

**LAND ADJACENT TO CROSS INN FARM,
CROSS INN, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
(NGR SN 29287 12446)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Casper Homes Ltd



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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LAND ADJACENT TO CROSS INN FARM, CROSS INN, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

A planning application was submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council, for the erection of two dwellings on land to the northwest of Cross Inn Farm, Cross Inn, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire (Planning Ref: W/26868). Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development area, the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Mr Leon Cleathero of Casper Homes Ltd commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the watching brief.

The watching brief was undertaken on the 8th September 2015 during ground reduction across the development plot and deeper excavations for the access road and driveways. The watching brief indicated that the majority of the site comprised a thin layer of topsoil overlying undisturbed natural ground. The groundworks were carried out using a 360° excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket.

The natural geology was exposed across almost the entire surface of the development site making it possible to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development site. It was noted that the natural geology was sealed beneath a deeper depth of topsoil and subsoil along the southeastern and eastern sides of the area. Although no dating evidence was recovered for the hedgebanks, the boundaries themselves could date from the medieval period. The hedgebanks themselves could be later additions.

The remains of the base material and associated post holes were observed for former sheds used to kennel greyhounds in the northwestern part of the site area.

Although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within the development area, there is still a potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Leon Cleathero of Casper Homes Ltd to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the development site on land adjacent to Cross Inn Farm, Cross Inn, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 29287 12446). The proposals are for the construction of two new dwellings on the development plot.
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission (W/26868) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority (Planning Services of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust). The condition states: *"The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the (Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist"*.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition has been placed upon the development as the site lies within Cross Inn close to a number of standing stones thought to be of Bronze Age date, as well as later (medieval) stones marking parish and township boundaries. The site lies adjacent to the main road between Laugharne and St Clears which has been an important route-way since at least the medieval period. There was considered to be potential for archaeological remains associated with these features to survive within the development area possibly in the form of earth cut features such as ditches, postholes or pits.
- 1.1.4 A site visit was undertaken on 25th August 2015 to meet with the developer and discuss the requirements of the watching brief. It was noted that the site had already been cleared of surface vegetation. A former shed that was situated on the northern end of the site had been removed.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority prior to the commencement of the works. The project objectives were:
 - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the watching brief.
 - 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.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *"Archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the proposed construction of two new*

dwelling on land adjacent to Cross Inn Farm, Cross Inn, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire which are likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared."

1.3 Report Outline

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

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within 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.

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 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

¹ 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: Location map showing Cross Inn within the red boundary

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Figure 2: Location of watching brief on land adjacent to Cross Inn Farm, Cross Inn

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site is located on the southwestern side of the road between St Clears and Laugharne, the A4066. The development plot is situated on a parcel of land bounded by Cross Inn Farm to the southeast, the A4066 to the northeast, the boundary to a new dwelling to the northwest and the road from Cross Inn towards Halfpenny Furze to the southwest (centred on NGR SN 29287 12446; Figures 1 and 2) within Carmarthenshire.
- 2.1.2 The site area is relatively level, lying on a small hilltop above the 75m contour, on which the majority of Cross Inn is situated.
- 2.1.3 The superficial geology is Devensian Till – Diamicton and the bedrock is sedimentary Milford Haven Group Argillaceous Rocks, Sandstone and Conglomerate (based on information from the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 No archaeological sites are known to exist directly within the proposed development area; however a search of the Regional Historic Environment Record database revealed that a total of twenty two sites of archaeological and historic interest are located within a c.500m radius centred on the development. These are listed in Table 2 below.
- 2.2.2 The majority of these sites are associated with the Brixton Farm complex (PRN 21365) which lies some 450m to 500m to the west of the site. The farm comprises a number of Grade II Listed buildings, including the farmhouse (PRNs 16144 & 61946), the cowhouse, corn store and range (PRNs 16145 & 61947), the combination farm (PRN 16145), the wheel house (PRNs 16146 & 61948) and a stable (PRNs 16148 & 61949). The buildings are all of post-medieval date.
- 2.2.3 Other post-medieval structures include the Grade II Listed Parsons Lodge (PRN 15032) some 260m to the south of the proposed development and Windmill Cottage 205m to the northwest (PRN 22781). A post-medieval boundary stone is present at Cross Inn (PRN 21675) 80m to the east-southeast. A post-medieval sheep fold is indicated by the field name of Parc Y Ffald (PRN 22331) which lies 200m to the east-northeast. The site of a former farmstead is also suggested by the field name of Parc Yr Hen Dy (PRN 22332) which can be roughly translated as 'the old house field' which lies 235m to the east.
- 2.2.4 The medieval boundary marker known as The Horestone (PRN 5062) lies 220m to the west-northwest of the development area. A possible medieval cross site may also be indicated by the nearby field-name of Parc Y Groes (the Cross Field) lying some 400m to the west (PRN 12067) although no further details about the possible cross are known. The same location is recorded for the discovery of a number of Roman finds (PRN 3918).
- 2.2.5 The remaining sites recorded on the HER are the sites of existing or former standing stones in the fields around Cross Inn. These stones may be post-medieval rubbing stones placed in the fields for cattle to scratch themselves on, or alternatively they could be of Bronze Age date. None of the stones have been excavated to provide any information on their provenance. The fact that they are located roughly centrally within the fields may suggest post-medieval rubbing stones, but the quantity of them

