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ARCHAEOLOGY
FIELD SCHOOL

2022



Interim report on the 2022 Archaeological Excavations

at

Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fflur, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion

October 2022

By

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

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Prepared for:

The Strata Florida Trust

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Non Technical Summary

From the 28th June until the 24th July 2022, the Strata Florida Trust held its third season of archaeological research excavation within the farmyard at Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fflur, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion as part of the Strata Florida Archaeological Field School.

This season of research was undertaken by archaeological students and volunteers from the UK and abroad.

The 2022 excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard managed to extend the 2019 – 2021 excavation area to the west. This was aided this season by the initial use of a machine digger removing much of the heavily compacted stone farmyard surface that was laid down in the mid 19th Century. However, although the full area of the excavated area was delineated to the west there is still some considerable amount of compacted farmyard surface that still needs to be removed by hand.

The excavation is getting ever closer to answering a number of the key questions regarding the two buildings and the aqueduct and their relationships, but there is still some uncertainty as to the buildings function. One significant feature that became exposed this season was an apparent series of flagstones butting up against the north facing edge of the north wall of Building 1. What the purpose of these flag stones was is presently unknown given that only the tops have been exposed and the original ground level in this area is still to be exposed. Once these stones and the original ground level have been fully exposed in this area we may start to get a clearer idea of the claustral function of this part of the site.

The other significant discovery this season has been the further exposure of the apparent collecting basin or pond at the western end of the aqueduct. This feature was first exposed in 2021, but this season has revealed that it appears to have originally extended further south up to at least the edge of the later post medieval culvert that runs across the site from NE – SW. Unfortunately time constraints didn't manage to expose this feature further to the west. However, perhaps associated with this medieval ponding area, a linear or 'ribbon' of large stones and river worn stones that appear to form part of the mid 19th Century compacted farmyard surface was revealed in the western area of the site. This arc of large stones appear to have been deliberately laid down in this area and as such may well be demarcating an area of damp or water-logged land, and as such perhaps also marking the approximate extent of the collecting pond and an associated water channel or leat,

These discoveries of course raise further questions as to the function of Building 1. Hopefully, with future targeted objectives and aims, many of the questions raised from this season can be answered more fully and conclusively and with that a better understanding of the inner precinct will emerge, and as such a clearer picture of the abbey complex as a whole.

Regarding the SFAFS 2022, the excavation this season hosted archaeological students and volunteers from the UK and abroad. This season the Field School proceeded well considering there were still some Covid-19 restrictions in place. The excavation as a whole has helped further the aims of the Strata Florida Trust in helping to transform Strata Florida into a vibrant visitor destination, a hub for learning, engagement and appreciation of Welsh heritage, identity, craft and culture and a centre for heritage and archaeological skills training.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to; all at the Strata Florida Trust for allowing the opportunity to excavate at such a significant site. Many thanks particularly 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 thanks to Carys Aldous-hughes at Strata Florida Trust fro all her guidance and patience during the excavation. Thanks also to Quentin Drew for all his helpful advice, guidance and for being a joy-to-work-with during the excavation as co-excavation director. Also thanks to the wonderful Dee Williams, for all her advice, guidance, joy, laughter and invaluable knowledge on all finds related subjects. Also, many thanks to Jemma Bezant for all her advice and guidance and information relating to the former excavations at the site. Also, many thanks for Julian Ravest for his expertise on Drone Photogrammetry as a visiting lecturer. Also many thanks to Tom Taylor at Elm Wales for all his valuable help during the initial machine groundwork at the site. Also, lastly, a great many thanks to all the students and volunteers from the UK and abroad for their invaluable help in excavating such a significant historical site.

1 Introduction

1.1 From the 28th June until the 24th July 2022, the Strata Florida Trust held its third season of archaeological research excavation within the farmyard at Mynachlog Fawr, Ystrad Fflur, Pontrhydfendigaid, Ceredigion, as part of the Strata Florida Archaeological Field School.

1.2 This season of excavation was undertaken by students and volunteers from the UK and abroad.

1.3 The 2022 research excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard was a continuation of the 2021 excavation. This season of work as well as excavating sequentially the already exposed archaeology, also managed to extend the existing trench (P3) further to the west.

1.4 The following report presents an interim report on the results of the research excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard.

1.5 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

Appendix I: Figures;
Appendix II: Photographs
Appendix III: Context Register
Appendix IV: Bulk (Trench P) *and* Small Finds Registers (Trench P)

Site Location & Description *(see Figures 1 - 8)*

1.6 The research excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard (SN 74267 65658) is positioned only approximately 30m southwest of the Mynachlog Fawr farmhouse, itself positioned only approximately 20m south from Strata Florida Abbey at a height of 195m AOD. Given the location of the farmyard, within the former Inner precinct of the Cistercian Abbey, the extant medieval foundations of buildings, structures, features and significant deposits associated with both the Cistercian abbey and the former post dissolution Mynachlog Fawr farmstead will inevitably survive buried beneath the present farmyard surface. The farmyard is enclosed by a series of former mid 19th Century farm buildings, including a stone built stable block to the north, a stone built threshing barn (*ysgubor ddyrnu)* to the west incorporating the remains of a medieval building at its southern end, and a cow-shed (*beudy*) to the east. The former cow-shed or 'Beudy' is now the offices of the Strata Florida Trust. Immediately east of the Beudy building is the public road (Abbey Road) that transects the Mynachlog Fawr farmstead. Winding itself immediately west of the farmyard is a former medieval Cistercian watercourse or leat that links the Afon Glasffrwd to the south with the Afon Teifi to the north. At the southwest end of the excavation area is a corrugated steel pole barn, which is used for storage. This barn was also used as a sheltered welfare area by the Strata Florida Archaeological Field School (SFAFS)

Historical Background *(see Figures 8 - 13)*

1.7 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 12th and 13th centuries.

1.8 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.

1.9 Following completion of the Abbey church began 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 The monastery buildings themselves were largely demolished, with much of the stone being reused 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.

1.13 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 19th century.

1.14 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 During the period of the Vaughan family in the mid 19th Century the greater part of the farmyard buildings were constructed using stone from former Cistercian buildings at the site. This is plainly evident from a number of decorative Dundry or Bathstone type stones present in many of the facades of the farm buildings. The only farmyard building that appears to have medieval origins is the southern end of the Threshing Barn, where several medieval window slits with hood moulds still survive. Other than this building on the southern side of the threshing barn entrance, the rest of the building is mid 19th Century in date. Interestingly, the estate map of 1765 also shows this medieval building section in the area of the later farmyard, which further confirms its earlier foundation.

Geology

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

2 Archaeological Background *(see Figures 9 – 13)*

2.1 Historical and archaeological research in the form of training surveys and excavations for the University of Wales, Lampeter have been undertaken at Strata Florida since 2004. Since this time, several smaller evaluation trenches have established an enormous archaeological resource across the abbey precinct, its demesnes and over 80,000 acres of its core estate into the remote Cambrian uplands.

2.2 Recently the Strata Florida Project has secured a £1m research grant from the AHRC titled Sacred Landscapes, directed by Professor David Austin, with survey led by Dr Jemma Bezant. All generated data

produced by the Strata Florida Archaelogical Field School, particularly with regard to the research excavations within the farmyard, will further supplement this research.

2.3 In 2016, the Strata Florida Trust purchased the historic Grade II* listed farmhouse and farmyard of Mynachlog Fawr from the Arch family with a view to developing it as a major community heritage centre. Accompanying this community heritage centre and indeed supplementing it, the archaeological field school stands alone as a new phase of archaeological research at the site.

Strata Florida Archaeological Field School 2018 - 2019

2.4 As part of the continuing Strata Florida Trust archaeological field school in and around the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard complex at Strata Florida Abbey in Ceredigion, in 2018 and 2019 archaeological work identified archaeological remains of earlier structures in and around both the farm and *plas* complex. A summary of this completed work by Dr. Jemma Bezant is included below. This has been extracted from the 2019 interim report:

> "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 (Bezant, 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 *plas* 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" (BEZANT 2019).

2.5 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).

Research Excavation at Rear of the Ty Pair & Cart Shed (2020 -2021)

2.6 From 17th September 2020 to March 2021 a research excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the author (Richard Scott Jones) of HRS Wales 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 13th 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.

2.7 Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording and research excavation also suggested that the Cart Shed is 17th 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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).

2.10 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,

2.11 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 appeared to be a deposit of laid irregular stones, possibly a former ground surface contemporary with either the foundation of the cart shed (17th Century) or else the Ty Pair (18th Century) and this surface very likely extends all the way along the length of the building.

2.12 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 19th 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 17th – 18th 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.

2.13 As part of the 2021 SFAFS research excavation, students from Cardiff University undertook an archaeological evaluation at the rear of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed building following Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw. 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 2nd August 2021.

2.14 The excavated trench at the rear of the Ty Pair and integrated cart shed was for the purpose of allowing access for raking out old mortar and re-pointing with new mortar. 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.

2.15 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 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.

2.16 Of all of the dateable finds recovered from the excavation, although the 19th and even 20th Century material is of great interest in relation to the farmhouse, perhaps the most significant find recovered was an 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 13th 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.

3 Project Aims

3.1 Generally, the research project's main aims are to shed light on the design and layout of the Strata Florida abbey complex, its successors and antecedents, and the record will be incorporated into the aims and objectives of the Strata Florida Research Project as outlined in its Research Design.

3.2 Specifically the aim of the research excavation this season was to further resolve a number of issues that were raised in both the 2019 and 2021 research excavation in the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard area.

General Aims

1) To establish and define the features identified via geo-physical survey within the eastern part of the farmyard through targeted excavation.

2) To act as a training and educational school.

3.3 The 2019 and 2021 research excavations exposed a number of very significant structures and features within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard. Of particular interest were the foundations of two historic buildings, with one of them, the northernmost one (Building 1) being divided along its length by what appeared to be a former Cistercian drain or aqueduct running in an east to west direction. The other building, the southernmost one (Building 2) only had its south-eastern corner exposed and the remainder seemingly lying directly under the former cow-shed (y Beudy). Other interesting structures/features included a series of two post-dissolution drains truncating the Cistercian aqueduct and a further curvilinear stone structure at the south-western end. The 2022 research excavation hoped to help resolve or at least shed further light on these exposed structures/features and hoped to answer a number of key questions posed in the earlier excavations as well as further questions raised at the start of the 2022 excavation:

Building 1

Q1. What was the function of the building?
Q2. What is the date of Building 1?
Q3. Is the apparent drain/aqueduct contemporary in date with the building?
Q4. What is the full extent of this Building 1?
Q5. Is Building 1 contemporary with Building 2?
Q6. Can the archaeology offer any evidence for the demolition of the building?
Q7. Can the archaeology reveal any phasing to the building?
Q8. Can investigation of the exposed footings offer any suggestion for the position of any doorways?

Building 2

Q1. What was the function of the building?
Q2. What is the date of this building?

Q3. What is the full extent of this building?
Q5. Is this building contemporary with Building 1?
Q6. Can the archaeology offer any evidence for the demolition of the building?
Q7. Can the archaeology reveal any phasing to the building?
Q8. Can investigation of the exposed footings offer any suggestion for the position of any doorways?

Aqueduct

Q1. What was the function of this drain/aqueduct. Is it the main aqueduct for the abbey complex, or is it a separate branch of the main aqueduct?
Q2. What is the date for construction of the aqueduct?
Q3. Can the archaeology offer any firm suggestions for the date of abandonment of the drain/aqueduct?
Q4. Is the drain/aqueduct contemporary in date to its enclosing building i.e. Building 1?
Q5. Was the drain/aqueduct originally covered with cap-stones, a voussoirs arch, or covered by timber planks, or was it left open exposed?
Q6. What was the full extent of the drain/aqueduct? Did it follow directly into the leat to the west or was there some form of intermediate structure/feature?
Q7. Are there any palaeo-environmental sampling opportunities from the lower deposits of the drain/aqueduct?
Q9. What are the RC-14 dating opportunities within the aqueduct deposits?

Other features

Q1 What is the apparent cross wall attached to Building 1 at its north end, exposed in the 2019 excavation. Is this wall the same linear feature identified in the earlier GPR Survey?
Q2. What is the potential surface identified in the GPR survey at the far northeast end of the farmyard identified from the earlier GPR survey?
Q3 Why is the area at the northwest of the farmyard always very wet and marshy. Is there a feature here associated with the drain/aqueduct?

3.4 As well as the general archaeological research aims and objectives, another key aim of the 2022 excavation was for the excavation to act as an archaeological training and educational school. The aim of the 2022 field school, as with the previous 2019 and 2021 seasons, was to support training for the Archaeology Skills Passport. This training focused on the skills of archaeological excavation, landscape archaeology and general recording practices, complimented by lectures and talks by visiting speakers. As a package, this training provided archaeology students and volunteers from the UK and abroad with access to specialists and skills, transferable workplace skills, specific competencies and experience and as such formed an essential part of an undergraduate degree course.

4 Methodology

4.1 Following the results of the 2021 research excavation, which only managed to extend the excavated area a small 2 meter wide strip to the west, because of the heavily compacted 19th Century stone surface that covers the farmyard, it was decided that in order to archaeologically excavate a larger area to the west,

then a mechanical excavator with a non-toothed bucket would need to remove the compacted stone surface first. This was undertaken on 12th July 2022 prior to the start of this season's excavation. This initial clearance work was undertaken under watching brief conditions and managed to outline the research area and remove a decent amount of compacted stone material. Any large stones or features encountered during this initial stripping were left in situ and were not disturbed and thus left in situ to be excavated later.

4.2 Following the initial mechanical stripping, the he main excavation trench was excavated manually by hand by archaeological students and volunteers from 28th June until the 24th July 2022. All participants were supervised and trained by the site directors, Quentin Drew, Marie Woods and Richard Scott Jones. All finds recording and processing and associated training of students and volunteers in finds processing were undertaken by Dee Williams.

4.3 All archaeological deposits or features that were identified were cleaned, recorded and fully excavated.

4.4 Recording was carried out using SFAFS recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts. All generated context numbers from the 2022 season main farmyard excavation area continued on from where they left off following the 2021 excavation.

4.5 Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate. An overall ground of the site was produced at scale 1:50. This general site plan of the excavation was greatly aided by the help of aerial drone photographs of the site appropriated at stages at the end of each archaeological training session for each university.

4.6 All features identified were tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.

4.7 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and JPEG formats.

4.8 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 until they are deposited within a suitable local museum. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation were to be referred to the UKIC qualified conservator at Cardiff Museum.

4.9 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.

4.10 In the event that any 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 was to be informed immediately. In this instance no articulated human remains became exposed during any of the groundwork.

4.11 A register of all contexts, photographs, samples, and small finds was kept and forms the site record. A description of this record is included at the end of this interim report.

5 Results of Excavation *(see Figures 13 - 16)*

5.1 All numbers in ( ) refer to contexts or else small finds prefixed with the letters SF encountered during the excavation.

