

MAESLLAN, PENYBONT, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Mr Colin Bowen



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MAESLLAN, PENYBONT, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**MAESLLAN, PENYBONT CARMARTHENSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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MAESLLAN, PENYBONT, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

Planning permission was granted for the construction of a single dwelling at Maesllan, Penybont, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 3096 2666 Planning Application Number W/18365). An archaeological watching brief condition was placed on the planning permission for the development following advice from the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. Mr Colin Bowen, the applicant, commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological watching brief.

The archaeological planning condition was placed on the development as it lies adjacent to the 19th century church of St Teilo, which is known to have been built to replace a medieval church. The sub-circular shape of the churchyard may suggest that it has early medieval origins, and that an even earlier church and cemetery were located on this site. This is also supported by the dedication of the church to St Teilo, a saint of the 7th or 8th century. In addition, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in 2008 and a series of undated shallow linear features were revealed within the footprint of the proposed building. The features were undated, but as they were sealed beneath a layer of soil underlying the topsoil, it was considered possible that they were of medieval date. The ditches may represent the remains of an enclosure or boundary ditches. The site area was considered to have the potential to contain human remains associated with the medieval or earlier church. The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any archaeological remains that might be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the development.

No human remains were revealed during the archaeological watching brief, and as such it is considered most likely that the existing boundary of the churchyard has not changed since. A north – south aligned linear feature was revealed at the north end of the development area, which may represent one of the ditch features revealed during the evaluation in 2008. No dating evidence was recovered from the linear feature. No further evidence for the ditches was revealed during the archaeological watching brief.

A rubble spread was also identified in the northwest corner of the development area. This is considered to represent strengthening of the sides of the water course during the industrial to modern period and of low archaeological interest.

Overall the groundworks observed during the watching brief undertaken at the start of the new development had a minimal impact on any buried archaeological remains. The ditches recorded during the evaluation will mostly survive intact beneath the floor slab of the new dwelling, only partially truncated by the foundations of the new building.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of a single dwelling residential on a plot of land at Maesllan, Penybont, Carmarthenshire (planning application W/18365; NGR SN 3096 2666; Figure 1). An archaeological watching brief condition was placed on the application by the local planning authority following advice from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management. The condition placed on planning states:

1.1.2 *'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'*

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The application area lies adjacent to the 19th century church of St Teilo, which occupies the site of an earlier medieval church. However, there is the possibility that the medieval church was constructed on an early medieval religious site. The site area is considered to have the potential to contain human remains associated with the medieval church. The potential for other remains associated with medieval and later occupation may also be present.

1.2.2 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. The WSI stated that the project objectives were:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services will address the planning condition placed on the proposed development;
- To monitor groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks; and
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.2.3 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the watching brief and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI

1.5 Illustrations

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

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text (Table 1).

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, SA19 6AF.