within such a small area is unusual. The stones lie in land on Brixton Farm (PRNs 8037 & 8045), near Parson's Lodge (PRNs 8039 & 8040) and near Cross Inn (PRN 8038).

- 2.2.6 The development area boundary is indicated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s (Figure 3), although no structures are shown within this area. The name of Cross Inn is shown on the map and represents the houses around the road junction directly southeast of the development area.
- 2.2.7 Cross Inn remained as a small hamlet through much of the 20th century, although has expanded slightly in recent years with a number of new dwellings being built and development plots for sale.
- 2.2.8 A watching brief was undertaken on another development site in 2012 on land adjacent to Cross Inn Villa, to the northwest of this development plot (Meek 2012; ERN 102870). The watching brief revealed no significant archaeological remains.

PRN	Site name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site
3918	Parc Y Groes Findspot	Roman finds	Roman	SN 28900 12400	390m west
5061	Milton Bank Standing Stone	This stone, previously recorded from documentary evidence alone was possibly one of a complex of at least 7, perhaps 10, standing stones and possibly a chambered tomb covering an area c.900m east-west and 500m north-south on a hillslope overlooking the The Afon Taf between St Clears and Laugharne, around Cross Inn.	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	SN 29400 12000	460m south
5062	The Hoarstone; Horestone Boundary stone	Boundary stone	Medieval	SN 29090 12540	220m west-northwest
8037	Brixton Farm Standing Stone, Rubbing Stone	Standing Stone or, Rubbing Stone	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	SN 29090 12420	200m west
8038	Cross Inn standing stone	Standing Stone or, Rubbing Stone	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	SN 29300 12300	150m south
8039	Parson's Lodge standing stone	Standing Stone or, Rubbing Stone	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	SN 29440 12160	325m south-southeast
8040	Parson's Lodge standing stone	Standing Stone or, Rubbing Stone	Bronze Age; Post-Medieval	SN 29300 12100	350m south
8045	Brixton Farm standing stone	Standing Stone or, Rubbing Stone	Post-Medieval; Bronze Age	SN 28890 12470	400m west
12067	Parc Y Groes	Place-name only evidence for a cross.	Unknown, Medieval	SN 28900 12400	400m west
15032	Parson's Lodge	Grade II Listed lodge	Post-Medieval	SN 29381 12200	260m south
16148	Brixton Farm stable	Grade II Listed stable	Post-Medieval	SN 28820 12280	495m west
21365	Brixton Farmstead	Working farmstead complex when visited in 1985. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN 28820 12280	495m west
21675	Cross Inn Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post-Medieval	SN 29360 12410	80m east-southeast
22331	Parc Y Ffald	Sheep Fold, Pound	Post-Medieval	SN 29450 12560	200m east-northeast
22332	Parc Yr Hen Dy Farmstead	Record seems to refer to a "hendy" place name.	Post-Medieval	SN 29510 12370	235m east
22781	Windmill Cottage	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known. RPS September 2001	Post-Medieval	SN 29150 12600	205m northwest
39085	Treventy	Smith shop marked on tithe map (1842). Remains of the smithy survive as low stone walls (c.0.4m high), now partially overgrown. From the visible remains the smithy appears to have been c.5m x 5m.	Post-Medieval	SN 29720 12200	500m east-southeast
61946	Brixton Farmhouse	Grade II listed farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN 28810 12309	495m west
61947	Cowhouse and corn store Brixton Farm	Grade II listed cowhouse, corn store & range	Post-Medieval	SN 28840 12298	470m west
61948	Horse Engine House At Brixton Farm	Grade II listed horse engine house	Post-Medieval	SN 28845 12305	465m west
61949	Cartshed and Stable at Brixton Farm	Grade II listed cartshed and stable	Post-Medieval	SN 28861 12296	450m west

Table 2: Archaeological and Historical Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record within 500m of the centre of the proposed development



Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1880s and approximate location of development area