Mynachlog Fawr Farmyard Excavation (Trench P)

5.2 Following the end of the 2021 season, it had been decided to not cover the site in tarpaulin at the end of the excavation and instead to leave it open to the elements.. A quick look over the trench revealed that prolonged exposure to the elements had allowed much of the previously excavated area to have been 'washed' by rain and the site had become 'grit' covered and unavoidably punctuated by weeds, but not severely. Following the initial de-weeding of the site, the 2021 excavated area was then re-trowelled over, thus re-exposing the surface of the site and removing much of the 'washed' grit that had gathered across the excavation area.

5.3 Following the introductory re-trowelling of the site, archaeological work then began by focusing on the northeast quarter of the site (the area of rubble fill (1051), the area of the apparent 'basin' (1105) at the western end of the medieval aqueduct (1027) and with the removal of the remaining patches of compacted Victorian farmyard surface (1001) following its partial removal by machine.

Rubble Overburden (1051) and N-S Cross wall (1050)

5.4 The apparent N-S cross wall (1050) attached to Building 1 at the far north end of the excavation, the linear feature suggested from the 2018 GPR survey and partly revealed in the 2019 and 2021 excavation, was further exposed during the 2022 season.

5.5 The exposed length of this wall is only approximately 0.80m in width, which is considerably narrower than the other walls that make up Buildings 1 and 2, suggesting that it may be a dividing or boundary wall, but it is still very likely contemporary in period to Building 1, but constructed slightly later than Building 1 given that it abuts the building's north wall.

5.6 Immediately east of this length of wall, the 2021 excavation revealed an area of seemingly deep rubble (1051/1056) with some significantly sized stones. Finds recovered in the 2021 excavation from this northeast quadrant included fragments of dressed Anglesey grit, appearing to be remnants of medieval window mullion or transom and fragments of Dundry stone. Other significant finds recovered included 43 fragments of medieval ridge tile, a fragment of medieval decorated floor tile, fragments of medieval window glass, 46 x iron (Fe) nails, some molten lead (Pb) fragments, some medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, a number of fragments of perforated slate roof tile and, surprisingly 5 x flint flakes with slight evidence of working. The greater part of these finds recovered from this NE quadrant are suggestive of a demolition rubble, perhaps stonework from Building 1 itself, or else another as yet unidentified medieval building.

5.7 Further excavation in 2022 of the rubble overburden (1051) at the far northeast end of the excavation area alongside the northern side of Building 1, as well as exposing an area of dumped or perhaps previously stacked slate roofing tiles, and recovering further fragments of Anglesey Grit and fragments of lead (Pb) from former window *cames*, also managed to recover a small fragment of decorated Cistercian window

glass and a silver short cross penny with a date range of between 1180 and 1247 (*see Appendix IV: Small finds Register*). The fragment of medieval window glass us olive green in colour when held up to the light but with oxidization it now appears semi-opaque. The painted decoration comprises a fine lattice with broader brush-strokes and appears to likely have been part of a larger design, possibly foliage/heraldic. These small but significant finds, offer further strong evidence to support the interpretation that this rubble overburden is medieval in origin and very likely re-deposited demolition material, and part of the post- 1539 clearance of the site.

5.8 Unfortunately due to time constraints, the rubble overburden in the northeast quadrant of the site was not fully excavated to the point that a former floor surface became exposed. However, enough material was removed so that an interesting and significant feature or perhaps structure, became exposed (1117). This took the form of a series of apparent flagstones, four definite in number, that were found running parallel with the north facing edge of the north wall of Building 1. One of these flagstones, the second from the eastern end, had evidence of 'pinking', on its surface, as did the exposed facing stone of the north wall itself, directly adjacent to the flagstone. This 'pinking' suggests that the stone had become hot at some stage from fire. Closer inspection of these flagstones reveals that they do not form part of the north wall of Building 1, but do in fact appear to have been laid against the wall face, but rather crudely *i.e* there is a wide gap between the wall face and the flagstones and the height of each varies slightly from the other. Given that the rubble overburden is still partly covering the edges of these flagstones, at this stage it is too early to say whether there is another course of stones beneath the flagstones and as such their original function and extent is still unknown. Currently there are a number of suggestions as to the purpose of the flagstones, including: the remains of a seat or stone bench running the length of the wall; a temporary leveled area to store materials during clearance work; the remains of former timber floor supports. At present, either of these suggestions is a possibility, given that the depth of the rubble overburden in this area is still unknown and the fact that there is still a great deal of rubble overburden to clear from around the feature, then the character and form of this feature could change at any time once it is revisited in next year's 2023 research excavation.

5.9 The excavation of the north to south cross wall (1050) attached to the north wall of Building 1 in this season's work did not unfortunately expose any further length of this cross wall running further northwards. However, what the excavation did reveal is that the north end of this wall appears to have been removed or else demolished, or else still covered in demolition rubble overburden (1051) that seems to have been 'poured' over much of this structure at its northern end.

5.10 To further explore whether or not this cross wall once formed part of a larger building, or else it is an exterior boundary wall, two former excavated trenches undertaken in 2010 and 2018 (RS1) which exposed two lengths of wall, positioned alongside the '*y Beudy'* were re-opened in order to re-expose the walls and hence allow the opportunity to undertake some drone photos showing both these wall fragments in conjunction with each other. Although the wall alongside the y Beudy does appear to be following the same line as the cross wall (1050), in that it appears to be following the same Cistercian layout angle, the fabric make-up of the re-exposed wall in both the 2010 and 2018 trenches are different than the cross wall(1050) in the main excavation trench, in that there are fragments of reused *dundry* stone within its core, suggesting that this wall section may either have been rebuilt post 1539 or else they are not contemporary,

but the fact that their alignment is very similar or identical would suggest otherwise. Hopefully further excavation of these walls in later season's work will shed further light on this issue.

Interpretation

5.11 In terms of answering the series of questions raised at the beginning of the excavation, the following interim answers are provided for a number of the above features:

Q1 What is the apparent cross wall attached to Building 1 at its north end, exposed in the 2019 excavation. Is this wall the same linear feature identified in the earlier GPR Survey?

5.12 This cross wall is most definitely the same linear feature suggested in the 2018 GPR survey, However, the fact that this area is covered in heavily compacted stone and rubble overburden, its continuation northwards to what has already been exposed us speculative. This season of work has shown that the northern end of this wall, the part that had already been exposed, appears to have either been demolished or else its' possible continuation is still hidden by rubble overburden that appears to have been 'poured' over this area of the site. As to what this cross wall attached to Building 1 represents, this is still hard to interpret and it wont be until the rubble overburden has been completely removed from this area down to the original floor level that any solid interpretation will be possible. With what is exposed now, there is still some uncertainty as to whether this wall is demarcating a building or else a boundary wall.

Q2. What is the potential surface identified in the GPR survey at the far northeast end of the farmyard identified from the earlier GPR survey?

5.13 The 2018 GPR survey had suggested that there is a possible 'metalled' surface in this area, but given the heavily compacted surface and significant depth of rubble overburden, it seems more likely that the equipment was merely detecting the deep and heavily compacted rubble fill in this area.

Building 1 (1036)

5.14 The greater part of the footings for Building 1 (1036), positioned at the northern end of the site, were exposed during the 2019 excavation. The 2021 excavation managed to excavate further down through the overlying deposits at the same time clearing much of the stonework that forms the walling. The 2021 excavation confirmed that the exposed walls at the north and south and the apparent return walls at the west end are contemporary in date and do appear to be one building. The 2022 excavation targeted the excavation of the western return walls, particularly the apparent return wall at the southwest corner where a post medieval culvert (1039) has destroyed or truncated it, This excavation managed to remove heavily compacted stone from over this return and as a result further confirmed that it is indeed a former return wall.

5.7 Re-trowelling of the surface within the interior of this building during this season's work was confined solely to re-trowelling and cleaning, with no further excavation undertaken than what what had already been

excavated in 2021, Focus for this season's work was primarily to excavate more of the area of the farmyard, with a view to revisit target areas once this has been completed.

5.8 However, as a result of extending the site further to the west the result has been to further expose the two post medieval culverts (1039 /1042).

5.9 With regards to the southern most post medieval culvert (1039), a further 3 meters has been exposed, still showing that the culvert continues on its NE-SW direction and will very likely continue toward the southwestern corner of the excavation area once the co fill of the culvert will be completely removed so as to allow the recovery of dateable finds, which should give a wide range for the periods when the drain was active. With regards to the other smaller post medieval culvert (1042) that runs almost parallel with the other post medieval culvert (1039), excavation of this feature was confined to the area where the apparent culvert reaches the return wall of Building 1. Following excavation in this area, it is still unclear as to whether this culvert cuts through the return wall of Building 1 given that there is still some heavily compacted farmyard material covering the return wall, which is very likely covering the culvert channel in this spot. However, what the 2022 excavation in this area did reveal, as well as confirm the return wall, is that construction of the culvert channel (1042) appears to have punctured through a line of stones that appear to form a continuation of the apparent water collection 'basin' east wall (1105) that truncates the aqueduct at its western end. This suggests that this culvert (1042) post dates the basin (1105) and as such a clearer period for the 'basin' structure is now emerging.

Water Collecting 'Basin' (1105)

5.10 Although the 2022 season of work focused primarily on extending the excavation area further west, one specific targeted area was at the western end of the aqueduct, where in 2021 an apparent water collection 'basin' or a sluice (1105) of some kind became exposed. Unfortunately the 2021 season of work concluded when only a small section of this structure had become exposed, so a targeted excavation of this significant structure in 2022 was important to try and expose more of this feature, rather than excavate downwards, in the hope that its full extent could be revealed Although the extent of this feature to the west was not exposed due to another feature (1118) overlying it to the west, the excavation did manage to expose the extent of the feature further to the south. Excavation here revealed that the feature (1105) appears to continue up to the edge of the post medieval culvert (1039), which may perhaps have utilised a number of stones of the 'basin' to form part of its northern wall. Excavation of this feature also managed to expose the remains of a line of four stones (1119) that appeared to be a continuation of the stone alignment blocking the aqueduct itself. This line stones (1119) appeared to have been truncated by the insertion of the post medieval culvert (1042). This suggests that the line of stones and in association the 'basin' structure pre-dates the construction of the culverts which are believed to be post 1539.

Interpretation

5.11 In terms of answering the series of questions raised at the beginning of the excavation, the following interim answers are provided for a number of the above features:

5.12 **Q6. What was the full extent of the drain/aqueduct. Did it follow directly into the leat to the west or was there some form of intermediate structure/feature?**

5.13 As already stated in the 2021 interim report, as to the extent of the aqueduct to the north, there is no definitive evidence yet to reveal the full extent of the aqueduct in this direction. However, regarding its extent to the west, the GPR survey in 2018 does suggested that the aqueduct continues onward below the threshing barn and hence very probably on toward the leat. However, the 2021 season of work revealed that the situation isn't as simple as that, as there is obviously an intermediate feature appearing in the form of a possible collecting pond or basin, as indicated by a small dam wall structure within the aqueduct/drain with sloping masonry on its west facing side. The 2022 excavation has exposed more of this collecting basin or pond to the south but still has to expose more of the feature to the west, which is presently buried beneath an area of heavily compacted farmyard surface consisting of rounded stones (1118) which were most likely laid to fill an area of damp ground and as such it is very possible that the apparent arc of rounded stones(1118) that make up part of the compacted farmyard surface are in fact marking the route of a former ditch or leat. Hopefully the 2023 season of work will shed more light on this 'basin' or ponding feature as it becomes further exposed.

5.14 **Q9. Are there any palaeo-environmental sampling opportunities from the lower deposits of the drain/aqueduct?**

5.16 As part of a future season's work this needs to be explored further once more of the aqueduct/drain has been exposed and possibly any appropriated samples can be assessed as part of the SFAFS training. Perhaps as more of the apparent collection pond or basin becomes exposed there will be further opportunities for palaeo-environmental sampling.

5.17 Q10. What are the RC-14 dating opportunities within the aqueduct deposits?

5.18 As part of future seasons work this needs to be explored further once more of the aqueduct/drain has been exposed and particular attention can be focused on the band of charcoal deposit within the aqueduct, which hopefully should give us a firm date for abandonment of this section of aqueduct/drain and burning of the surrounding building.

Building 2

5.19 The 2022 season of work focused primarily on extending the western end of the farmyard and as such very little further work was undertaken in the area of this building than what was undertaken in 2021, other than re-trowelling and cleaning. As such this area of the excavation is considered at this time to be on hold until more of the farmyard to the west has been further exposed and excavated. However, included below is a copy of the summary results of the 2021 interim report.

> "The walls of this building at the far southeast corner of the trench were cleaned back and the accessible interior was excavated further. The 2019 excavation had inserted an investigative slot at the far north end of the interior of this building which had exposed an apparent rubble layer as well as the remains of a mid 19th Century post-hole. Excavation down to the level of the 2019 investigative slot within the interior of this building revealed that the remaining visible stonework for

the two walls, the E-W and the N-S walls are the earliest course of stonework, with no apparent cut for any rubble foundations, the walls having been built directly on top of the underlying orange grit clay. The excavation here also revealed an apparent 'industrial' pit (1074) filled with an orange gritty sandy clay with flecks of charcoal (5%) from which several amorphous fragments (274 gms) of copper (Cu) and molten lead (Pb) were recovered along with 6 iron (Fe) nails and fragments of burnt animal bone. Other than these 'industrial' finds, no further conclusive dateable material was recovered from the excavation within the interior of this building. However, given the width of the walls, approximately 1.20m, this suggests that Building 2 is medieval in date.

The 2019 excavation suggested that this building was orientated E-W, terminating at the N-S wall discovered in 2010 and excavated in 2018. on the east side of the Beudy building. Given the orientation of the section of walling on this side of the Beudy and the character and form of the fabric, this interpretation would seem very likely. It was also suggested that the south wall of this building may well have been directly below the south wall of the Beudy given that there are residual remains of a stone wall in a number of areas beneath the Beudy south wall. However, these remains are very likely residual remains from the former continuation of the stone wall that is shown on the estate map of 1765.

Fortunately, Worcester University undertook a GPR survey within parts of the car park, which appeared to show that the southern wall of Building 2 appears to be positioned approximately 4 meters south of the present excavated trench, which suggests a former building approximately 19m in length x 10m in width. Data from this GPR survey is still being processed by Worcester University's archaeology department".

5.20 Unfortunately due to the closure of the archaeology department at Worcester University in late 2021, the data results of the GPR survey undertaken in 2021 are no longer accessible.

Interpretation

5.21 In terms of answering the series of questions raised at the beginning of the excavation, the following interim answers are provided for this building:

5.22 **Q1. What was the function of the building?** This presently is still unknown. Although a small industrial pit was excavated within the building, this pit likely post dates the construction of the building. However, given its position, outside of the main abbey complex and its apparent size, this building may have been part of the Abbot's House. However, until further exaction is undertaken in the car park area the function of this building remains speculative.