² The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

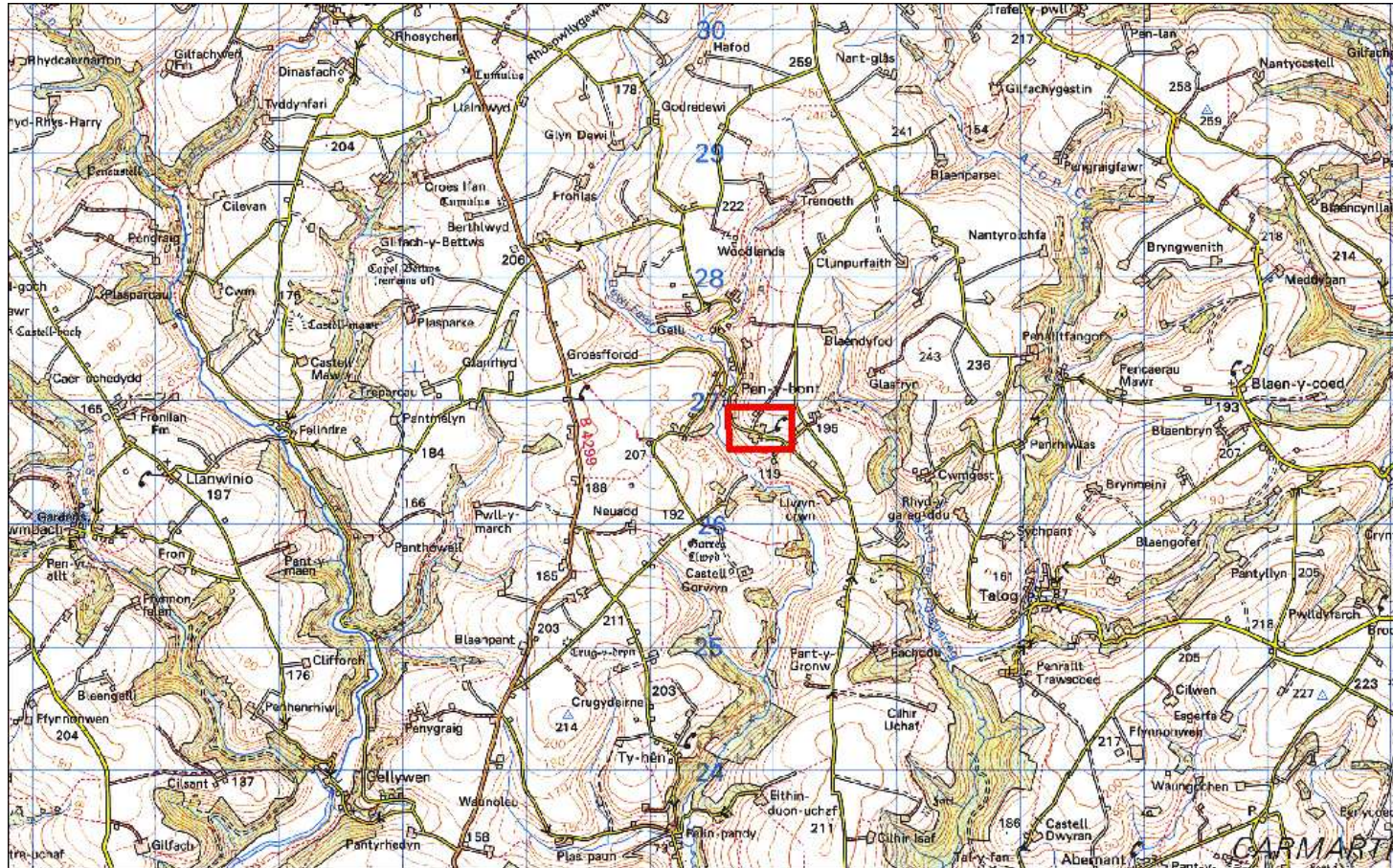


Figure 1: Site Location map of watching brief site from the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Cambria Archaeology, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The development area is located in an undeveloped field at NGR SN 3096 2666 and lies to the south east of St Teilo's Church, Trelech a'r Bettws. An unclassified road runs along the north boundary of the development area whilst a small watercourse forms the western boundary. The land slopes steeply to the southwest of the development area which is at a height of c.80m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by undivided Ordovician shales of the Ashgill Series (British Geological Survey, 1994).

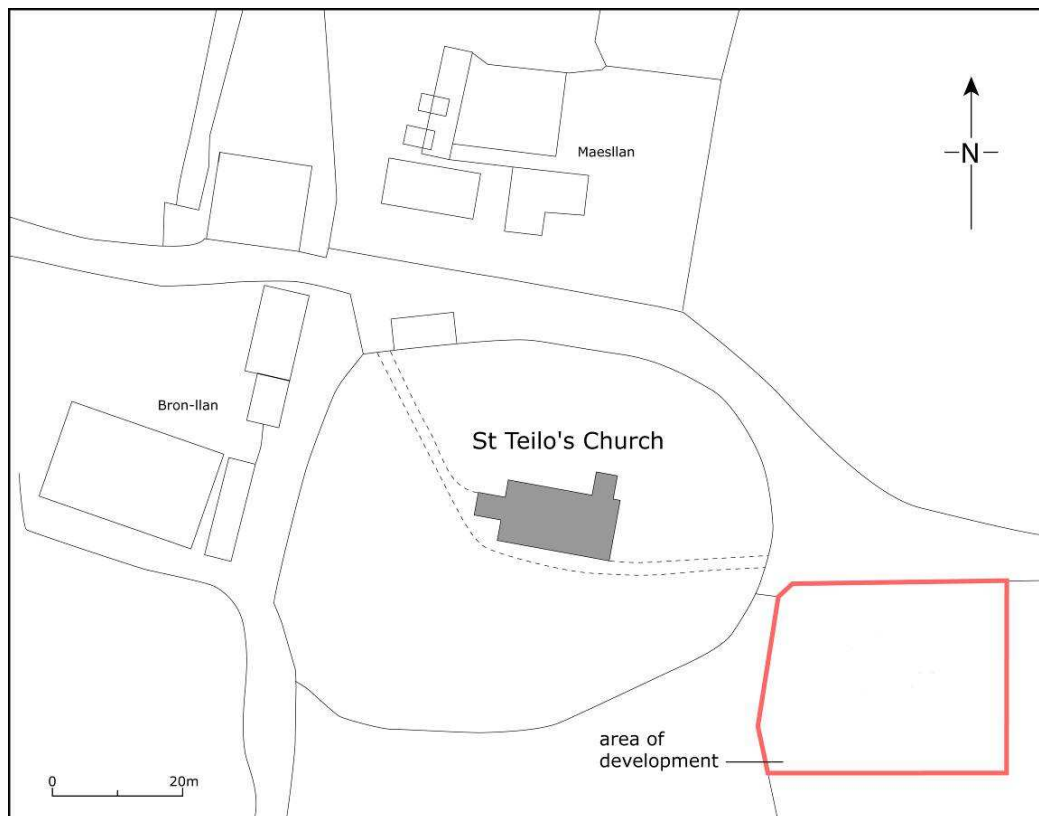


Figure 2: Detailed Location Plan showing development area.