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during initial groundworks at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 Excavation work was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. An initial site strip was undertaken to level the site, which was carried out to an adequate depth to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, with deeper excavations for the vehicle entrance and driveways for the two properties. The deeper excavations for these areas were necessary as a base layer of stone was needed for the road surfaces.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.5 The work followed the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and adhered to their code of conduct (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place on the 8th of September 2015, with a brief site visit on the following day to check on the progress.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

² DAT Archaeological 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 AND DISCUSSION (Figure 4)

- 4.1 An initial site visit was made on 24th August 2015 to view the site and discuss the watching brief with the client. The site had been cleared of vegetation by this date and the former sheds on the northwestern side of the site had been demolished and the concrete floor slabs removed (Photos 1 & 2).



Photo 1: View south across the site following vegetation clearance and before the commencement of groundworks



Photo 2: View north across the site following vegetation clearance, demolition of former shed and concrete slab removal, and before the commencement of groundworks

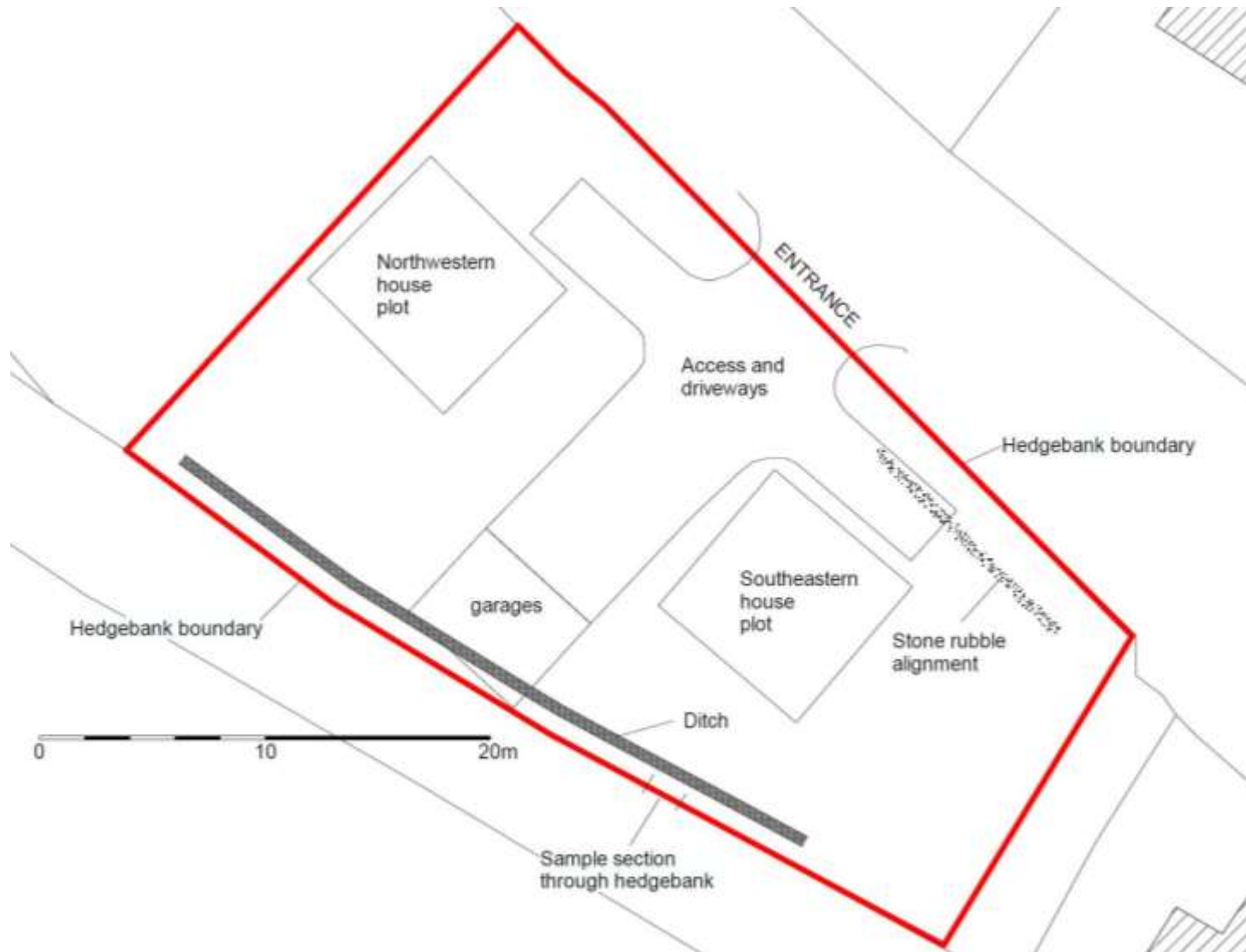


Figure 4: Results of watching brief superimposed on plan of proposals

- 4.2 Vehicle tracks were visible across the exposed ground surface, but overall damage to the site was minimal. Spreads of stone were present in the areas of the former sheds, indicating the sub-base material used for the concrete floor slabs. It is understood that the sheds were constructed by a previous owner as dog kennels for greyhounds.
- 4.3 No physical site boundary existed to Cross Inn Farm to the southeast, although the edge of the site had been marked out. A post and rail fence bounded the development site to the northwest. To the northeast and southwest the development plot was bounded by raised hedgebanks with hedges on top. An entranceway had been previously cut midway through the northeastern hedgebank to provide an entrance into the site.
- 4.4 Groundworks associated with the development commenced on the 8th September 2015, which included levelling across the two house plot areas and slightly deeper excavations for the vehicle entrance into the site and driveways to each of the houses. Machining started on the southeastern house plot (Photo 3) with the area for the driveway undertaken first, before the remainder of the plot was levelled.



Photo 3: View southeast along site area towards Cross Inn Farm
during initial groundworks

- 4.5 The driveway was excavated to a depth of around 0.40m below the former ground level. The material removed comprised dark greyish brown silt clay topsoil of c.0.20m depth containing occasional fragments of modern pottery and brick, animal bone and modern metal objects. The animal bone was mostly cow and showed evidence of butchering (the bones had been sawn, but there was no evidence for gnawing – if they had been waste products from the kennelling of greyhounds).
