directly on top of the same rubble deposit (2002) that occupies the southern end of the trench. This rubble deposit very likely continues downwards for some 1 - 1.5 meters below the present ground level in this area, whereupon the medieval floor of the Refectory should become exposed. An identical situation was already revealed from the 2020 excavations within both the Ty Pair and the cart shed interior. This area immediately north of the dry stone wall that abutted the cart shed, the excavated trench exposed only rubble intermixed with a few perforated roofing slates that were likely former roofing slates attached to the cart shed. Given that it was unnecessary to excavate the trench deeper at the northern end, as the depth was considered adequate for the proposed conservation works, the excavation was halted at this depth in this area.

### *Discussion and Interpretation*

- 7.10 The excavation of the trench at the rear of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed has partly confirmed the cartographic analysis and the earlier evaluation during the dismantling of the section of walling at the northern end of the trench, confirmation that, the rear of the Ty Pair and cart shed was formerly an open yard area that once had a cobbled yard surface that very probably also once extended westwards and curtailed the north wall of the cart shed before the Ty Pair building was constructed in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 7.11 However, what the earlier estate map of 1765 and the tithe map of 1843 doesn't show, is the dry-stone wall (2003) orientated E-W and abutting the rear of the cart shed. This low stone wall appears to be contemporary with the cobbled surface and given that some of the cobbles do appear to have been laid tight to the rear wall of the cart shed section only, then these two features are very likely 17<sup>th</sup> Century in date and as such are Stedman related.
- 7.12 The recovered finds from the lowest deposit (2004) covering the cobbled surface suggest that this cobbled surface or cobbled yard probably fell into disuse at some time in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps not long after the construction of the integrated Ty Pair building post 1741, given that the cobbled surface appears to have been cut (2006) through for the construction of the east wall of the Ty Pair building. However, the complete covering or in-filling of this former yard space with re-deposited 19<sup>th</sup> Century material and midden material appears to have occurred after 1843 when the tithe map still shows this area as being an open area bordered by a N-S boundary to the east, an apparent former continuation of the dry-stone wall that exists at the rear of the main farmhouse. However, by the time of the OS First edition map of 1886 this area appears to have been in-filled and the N-S field boundary altered to the same form that it has today. As such, this suggests that the infilling of this area and the alteration of the field boundary occurred at some time between 1843 and 1886. The pottery recovered from the overlying deposits would also seem to confirm this interpretation.

## **8 Conclusion and Recommendations**

- 8.1 The excavation trench at the rear of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed for the purpose of allowing access for raking out old mortar and re-pointing with new mortar, has been very rewarding, in that it

shed some light on the character and form of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century farm complex that was previously unknown. The excavation revealed that prior to and following the construction of the Ty Pair building section post 1741, the area immediately to the east and partly north had once been a cobbled yard bounded by a dry-stone wall that ran E-W against the northern end of the cart shed section and must originally have joined with another now buried N-S running wall, but formerly associated with the existing N-S garden stone wall at the rear of the main Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse.

- 8.2 As well as these structural features becoming exposed, the excavation managed to recover a very significant amount of dateable material from the trench, an amount in excess of 54kg in both pottery and glass alone, with further excessive amounts of ironwork, leather fragments and ironwork. This amount is of dateable material clearly demonstrates that the rear of the Ty Pair was used as a midden, an area to throw broken and waste material from both the Ty Pair itself and the main farmhouse. In terms of social and domestic evidence for the Victorian period at Mynachlog Fawr, this material is invaluable and will be stored at the Strata Florida Trust for any future analysis.
- 8.3 Of all of the dateable finds recovered from the excavation, although the 19<sup>th</sup> and even 20<sup>th</sup> Century material is of great interest in relation to the farmhouse, perhaps the most significant find recovered was the unusually large yellow sandstone roofing tile fragment. Given the size, stone type and colour of this tile, it would seem likely that this fragment originally came from the roof of the abbey itself, which would have given the appearance of the abbey's roof in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century a rich golden hue. No other fragments this size and colour are known to have been recovered previously from any earlier excavations at Strata Florida and it is entirely possible that further roofing tiles of this type lie buried below the spoil heap that the Stephen Williams excavations generated in the 1880s.
- 8.3 Regarding the on-going conservation at the rear of the building, once the re-pointing has been undertaken, a protective membrane will be laid over the exposed cobbled surface and the section of stone wall retained and preserved prior to the construction of a stone retaining wall.

## **9 Acknowledgements**

Thanks to; All the staff and archaeological students from Cardiff University for all their hard work during the excavation at the rear of the Ty Pair and cart shed. Many thanks also to Professor David Austin for all his helpful guidance, advice and expertise on the history and archaeology of Strata Florida Abbey and Mynachlog Fawr.

Also, many thanks to Quentin Drew for all his helpful direction and advice and a special thanks to Dee Williams for her dedicated work on the excessive amount of finds recovered from the excavation.

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# **APPENDIX I:**

## **Figures**



<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date:</b> 5th August 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Figure 1.** Location Map (OS Landranger 1:50,000)





Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
Date: 5th August 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

**Figure 2.** Location Map (OS Landranger 1:25,000)





<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date:</b> 5th August 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Figure 3.**

OS Aerial Photo showing location of Ty Pair building.





**Project Title:** Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

**Date:** 5th August 2021

**Drawn by:**

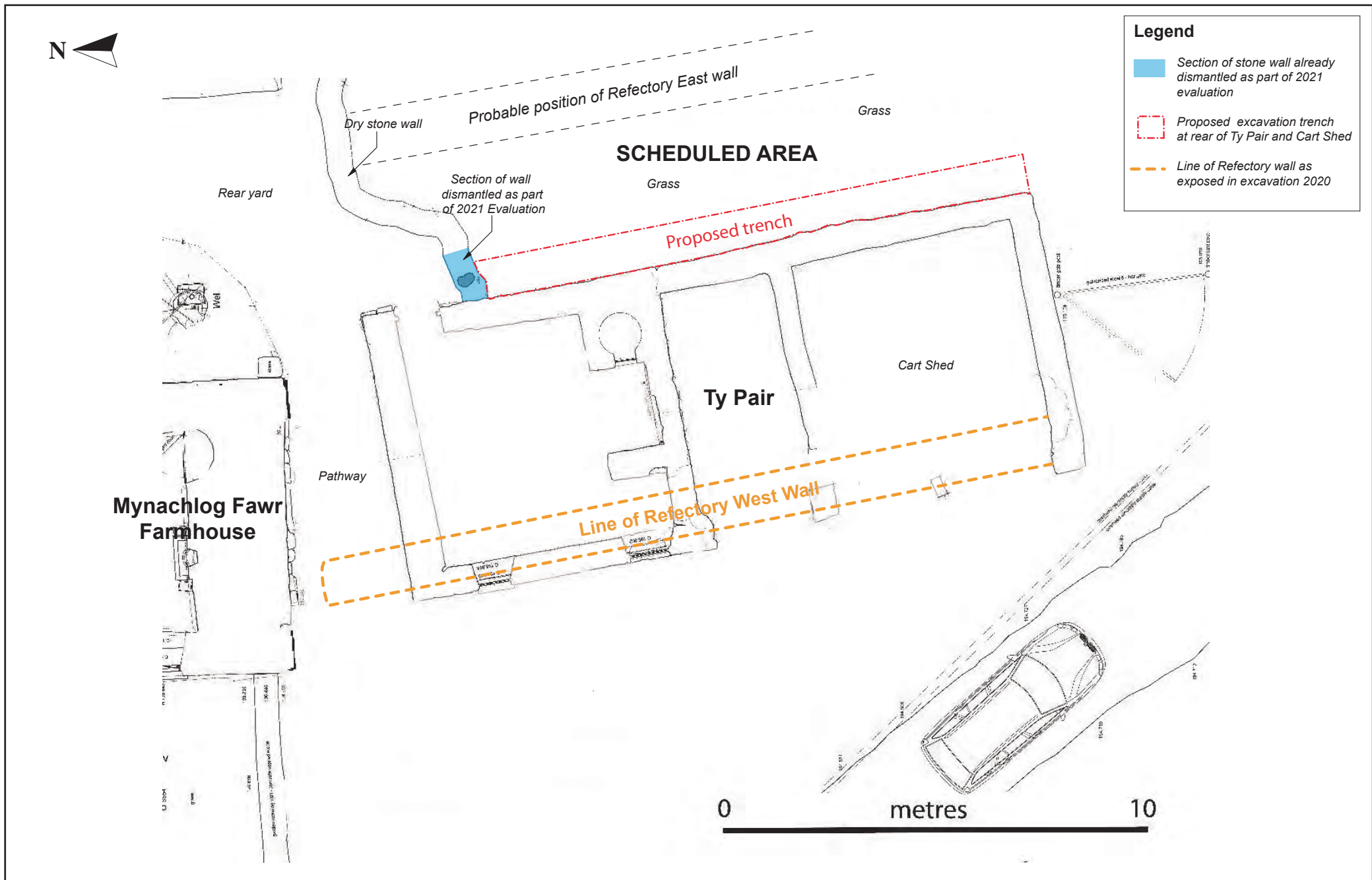
**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 4.**