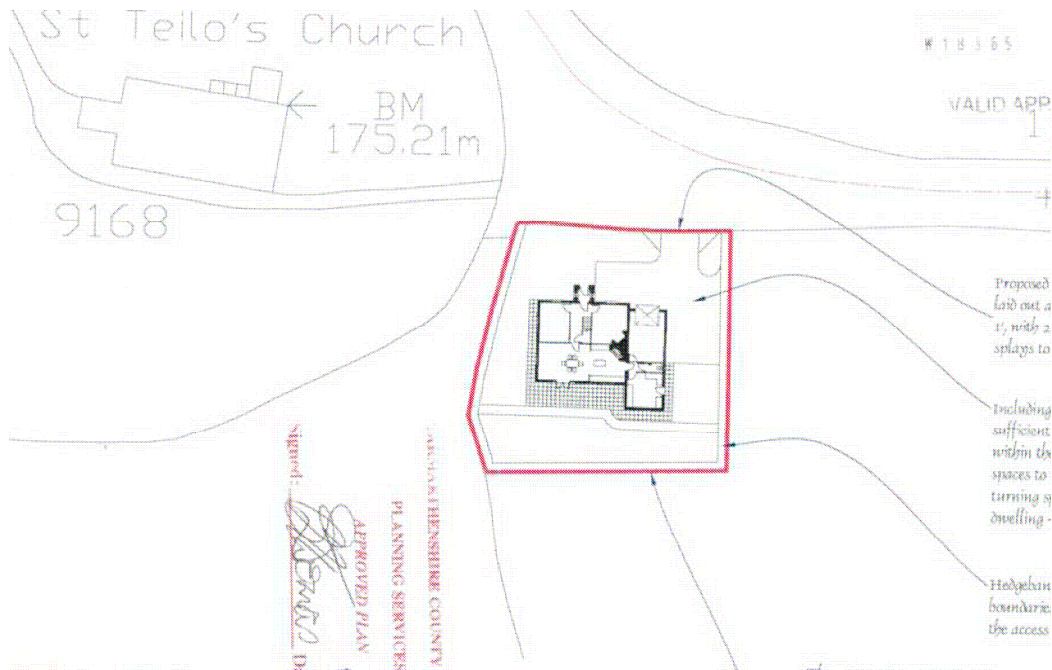


Figure 3: Detailed Location Plan (as supplied for planning application)

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 No known archaeological sites are located within the development site boundary, however, the site lies in close proximity to five known sites of archaeological interest recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (Table 2).

PRN	NGR	Site Description
5251	SN 3092 2668	St Teilo's,
8070	SN 3092 2668	Un-named cross of possible medieval date
12651	SN 3092 2668	Trelech a'r Bettws Parish Church: St Teilo's; medieval church
15813	SN 3082 2644	Pont a'r Eglwys, post-medieval bridge
15815	SN 3099 2650	Post-medieval Vicarage
49320	SN 3092 2668	Trelech a'r Bettws Parish Church: St Teilo's, early medieval origins of the churchyard

Table 2: Known archaeological sites in close proximity to the development site

2.2.2 The present St Teilo's Church is a simple single chambered structure erected between 1834 and 1835 (RCAHME, 1916, 267). However, this structure replaced an earlier medieval church (PRN 12651). A surviving ground plan of the medieval church shows that it consisted of a nave and chancel with possible west porch and north aisle separated from the main body of the building by an arcade³.

2.2.3 It is known that there was a church in existence on the site in the late 13th century, as it is listed in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV of 1291 where the church is listed as *Ecclesia de Trenleth* with an assessed value of £8 0s 0d

³ <http://www.churchplansonline.org/>

(*Taxatio*). During the medieval period churches such as Trelech a'r Bettws generated valuable income from Tithes and burial fees which usually passed to a wealthy patron such as a monastic house or individual (Cowley, 1977, 169). In the case of the church at Trelech a'r Bettws it is not known whether the patron was a monastic house. Documentary sources such as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, that detail monastic property held on the eve of the dissolution of the monasteries, may reveal whether Trelech a'r Bettws church was under the patronage of a monastic house, but this research has not been undertaken to date. All that survives from the medieval church is a possible cross base (PRN 8070) located on the north side of the churchyard.

- 2.2.4 The sub-circular form of the churchyard at Trelech a'r Bettws may suggest an early medieval date for its original layout, which would imply that an early medieval church and cemetery may lie beneath the site of the present church (Arnold & Davies, 2000, 181). It has been suggested that curvilinear enclosures such as this mark the division between the sacred and secular, and demarcate an area of sanctuary (Edwards & Lane, 1992, 4). It is considered that the dedication of the church to St Teilo, a *Celtic* saint, who lived sometime between the 6th and 7th century, may also indicate an early medieval foundation for the church at Trelech a'r Bettws. The suffix *bettws* may also suggest an early foundation date as it is derived from the Old English *bed-hus*, meaning oratory (Evans, 1991, 240). However, this may refer to a chapel of ease which was located some distance to the west of the parish church and has been suggested to date to the early 13th century (RCHAMW, 1916, 267). The earliest use of the place name Bettws in Wales has been dated to the early 13th century (Roberts, 1992, 44).

2.3 Cartographic Information

- 2.3.1 A number of Ordnance Survey and other cartographic sources were consulted to provide information on the 19th and 20th century development of the site area. Not all of these maps are reproduced within this report due to copyright issues, but can be viewed using the <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> and at the British Library Online Catalogue of Original Ordnance Surveyors Drawings websites⁴

Original Ordnance Surveyor's Drawings 1811

- 2.3.2 The development area is shown as undeveloped with the layout of the surrounding field boundaries the same as they are at present. The church with its associated sub-circular graveyard is marked, along with an unnamed property on the west side of the churchyard. A Parsonage set within a circular enclosure is marked to the south of the proposed development site.