5.23 **Q2. What is the date of this building?** The width of the walls are 1.20m, which is some considerable width and certainly suggestive of a medieval wall, but wider than the walls in Building 1. Investigation of the exposed fabric and the fact that there do not appear to be any foundation cuts and the walling is wider than Building 1, may suggest that this building is of a different date to Building 1, perhaps 15th Century?

5.24 **Q3. What is the full extent of this building?** GPR survey of the car park suggests that the west wall continues for a further 4 meters south and then runs east. This would suggest a building measuring 19m x 10m and aligned E-W and in alignment with the rest of the Cistercian complex.

5.25 **Q5. Is this building contemporary with Building 1?** The fabric of this building appears to be different from Building 1 and its foundations rest directly on top of the orange clay, which suggests a different phase of build. However, its alignment does suggest that it was built with consideration to the alignment of the abbey claustral buildings as a whole, which would suggest that it is likely Cistercian, so pre 1539.

5.26 **Q6. Can the archaeology offer any evidence for the demolition of the building?** Given that only a small part of this building has been exposed in the excavation unfortunately the archaeology hasn't offered any datable material for the date of demolition, other than the fact that the Dissolution marks the abandonment of the site. Hopefully further work in the future in the area of the car park may shed some light on any abandonment date.

5.27 **Q7. Can the archaeology reveal any phasing to the building?** No obvious phasing was identified from the excavation in this building.

5.28 **Q8. Can investigation of the exposed footings offer any suggestion for the position of any doorways?** Investigation of the fabric in the west wall of this building has revealed an apparent base lintel stone with cobbles laid vertically on its west side. These features do suggest an opening of some sort, perhaps a former doorway or else window, or even a hearth?

Curvilinear Stone Feature (1048) and Cobbled trackway? (1059)

5.29 Other than cleaning and re-trowelling over this feature, no further excavation was undertaken on these two features.

5.30 The small section of this curvilinear stone feature (1048) had already been exposed in the 2019 excavation, but not enough of it had been exposed to enable any interpretation. The 2021 season of excavation managed to expose much more of this feature, which revealed that it consists of a single course and single line of stones set into the natural orange gritty clay curving from west to south thus creating an apparent quarter circle. At the far southern end of this course of stones there is a gap approximately 0.80m in width and then a series of similar stones continue in a similar arc to the south, but whether or not these stones are a continuation of the feature (1048) is uncertain as this area has been damaged somewhat from later features, including a post-hole inserted in the mid 19th Century for a former barn that once ran E-W below the present steel corrugated barn.

5.31 The fact that this feature consists of only a single width of un-mortared stones may suggest that originally the height of this feature was very probably no higher than it is today and the feature does have the suggestion that the stones are kerb stones. This kerbed feature is presently enclosing or bordering a highly compacted stone surface that covers much of the southwestern area of the trench. This compacted surface appears to be the residual remains of the 19th Century farmyard surface and not an earlier medieval surface. However, what does appear certain is that this curved feature does appear to be the remains of a stone kerb. To reinforce this interpretation, the 2021 excavation managed to excavate further

the apparent large stone cobbled feature at the southern end of the trench alongside Building 2. This cobbled surface consists of large to medium sized round stones with an apparent stone kerb on its NE side. The line of these kerb stones can be followed beneath the NE corner of the steel corrugated barn and then seen to re-emerge in the area at the southwest corner of the excavation, The fact that this feature appears to be a linear surface feature with kerb stones and cobbles would suggest that this feature (1059) may be the remains of a metalled trackway, but this interpretation is still speculative.

5.32 The 2022 season of work, in excavating the farmyard further west managed to remove the greater part of the compacted stone farmyard surface, but in so doing exposed an apparent area of large river cobbles (1115) that appeared to form an arc across the farmyard with a higher concentration of stones in the area of the possible continuation of the apparent collection pond or basin (1105), which may suggest that the stones were deliberately placed to fill an area of damp or water logged ground in the mid 19th Century. Close inspection of this area of river stones seems to suggest that they are contemporary with the compacted farmyard surface which was laid down around 1860. Initially it was thought that this stone feature was aligned to the already exposed feature at the southwest corner of the excavation (1059), but analysis of the drone photos would suggest otherwise and the two features are individual features and not contemporary.

5.32 *Interpretation*

5.33 In terms of answering the series of questions raised at the beginning of the excavation, the following interim answers are provided for a number of the above features:

5.34 **Q3 Why is the area at the northwest of the farmyard always very wet and marshy. Is there a feature here associated with the drain/aqueduct?**

5.35 It is very possible that this ‘wet’ area may well be hiding a submerged pond and given that the aqueduct appears to widen at the end of the excavated area into some kind of collecting area, then it is entirely possible that this area is associated with medieval water management. The 2022 season of work has exposed more of this apparent collecting pond or basin and the fact that an arc of large river stones have been deposited in this western area would further suggest that a large pond with ditches or a leat may well exist here. Hopefully next season’s work will offer up more information about this area.

Quantity of finds recovered

5.36 In quantifiable terms the 2022 excavation in the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard managed to recover a fairly significant amount of archaeological material (see Table 1) when compared to last season’s work which lasted for 6 weeks rather than this year’s 4 weeks.

Area Name		MATERIAL														
CONTEXT		Bone – Animal	CBM	Ceramic - floor tile	Ceramic Ridge tile	Glass - Vessel	Glass - Window	Metal – Fe	Metal – Cu	Metal - Pb	Pottery	Stone - Roofing	Architectural stone: Arg grit	Architectural stone: Dundry	Flint	Clay Pipe
TOTALS	Count	1743	169	121	289	195	198	900	126	208	529	89	504	857	40	10
	Weight (g)	3491	4369	1481	4311	1239	399.5	7386	647	4261	3052.5	0	23137	17301	101.5	12.5

Table 1: Finds Quantification from 2021 – 2022 SFAFS Excavations (Trench P)

Archive - Context Records, Drawings, Finds Records and Registers

5.37 Contexts generated from the 2019 excavation numbered from 1001 – 1045. Contexts generated from the 2021 excavation managed to generate 63 new contexts (1046 – 1108). The 2022 excavation managed to create only 11 new contexts (1109 – 1119).

5.38 In total there were 11 Archaeological drawings produced from the 2022 excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard. This included the production of one general site plan from the 2019 - 2021 excavation, composite site plans and plans of individual features.

5.39 In total there are 3 hard files of archive material, containing Context Records, Context Register, 2021 Finds Records (inc. Ty Pair and Cart Shed excavation) and a Levels Register.

5.40 Regarding the photo archive, for the 2022 excavation in the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard generated 132 photos saved as RAW files. Photos included context shots, working shots of volunteers and attendees and drone photos. These photos will be exported as TIFF files and stored in readiness for archive.

6 Conclusions

6.1 The 2022 excavation within the Mynachlog Fawr farmyard managed to extend the 2019 – 2021 excavation area to the west. This was aided this season by the initial use of a machine digger removing much of the heavily compacted stone farmyard surface that was laid down in the mid 19th Century. However, although the full area of the excavated area was delineated to the west there is still some considerable amount of compacted farmyard surface that still needs to be removed by hand.

6.2 The excavation is getting ever closer to answering a number of the key questions regarding the two buildings and the aqueduct and their relationships, but there is still some uncertainty as to the buildings function. One significant feature that became exposed this season was an apparent series of flagstones butting up against the north facing edge of the north wall of Building 1. What the purpose of these flag stones was is presently unknown given that only the tops have been exposed and the original ground level in this area is still to be exposed. Once these stones and the original ground level have been fully exposed in this area we may start to get a clearer idea of the claustral function of this part of the site.

6.3 The other significant discovery this season has been the further exposure of the apparent collecting basin or pond at the western end of the aqueduct. This feature was first exposed in 2021, but this season has revealed that it appears to have originally extended further south up to at least the edge of the later post medieval culvert that runs across the site from NE – SW. Unfortunately time constraints didn't manage to expose this feature further to the west. However, perhaps associated with this medieval ponding area, a linear or 'ribbon' of large stones and river worn stones that appear to form part of the mid 19th Century compacted farmyard surface was revealed in the western area of the site. This arc of large stones appear to have been deliberately laid down in this area and as such may well be demarcating an area of damp or water-logged land, and as such perhaps also marking the approximate extent of the collecting pond and an associated water channel or leat,

6.4 These discoveries of course raise further questions as to the function of Building 1. Hopefully, with future targeted objectives and aims, many of the questions raised from this season can be answered more fully and conclusively and with that a better understanding of the inner precinct will emerge, and as such a clearer picture of the abbey complex as a whole.

6.3 Regarding the SFAFS 2022, the excavation this season hosted archaeological students and volunteers from the UK and abroad. This season the Field School proceeded well considering there were still some Covid-19 restrictions in place. The excavation as a whole has helped further the aims of the Strata Florida Trust in helping to transform Strata Florida into a vibrant visitor destination, a hub for learning, engagement and appreciation of Welsh heritage, identity, craft and culture and a centre for heritage and archaeological skills training.

7 Recommendations

7.1 Recommendations for next season of work include:

- Excavate further the extent of the apparent water collecting pond or *basin* (1105) at the west end of the aqueduct/drain.
- Further remove the rubble demolition deposit from the NE quadrant of the excavation trench in order to expose the original ground level and shed some light on the character and purpose of the exposed flagstones that abut the north facing edge of the north wall of Building 1
- The complete removal by hand of the remaining patches of 19th Century compacted farmyard surface at the west end of the site, including the arc of large river worn stones that appear to be contemporary with the farmyard surface.
- Investigate the base of the aqueduct by lifting a number of the flagstones and hopefully recover some 'sealed 'dateable material.
- Extend the excavation trench a further 1 meter northwards so as to hopefully reveal more of the N-S cross wall attached to the north wall of Building 1.
- Put a series of investigative slot through both post medieval culverts in order to recover dateable material.

- Excavate the fill deposits within the aqueduct at the far west end alongside the dammed wall structure that forms the beginning of the collection pond.

- Collect RC-14 samples from the charcoal deposit within the fill of the aqueduct in the hope of getting a correlated date with the dissolved date of the abbey in 1539.

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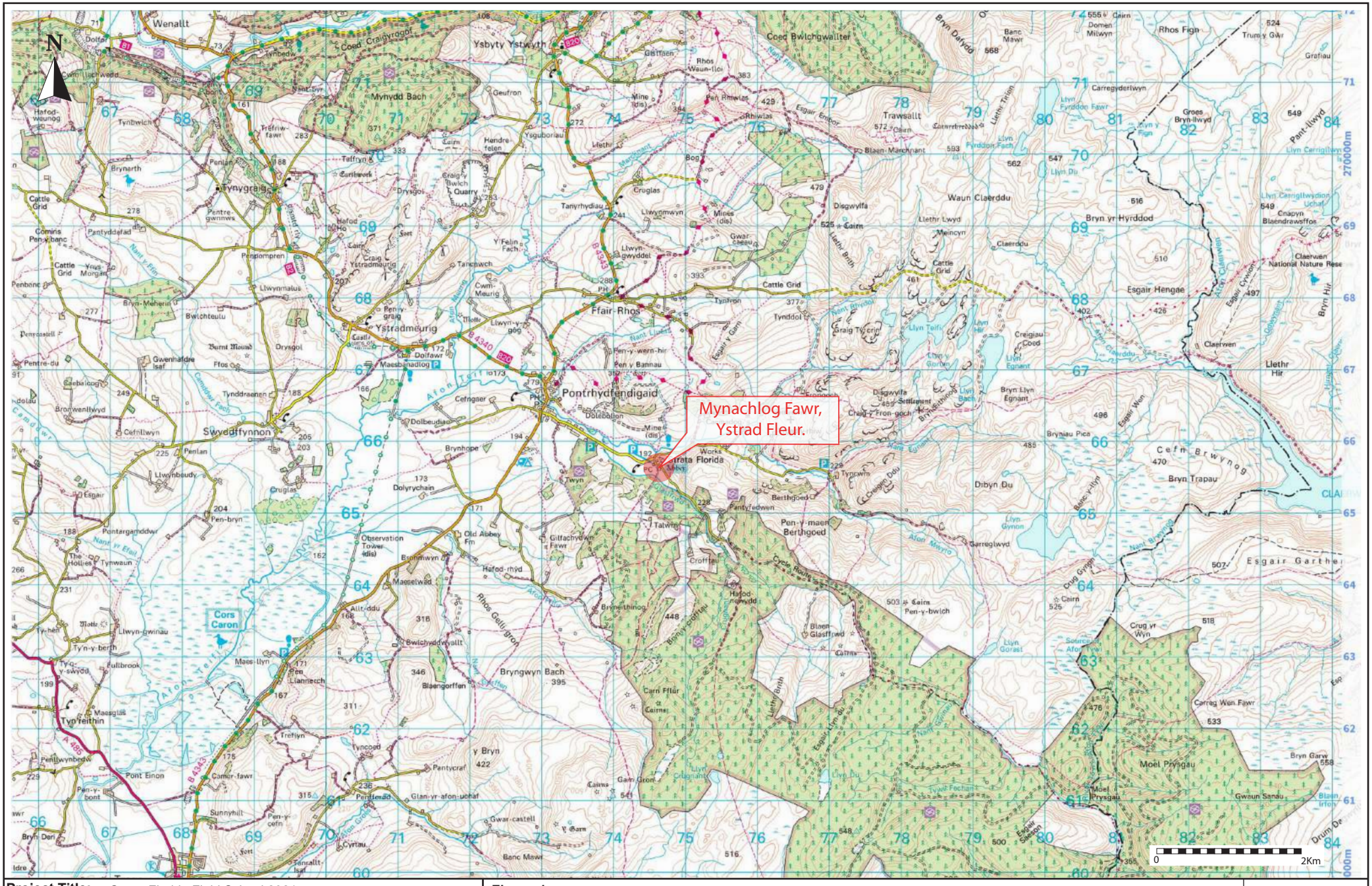
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- *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1906)*
- *Ordnance Survey 1953 Edition Map*

APPENDIX I:
Figures



Project Title: Strata Florida Field School 2021		
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 1.