Aerial drone photograph showing Mynachlog Fawr farm complex with Ty Pair and Cart Shed marked  
(July 2021 - Richard Scott Jones)





<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date:</b> 5th August 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Figure 5.**  
Site plan showing position of proposed excavation trench at rear of Ty Pair and cart shed and position of section of wall already dismantled as part of earlier 2021 evaluation.



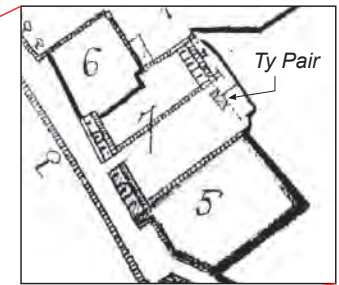
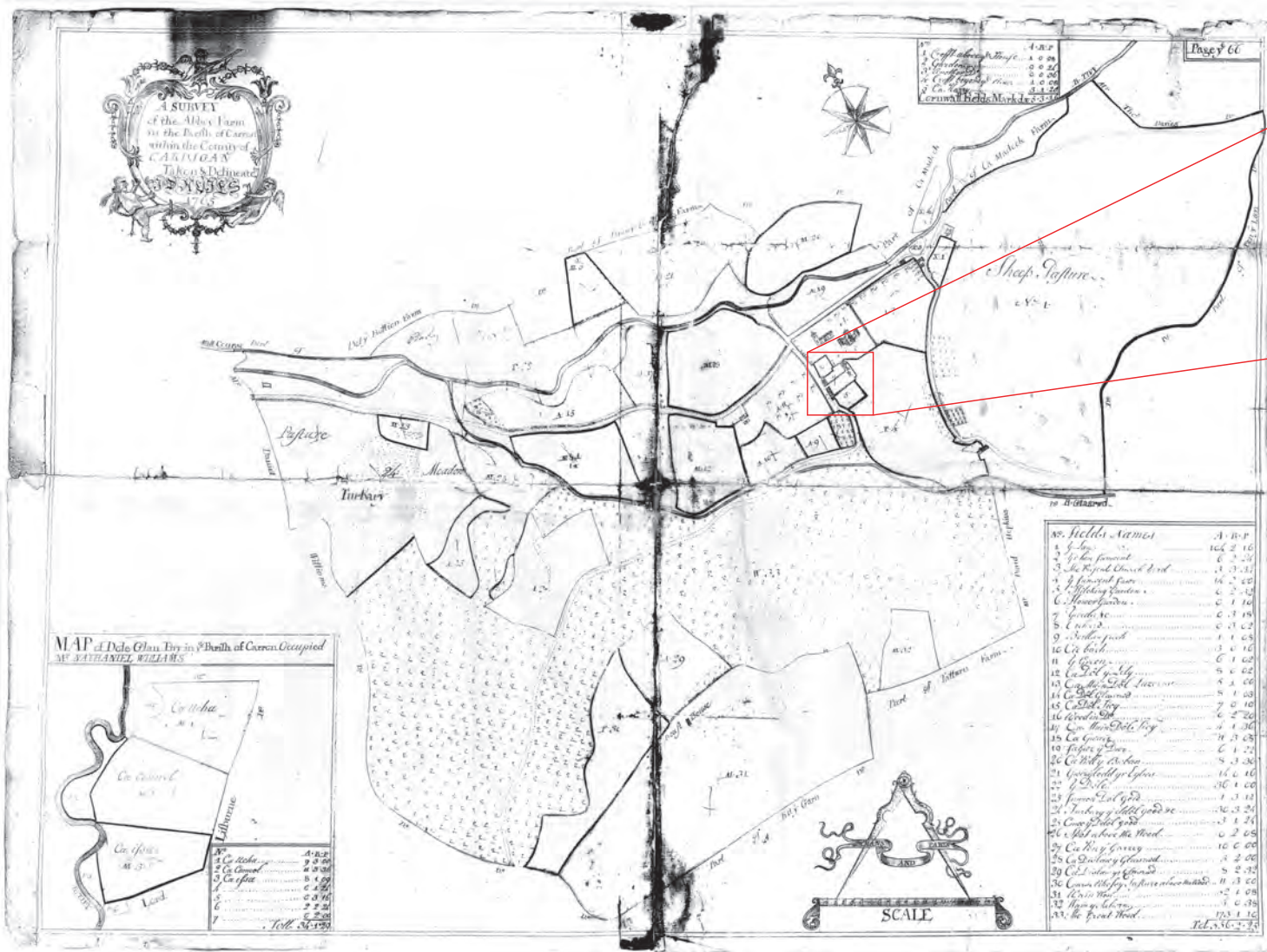


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date:</b> 5th August 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Figure 6.**  
Engraving of Mynachlog Fawr and the Abbey ruins in 1741 by Nathaniel and Samuel Buck (The Buck Brothers). Note large gap to right between Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse and apparent cart shed that doesn't appear to show the Ty Pair building.