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1844

- 2.3.3 No discernible change is visible on the Tithe Map of 1844, although it has been possible to identify from the accompanying Apportionment that the site formed part of the Vicarial glebe of Trelech a'r Bettws parish and was recorded as '*garden*'. The field immediately to the west of the

⁴ <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

development site was named '*Park y Fynnon*' which suggests the presence of a well or spring in the vicinity.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale 1889

- 2.3.4 The site continues to be shown as an undeveloped area. A property known as Glebelands has been constructed to the northwest of the area. Immediately to the west of Glebelands, the New Inn is marked. The north side of the churchyard is bounded by an animal pound, whilst on the west side is a property named as Bronllan. The Parsonage to the south of the development area is no longer named, although a structure continues to occupy the site. The Vicarage is marked to the south of this.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale 1891

- 2.3.5 No change is visible within the development boundary or the immediate area surrounding the site.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale 1906

- 2.3.6 No change is visible within the development boundary, the area remaining undeveloped. The animal pound marked on earlier map editions appears to have been disused by this time and is marked as 'Old Pound'. The New Inn continues to be marked but is unnamed, recorded only as B.H (beer house). A Well is marked at the roadside fronting the property known as Glebelands. The Vicarage and Bronllan are still marked on this map.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale 1907

- 2.3.7 No change is visible within either the development area boundary or within the immediate area surrounding the site.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale 1953

- 2.3.8 The site remained undeveloped in 1953 with no change in the boundaries of the field in which it is located. The New Inn building remains but is not marked as an inn any longer, suggesting that it had closed by this time. The animal pound also remains, but is not named. The Vicarage, Glebelands and Bronllan are all shown unchanged.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale 1964

- 2.3.9 The site remains undeveloped and the boundaries of the field remain unchanged. The only visible change in the immediate vicinity is the addition of a well on the western boundary of the churchyard.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale 1978

- 2.3.10 No change within the development area is identifiable and the boundaries of the field in which the area is located have remained unchanged since the 1811 edition map. Some redevelopment had occurred at Bronllan where new buildings are shown. The New Inn site appears to have been redeveloped and is shown as occupied by two properties named Bryndewi and Henlys. A hall had also been constructed on the site of the animal

pound. By this time Glebelands had been renamed Maesllan and additional buildings have been constructed to the rear of the property. The well on the roadside in front of Maesllan continues to be marked. The former Parsonage was marked as Maesteilo and the Vicarage had been relocated to the northeast on a site on the southeast side of the crossroads.

2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.4.1 In 2008, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services undertook a field evaluation of the development area. The evaluation comprised two trenches excavated to form an L shape across the proposed development site. A series of possible boundary ditches were identified running across the area. These boundaries consisted of two wide parallel ditches on a north – south alignment with a further smaller ditch running east – west. None of these boundaries were dated, although they were cut into the underlying natural geological subsoils, and had been sealed by a later accumulated layer of soil. It was considered that the boundaries may represent remnants of an enclosure or possible field system of medieval or earlier date.
- 2.4.2 No evidence for the presence of the medieval graveyard associated with the church was identified within the development area. This would suggest that the existing boundaries of the churchyard have remained unchanged since they were first constructed and that the burial ground is unlikely to have ever extended as far as the development area. However, the potential for associated activity or settlement surrounding the churchyard remained.

3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

The detailed methodology for the watching brief was laid out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services. The relevant methodology can be summarised as follows.

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A 'watching brief' was undertaken at the commencement of groundworks at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.2.2 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.2.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual⁵ used by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts as appropriate. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context within the area.
- 3.2.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 The watching brief methodology involved two phases of groundworks. The first phase was to monitor the initial topsoil stripping of the site which was monitored on 18th January 2011.
- 3.3.2 The second phase consisted of the excavation of footings for the new dwelling that was monitored on the 19th and 20th January 2011.

⁵ Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4. RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Phase 1: Topsoil Stripping

- 4.1.1 A site visit was made on January 18th 2011 to monitor the initial topsoil stripping of the development area. The topsoil stripping was undertaken with a tracked 360° excavator using a toothless grading bucket. During the later stages of topsoil stripping, a wheeled dumper was used to transport the soil to the southwestern end of the site for storage. The topsoil was stripped to a maximum depth of c.0.32m below the present ground surface of the development area.
- 4.1.2 No trace of the boundary ditches of the possible enclosure or field system were revealed during the topsoil stripping of the development area. This was unsurprising as the evaluation indicated that they lay at a depth below the base of the topsoil, sealed by a later accumulation of soil c.0.5m below the present ground surface (Ratty, 2008, 16).
- 4.1.3 A spread of building rubble (2003) was identified in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to the watercourse that forming the west boundary of the development area. The deposit consisted of fragmentary roofing slate, red brick, building stone and coal fragments and is considered to be of industrial to modern period date
- 4.1.4 The spread of rubble is considered to be of low archaeological significance. No further archaeological features or deposits were revealed during topsoil stripping of the site. A single piece of industrial to modern period white ceramic material was recovered from the topsoil, along with heavily corroded ironwork, considered to be part of agricultural machinery. These finds were noted but not retained. Also noted in the topsoil were small limestone fragments suggesting that the agricultural process of liming had taken place across the site area, where lime is spread on the field to fertilise the soil, probably during the late 19th to early 20th century.