Location Map (OS Landranger 1:50,000)

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Project Title: Strata Florida Field School 2021		**Figure 2.** Location Map (OS Explorer 1:25,000)
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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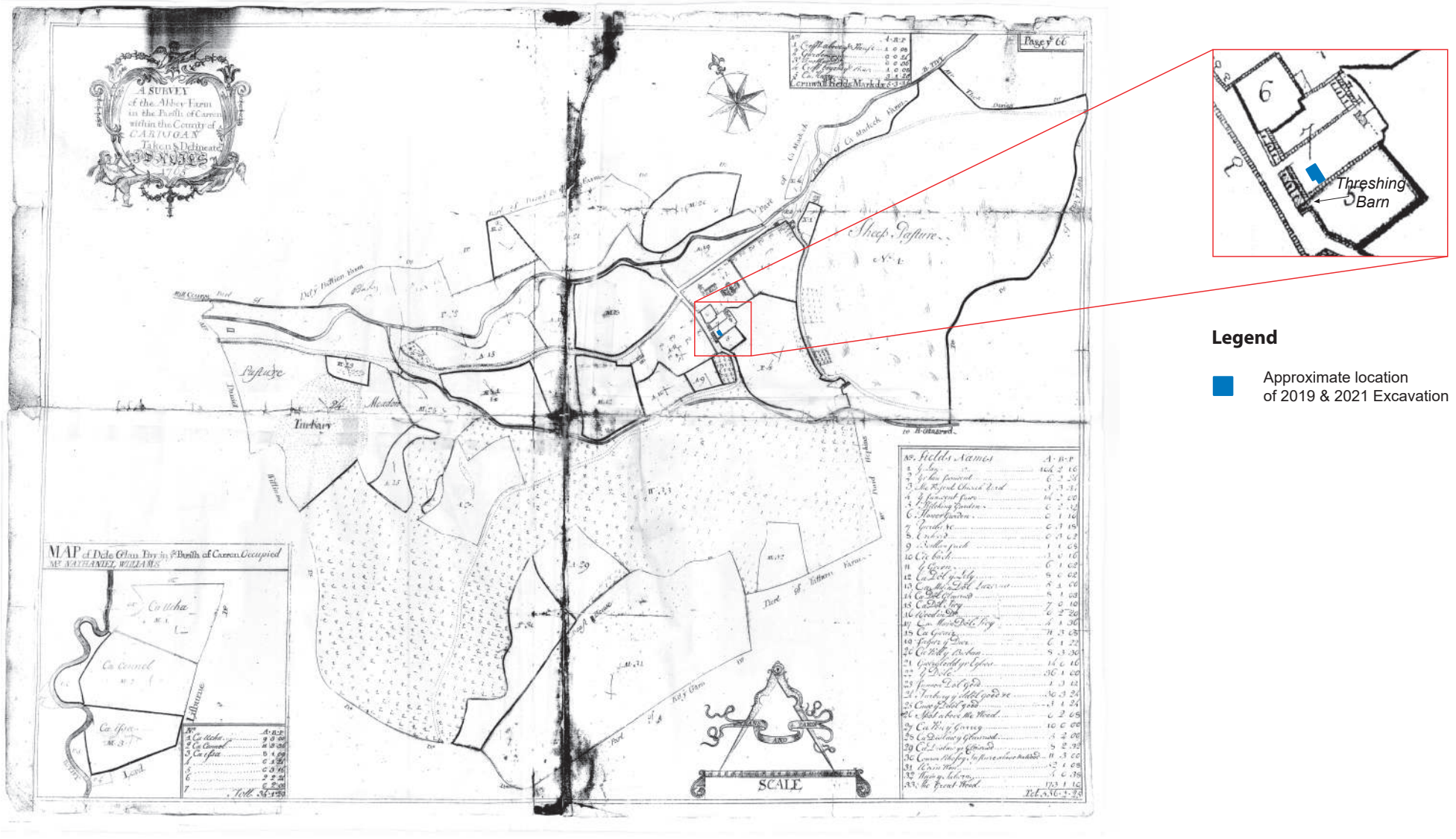


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021	
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 3.

OS Aerial Photo showing location of Strata Florida ield School Excavation 2021

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Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		**Figure 4.** 2021 Excavation area in relation with Estate Map of 1765
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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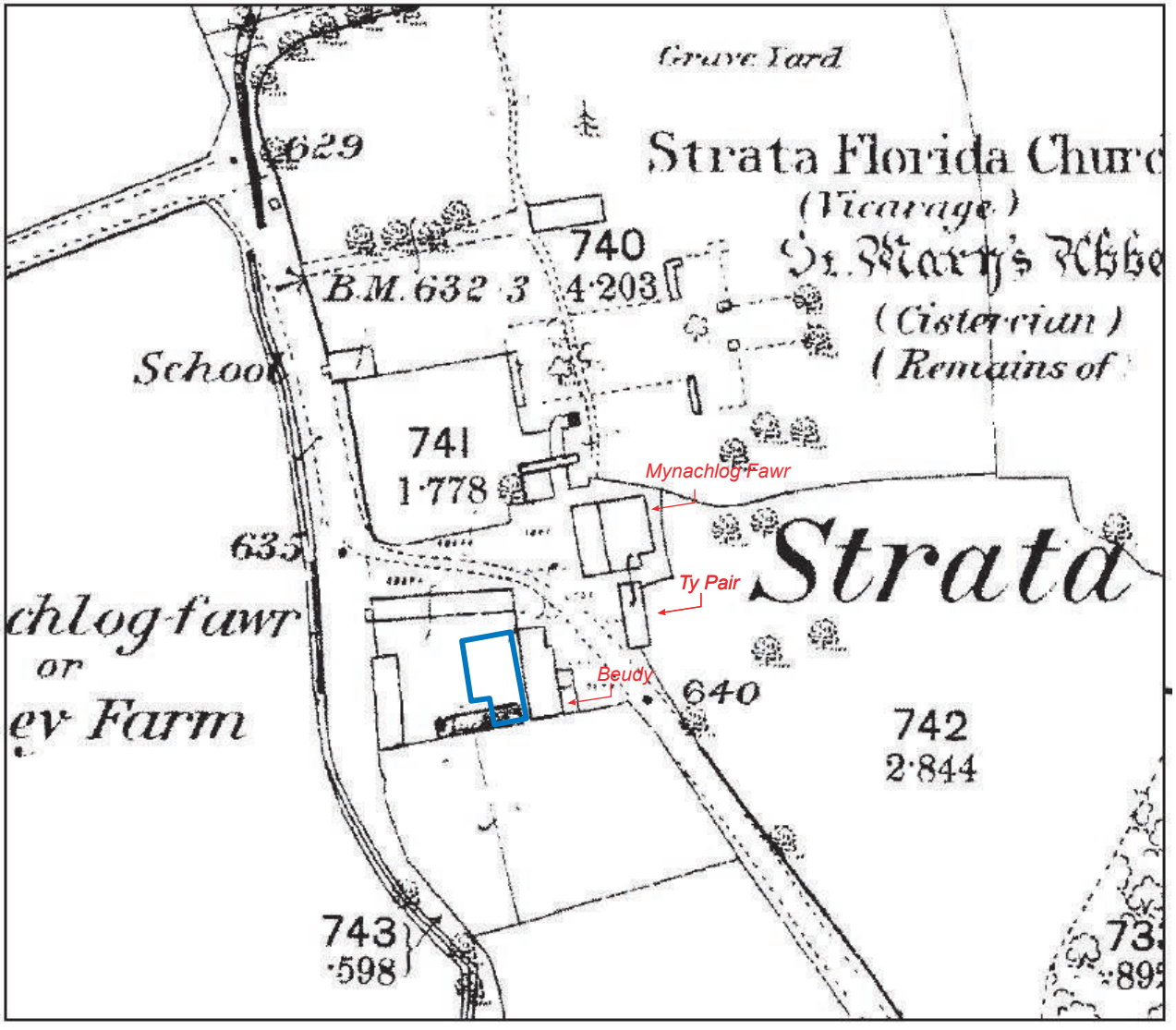


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 5.

2021 Excavation area (highlighted in blue) in relation to Tithe Map of 1843

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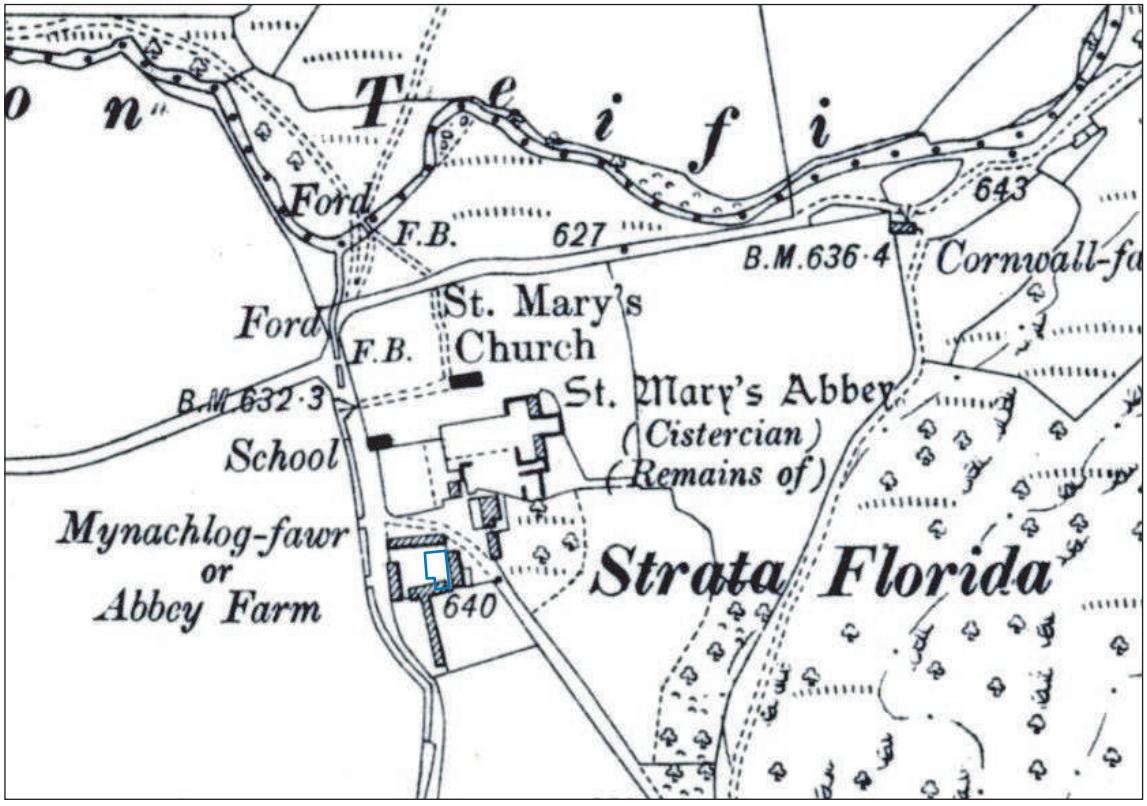


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		**Figure 6.** 2021 Excavation area (highlighted in blue) in relation to OS First Edition Map of 1886.
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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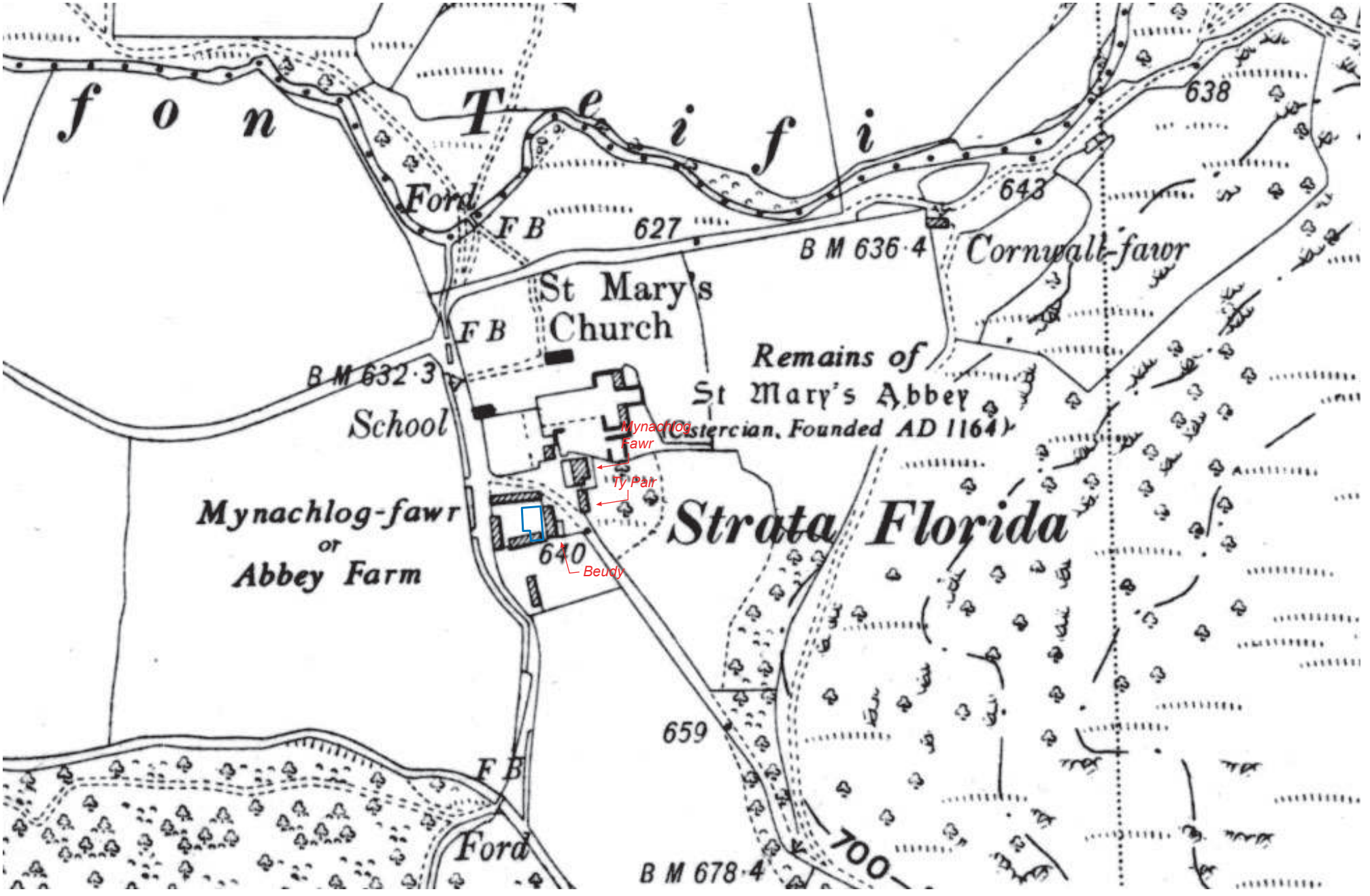
i) OS 6 inch First Edition Map (1888).