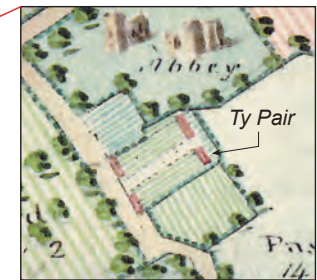
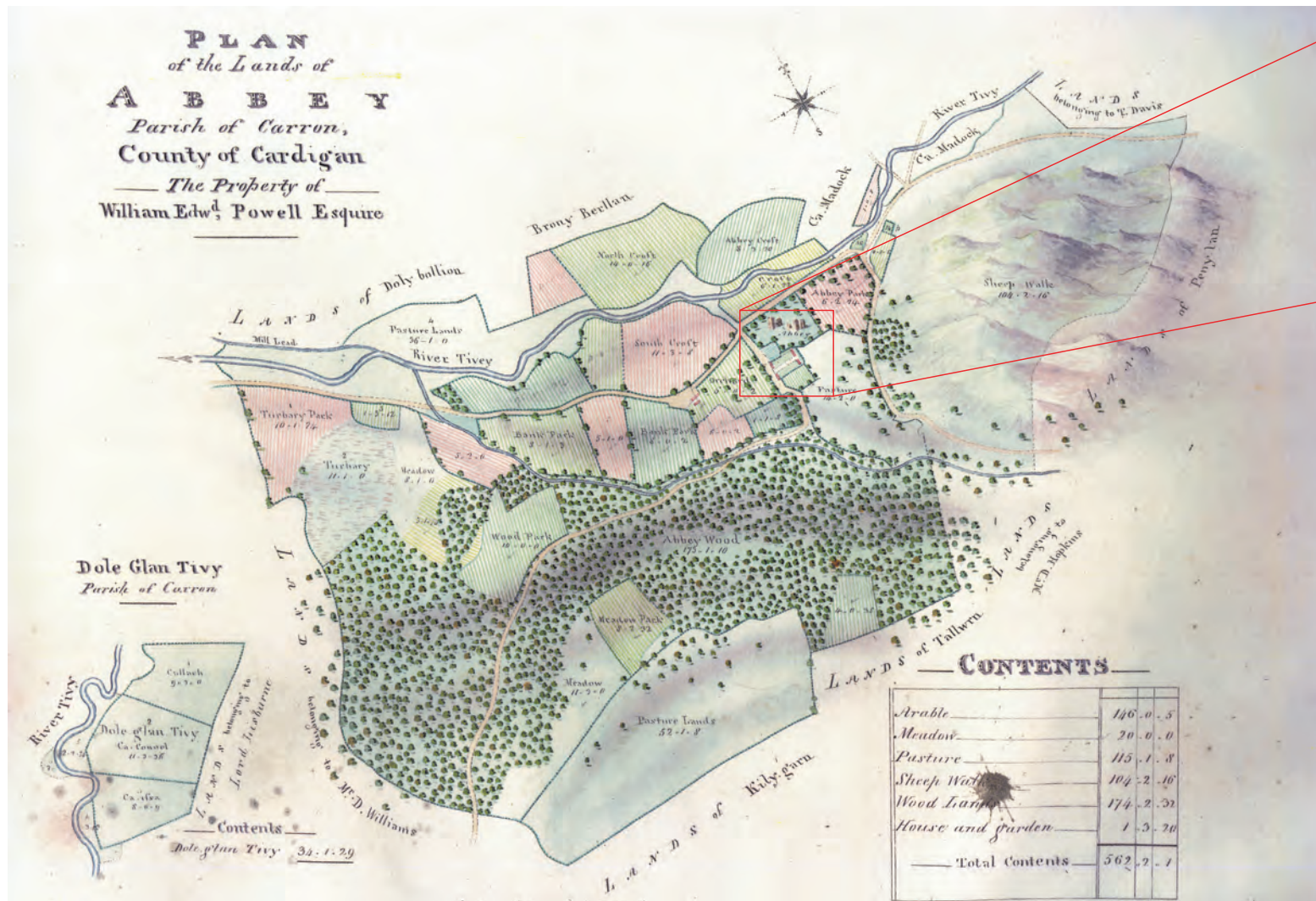




<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date:</b> 5th August 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Figure 7.**  
Mynachlog Fawr (Abbey Farm) Estate Map 1765





Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Drawn by:

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Figure 8.

Abbey Farm Estate Map 1819





i) OS Surveyors Drawing 1820 (OSG 311)



ii) OS Surveyors Drawing 1820 (OSG 310-1)

**Project Title:** Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

**Date:** 5th August 2021

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 9.**

OS Surveyors Drawings 1820 - 1821 showing Ystrad Fleur Abbey and Mynachlog.





Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Drawn by:

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Figure 10.

Abbey Farm Estate Map 1831





Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur  
 Date: 5th August 2021  
 Drawn by:

Figure 11. Tithe Map for Caron Parish 1843 and Apportionment details.





Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

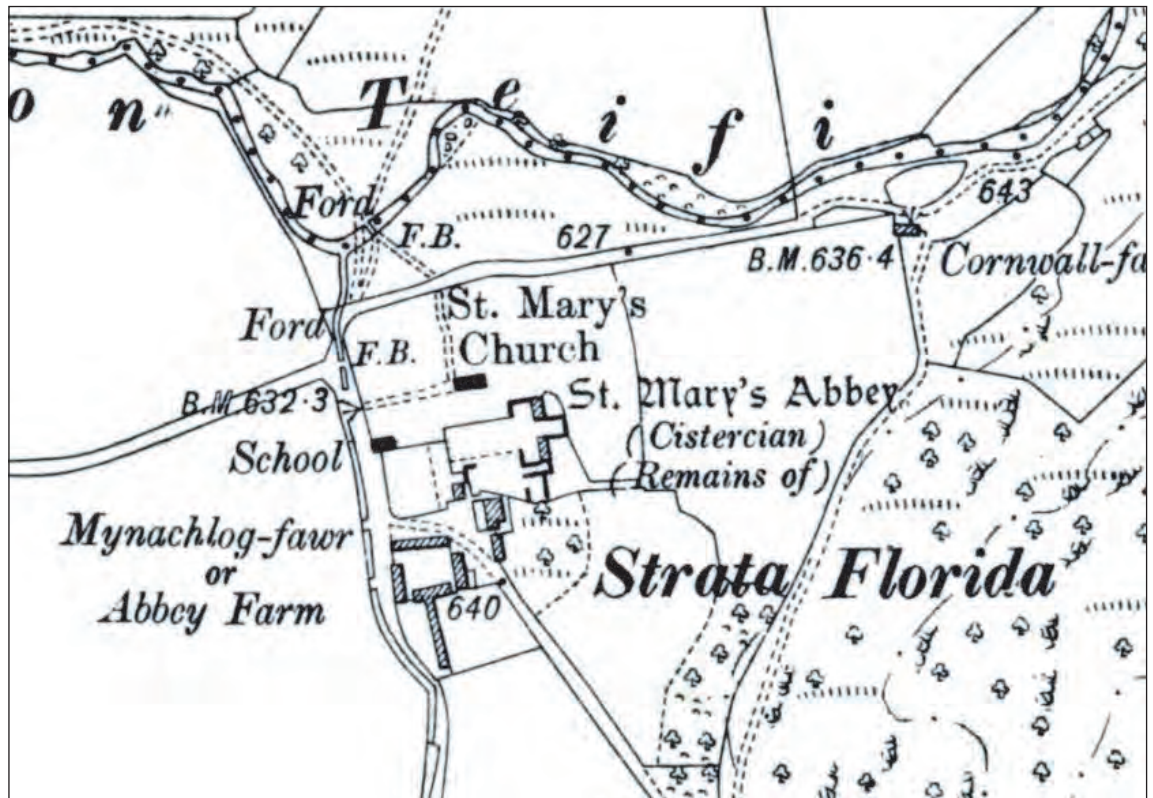
Figure 12.

OS First Edition 1:2500 (25 inch) Map 1886





i) OS 6 inch First Edition Map (1888).



ii) OS 6 inch Second Edition Map (1906).

Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

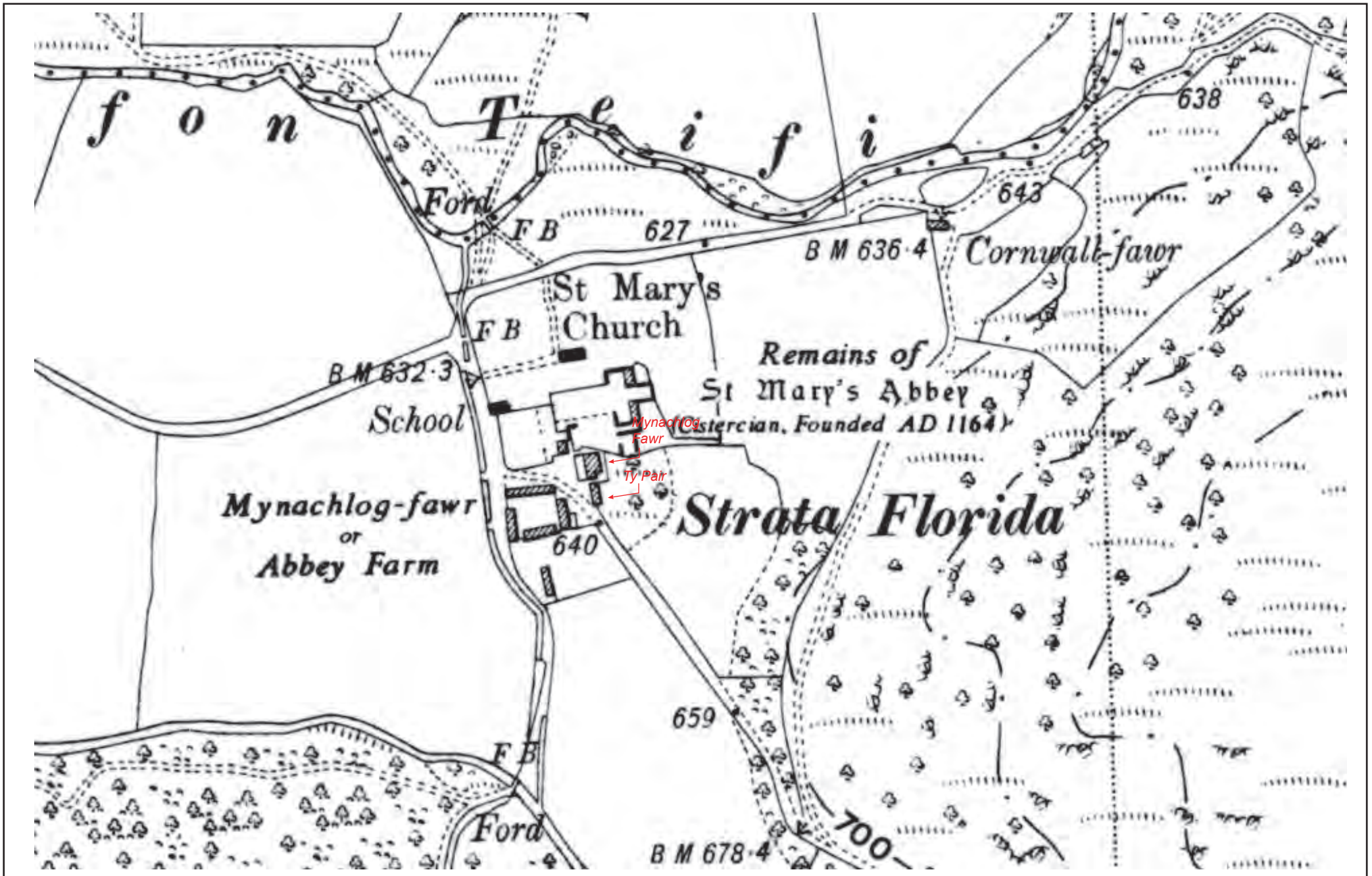
Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 13.

OS 6 inch First Edition Map (1888) and  
OS 6 inch Second Edition Map (1906)



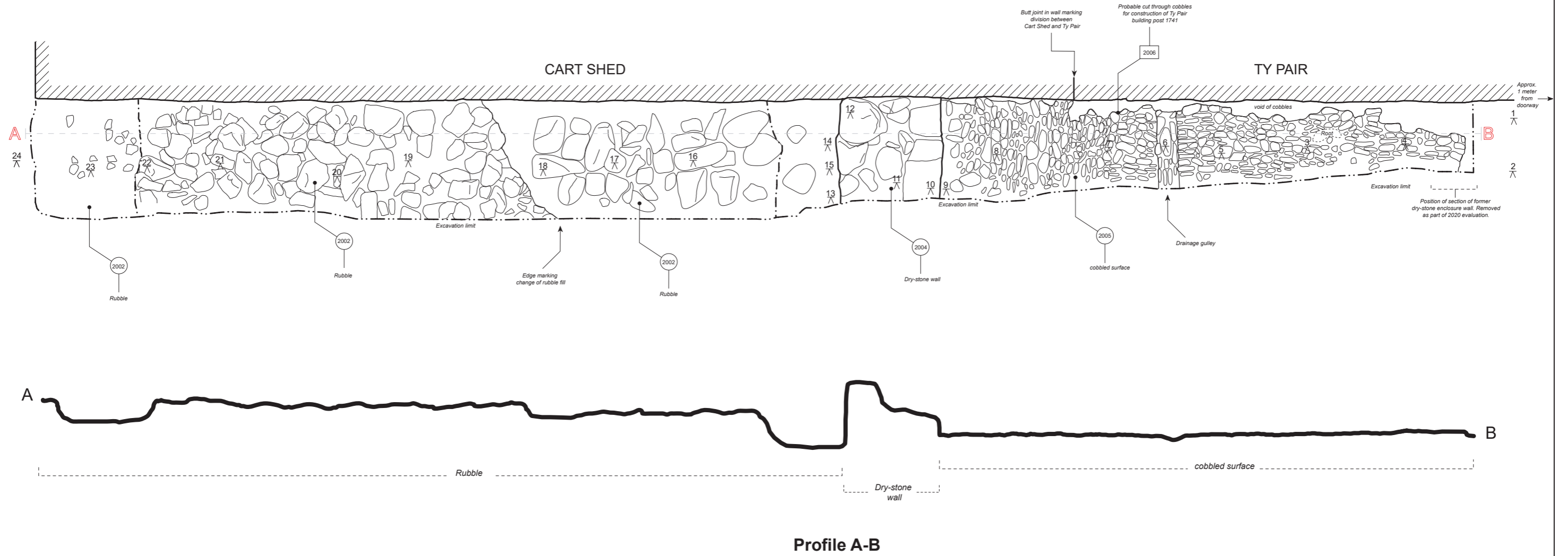


Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
Date: 5th August 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 14.  
OS 6 inch 1953 Edition Map.







**Project Title:** Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

**Date:** 4th August 2021

**Drawn by:** RSJ

**Approx. Scale (@ A3):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 15.**

Ground Plan and profile of excavated trench at rear of Ty Pair and Cart Shed.





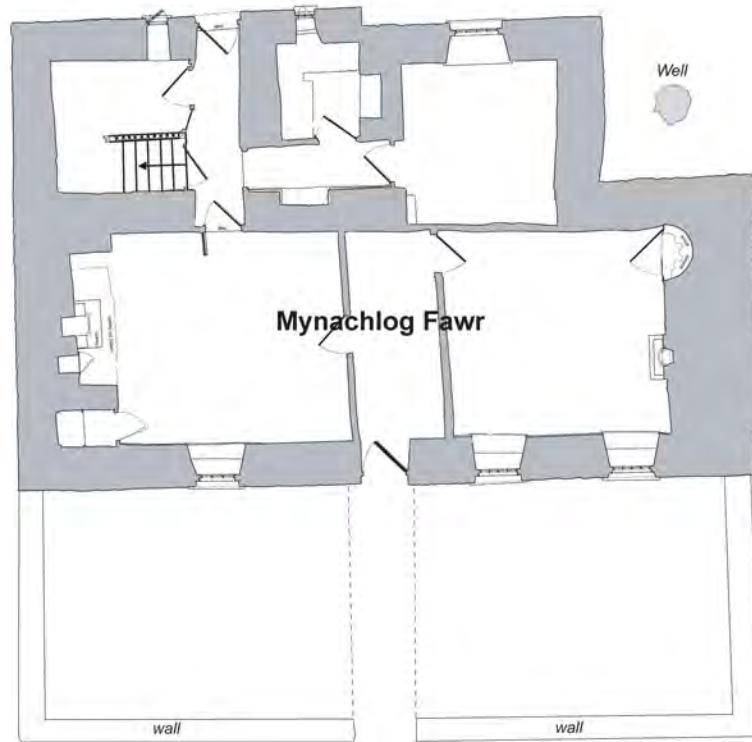
Legend

--- Cadw Scheduled Area

Field

Scheduled Area

Trench TP 2021



Well

Mynachlog Fawr

wall

wall



Ty Pair

Cart Shed

2020 Excavation

2019 Excavation



1030

RF1

earth 028

1029

Road

2019 Excavation

Scale



Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by: RSJ

Drawing No.

Figure 16.

Overall Ground Plan showing results of excavation at rear of Cart Shed and Ty Pair in conjunction with 2019 and 2020 excavations.



**APPENDIX II:**  
**Photo plates**



Plate 01. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to recent conservation work (Sept 2020). Looking northwest.



Plate 02. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to recent conservation work (Sept 2020). Looking northwest.