4.2 Phase 2: Footing Excavations

- 4.2.1 The excavation of the footings for the development was monitored over two days, with site visits undertaken on January 19th and a brief visit in the morning of 20th 2011. The footings were machine excavated with a toothed bucket to an average depth of 0.8m with a width of 0.6m.
- 4.2.2 A single north – south U shaped linear feature [2004], filled with loosely compacted mid grey stony clay silt (2005) was revealed within the footing trench at the north end of the development area. The full extent of the feature is unknown as it continued beyond the sides of the foundation trench. The feature was not identified in the opposing side of the foundation trench, or in further foundation trenches to south. The feature could have been part of one of the ditches seen in the trenches during the evaluation.
- 4.2.3 No further archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the excavation of the foundations for the new building and no significant finds were made.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken during the initial groundworks for the development revealed two features of archaeological interest.
- 5.2 Rubble spread (2003) is considered to be of industrial period or modern date and is likely to represent some form of strengthening of the side of the watercourse. Potentially it may relate to the construction of a culvert at the north end of the watercourse that carries it beneath the adjacent road. The rubble spread (2003) is considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.3 The presence of limestone fragments within the topsoil horizon suggests that lime has been spread on the field to improve the fertility of the soil. At a distance of c.1km of the northwest of the development area a number of lime kilns are recorded at Allt y Odyn (NGR SN 3060 2754) that may have been the kilns in which the lime was produced. No naturally occurring limestone exists in the area suggesting that limestone was imported and converted to lime in the area, or potentially ready-made lime was brought in. Transporting ready processed lime was a hazardous process as if it came into contact with water, which could easily occur if it rained, the lime would react with the water causing it to 'slake'. This chemical reaction causes a considerable amount of heat that had the potential to burn the cart it was being transported in and to cause injury or death to the carter and the horse or horses drawing the vehicle (Williams, 2004, 10). It is thus more likely that raw limestone was imported and converted to lime in nearby kilns to minimise the distance it was transported.
- 5.4 It is possible that the limestone recovered from the development area processed in a 'sod kiln' a simple kiln used in West Wales until the 18th century or possibly later. A 'sod kiln' would be charged with alternating band of limestone and fuel and covered and sealed with earth. Following burning of the limestone the kiln would be dismantled and ploughed directly into the field (Brown 1997, p9). If such a kiln was used at this site no such remains were identified, although such kilns do not leave particularly identifiable remains. Finding the remains of lime that had been used as fertiliser is very common and considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.5 Linear feature [2004] is considered to form part of the boundary ditches or possible enclosure elements identified during the previous trial trench evaluation of the development area. The loose nature of the fill (2005) within the linear feature compared to the firm red clay fills revealed during the field evaluation may indicate that the feature represents one of the previously excavated sections, most likely the boundary [1007] (Ratty, 2008, 6). It was not possible to confirm this given the limited area of the foundation trench. No further traces of the boundary ditches or possible enclosure elements were revealed during the archaeological watching brief.
- 5.6 No evidence that the adjoining churchyard extended into the development area were revealed during the course of the archaeological watching brief. It is considered most likely that the existing boundary of the churchyard has remained unchanged since it was originally constructed and that the burial ground never extended this far to the west.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken at the Maesllan development area identified two archaeological features, and evidence for liming of the fields.
- 6.2 A spread of building debris (2003) identified during the initial topsoil stripping of the site is considered to be imported material used to strengthen the side of the watercourse running along the western boundary of the development area. It is considered that rubble spread (2003) dates from the industrial to modern period and is of low archaeological interest.
- 6.3 Linear feature [2004] is considered to form part of the possible medieval boundary ditches or enclosure elements that were previously identified during the course of the trial trench evaluation of the development area in 2008. The loose nature of the fill of the feature, suggests that [2004] is part of boundary ditch [1007] which was partially excavated in 2008. The limited size of the foundation trenches, the fact they were excavated using a toothless bucket and the loose character of the subsoil/natural geology was not very conducive to identifying archaeological features. It is possible that the further archaeological features were present in the site area but were not identified. Linear feature [2004] is considered to be of moderate archaeological interest.
- 6.4 It is considered that the development at the Maesllan site had a minimal impact on the buried archaeological resource within the area. The boundary or possible enclosure ditches recorded during the evaluation will mostly be preserved beneath the floor slab for the new dwelling.

7. SOURCES

Map

British Geological Survey 1994 Geological Map of Wales. London.

Ordnance Survey 1889 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXX.6

Ordnance Survey 1906 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXX.6

Ordnance Survey 1891 1:10560 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXX NW.

Ordnance Survey 1907 1:10560 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXX NW.

Ordnance Survey 1999 1:50000 Landranger.

Tithe Map & Apportionment 1844 Trelech a'r Bettws Parish

Ordnance Survey 2003 Swansea Neath and Port Talbot Explorer.

A range of additional past editions of Ordnance Survey Maps for the Penybont and Trelech a'r Bettws area were viewed at www.old-maps.co.uk and the British Library online catalogue of original Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawings at: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