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

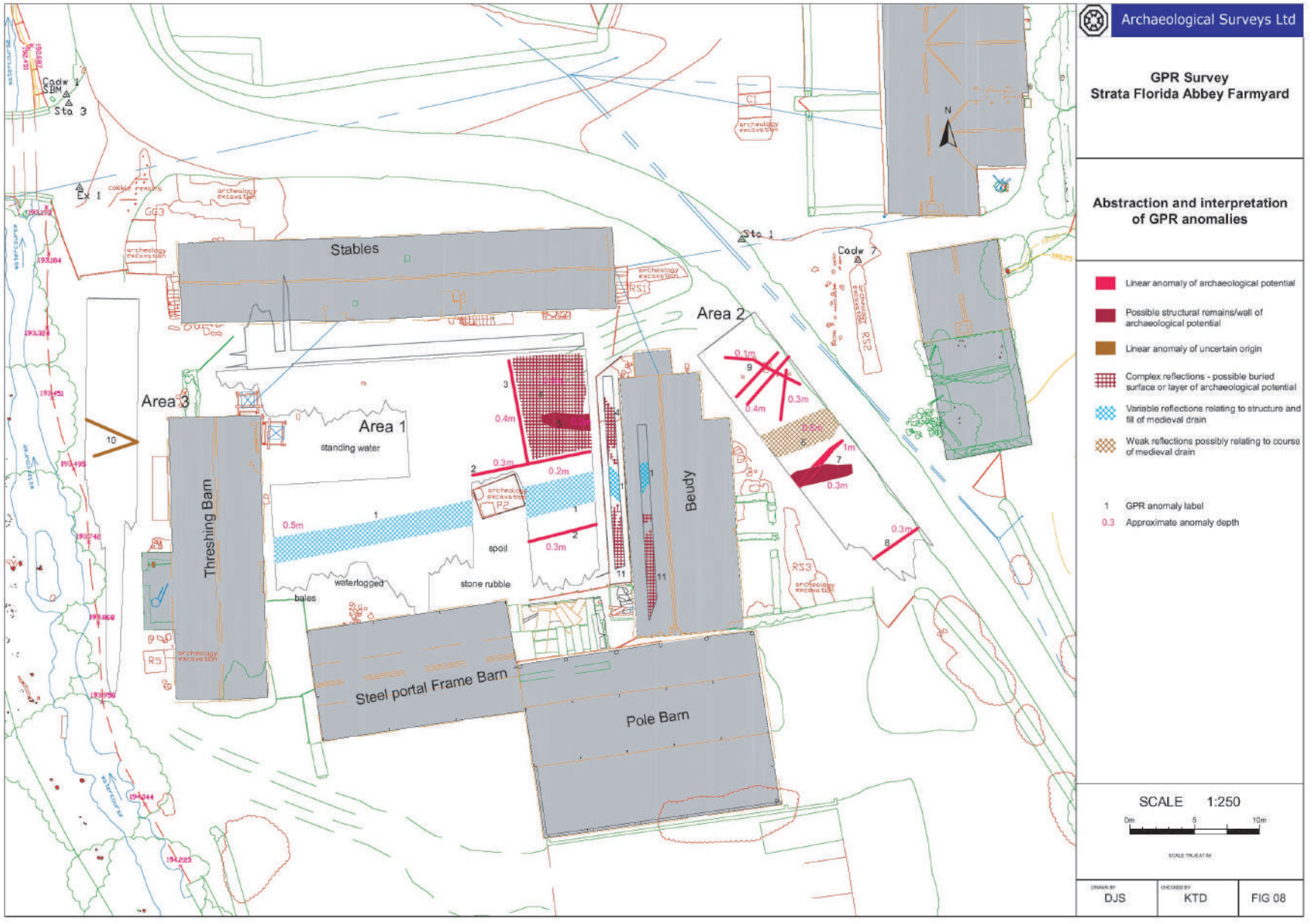
Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		**Figure 7.** SFFS 2021 Excavation overlying OS 6 inch First Edition Map (1888) and OS 6 inch Second Edition Map (1906).
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		**Figure 8.** SFFS 2021 Excavation overlying OS 6 inch 1953 Edition Map.
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

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Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 9.

Ground Plan showing results of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey undertaken in area of farmyard in 2019 (*after D. Sabin - Archaeological Surveys Ltd.*)

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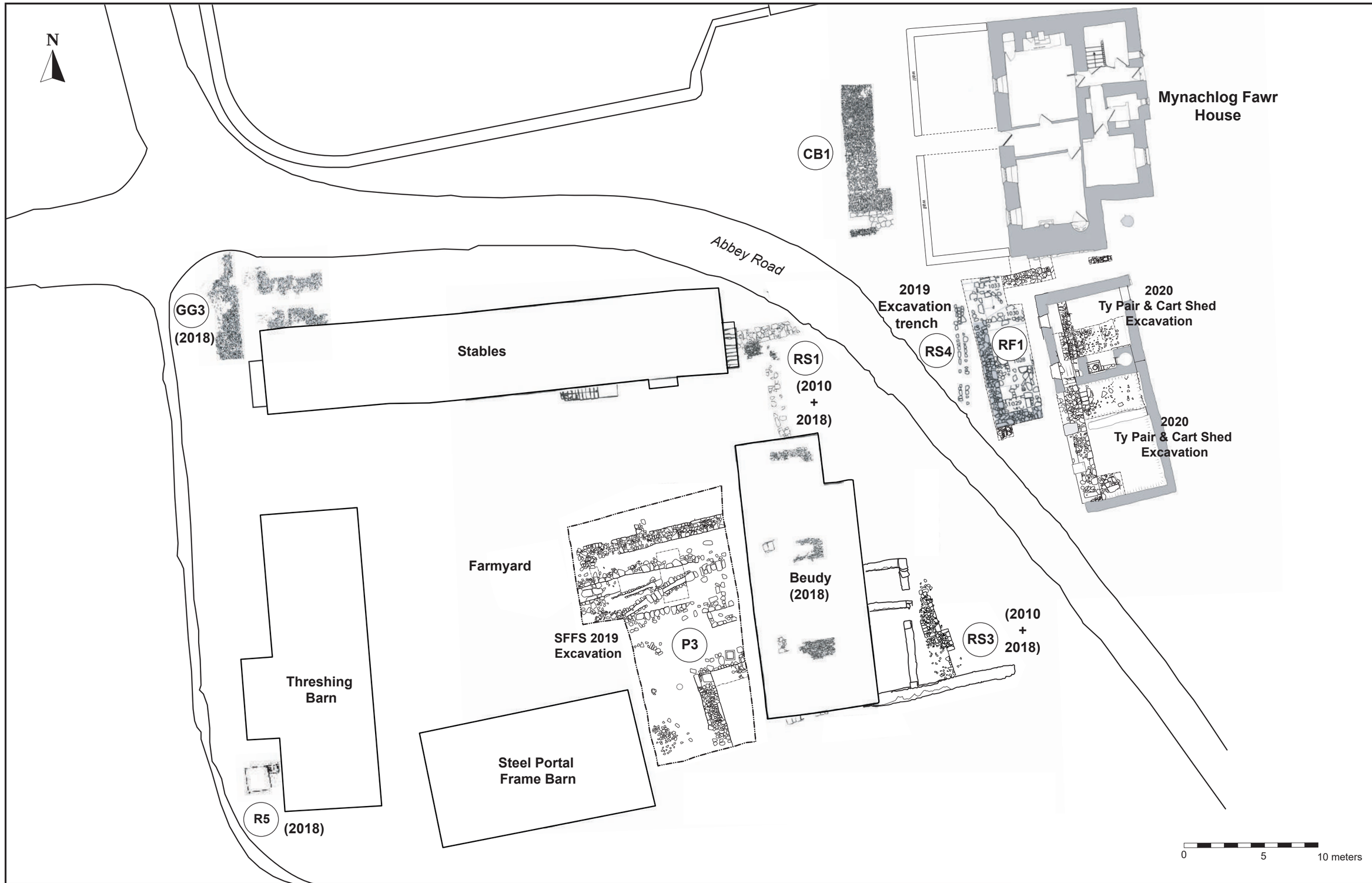


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 10.

Drone Photo of 2019 Strata Florida Field School Excavation (J. Ravest)

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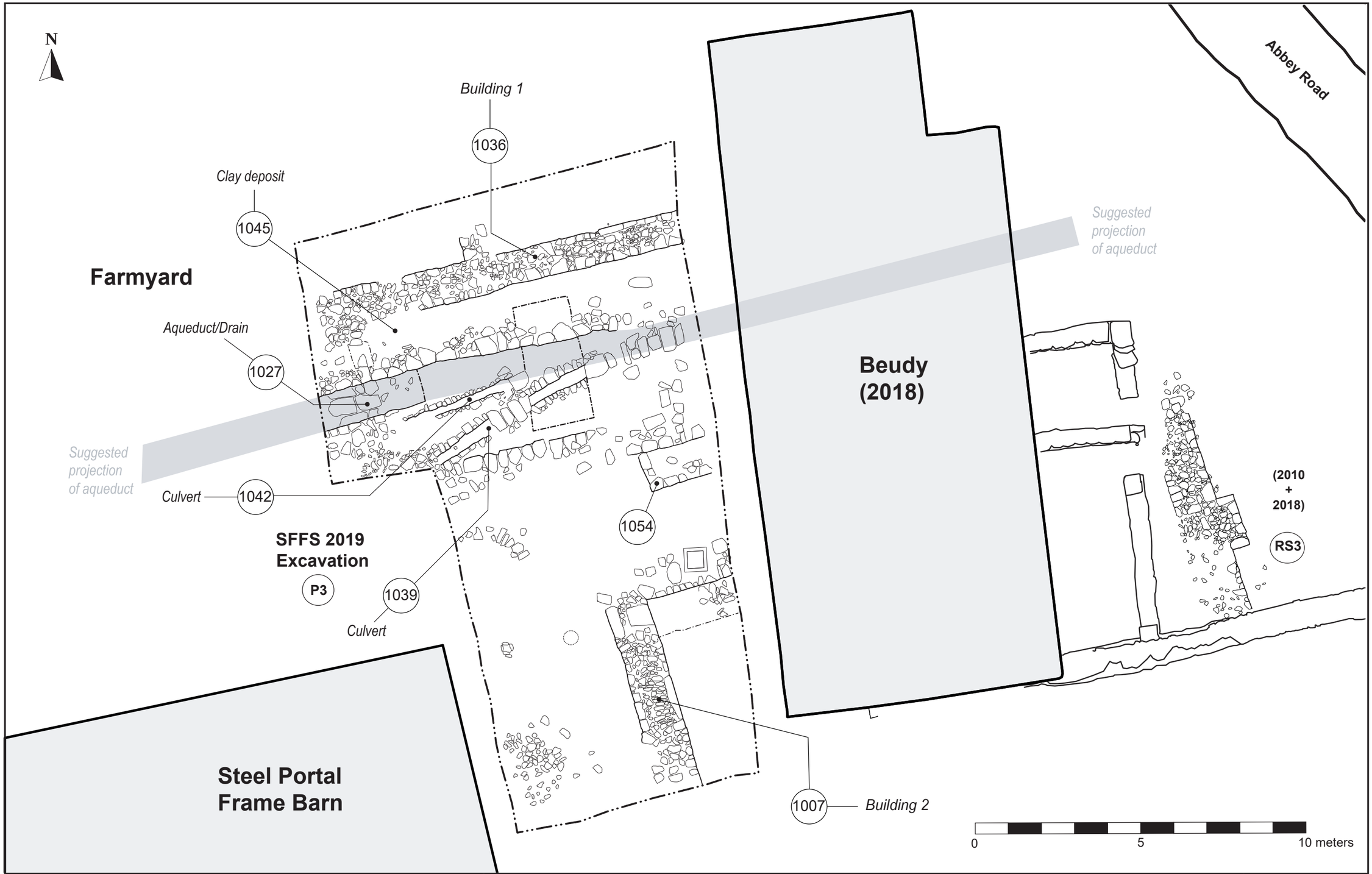


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021	
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 11.

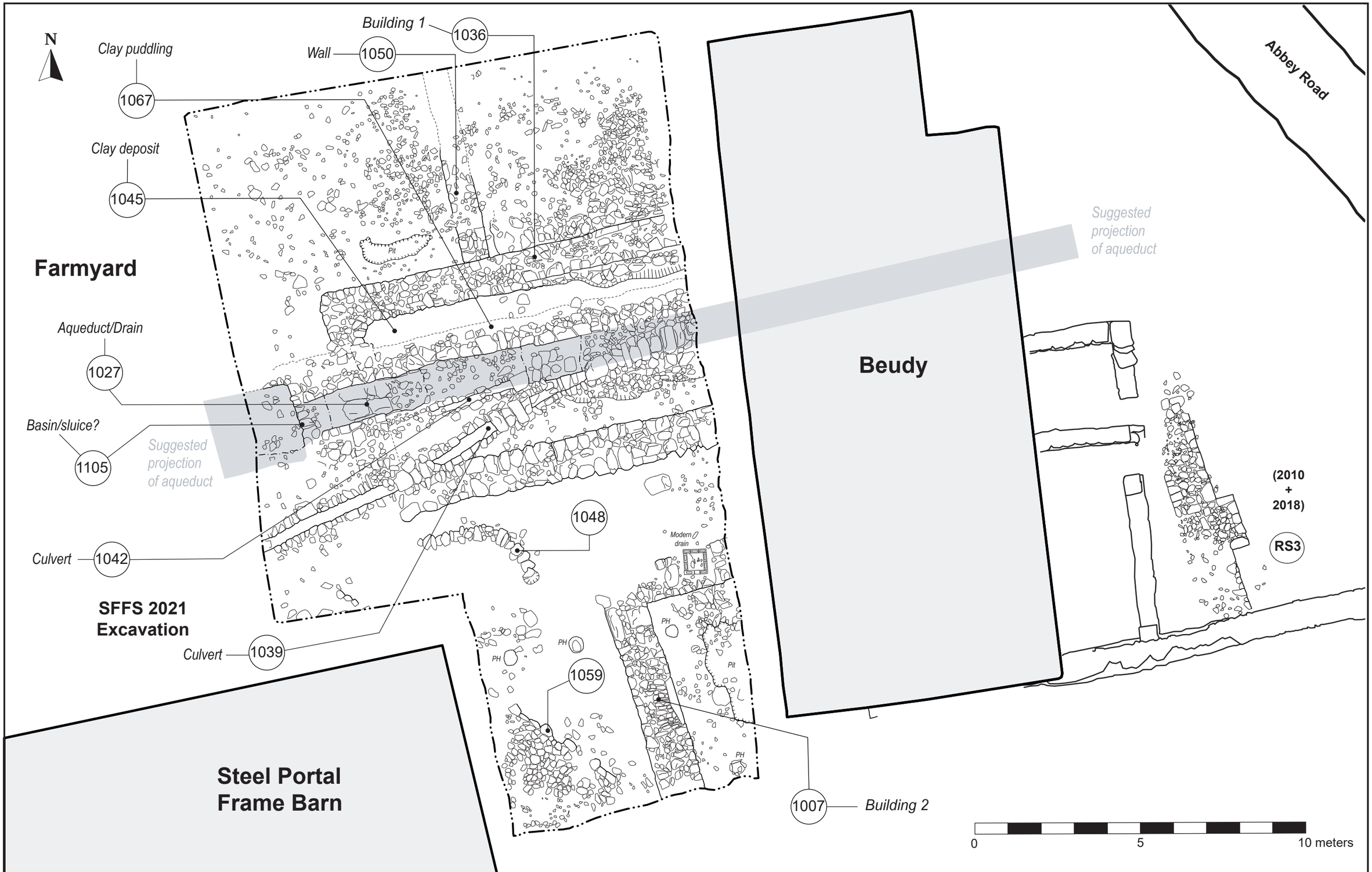
Ground Plan showing results of archaeological excavations within Mynachlog Fawr farm complex from 2010 - 2020