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur		<b>Photo Plates</b>  01 - 02	 Ymddiriedolaeth Ystrad Fflur The Strata Florida Trust
<b>Date Taken:</b> 23rd Sept 2020	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



Plate 03. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to recent conservation work (Sept 2020). Looking west.



Plate 04. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings following re-roofing and prior to evaluation trench (15th June 2021). Looking west.


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur		<b>Photo Plates</b>  03 - 04	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 23rd Sept 2020	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



Plate 05. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings following re-roofing and prior to evaluation trench (15th June 2021). Looking northwest.



Plate 06. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings following re-roofing and prior to evaluation trench (15th June 2021). Looking westwards..


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur		<b>Photo Plates</b>  05 - 06	 Ymddiriedolaeth Ystrad Fflur The Strata Florida Trust
<b>Date Taken:</b> 15th June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



Plate 07. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to evaluation trench. Looking southwest.



Plate 08. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to evaluation trench. Looking north.



Plate 09. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Rear of conjoined Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings prior to evaluation trench. Looking north.


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur		<b>Photo Plates</b>  07 - 10	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 15th June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.:</b>		



Plate 11. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Excavation trench prior to groundwork. Looking south.



Plate 12. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Section of drystone walling at north end of trench prior to removal for earlier evaluation (31st March 2021). Looking south.



Plate 13. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Exposed north facing section at north end of trench following removal of section of dry-stone walling during earlier evaluation (31st March 2021) in order to expose depth of overburden. Looking south.


<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur		<b>Photo Plates</b>  11 - 13	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 31st March - 15th June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





Plate 14. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Working shot of Cardiff University Students during initial excavation of trench alongside Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings. Looking northwest.



Plate 15. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Working shot of Cardiff University Students during initial excavation of trench alongside Cart Shed and Ty Pair buildings. Looking west.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 15th June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

14 - 15





Plate 16. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Remains of corrugated tin sheet below turf in excavation trench. Looking west.



Plate 17. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Remains of 18th/10th Century dry-stone enclosure wall toward north end of Cart Shed following removal of overburden. Looking northwest.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 22nd June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

16 - 17





Plate 18. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Remains of 18th/10th Century dry-stone enclosure wall toward north end of Cart Shed following removal of overburden. Looking north.



Plate 19. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - South facing baulk section showing character of 19th Century overburden.



Plate 20. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Working shot during further excavation of trench at northern end. Looking northwest.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 22nd - 28th June 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

18 - 20





Plate 21. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. Looking north from southern end.



Plate 22. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. Looking south from northern end.



Plate 23. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. Looking south from exposed cobbles toward former dry-stone enclosure wall. Looking south.



Plate 24. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. Looking north at former dry-stone enclosure wall.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 5th July 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

21 - 24





Plate 25. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur -Completed excavated trench. View of exposed west facing section at cobble end showing depth of 19th Century overburden. Looking northward.



Plate 26. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. View of rubble layer at southern end of dry-stone enclosure wall. Looking south.



Plate 27. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Completed excavated trench. View along entire length of excavated trench. Looking south.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 5th July 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

25 - 27





Plate 28. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Overhead view of dry-stone wall abutting rear of cart shed.



Plate 29. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Overhead view of dry-stone wall abutting rear of cart shed and cobbled surface.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 5th July 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Photo Plates**

28 - 29





Plate 30. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Overhead view of apparent cobbled drain feature bisecting contemporary cobbled surface.



Plate 31. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Overhead view of cobbled surface at northern end.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 5th July 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.:</b>

**Photo Plates**

30 - 31





Plate 32. Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur - Overhead view of cobbled surface at far northern end.

<b>Project Title:</b> Ty Pair and Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 5th July 2021	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Photo Plates**

32





# **APPENDIX III:**

## **Context Register**

## APPENDIX III

### CONTEXT REGISTER

#### *Context No.*

2000. Deposit - Turf/top soil. Dateable finds include mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century pottery and glass fragments. Also ironwork, including two horseshoes, other farming waste materials and one George VI halfpenny dated 1946. Interpreted as midden at northern end.
2001. Deposit - Dark organic soil. Coarse and silty/sandy with small and large rock inclusions varying in size from 0.05m to 0.20m. . Dateable finds include mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century pottery and glass fragments, leather shoe fragments, clay pipe bowl, apostle spoon. . As well as these 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds, two small fragments of former medieval window mullion formed from Anglesey Grit were also recovered. Other medieval finds from this deposit included one small fragment of medieval floor tile and two large pieces of yellow sandstone perforated roofing tile (one piece measuring 540mm x 450mm and the other measuring 340mm x 320mm). One disarticulated human bone (*upper humerus*) recovered from this deposit.
2002. Deposit - Area of stone rubble intermixed with broken roofing slate at the southern end of the trench.
2003. Structure – Dry stone wall measuring 0.80m in width and standing only 0.50m in height at it highest point. Wall abuts rear of cart shed and is aligned E-W. Probably 17<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> Century in date.
2004. Deposit - Mid brown clay/silty deposit (70% clay; 20% sand and grit; 5% charcoal flecks; other 5%) became exposed (2004). Dateable finds recovered from this deposit included 2 shards of late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century glass wine bottle, 4 x iron (Fe) fragments and 5 x pottery fragments, the earliest being 18<sup>th</sup> Century in date and the latest being late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. As well as these datable finds, a further disarticulated human bone fragment was also recovered from the upper horizon of the clay/silt deposit (2004). This fragment however was very degraded and not easily identifiable.
2005. Deposit – Cobbled surface on north side of wall (2003). Cobbles vary in size from 0.10m – 0.20m. Most are set upright. Drainage gully running E-W approximately 2 meters north of wall (2003). Some cobbles are absent against east wall and voids are filled by (2004). Gully measures approx. 0.20m and continues under overburden to east.
2006. Cut – Cut for east wall of Ty Pair, which is understood to have been built in the mid 1700s, suggesting that cobbled surface is earlier, possibly 17<sup>th</sup> Century and contemporary with the cart shed section.

**APPENDIX IV:**  
**Finds Register**

**BULK FINDS FORM**

Site Code & Year: SF21	SSD: Trench TP	Context No: (2000)
------------------------	----------------	--------------------

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	5	291		Includes butchered cow bone.
CBM – misc. brick/drainage	6	243		5 drainage (1 kept), 1 brick/tile.
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel	175	2943		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> cent. assemblage.
Glass – window	18	2190		Internal door panel glass ‘Pilkington’ type.
Industrial debris (slag)		43		Coal and anthracite.
Metal – Cu Alloy	2	95		1 x 1946 halfpenny, 1 cast drop handle.
Metal – Fe	8	287		Nails and wall hook.
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	358	7320		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> cent. assemblage.
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural Ang gr				
Stone – architectural Dundry				
Stone – roof	2		Disc	
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material		53		Leather shoe: sole fragment.
Other miscellaneous	1	N/A	Disc	Plastic screw-top lid.
<b>SMALL FIND NUMBERS</b>				

**BULK FINDS FORM**

Site Code & Year: SF21	SSD: Trench TP	Context No: (2001)
------------------------	----------------	--------------------

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS				
Bone - animal	28	496						
CBM – misc. brick/drainage	109	5794	5 kept	Fire brick & drainage/water pipes.				
Ceramic – ridge tile	1	5						
Charcoal								
Clay Pipe	1	1		Plain stem fragment.				
Coal								
Fired clay								
Flint								
Floor tile – decorated	1	75						
Floor tile – plain								
Glass – vessel	914	16864		L19th-20 <sup>th</sup> cent. assemblage.				
Glass – window	43	981		20 <sup>th</sup> century.				
Industrial debris (slag)		50		Hearth material.				
Metal – Cu Alloy	1	61		Window fastener for sash window.				
Metal – Fe	148	N/A	2 kept	1 horseshoe & 1 gin trap kept.				
Metal – Pb	6	969		Sheet lead.				
Mortar & Lime								
Plaster								
Pottery	2362	27100		L19th-20 <sup>th</sup> cent. assemblage.				
Shell – seashell	1	0.5		Bivalve fragment.				
Shell - mollusc								
Stone – worked objects	1	193		20 <sup>th</sup> century whetstone.				
Stone – architectural Ang gr								
Stone – architectural Dundry								
Stone – roof	107		1 kept	See Roof stone register				
Stone – Geology ID								
Organic Material		894	Kept	Leather shoe fragments.				
Other miscellaneous	1 6	N/A N/A	Disc Disc	Golden Wonder crisp packet. Carbon rods from batteries.				
<b>SMALL FIND NUMBERS</b>	1	2	3	4	5			