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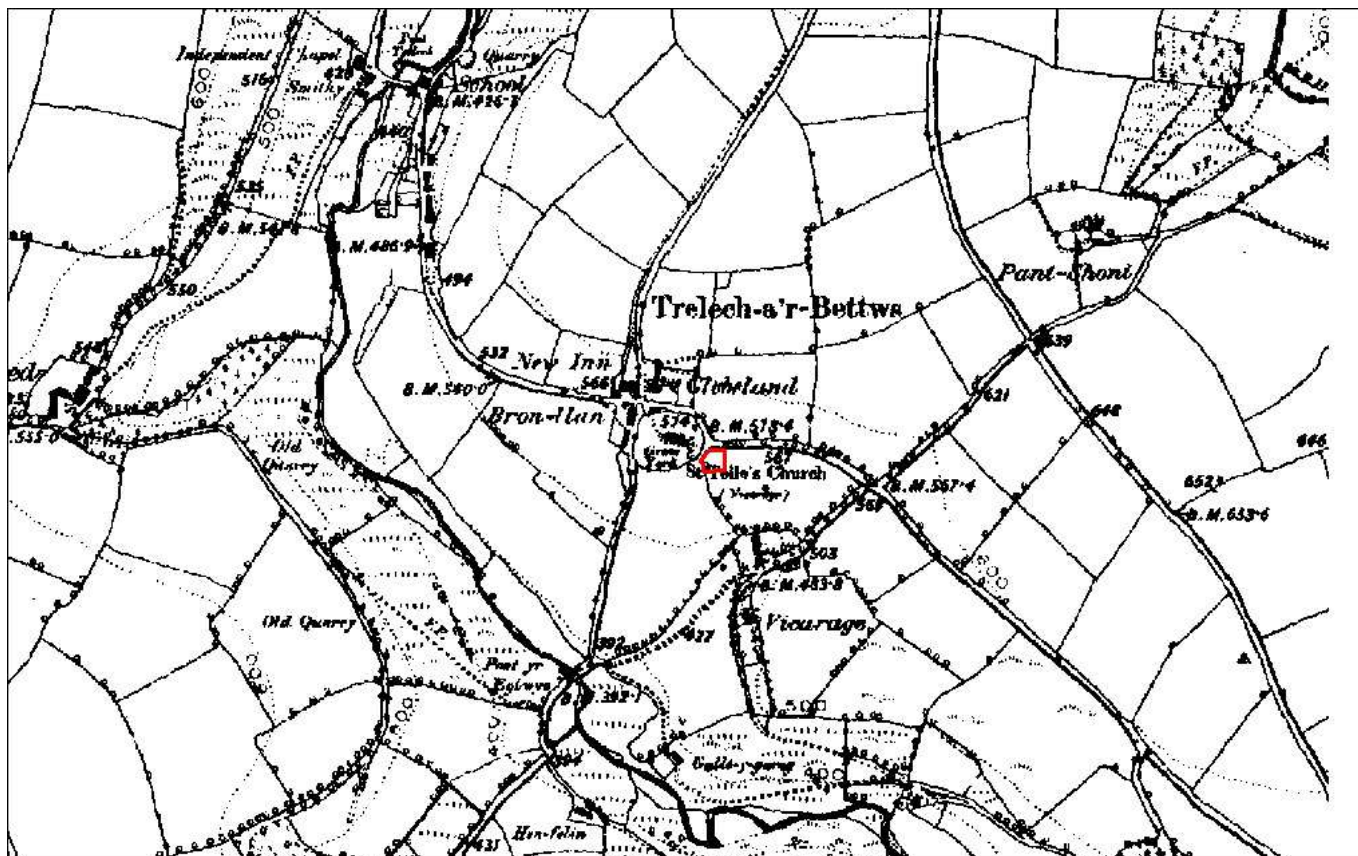