STRATA FLORIDA
YSTRAD FFLUR



Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021		**Figure 12.**
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	Ground Plan showing results of Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2019 within Mynachlog Fawr farmyard complex.
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

STRATA FLORIDA
YSTRAD FFLUR

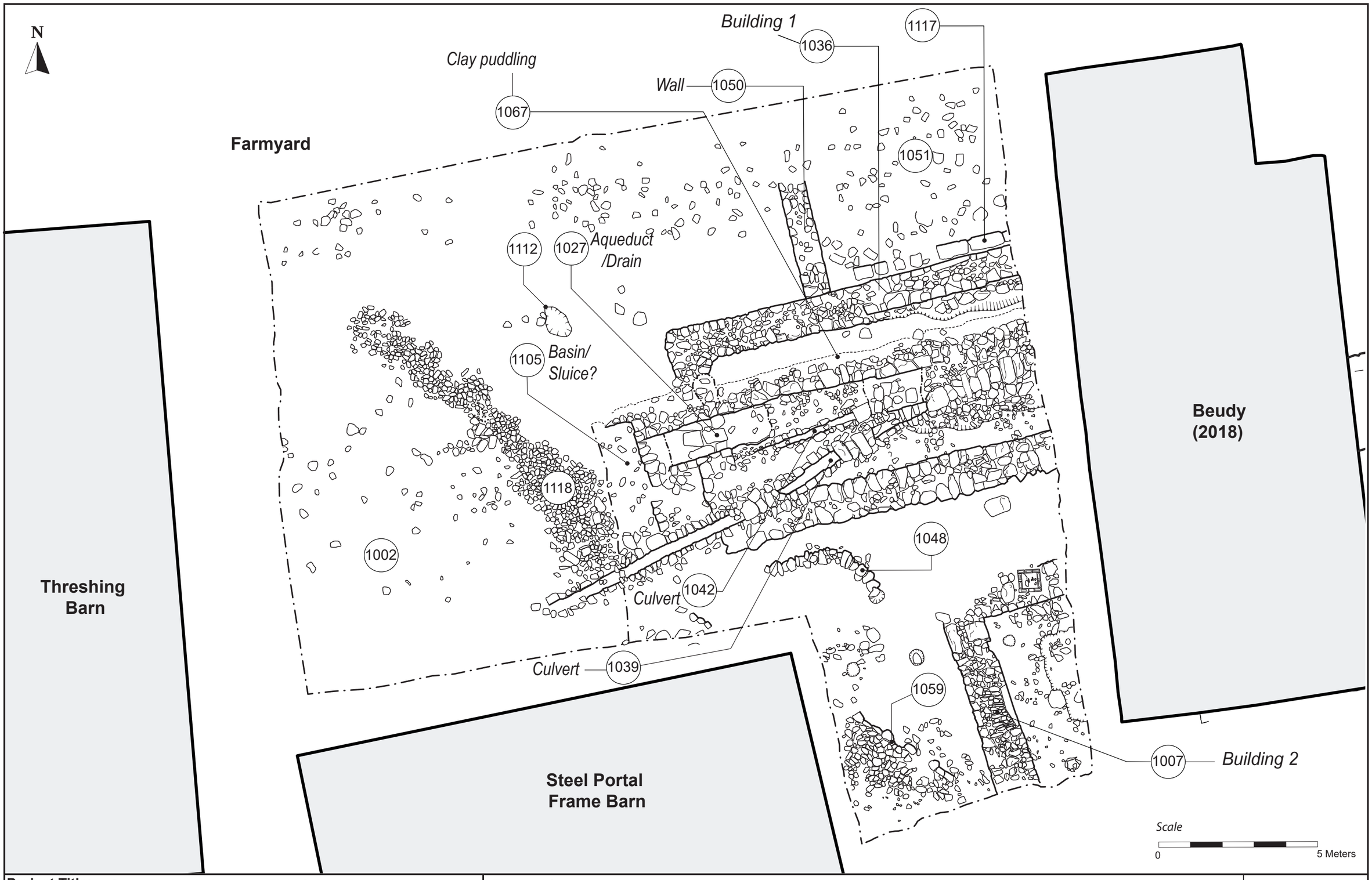


Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021	
Date: 8th September 2021	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 13.

Ground Plan showing results of Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021 within Mynachlog Fawr farmyard complex.

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Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School Excavation 2022	
Date: 8th October 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**

Figure 14.

Ground Plan showing results of 2022 SFAFS excavation in farmyard.

STRATA FLORIDA
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N

Abbey Road

Mynachlog Fawr House

CB1

GG3 (2018)

Stables

RS1 (2010 + 2018)

2019 Excavation trench

RS4

RF1

2020 Ty Pair & Cart Shed Excavation

2020 Ty Pair & Cart Shed Excavation

Refectory West wall

SFAFS 2019 - 2022 Excavation

Farmyard

Clay puddling

Building 1

Wall

Aqueduct /Drain

Basin/ Sluice?

Culvert

Culvert

Building 2

Beudy (2018)

RS3 (2010 + 2018)

Threshing Barn

R5 (2018)

Steel Portal Frame Barn

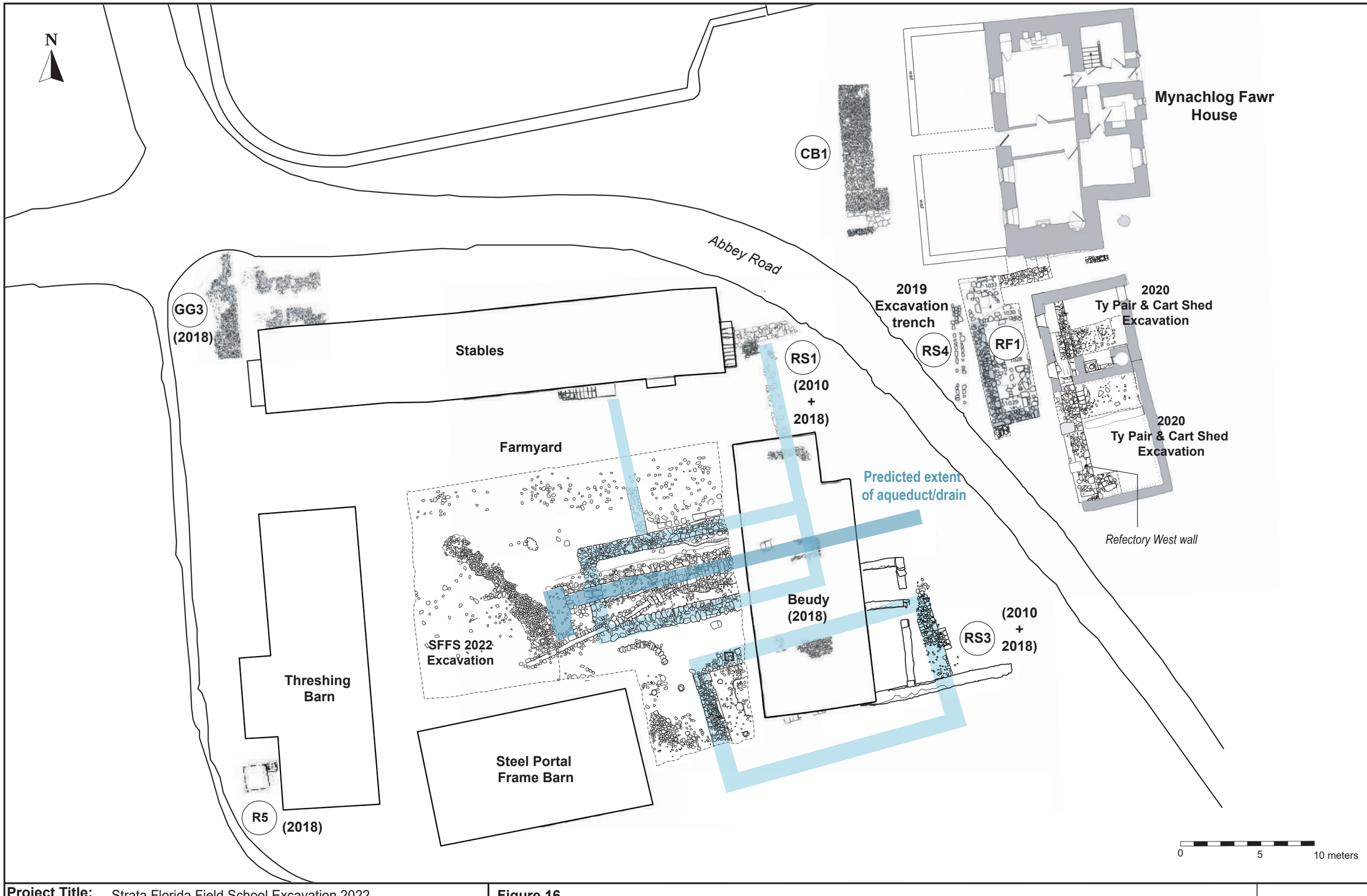
0 5 10 meters

Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2021	
Date: 8th October 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 15.

Ground Plan showing results of SFAFS excavation in farmyard in conjunction with other Mynachlog Fawr farm complex excavations from 2010 - 2022.

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Project Title: Strata Florida Field School Excavation 2022	
Date: 12th October 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**

Figure 16.
Ground Plan showing results of SFAFS 2022 archaeological excavation in farmyard in conjunction with other Mynachlog Fawr farm complex excavations from 2010 - 2021 and predicted positions of former Refectory and Buildings 1 and 2 following excavation and recent GPR Survey in car parking area.

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APPENDIX II:
Photo plates



Plate 01. Machine stripped ground on west side of excavation area in farm courtyard. Looking northwards.



Plate 02. Machine stripped ground on west side of excavation area in farm courtyard. Looking southwards.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 12th June 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	01 - 02	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 03. SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers trowelling back excavated area from SFAFS 2021.



Plate 04. SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers trowelling back excavated area from SFAFS 2021. Looking southwards.



Plate 05. SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers trowelling back excavated area from SFAFS 2021. Looking southwards.



Plate 06. SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers excavating western area of farmyard. Looking southwards.



Plate 07. SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers excavating western area of farmyard.. Looking southwards.



Plate 08. SFAFS 2022 volunteer using dumpy level. Looking southeast.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates** 03 - 07
Date Taken: 29th June - 8th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

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SFAFS 2022 attendees and volunteers excavating western area of farmyard.. Looking southwards.



Plate 09. SFAFS 2022 excavation area completed. Looking southwest from northeast corner.



Plate 10. Drone photo of excavated area following SFAFS 2022.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 5th August 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	09 - 10	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 11. Drone photo of excavated area following SFAFS 2022 (Courtesey of Julian Ravest 2022)

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	11	
Appropriated by: JR	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 12. Drone photo of excavated area following SFAFS 2022. Looking eastwards.



Plate 13. Drone photo of eastern end of excavated area following SFAFS 2022.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	12 - 13	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 14. Drone photo of western end of excavated area following SFAFS 2022. Showing area of arc of stones (1118) making up compacted courtyard surface (1001).



Plate 15. View of apparent 'basin' like structure (1105) at western end of aqueduct (1027). Looking south.



Plate 16. View of apparent 'basin' like structure (1105) at western end of aqueduct (1027). Looking north.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates** 14 - 16
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	

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Plate 17. View of post medieval culvert (1039). Looking southwest.



Plate 18. View of post medieval culvert (1039). Looking northeast.



Plate 19. View of apparent linear feature composed of large stones (1118). Looking southeast..



Plate 20. View of apparent linear feature composed of large stones (1118). Looking northwest across western area of excavation,

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	17 - 20	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 21. View of linear flagstone structure (1117) alongside north wall of Building 1 (1036). Looking east.



Plate 22. View of linear flagstone structure (1117) alongside north wall of Building 1 (1036). Looking west.



Plate 23. View of linear flagstone structure (1117) alongside north wall of Building 1 (1036). Looking southwest.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	21 - 23	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 24. View of linear flagstone structure (1117) alongside north wall of Building 1 (1036). Looking southeast.



Plate 25. View of N-S cross wall (1050) attached to Building 1. Looking south.



Plate 26. View of N-S cross wall (1050) attached to Building 1. Looking south.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	24 - 26	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 27. View of linear flagstone structure (1117) and N-S cross wall attached to Building 1 (1036). Looking southeast.



Plate 28. View of re-exposed wall at N end of Beudy. Looking south.



Plate 29. View of re-exposed walls at N end of Beudy. Looking south.



Plate 30. View of re-exposed wall at N end of Beudy and east end of stable block. Looking northwards.

Project Title: Strata Florida Archaeology Field School 2022		**Photo Plates**	STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAD FFLUR
Date Taken: 26th July 2022	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	27 - 30	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

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ARCHAEOLOGY
FIELD SCHOOL

2021

APPENDIX III:
Context Register

APPENDIX III

CONTEXT REGISTER (2019 - 2022 Excavations)

i) Mynachlog Fawr Farmyard Excavation 2019 (P3)

TRENCH 1 – P3				
DIMENSIONS - WIDTH – North Side - 12m - South Side - 8m - LENGTH – 20m - MAX. DEPTH – 1m				
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**
1001	Layer	Topsoil –on the South side of the trench. Dark grey, silty loam, frequent large and medium stone inclusions, modern building materials. High bioturbation. Resulted from the demolition of historical agricultural buildings and re-levelling of the site.	8 x 10m 0.5m max depth	Modern
1002	Deposit	Light brown silty clay matrix containing frequent medium rounded stone. Located in the South West corner of the trench. Partially below (1003). Truncated by modern drain. Not excavated, only recorded in plan.	2.5 x 1.5m	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval
1003	Layer	Orangey brown clay and silt mix, with occasional charcoal flecks. Apparent in plan on the South side of the area, heavy disturbance by later buildings. Not investigated by excavation. Possibly same as (1025) on the East side of structure ^1007^, part of the fourth phase of occupation on site.	5 x 5m	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval
1004	Layer	Small rounded and angular stones embedded in a compact brown clay matrix. Occasional small fragments of pottery and CBM. Interpreted as a metalled surface spread across the area of excavation, same as (1009) and probably (1032). Overlies (1003). Fourth phase of occupation.	7 x 15m	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval
1005	Fill Of [1022]	Organic rich lens within topsoil (1001) apparent in plan as a linear East- West stain above (1003). Fill of historical drain [1022], visible in section at the South end of the West bulk.	0.5 x 7m	Post Medieval/ Modern
1006	Layer	Topsoil – on the North side of the trench. Small and medium angular and sub angular gravel within a compact silty sand matrix. Sterile. Variations in thickness follow the orientation of the slope. Iron panning on the West side of the deposit, in areas of stagnating water. Levelling deposit for a yard surface.	10 x 12m max. thickness 0.15m on West side	Post Medieval/ Modern