**BULK FINDS FORM: CONTINUATION SHEET**

Site Code & Year: SF21	SSD: Trench TP	Context No: (2001)
------------------------	----------------	--------------------

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS
Plastic wrappers/packageging	2	N/A	Includes 'weedol' sack. Discarded.
Plastic & metal	2	N/A	Shotgun cartridge cases. Discarded.
Metal	1	N/A	Spent rifle bullet. Discarded.
Metal & rubber	3	N/A	Beer tops and stopper. Discarded.
Metal	1	N/A	Heinz metal cap. Discarded.
Tin	1	N/A	Lid. Discarded.
Plastic	1	N/A	Rose from watering-can. Discarded.
Plastic	1	N/A	Lid from dairy spread 'Clover'. Discarded.
Iron objects (see previous page)	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> cent. assemblage of household & agricultural ironwork. See group photo of all the iron objects and nails which were then discarded. Gin trap and one horseshoe were retained.
<b>Human Bone</b>	?	?	Identified by Cardiff staff and confirmed by Ros Coard.

**BULK FINDS FORM**

Site Code & Year: SF21	SSD: Trench TP	Context No: (2004)
------------------------	----------------	--------------------

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	1	25		check with Ros Coard, possibly human?
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel	2	27		18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century wine bottle.
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	4	122		
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	5	21		Post-med, earliest is 18 <sup>th</sup> , latest is late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> cent.
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural Ang gr				
Stone – architectural Dundry				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				
<b>SMALL FIND NUMBERS</b>	6			







SMALL FINDS REGISTER: Ag=silver, Cu alloy=copper/bronze, Fe=iron, Pb=lead

SMALL FINDS NO.	DATE OF RECORD	SSD/TRENCH	CONTEXT NUMBER	MATERIAL	OBJECT & DATE IF KNOWN	REQUIRES CONSERVATION	LOCATION & BOX No.
1	18/6/21	Trench TP	(2001)	Pipe clay	Clay Pipe, early 20 <sup>th</sup> cent.	No	
2	18/6/21	Trench TP	(2001)	Pipe clay	Gaming marble 'Alley' Early 20 <sup>th</sup> cent.	No	
3	18/6/21	Trench TP	(2001)	Electro-plated nickel?	Teaspoon (Apostle spoon), 20 <sup>th</sup> cent.	No	
4	2/7/21	Trench TP	(2001)	Stone: Anglesey gritstone	Architectural: Window Mullion?	No	
5	2/7/21	Trench TP	(2001)	Stone: Anglesey gritstone	Architectural: Window mullion	No	
6	8/7/21	Trench TP	(2004)	Lead	Weight?	No	

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR: 2021  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	18/6/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	1
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2001)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Mould made bowl with oak leaf and acorn decoration, the oak leaves disguising mould seams. The small spur is shown as an acorn. The bowl decoration is a little worn.</p> <p>Weight 9g. Height 42mm Maximum diameter of mouth is 22mm.</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century tobacco pipe.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p>Photographs of the pipe were posted on the Society for Clay Pipes Research facebook page. Rex Key identified the pipe as a Shropshire Broseley type of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The maker is possibly a William Southorn who was from a family of pipe makers.</p>			
<p>Photograph(s) SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 1a &amp; 1b</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams		

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR: 2021  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	18/6/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	2
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2001)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Complete large pipe clay marble. Solid sphere made from a fine-grained white-firing clay. Decorated with very fine faint red and possibly green cross-banding.</p> <p>Circumference measures about 75mm. Weight 12g.</p> <p>See photograph.</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Marble - A similar example found in a cellar context at Spilman Street, Carmarthen was identified by Gill Evans as an 'Alley' or 'Ally' (Brennan et al 1996, 104). An early 20<sup>th</sup> century date is given to gaming marbles of this type.</p> <p>Ref: Brennan, D., Evans, G., James, H. and Dale-Jones, E., 1996 'Excavations in Carmarthen, Dyfed, 1976-1990. Finds from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Centuries', <i>Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales-14</i>, 15-108.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p><b>Photograph(s)</b> SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 2.</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams		

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR: 2021  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	18/6/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	3
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2001)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Complete white metal (most probably electroplated nickel silver) teaspoon. Small oval-bowl with tapering stem and figurative terminal. The bearded figure is depicted in a full-length robe. Some cleaning necessary.</p> <p>Length: 113mm            Length and width of bowl: 38mm x 26mm.            Thickness of stem: maximum 3mm, minimum 2mm.            Weight: 15g.</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Apostle spoon, 20<sup>th</sup> century modern.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p><b>Photograph(s)</b> SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 3a &amp; 3b.</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams		

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR:  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	2/7/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	4
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2001)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Worked Anglesey gritstone, Part of cylinder.</p> <p>Weight 1542g. Measurements: 102mm x 95mm x 87mm.</p> <p>See photographs.</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Architectural: medieval window mullion.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p><b>Photograph(s)</b> SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 4a &amp; 4b.</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams, James Watson (Cardiff student)		

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR:  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	8/7/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	5
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2001)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Fragment of worked Anglesey gritstone. Part of a small cylinder.</p> <p>Extant height 58mm. Diameter c. 65mm. Weight: 195g.</p> <p>See photographs.</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Medieval window mullion.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p><b>Photograph(s).</b> SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 5a &amp; 5b.</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams		

**STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS): YEAR:  
SMALL FINDS RECORD**

<b>Date of record</b>	21/7/21	<b>Small finds number</b>	6
<b>Site Code</b>	Trench TP (Ty Pair)		
<b>Context Number</b>	(2004)		
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	N/A		
<b>Level</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FIND</b>			
<p>Worked lead object. Oval-shaped piece of lead.</p> <p>Dimensions:  Maximum length:  Maximum width:  Thickness: Between 5mm &amp; 6mm.  Weight: 76g (2 ¾ oz).</p>			
<b>PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION</b>			
<p>Weight – a post-medieval date seems likely.</p>			
<b>SECONDARY ANALYSIS</b>			
<p><b>Photograph(s)</b> SF21 Tr.TP Small Find 6a &amp; 6b.</p>			
<b>Names of recorders</b>	Dee Williams		





i) Early 20th Century Apostle spoon (2001).



ii) Lead (Pb) weight (2004).



iii) Fragment of stone mullion (2001).



iv) Fragment of stone mullion (2001).



v) Stone gaming marble (2001).



vi) Early 20th Century clay pipe bowl (2001).



vii) Early 20th Century Leather shoe fragments (2001).



viii) 20th and 19th Century Ironwork recovered from excavation.