Figure 5: Extract of 1891 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

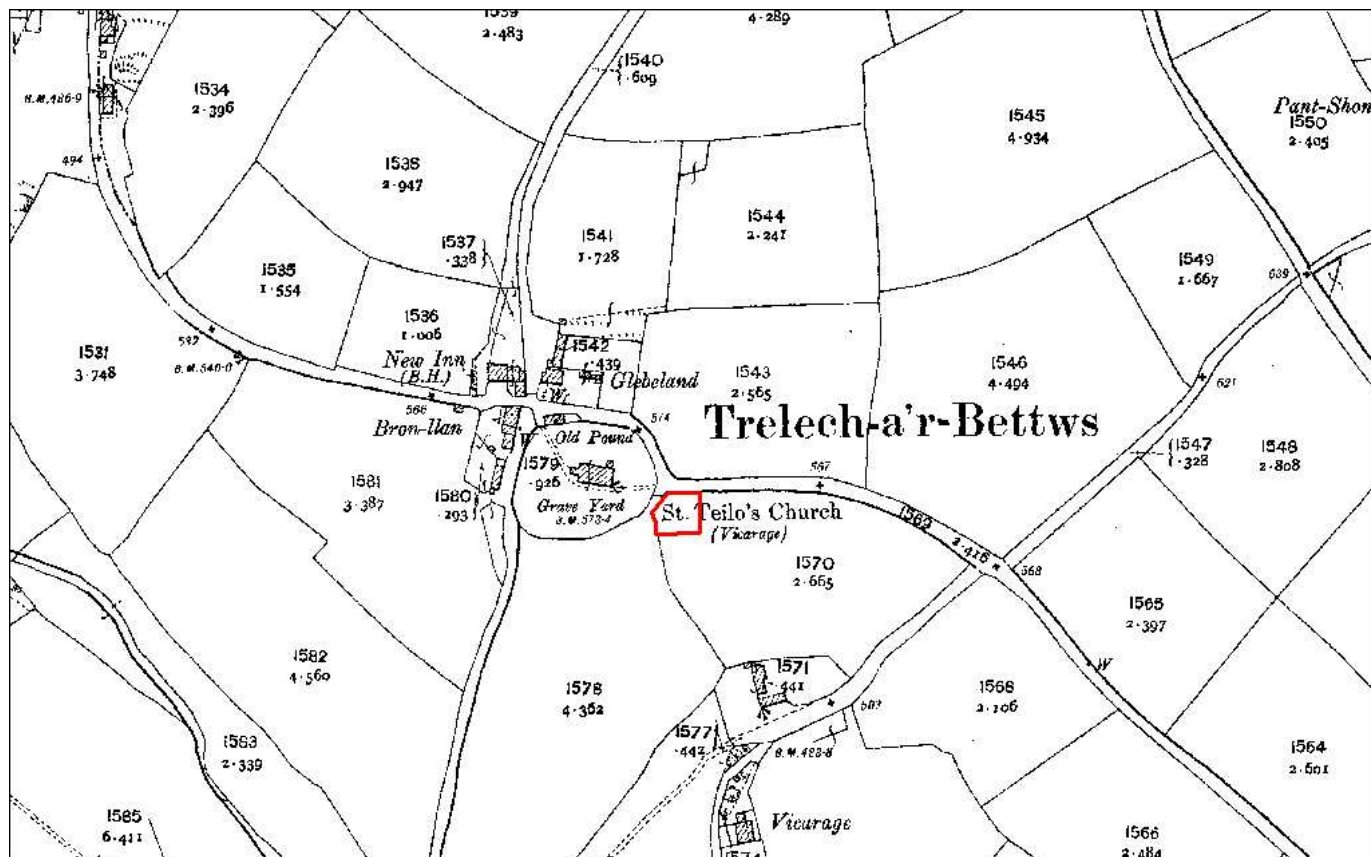


Figure 6: Extract of 1906 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

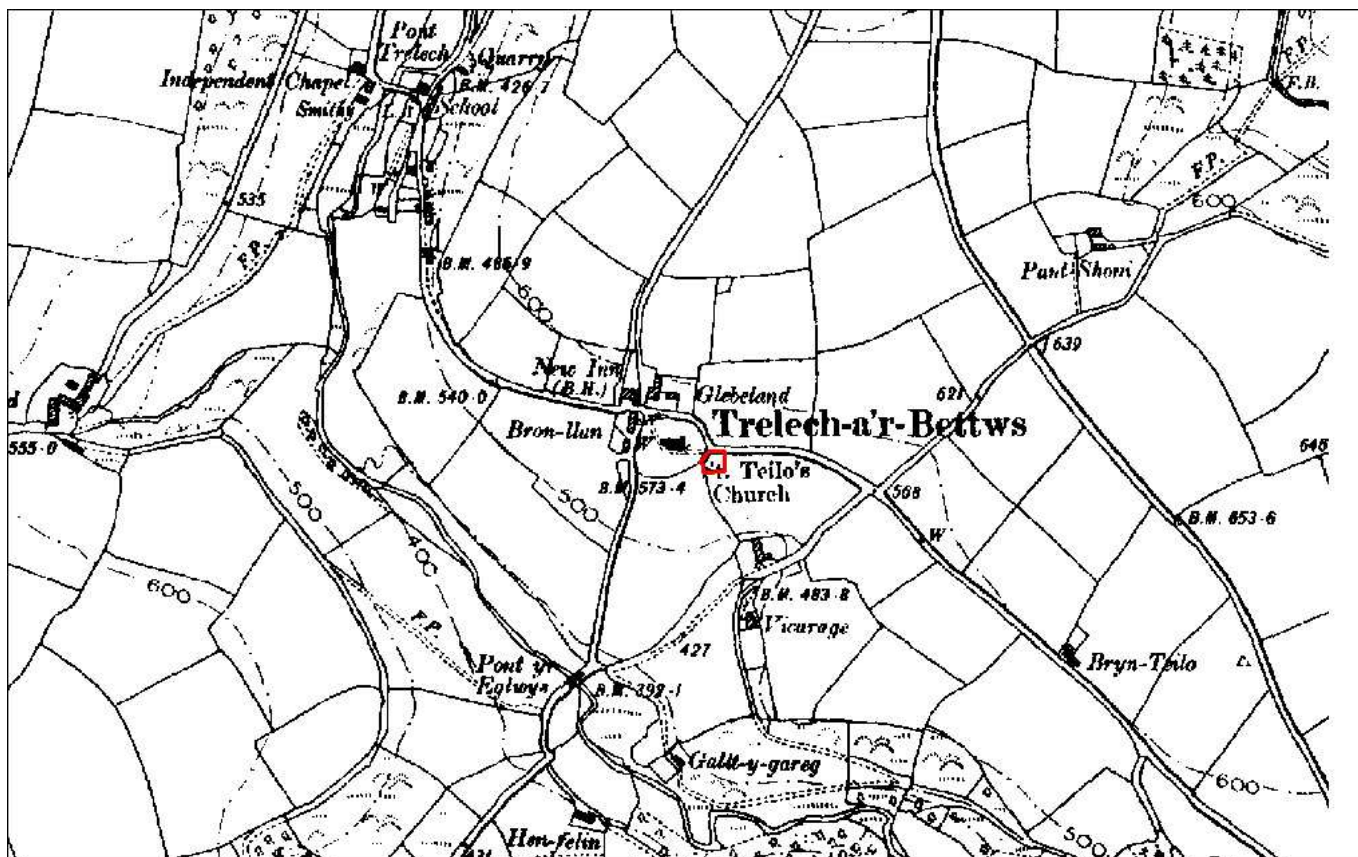


Figure 7: Extract of 1907 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

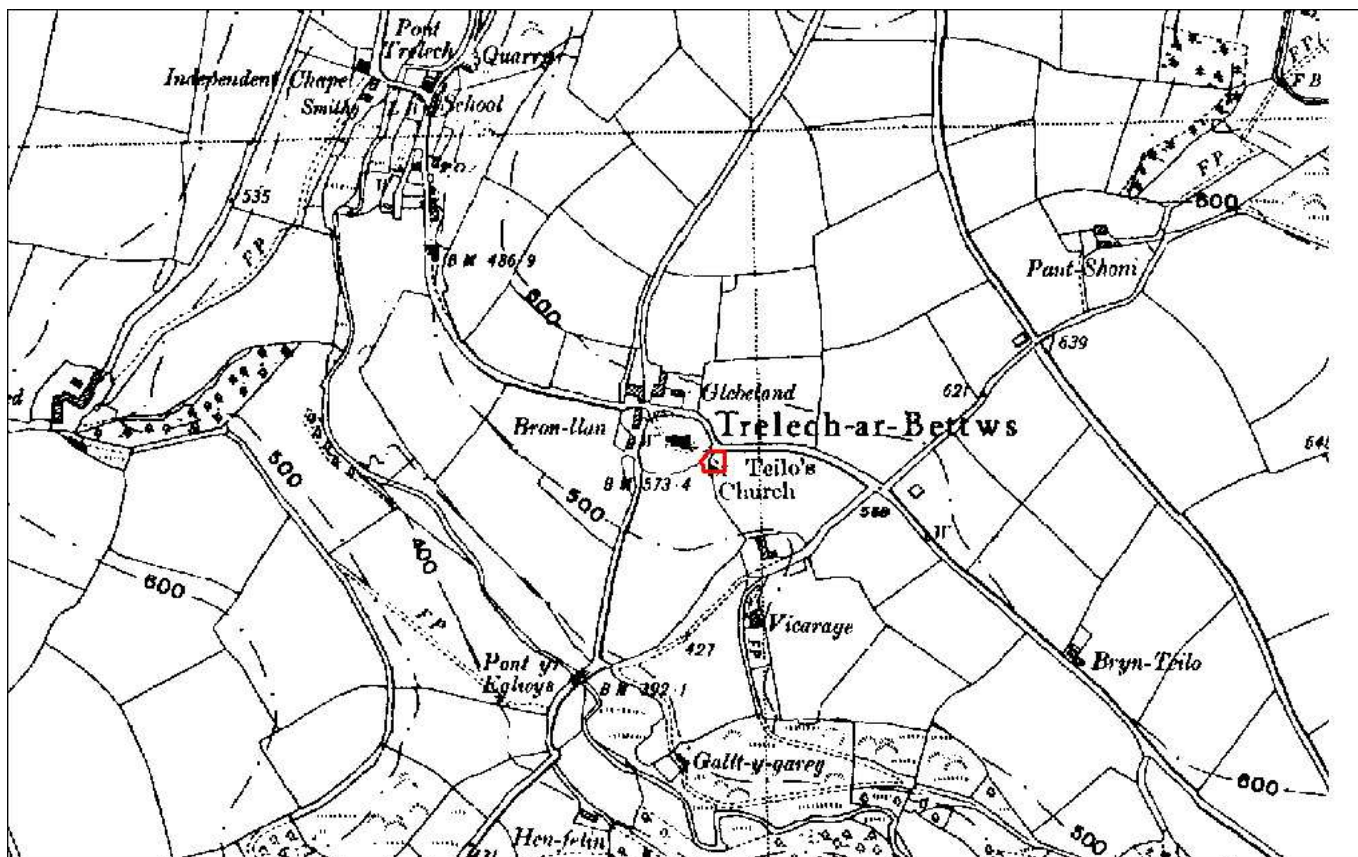


Figure 8: Extract of 1953 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: South facing view of St Teilo's Church



Photo 2: Possible medieval cross base in St Teilo's churchyard



Photo 3: Industrial to modern period rubble spread (2003)



Photo 4: South facing section of linear feature [2004]



Photo 5: East facing view of development area during topsoil stripping



Photo 6: South east view of development area following topsoil stripping

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT AND SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Description	Depth
Layer 2000	Topsoil Dark brown clay silt of moderate compaction containing occasional small subangular stone. Industrial to modern period ceramic material, along with limestone and corroded iron recovered but not retained.	0.38m
Layer 2001	Subsoil Mid grey clay silt of moderate compaction containing occasional small subangular stone.	0.20m
Layer 2002	Natural Firm mid grey brown sandy clay silt containing frequent small to medium subangular stone.	
Layer 2003	Rubble spread Dark grey brown clay silt of moderate compaction containing moderate small to medium brick, roofing slate and building stone fragments.	
Cut 2004	Linear Feature 0.72m wide N –S aligned linear feature with moderately sloping sides tapering to concave U-shaped base	0.4m
Layer 2005	Fill of linear feature [2004] Loosely compacted mid grey brown clay silt containing common small subangular stone.	

Table 3: Context and Soil Descriptions.

MAESLLAN, PENYBONT, CARMARTHENSHERE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/15
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100559**

Mawrth 2011
March 2011

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

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Swydd / Position: ARCHAEOLOGIST

Llofnod / Signature Date

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

JAMES MEEK

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

Swydd / Position: HEAD OF FIELD SERVICES

Llofnod / Signature Date

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

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol



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