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1007	Structure	'L' shaped wall located in the South East corner of the trench. Two courses of irregular stone, some facing large stone blocks on a North-South alignment interspersed with medium coarse blocks and medium rounded cobbles. No bonding material observed at this level. Not excavated. Probable phase four of occupation, re-built and re-modelled on earlier foundations. Possibly contemporary with re-built parts of ^1036^ and rubble on the East side of the trench.	6 x 2.5 x 0.6m max. height 0.3m	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	
1008	Fill of [1021]	Ceramic drainpipe within [1021] on a North-South alignment in the South East corner of the trench. Overlays fill (1023).	length 5.8m diameter 0.2m	Modern	
1009	Layer	Metalled surface between ^1036^ and ^1007^. Continues (1004). Same as (1032). Overlies ^1036^.	3 x 5m	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	
1010	Fill of ^1027^	Uppermost fill of drain/aqueduct. Same as (1026).			No sheet
1011	Fill of ^1027^	Fill of drain/aqueduct. Same as (1028).			No sheet

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1012	Fill of ^1027^	Fill of drain/aqueduct. Same as (1029).			No sheet
1013	Fill of ^1027^	Fill of drain/aqueduct. Same as (1031).			No sheet
1014	Fill of ^1027^	Fill of drain/aqueduct. Same as (1037).			No sheet
1015		Void			No sheet
1016		Void			No sheet
1017		Void			No sheet
1018		Void			No sheet
1019	VOID				No sheet
1020	Structure	East-West stone-lined drain/ aqueduct. Same ^1027^.	0.8 x 1 x 1m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	No sheet
1021	Cut	North-South construction cut for Modern ceramic drainpipe (1008). Lined by fill (1023). Truncates structure ^1007^.	0.6 x 5.8 x 0.42m	Modern	
1022	Cut	East-West construction cut for drain. Filled by (1005). Only apparent in section of West baulk. Truncates structure ^1007^.	0.5 x 7m	Post-Medieval/ Modern	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1023	Fill of [1021]	Base fill of construction cut for Modern ceramic drainpipe. Dark brown silty clay with frequent small angular fragments of slate. Levelling deposit.	0.6 x 5.8 x 0.23m	Modern	
1024	Fill of [1041]	Mid-brown loose silty loam with frequent small and medium slate inclusions. Below (1023). Overlays (1025). Limited to the area between ^1007^ and South and East baulks. Not fully excavated or interpreted.	1.10 x 2.20 x 0.1m	Post-Medieval/ Modern	
1025	Deposit	Yellowish-brown clay-sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular slate fragments and charcoal flecks. Below (1024). Truncated by Modern drainage works, Post-Medieval post holes and [1041]. Possibly third phase of occupation. Not fully investigated.	0.8 x 2m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1026	Fill of ^1027^	Topmost fill of East-West drain/ aqueduct. Apparent tip-line from the North side of the aqueduct. Partially covered by metalled surface (1009) = (1032). Dark-brown silty-loam with high concentration of building rubble, occasional charcoal and pottery fragments.	1 x 8 x 0.25m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1027	Structure	Stone-built drain/aqueduct, East-West orientation across the trench. Extends eastwards underneath existing buildings and into the adjacent field. Westward trajectory confirmed by GPR survey only to the current watercourse. Interpreted as mains water supply for the Cistercian Abbey. Drystone walls, irregular number of courses, various sized blocks with irregular finishes, some areas of repairs. Base seems to slope downward from East to West. Associated with the second phase of occupation on site, truncating the Western return of ^1036^. Truncated by drains ^1042^ and ^1039^.	1.10 x 12 x max. 0.9m at West end	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1028	Fill of ^1027^	Second fill of ^1027^ below (1026). Possible tertiary disuse fill, washed-in, sedimentary. Mid-brown silt with large gravels, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of pottery (>10%).	1 x 8 x 0.15m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	
1029	Fill of ^1027^	Charcoal-rich fill of ^1027^, below (1028), above (1031). Irregular in thickness, appears to extend upwards on the sides of the drain. No evidence of the walls of the drain being exposed to intensive heat at this level. Appears to extend as a layer across at least 8m of the drain. Possibly washed-in silting disuse fill. Dark-grey/ black silty gravel, charcoal rich, with fragments of burnt wood and frequent fragments of pottery which does not appear to have been subject to burning.	1 x 8 x 0.10 – 0.30m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1030	Structure	Ring of heat-affected stones within ^1027^. Adjacent to the South wall of the drain in the West intervention slot. Below (1029) and above (1031). Possible circular stone hearth set into (1031) comprising of 10 medium irregular rubble blocks.	0.4m diameter x 0.10m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	
1031	Fill of ^1027^	Lower fill of drain, loose fine grit and small gravels, uneven in thickness, rich in pottery fragments. Extends throughout at least 8m of the drain. Probably primary fill, washed-in, silting.	1 x 8 x 0.10 – 0.15m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	
1032	Layer	Small rounded and angular stones embedded in a compact brown clay matrix. Occasional small fragments of pottery and CBM. Interpreted as a metalled surface spread across the area of excavation, on the South side of ^1027^. Same as (1009) and probably (1033). Overlies capping stones and upper fill of drain ^1039^. Fourth phase of occupation.	2.5 x 10 x 0.05m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1033	Layer	Small rounded and angular stones embedded in a compact brown clay matrix. Occasional small fragments of pottery and CBM. Interpreted as a metalled surface spread across the area of excavation, on the North side of ^1027^. Probably same as (1032). Overlies upper fill of the drain and North side of ^1036^. Fourth phase of occupation.	2.5 x 10 x 0.05 – 0.10m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	
1034	Fill of ^1039^	Deposit of capping stones for ^1039^. Greyish blue worked stone slabs, square/rectangular, no bonding material. Possibly reused capstones from the adjacent drain.	0.5 x 7 x 0.1m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	
1035	Fill of ^1042^	Single fill of drain ^1042^, dark brown silty gravel, small angular and rounded stone, with rare charcoal flecks. Probably tertiary fill, silting.	0.4 x 2.5 x 0.25m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1036	Structure	East- West wall on the South side of drain ^1027^. Seems to extend and turn North beneath unexcavated area, is truncated by drain ^1027^ 1m away from turning eastwards again. Two irregular courses. Base course built of faceted rectangular blocks of yellow stone, bonding material not confirmed. Upper course is an irregular mix of mostly grey and blue stone blocks of irregular size and shape. Lower course (possibly foundation) is probably part of the first phase of occupation, representing one of the Cistercian Abbey buildings. Upper course may indicate subsequent remodelling and rebuilding events, contemporary with ^1007^ and possibly ^1039^.	1 x 11.6m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1037	Fill of ^1027^	Base fill of East – West drain/ aqueduct. Light yellowish-grey clayey gravel. Occasional charcoal flecks, small bone and pottery fragments. Possibly washed-in, silting.	1 x 8 x 0.20 – 0.25m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	
1038	Fill of ^1039^	Single fill of stone-lined duct. Grey brown silty gravel, occasional charcoal flecks, with small angular stones at the upper levels. Probably silting of the drain.	0.5 x 7 x 0.5m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	
1039	Structure	Stone-lined duct orientated Northeast – Southwest across the trench. Truncates duct ^1042^ and ^1027^. The capping stones are covered by metalled surface (1032). The drystone walls are composed of 4 courses of irregularly-shaped reused building rubble. No bonding material. Probably third phase of occupation on site. The capping stones seem to have been remodelled and reused from ^1027^.	0.8 x 7 x 0.7m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1040	Cut filled by (1034), (1038) and ^1039^	Linear construction cut for structure ^1039^. Not full exposed in plan. Apparent in section. Truncates construction cut and walls of structures ^1027^ and ^1042^.	1 x 7 x 0.7m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	
1041	Cut filled by (1024)	Large cut in the South East corner of the site. Irregular shape in plan. Not fully investigated. Possibly associated with construction works for drainage.	5 x 0.50 x 0.20m	Post-Medieval/ Modern	
1042	Structure	Dry-stone lining of narrow Northeast – Southwest drain. Two courses of medium and small reused building rubble, no bonding material. Only one capping stone remains in situ. Truncated by [1040].	0.6 x 2.5 x 0.35m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	
1043	Cut filled by (1035) and ^1042^	Linear construction cut for narrow stone-lined duct. Not fully exposed in plan. Apparent in section. Truncates the South wall of ^1027^ and is truncated by [1040].	0.8 x 2.5 x 0.50m	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	

TRENCH 1 – P3					
Context Number	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (width x length x depth)**	**Provisional Date**	
1044	Cut filled by (1026), (1028), (1029) (1031), (1037) and ^1027^	East – West linear cut across the trench. Construction cut for drain/ aqueduct ^1027^. Truncates West wall of building ^1036^. Possibly lined with building rubble in a matrix of yellow clay (not assigned context number), for the purposes of stabilising/ waterproofing ^1027^. Not fully exposed in plan or section.	1.25 x 8 x max 0.9m at West end	Medieval/ Late Medieval	
1045	Layer	Mottled orangey-brown clay layer below metalled surfaces (1032) and (1033). Compact, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional angular and sub-angular small stones. Truncated by the construction cut for ^1027^. Possible occupational layer, associated with building ^1036^.	1 x 6.5m	Medieval/ Late Medieval	

ii) Mynachlog Fawr Farmyard Excavation 2021 (Trench P)

Trench P

Dimensions

North side:14.7m; South side: 7.6m; South side (W end): 5.8m;

East side: 22.6m; West side: 15.6m

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions	Provisional Date
1046	Deposit	Orange/red silty clay at east end of excavation alongside aqueduct (1027) and E-W wall of Building 1		
1047	Deposit	Clay/ deposit with charcoal flecks. External to Building 2 on west side.		
1048	Structure	Curvilinear stone structure at lower south-west corner of Building 1. Possible kerbing stones.		Medieval
1049	Feature	Possible pit filled with Dundry stone at NW end of excavation area. Later		19th Century

		excavation of feature revealed that this was all dumping material and the Dundry wasn't Dundry at all, but probably Victorian 'concrete' or a conglomerate, which had been placed into a hessian sack, now deteriorated.		
1050	Structure	N-S cross wall on north side of north wall of Building 1 (1036).		13th-16th Century
1051	Deposit	Demolition fill/rubble in north-west quadrant of excavation. Fragments of medieval dressed stone in the form of window mullions or transoms of Anglesey grit and Dundry stone.		Post 1539
1052	Deposit	Area of burnt stones indicative of a small fire or hearth. Within mid 19th Century compacted farmyard surface.		Victorian in date
1054	Structure	Small stone built structure attached to the SE of the southern wall of Building 1		Post 1539
1055	Deposit	Deposit within stone built structure 1054. A mid grey/brown silty clay mixed with irregular shaped stones compacted into deposit. Flecks of charcoal evident (1%)		Post 1539
1056	Deposit	A mid grey/brown silty clay mixed with irregular shaped stones compacted into deposit. Apparent overburden covering medieval deposit below and lower horizon of farmyard metalled surface. Continues over entire area to east, including curvilinear stone feature (1048)		Post 1539
1057	Structure	Modern red brick drain. Cuts through north wall of Building 1 at SE end of excavation area. Structure measures approximately 70cm square. Likely former outdoor WC.		20th Century
1058	Deposit	Deposit within Building 2 (1007). Deep brown/grey deposit of silty sandy clay with irregular shaped stones (c.13cm). Very compacted at surface but breaks and crumbles easily once broken up. Interpreted as probable demolition fill.	L. 6.47m W. 2.49M(N) 1.74m(S)	Post 1539
1059	Feature	Round water worn cobbles at SW corner of excavation area. Probable trackway.		Medieval
1060	Cut	Cut for Post-hole at south end on the W end of Building 2 (1007). Cuts through 1047, Filled with packing stones and flat stone at base.	0.40m in diameter	19th Century
1061	Cut	Cut for Post-hole at south end on the W side alongside 1060. Cuts through 1047, Filled with packing stones and flat	0.40m in diameter	19th Century

		stone at base and timber fragments.		
1062	Deposit	Compacted stone surface enclosed by 1048 – curvilinear stone feature. Originally thought to be possible metalled surface for a medieval track/path associated with 1048, but may also be residual remains of compacted farmyard surface.		Uncertain?
1063	Deposit	Buff/beige coloured soil deposit (demolition) at NW end of excavation area on W side of N-S dividing wall (1050). Covers full extent of area and overlies rubble deposit. Likely same as (1056) that covers rubble on E side of wall (1053).		Post 1539
1064	Deposit	Rubble demolition deposit within structure/building 2 (1007). Below 1058. Deep reddish brown deposit with irregular shaped and sized stones		Post 1539
1065	Cut	Cut for post-hole at southern end of Building 2 (1007). Cut is circular in form packed with stones and stone pad at base	0.40m in diameter	19th Century
1066	Fill	Fill of post-hole (1060). Contains stone packing and stone pad at base. Part of Victorian pole barn.		19th Century
1067	Deposit	Yellow/grey clay deposit along N side of aqueduct. Between aqueduct (1027) and orange clay (1045). Aqueduct sealing/puddling clay.		12th – 13th Century
1068	Deposit	Light beige/buff coloured deposit overlying rubble deposit. Directly below (1001). Areas of charcoal and ash at SE corner of NW quadrant directly below partition/diving wall (1050).		19th Century
1069	Deposit	Mid brown clay/silt deposit with charcoal inclusions alongside S end of aqueduct at E end. Fairly loose, not compact. Finds include nail fragments and medieval floor tile. Above (1039)		19th Century?
1070	Fill	Fill of post-hole within Building 2 at SE end (Post-hole B. Fill of (1072). Timber post fragments in fill.		19th Century
1071	Fill	Stone packing of post-hole (1072). Consists of large to medium sized stone packing against timber fill for former post.		19th Century
1072	Cut	Cut for post-hole filled by (1070).	0.40m in diameter and 0.20m in depth	19th Century
1073	Fill	Fill of pit within Building 2. Dump material. Orange/brown clay with stone inclusions and grey/black charcoal		Post 1539?