Project Title: Ty Pair, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur

Date: 5th August 2021

Drawn by:

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Sample of finds recovered from Excavation trench (TP)





**APPENDIX V:**  
**Levels Register**

# APPENDIX V

## LEVELS REGISTER

*Levels (^)*

TBM: 100

IH: 1.80m

CN: 101.80

- 1) 99.97
- 2) 99.96
- 3) 99.96
- 4) 99.96
- 5) 99.99
- 6) 99.92
- 7) 100.00
- 8) 100.04
- 9) 100.04
- 10) 100.30
- 11) 100.29
- 12) 100.38
- 13) 99.96
- 14) 99.89
- 15) 100.09
- 16) 100.04
- 17) 199.08
- 18) 100.20
- 19) 100.05
- 20) 100.18
- 21) 100.16
- 22) 100.22
- 23) 99.96
- 24) 100.33

**APPENDIX VI:**  
**Scheduled**  
**Monument**  
**Consent**

Strata Florida Trust  
Y Beudy  
Mynachlog Fawr  
Abbey Road  
Pontrhydfendigaid  
Ceredigion  
SY25 6ES

Eich cyfeirnod Your reference	CD001
Ein cyfeirnod Our reference	DH
Dyddiad Date	9 June 2021
Llinell uniongyrchol Direct line	0300 0256004
Ebost Email:	<a href="mailto:scheduledmonuments@gov.wales">scheduledmonuments@gov.wales</a>

Dear Ms Aldous-Hughes,

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979  
APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT  
STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY (CD001)**

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Thank you for your application of 8 January 2021 to Cadw for scheduled monument consent to dismantle a section of dry stone walling at the northeast end of Ty Pair, remove material from a 1m x 15m trench along the rear (eastern elevation) of Ty Pair and the Cart House, construction of a dry stone wall against the newly exposed section at the above scheduled monument.

1.2 Cadw is a Department within the Welsh Government that undertakes the statutory functions of the Welsh Ministers in determining applications for scheduled monument consent.

1.3 Each application for scheduled monument consent is considered on its own merits in accordance with *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* ([Conservation Principles](#)) and Annex A of *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* ([TAN 24](#)). In particular, TAN 24 explains that the main purpose of scheduling is to ensure the preservation of ancient monuments and, when considering an application for scheduled monument consent, there is a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage or which would have a significant impact on the setting of remains.

## 2 Assessment

Mae Gwasanaeth Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru (Cadw) yn hyrwyddo gwaith cadwraeth ar gyfer amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru a gwerthfawrogiad ohono.

The Welsh Government Historic Environment Service (Cadw) promotes the conservation and appreciation of Wales's historic environment.

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.  
We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh.



BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL  
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



2.1. Your application and supporting documentation has been assessed by our Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments who has recommended that conditional scheduled monument consent should be approved for:

- remove material from a 1m x 15m trench along the rear (eastern elevation) of Ty Pair and the Cart House
- construct a dry stone wall against the newly exposed section, starting at 1.2m high x 300m wide x at the north end and diminishing to zero height x width at the southern end

The reasons for the Inspector's conclusions are set out in **Annex A** of this letter.

2.2. I have carefully considered the impact of the proposed development on the scheduled monument and its setting in light of the advice that I have received from our Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments. I have no reason to disagree with the advice of our Regional Inspector and am satisfied that his recommendation is consistent with the objectives of Conservation Principles and TAN 24.

### **3. Decision**

3.1. Accordingly, I hereby approve conditional scheduled monument consent for the proposed works as outlined in section 1.1.

3.2. In reaching this decision, I have taken into account the requirement of sections 3 and 5 of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. I consider that this decision is in accordance with the Act's sustainable development principle through its contribution towards the Welsh Ministers' well-being objective of *A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language*.

3.3. Any development control issues associated with wider development will be a matter for any application for planning permission. It is the responsibility of the applicant to establish whether any further approval or consents are required for the proposed development.

### **4. Proposed Conditions**

4.1. The following proposed conditions are intended to protect the monument from damage or significant alteration as set out in TAN 24: *The Historic Environment* and to ensure that details of the project are archived.

- a) The applicant shall provide Cadw with reasonable advance notice of commencement of works on site and shall afford access at all reasonable times to any Cadw official or archaeologist nominated by Cadw to monitor progress of the works;
- b) The approved works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the application form, plans and documents as listed below. No variations are permitted unless they have been authorised in advance, in writing by Cadw;

Number	Document / plan	Reference Number (if applicable)	Date
1	SMC application form signed by Lowri Goss on behalf of the Strata Florida Trust		08/01/2021
2	HRSW Method Statement		11/01/2021
3	Myachlog Fawr Ty Pair SMC Appraisal of archaeological deposits. David Austin.		14/01/2021
4	Supporting document for the SMC, Nathan Goss		14/01/2021

- c) A digital copy of the approved watching brief report shall be submitted to the Regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record of Wales to be incorporated into these public records<sup>1</sup>, and the applicant shall inform Cadw when this has been completed;
- d) Any historic or archaeological features, including demolition layers, not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained in-situ and reported to Cadw within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance by Cadw.

## 5. Compliance

5.1. Where a condition requires approval or any contact with Cadw you are advised to contact Louise Mees by email [scheduledmonuments@gov.wales](mailto:scheduledmonuments@gov.wales).

5.2. When all work has been completed and the conditions have been discharged, please complete and return the 'completion notice' at **Annex B** to Cadw. Section 2(6) of the 1979 Act provides that non-compliance with a condition attached to a grant of scheduled monument consent shall be an offence.

5.3. By virtue of Section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within 5 years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked in the meantime).

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<sup>1</sup> Cadw requires formal confirmation of report deposit to discharge condition.



5.4. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bylaw, order or regulation other than Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any such approval or consent where necessary.

## **6. Mechanism for Challenge**

6.1 Section 55 of the 1979 Act explains that if you are aggrieved by the decision given in this letter, you may challenge its validity by applying to the High Court within six weeks from the date of my decision. Furthermore, the legislation explains that the grounds on which an application may be made to the Court are;

- a) that my decision is not within the powers of the Act (i.e. that I have exceeded the powers available under the Act); and
- b) that any of the relevant requirements set out in the Act have not been complied with and that your interest has been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply.

The 'relevant requirements' mentioned above are defined in Section 55 of the 1979 Act and it is advisable to seek legal advice before taking any action.

6.2. Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

6.3 Finally, please note that your personal data is managed in compliance with the [General Data Protection Regulations](#).

Yours sincerely,

Denise Harris  
Casework Manager  
under authority of the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism, one of the Welsh Ministers

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979  
APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT  
STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY, CD001**

**INSPECTOR'S ADVICE**

**1. Policy Context**

- 1.1 An application for scheduled monument consent (SMC) is considered on its own merits in accordance with *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* ([Conservation Principles](#)) and Annex A of *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24)*. [In particular, TAN 24 explains that the main purpose of scheduling is to ensure the preservation of ancient monuments and,](#) when considering an application for SMC there is a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of remains. Therefore, applicants are expected to demonstrate that no practicable alternative route or location, avoiding the scheduled area, exists and that the need to undertake works outweighs the presumption in favour of the protection of the scheduled monument.
- 1.2 The Welsh Government's six principles for sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales are also used as a guide when considering applications for scheduled monument consent. These are:
- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
  - Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
  - The historic environment is a shared resource.
  - Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
  - Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
  - Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

**2. Strata Florida Abbey, CD001**

- 2.1 This monument comprises the remains of a medieval Cistercian abbey. Founded around 1184, Strata Florida is situated in an area of generally flat meadowland bordering the banks of the river Teifi.

The site housed a church; monk's choir; presbytery; cloister; chapter house; vestry; book store and dormitories. The church was by far the most important and the most used building within the entire monastery. In design, Strata Florida followed the classic Cistercian (white monks) 'Bernardine' plan, which had become fully developed by the mid-twelfth century. It was a cruciform, or cross-shaped, building aligned east to west. And, apart from the proportions and mass, the particularly distinctive White Monk features included the square-ended presbytery at the east, and the side-arm transepts with virtually square

eastern chapels. At Strata Florida there were three chapels to each transept, when frequently – at abbeys in both Britain and France – there were two. Overall, the church measured some 65m east to west by 35.7m across the transepts north to south.

As with Cistercian churches in general, Strata Florida was built to serve two almost entirely separate communities: the lay brothers (*conversi*) who used the nave or western half and the choir monks – who followed a much stricter regime – and whose lives were regulated around long hours spent in their choir stalls towards the east end of the building. The area to the east of the choir is referred to as the presbytery. This was the site of the high altar at which the daily community Mass was celebrated.