		flecks.		
1074	Fill	Grey deposit with patches of brown/orange clay implying re-dumped material.. Fill of pit/cut (1078). Fragments of molten lead(pb), copper(cu). Likely small scale industrial pit.		Medieval?/Post 1539?
1075	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Possibly same as (1070).		19th Century
1076	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Possibly same as (1070/1071).		19th Century
1077	Cut	Cut for post-hole. . Possibly same as (1072).		19th Century
1078	Cut	Cut for pit within Building 2 (1007). Steep vertical sides.	0.94m at its widest point	Medieval?/Post 1539?
1079	Deposit	Deposit of dumped material in central area between aqueduct and E-W wall of Building1.		Post 1539?
1080	Fill	Fill of post-hole in SE area. (Post-hole A). Pale brown. Fill of (1080), Covered by (1064).		19th Century
1081	Cut	Cut for post-hole in SE area. Filled by (1080).	0.40m in diameter and 0.20m in depth	19th Century
1082	Deposit	Deposit within SE area of Building 2. Cut by pit (1078). Orange/brown silty sandy clay with stone inclusions. Including one large flat stone. Area of apparent laid large stones at far NE end.		Medieval?
1083	Deposit	Deposit of yellow/buff coloured clay butting up to aqueduct. Sealing clay. Same as (1067).		12th – 13th Century
1084	Feature	Apparent slotted area within rubble deposit in NE quadrant. Alongside N-S dividing wall (1050). Contained charcoal and brown soil. Below (1067). Possible position of former fallen timber following demolition.		Post 1539
1085	Deposit	See (1056)		
1086	Deposit	Compacted rubble/stone surface bordered by curvilinear stone feature (1048). Possible residual farmyard surface.		19th Century?
1087	Deposit	Deposit of compacted stone surface between aqueduct and curvilinear stone feature (1048). Possible residual farmyard surface.		19th Century?
1088	Fill	Fill of later culvert cut through (1079) on S side of culvert at E end of area.		17th – 18th Century?
1089	Fill	Fill of cut (1091) in NW corner of excavation area at SE corner of NE quadrant. Grey clay with charcoal flecks		Medieval?

		and rubble Below (1051).		
1090	Deposit	Compacted metalled surface between culvert (1039) and (1042). Possible residual farmyard surface.		Uncertain?
1091	Cut	Cut filled by (1089). Cut of pit, possible part of foundation cut of E-W wall of Building 1 (1036).		12th – 13th Century?
1092	Feature	Mound of stones appearing to consist of degraded Dundry stone in NW quadrant of area. Excavation of feature revealed it to be a series of man-made conglomerate stones with impressions of hessian sacking within one of the stones faces. Likely 19th Century in date.		19th Century?
1093	Cut	Cut for shallow scoop or pit at NW end of trench between aqueduct and E-W wall of Building 1. Cuts into (1046) and filled by (1096). Excavation revealed it to likely be a former mortar mixing pit.		Post 1539
1094	Deposit	Orange silty sandy clay deposit alongside and overlying yellow/grey aqueduct sealing clay (1067/1083)		12th – 13th Century
1095	Cut	Cut for shallow scoop or pit at NE end of trench between aqueduct and E-W wall of Building 1 (1036). Cuts into (1046) and filled by (1096).		12th – 13th Century
1096	Fill	Line of stones at base of cut/pit (1095) and alongside E-W north wall of Building 1		12th – 13th Century
1097	Cut	Cut for shallow elliptical ‘kidney’ shaped pit at NW end of trench between aqueduct and E-W wall of Building 1. Cuts into (1046) and filled by (1096). Excavation revealed it to likely be a former mortar mixing pit.		Post 1539
1098	Fill	Fill of cut (1097). Light reddish brown clayey with silt. Small to medium sized grit. Occasional charcoal flecks. Dumped material following use as mortar mixing pit.		Post 1539?
1099	Feature	Stone lined feature on N side of aqueduct at W end. Sloping stones attached to aqueduct on N side. Part of (1105).		12th – 15th Century?
1100	Fill	Fill of stone lined feature (1099) on N side of aqueduct at W end. Appears to be similar to the upper demolition deposit within aqueduct (1026).		Post 1539?
1101	Cut	Cut at E end between aqueduct and Building 1 wall. Cut through by (1079) and filled by (1088). Probable ragged		17th – 18th Century?

		cut for culvert (1039).		
1102	Deposit	Area at east end between aqueduct and Building 1 south wall. Below cut (1101).		17th – 18th Century?
1103	Deposit	Deposit below (1046) and line of stones alongside E-W wall of Building 1 on N side of excavation area. Deposit is an orange sandy silty clay underlying (1046). Forms part of base of shallow pit/scoop at far NE end of Building 1. Covered by or filled by a line of large stones.		12th – 13th Century
1104	Deposit	Deposit at base of scoop/pit alongside aqueduct (N side) and E-W wall of Building 1. Below (1046) and line of stones (1096). Same as (1103)		12th – 13th Century
1105	Structure	Stone structure attached to aqueduct at W end on N side. Possible basin or part of dam. Includes (1099)		12th – 16th Century
1106	Fill	Fill of (1105). Appears similar to demolition fill of aqueduct (1026). Dark brown clay deposit with charcoal inclusions. Contained fragments of rood tile, animal bone (pig teeth), Cistercian ware and late medieval pottery fragments.		Post 1539?
1107	Deposit	Deposit within stone feature (1105). Below 1106. Only partially excavated.		Post 1539?
1108	Fill	Fill of cut (1097). See (1098).		Post 1539?

iii) **Mynachlog Fawr Farmyard Excavation 2022 (Trench P)**

Trench P

<u>Dimensions</u>

North side:23m; South side: 7.6m; South side (W end): 15.6m;

East side: 23.4m; West side: 15.6m

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions	Provisional Date
1109	Deposit	'Dump' over 'Basin' (1105).		Post 1539
1110	Deposit	Dumped material consisting of slate roof tiles within overburden (1951).		Post 1539
1111	Deposit	Charcoal deposit at NW end of trench. Straddles area between 1051 and 1001		Post 1539?
1112	Cut	Cut for 1111		Post 1539?
1113	Fill	Soil deposit within 1111 (sampled)		Post 1539?
1114	Fill	Charcoal deposit within 1111 (sampled)		Post 1539?
1115	Fill	Soil/lead(pb) deposit within 1111 (sampled)		Post 1539?
1116	Fill	Soil/lead(pb) deposit within 1111 (sampled)		Post 1539?
1117	Structure	Flagstone structure at NE corner of		Medieval?

		excavation. Consists of four flagstones alongside edge of wall of Building 1.		
1118	Deposit	Linear feature comprised of irregular shaped stones and river cobbles at W end of excavation area. Possible fill of ditch?		Post 1539
1119	Structure	Line of four stones running N-S alongside post medieval culvert 1039. Seemingly a continuation of apparent dam wall (1105) at west end of aqueduct		Medieval?

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APPENDIX IV:
Bulk (P) and Small Finds (P and TP) Registers

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P (Area 3)	Context No: U/S First week cleaning

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal				
CBM – misc. brick/drainage	14	18		Post-medieval
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal		33		Discarded
Clay Pipe	2	2		Stem fragments
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window	2	1		Post-medieval
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy	8	20		Amorphous slag
Metal – Fe	14	148		Mostly nails
Metal – Pb	1	15		Molten
Mortar & Lime		10		Mortar
Plaster				
Pottery	2	16		Post-med
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	1	33		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	1	4		Discarded
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous	1	31		Concrete discarded.

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P (Area 4)	Context No: U/S cleaning first week

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	15	28		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage	9	260		Post-med brick & drainage pipe.
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal		16		Discarded
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint	1	4		
Floor tile – decorated	5	18		
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel	1	16		Post-med bottle glass
Glass – window	1	2		Post-med
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	32	206		Nails & indeterminate strap fragments
Metal – Pb	2	75		Plug/caulking and molten lead.
Mortar & Lime		16		
Plaster				
Pottery	10	30		Med through to post-med & modern
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	1	6		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous	1 1	115 2	Kept	Concrete discarded Crinoid (animal not plant) Thanks to Marie Woods for identification.
SMALL FIND NUMBERS				

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1001)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	204	428		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage	65	1154		Brick, tile & drainage pipe, samples kept.
Ceramic – ridge tile	57	783		
Charcoal		4		Discarded
Clay Pipe				(See Small Find 20 for porcelain pipe).
Coal		59		
Fired clay				
Flint	10	20		
Floor tile – decorated	15	276		Includes griffin tile (Lewis 1999, no.725)
Floor tile – plain	68	449		
Glass – vessel	154	601		18th/19th and modern.
Glass – window	9	8		4 degraded med, 5 post-med.
Industrial debris (slag)		1086		Hearth material, slag & vitrified stone
Metal – Cu Alloy	1	313		Industrial debris
Metal – Fe	275	1595		Nails, strap frags, harness buckle frame
Metal – Pb	20	478		Molten Pb, clippings & offcuts
Mortar & Lime		<1		
Plaster				
Pottery	176	564		Medieval through to modern
Shell – seashell	2	2		Oyster
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	122	3174		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	165	6498		Discarded
Stone – roof	11			All discarded, inc. modern slate with nail in situ
Stone – Geology ID	4	280		
Organic Material		433		Modern timber and 1 hazelnut discarded
Other miscellaneous	1 35 12	49 2728 55		Tarmac (discarded) Concrete (discarded) Aluminium lid. Plastics: leaf, bottle top, red seal, wiring, foot of chair/stool, bailer twine, brake light frags, and paper. All discarded.

SMALL FIND NUMBERS	19	20						

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1026) See SF21 for more

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	13	4		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay		<1		
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window	1	<1		Medieval, heavily degraded
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	14	47		Nails
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	5	14		Med & Post-med, inc. Cistercian ware
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P (Area 1)	Context No: (1051)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone – animal	519	1602		Includes canine (4 bags)
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile	89	1111		Glazed.
Charcoal		60		Discarded
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay		16		Amorphous, daub?
Flint	8	31		
Floor tile – decorated	6	59		Includes one with impressed leaf pattern
Floor tile – plain	2	62		
Glass – vessel	4	5		
Glass – window	46	53		Medieval, heavily degraded
Industrial debris (slag)		387		Includes vitrified stone
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	100	812		Mostly nails.
Metal – Pb	44	411		Molten, offcuts & window cames
Mortar & Lime		69		
Plaster				
Pottery	6	38		
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	129	3332		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	201	4023		2 kept
Stone – roof	16			All with nail holes, discarded
Stone – Geology ID	1	254	Kept	Architectural, burnt? Id necessary.
Organic Material		2		Hazelnuts, discarded
Other miscellaneous	1	85		Amorphous material requiring identification

SMALL FIND NUMBERS	17	18						

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P Wall area between Areas 1 & 2	Context No: (1051)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	77	213		Includes 1 burnt fragment.
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile	10	209		Includes diagnostic frags with low crests
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated	3	4		
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)		43		Cu alloy slag, amorphous.
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	9	86		Nails
Metal – Pb	4	26		Tooled length & clippings
Mortar & Lime		8		
Plaster				
Pottery				
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	43	597		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	23	98		Discarded
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P Area 2	Context No: (1051)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	101	150		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile	8	204		
Charcoal		248		Kept
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint	4	4		
Floor tile – decorated	1	3		
Floor tile – plain	1	29		
Glass – vessel	1	<1		
Glass – window	4	<1		Post-med, extremely thin.
Industrial debris (slag)		25		
Metal – Cu Alloy	1	<1		Amorphous
Metal – Fe	37	227		Nails & strap/blade fragments
Metal – Pb	27	938		Offcuts, clippings & molten lead.
Mortar & Lime		19		
Plaster				
Pottery	38	172		Med. Includes decorated Ham Green ware.
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	75	5375		6 architectural frags kept.
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	149	1929		Discarded
Stone – roof	2			Discarded
Stone – Geology ID	1	18		Kept for identification
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS	16							

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1056)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	7	2		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal		<1		Discarded
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	7	17		Nails
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	12	42		Med: 11 sherds from decorated jug, English or French, 1250-1350?
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects	1	306		Architectural or natural?
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	1	3		Discarded
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1109)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	15	6		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint	1	1		
Floor tile – decorated	2	87		Indeterminate pattern
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)		2		Hearth material
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	8	55		Nails & 1 small strap fragment
Metal – Pb	2	36		Crumpled window cames & molten Pb
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	11	152		Diagnostic Med & 1 sherd post-medieval
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	1	26		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof	26			None complete, 1 sample kept.
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1110)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	98	201		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile	1	34		Crest fragment
Charcoal		<1		Discarded
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window	7	4		Medieval, degraded.
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	11	171		Nails
Metal – Pb	1	10		Window came
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	7	21		Medieval
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	3	288		1 kept, 2 discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	45	407		Discarded
Stone – roof	12			None complete, 1 kept (see: John Hudson id).
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material		1		Hazelnut shell discarded
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1111)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal	44	33		
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile	1	6		
Charcoal		13		Discarded
Clay Pipe	1	1		Bowl fragment
Coal				
Fired clay		<1		
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy	1	<1		Indeterminate fragment
Metal – Fe	12	71		Nails
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery	7	47		Medieval
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*	3	25		Discarded
Stone – architectural *Dundry*	5	20		Discarded
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1113)

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal				
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				See sample register for S001
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window	100 plus	300g plus		Medieval glass, some of it appears to be painted but most fragments are degraded
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	1	7		Nail
Metal – Pb	15	147		Molten (window?) lead.
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster		9		Wall plaster?
Pottery				
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID	8	2395	Kept	Worked architectural, burnt?
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1114) to complete

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal				
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				See sample register S002 & S003 for soil/charcoal samples
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe	1	5		Nail
Metal – Pb				
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery				
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1115) Sample S004 only

MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal				
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe				
Metal – Pb	Sample S004			Sample taken for Lead content in localised burnt area against wall
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery				
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

BULK FINDS FORM

Site Code & Year: SF22	SSD: Trench P	Context No: (1116)

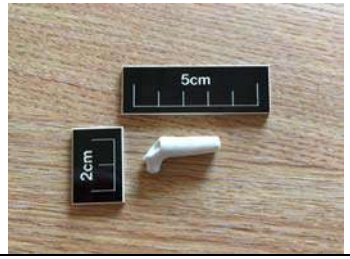
MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT (Grams)	BOX No	COMMENTS
Bone - animal				
CBM – misc. brick/drainage				
Ceramic – ridge tile				
Charcoal				
Clay Pipe				
Coal				
Fired clay				
Flint				
Floor tile – decorated				
Floor tile – plain				
Glass – vessel				
Glass – window				
Industrial debris (slag)				
Metal – Cu Alloy				
Metal – Fe				
Metal – Pb	6	10		Molten Pb & 1 window came frag. See also sample register S005-S008 for more lead
Mortar & Lime				
Plaster				
Pottery				
Shell – seashell				
Shell - mollusc				
Stone – worked objects				
Stone – architectural *Ang gr*				
Stone – architectural *Dundry*				
Stone – roof				
Stone – Geology ID				
Organic Material				
Other miscellaneous				

SMALL FIND NUMBERS								

STRATA FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL (SFAFS) **YEAR: SF 2022** **SHEET: 1 of 1**

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.
16	5/7/22	Trench P	Area 2 (1051)	Ag	Coin, medieval, 1180-1247 range 	**Yes**	
17	10/7/22	Trench P	Area 1 (1051)	Glass	Painted window glass, medieval. 	**Yes**	
18	10/7/22	Trench P	Area 1 (1051)	Stone: Sandstone?	Architectural: window reveal 	No	

19	13/7/22	Trench P	(1001)	Cu Alloy	Coin, Victorian penny 	**Yes?**	
20	22/7/22	Trench P	(1001)	Ceramic: Porcelain	Tobacco pipe, 1850-1940 	No	



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