The monastic buildings – those structures where the community slept, where meals were prepared and eaten, where business was conducted and where the brothers took some relaxation – were situated to the south of the abbey church. They were grouped around three sides of a square or court known as the cloister. The greater part of the cloister can still be seen, though the southern end lies buried within the confines of the seventeenth-century Stedman house. The central court would have been surrounded on all four sides by walkways each covered with a lean-to roof. On the east side of the cloister, a long two-storey range of buildings ran southwards projecting from the line of the south transept. The upper floor of this range was occupied by the choir monks' dormitory.

On the ground floor, the space immediately beside the south transept housed the abbey's book store (*armarium*) and vestry. The Rule of St Benedict stressed the importance of divine reading in the life of a monk, and time was set aside during the Cistercian day for this purpose. The larger room to the east, with a doorway directly into the church, served as the vestry (*vestiarium*) or sacristy, the place where the vestments and liturgical vessels used in the services were stored in safety. There is the base of a lancet window in the east wall, and the pit nearby represents part of the burial vault for the tomb in the south transept chapel. Outside the three main ranges of the cloister, probably lie the sub-surface remains of the infirmary (which was ruinous by the dissolution) and the abbot's lodgings.

The fortunes of the abbey dwindled as time passed, so much so, that by the dissolution the community was reduced to just seven monks and their abbot. Strata Florida was finally closed in February 1539.

This application for SMC is made in relation to the southern part of the scheduled area, which potentially contains remains of buildings associated with the abbey, such as the refectory, infirmary, guesthouses, kitchens etc. Recent archaeological work undertaken within and adjacent to Ty Pair and the Cart House (beyond the scheduled area) appears to locate the west wall of the refectory and suggests that the east wall of the refectory may be located 2-3m east of the rear wall of Ty Pair. It is possible that the southern wall of the refectory lies to the south of Ty Pair or within the area to the rear of Ty Pair that is the subject of this application (HRSW – Method Statement – Revised V2,

2021, and Myachlog Fawr Ty Pair SMC Appraisal of archaeological deposits, David Austin, 2021).

Key values include physical remains of buried structures, features and deposits of national importance directly related to the medieval abbey (evidential), evidence of use associated with the abbey (historical), clear views and freedom to move across the field of and from the abbey (aesthetic) and religious / spiritual value (communal).

The area is currently maintained as permanent pasture and is in a stable condition.

### **3. The Application**

- 3.1 This application for scheduled monument consent involves (i) dismantling section of dry stone walling at the northeast end of Ty Pair (ii) removing material from a 1m x 15m trench along the rear (eastern elevation) of Ty Pair and the Cart House (iii) construction of a dry stone wall against the newly exposed section, starting at 1.2m high x 300m wide x at the north end and diminishing to zero height x width at the southern end. The applicant requires the area to be cleared and section stabilised in order to prevent water ingress into the restored building and to enable raking out and repointing of masonry.

### **4. Assessment**

- 4.1 The application has potential to have a detrimental impact on nationally important archaeological remains located within the scheduled area.

At the time of submission of the application for SMC it was unclear whether Ty Pair and the Cart House were cut into and directly abutted against nationally important in-situ archaeological deposits, features or deposits within the scheduled area or whether their construction included creation of an open area around the rear of the buildings, into which material has subsequently fallen. Therefore, it was unknown whether excavation of a 1m wide x 15m long trench and construction of a dry stone wall would damage in-situ nationally important archaeological remains.

Following consultation between the applicant and Cadw's Inspector of Ancient Monuments the applicant included within their application for SMC proposals to undertake an archaeological evaluation to inform determination of the SMC. Class 7 Consent for an archaeological evaluation of the entire 1m x 15m trench was granted on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021.

The archaeological evaluation was restricted to the northernmost end of the trench, where a post medieval wall was removed and section cleaned (report submitted to Cadw on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2021). The evaluation revealed a 1m deep rubble overburden deposit lying against the rear of Ty Pair and the cart shed. This overlies a deposit of irregular stones, which appears to be a laid surface contemporary with the 17<sup>th</sup> century cart shed or 18<sup>th</sup> century Ty Pair.

The report refers to the 1843 tithe map for Caron Parish (this was not referred to in the SMC application), which shows Ty Pair within an enclosure, the boundary of which is some distance to the east of the building. The OS 1886 edition map does not show the 1843 tithe boundary and the gap between the building and the tithe boundary appears to have been infilled, corroborated by the deposits exposed at the northern end of the trench.

## 5. Recommendation

- 5.1 Although only the northern end of the trench has been evaluated the section revealed and retrogressive map analysis indicates that the area to the rear of Ty Pair and the cart house includes a rubble deposit over a laid ground surface of 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Therefore, excavation of the proposed 1m wide x 15m long trench is unlikely to have a negative impact on medieval archaeological features or deposits associated with Strata Florida Abbey.

In my opinion, SMC for the proposed works to:

- remove material from a 1m x 15m trench along the rear (eastern elevation) of Ty Pair and the Cart House
- construct a dry stone wall against the newly exposed section, starting at 1.2m high x 300m wide x at the north end and diminishing to zero height x width at the southern end

should be granted to the applicant subject to the following conditions:

## 6. Proposed Conditions

- 6.1 The applicant shall provide Cadw with reasonable advance notice of commencement of works on site and will afford access at all reasonable times to any Cadw official or archaeologist nominated by Cadw to monitor progress of the works.
- 6.2 The approved works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the application form, plans and documents as listed below. No variations are permitted unless they have been authorised in advance in writing by Cadw.

Number	Document / plan	Reference Number (if applicable)	Date
1	SMC application form signed by Lowri Goss on behalf of the Strata Florida Trust		08/01/2021
2	HRSW Method Statement		11/01/2021
3	Myachlog Fawr Ty Pair SMC Appraisal of archaeological deposits. David Austin.		14/01/2021
4	Supporting document for the SMC, Nathan Goss		14/01/2021

- 6.3 A digital copy of the approved watching brief report shall be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record of Wales to be incorporated into these public records<sup>2</sup>, and the applicant shall inform Cadw when this has been completed.
- 6.4 Any historic or archaeological features, including demolition layers, not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained *in-situ* and reported to Cadw within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance by Cadw.

Name of Inspector: Louise Mees

Date: 12/05/2021

---

<sup>2</sup> Cadw requires formal confirmation of report deposit to discharge condition.

**COMPLETION NOTICE****Name of Monument: Strata Florida Abbey****Monument Number: CD001**

<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Completion of works on site		
A digital copy of the approved watching brief report shall be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record of Wales to be incorporated into these public records, and the applicant shall inform Cadw when this has been completed.		

Applicant Name:

Signature:

When all work has been completed and the conditions have been discharged, please complete and return this completion notice to Cadw at [scheduledmonuments@gov.wales](mailto:scheduledmonuments@gov.wales)

**APPENDIX VII:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**



## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Ty Pair & Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fleur, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

<b>Site Name:</b>	Ty Pair & Cart Shed, Mynachlog Fawr, Strata Florida, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion
<b>Site Code:</b>	TPSF/2021/EX
<b>PRN:</b>	
<b>NPRN:</b>	
<b>SM No.</b>	
<b>LB No.</b>	82979 (Grade II Listed)
<b>Other Ref No.</b>	HRSW Rpt No. 240
<b>NGR:</b>	SN 74667 65668
<b>Site Type:</b>	17th - 19th Century building attached to Mynachlog Fawr
<b>Project Type:</b>	Archaeological Excavation
<b>Project Date(s):</b>	15th July - 23rd July 2021
<b>Categories Present:</b>	None
<b>Location of Original Archive:</b>	RCAHMW
<b>Location of Duplicate Archive:</b>	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
<b>Number of Find Boxes:</b>	-
<b>Location of Finds:</b>	Strata Florida Trust
<b>Museum Ref:</b>	
<b>Copyright:</b>	HRS Wales
<b>Restrictions to Access:</b>	None



Egwyl, Llwyn-y-groes, Tregaron, Ceredigion SY25 6QE

Tel: 01570 493759 Fax: 08712 428171 E-mail: [richard@hrswales.co.uk](mailto:richard@hrswales.co.uk)