- 4.6 A rough alignment of stone rubble was visible along the northeastern side of this area, c.2.00m from the centre of the hedgebank (Photo 4). The

stone was red sandstone, which outcrops locally in Laugharne. An area of the rubble was cleaned to determine its composition and structure but no form could be determined, the material merely being an alignment of loose rubble. Potentially these stones marked the base of the former hedgebank representing tumble or the presence of a stone revetment. The southwestern part of the hedgebank had been removed by the machining.



Photo 4: Rough alignment of stone rubble along northeastern side of site, viewing southeast

- 4.7 The topsoil lay on top of a subsoil of c.0.10m depth, a mix of the underlying natural geology and the upper topsoil. The rubble stone seen in the topsoil partially lay within this subsoil layer.
- 4.8 The underlying natural geology comprised clean reddish brown sandy clay silt, with occasional small stones (Devensian Till) (Photo 5). The exposed surface within the driveway area contained no archaeological features.
- 4.9 The remainder of the house plot area was levelled. It was evident that the depth of topsoil and subsoil reduced further to the southwest, such that even though only a maximum depth of topsoil of c.0.25m was removed from the area, the natural geology was exposed enabling a view of any potential archaeological remains to be exposed (Photo 6). Some areas of slightly deeper topsoil did remain, which merely represented undulations in the natural ground surface.



Photo 5: Stripping the area of the driveway for the southeastern house plot, showing the exposed natural geology, viewing northwest



Photo 6: Completed strip for southeastern house plot, viewing southeast



Photo 7: Linear feature revealed along the southwestern edge of the development plot viewing northwest (dotted line shows projection of alignment)



Photo 8: Linear feature revealed along the southwestern edge of the development plot viewing southeast (dotted line shows projection of alignment)

- 4.10 A linear feature was exposed along the southwestern side of the site, lying a regular 0.90m from the edge of the hedgebank, where it had been truncated by the machining (Photos 7 & 8). The feature was between 0.50 – 0.55m in width, although very shallow, less than 0.05m in depth. It was filled with a dark brown clay silt fill and occasional small stones. It was possible to trace the feature along the majority of the exposed area of the house plot.
- 4.11 A section of the truncated hedgebank was cleaned to determine its structure and hopefully obtain an indication of its date (Photo 9). A depth of c.0.12m of natural was visible at the base, overlain by a 0.16m – 0.18m depth of dark greyish brown buried topsoil. Above this was a redeposited natural layer (presumably excavated from ditches to other side of the hedge) of c.0.15m depth. On top of this was a dark brown stony clay silt of 0.18m – 0.20m depth. The very top of the hedgebank comprised a 0.12m – 0.14m depth of topsoil.



Photo 9: Cleaned section through the hedgebank along the southwestern edge of the development plot, viewing southwest

- 4.12 No further archaeological remains were identified within the exposed surface of the southeastern development plot area.
- 4.13 Further machining was undertaken within the vehicle entranceway into the site which enabled sections to be exposed through the northeastern hedgebanks (Photos 10 & 11). These revealed similar make-ups to that recorded on the southeastern side of the site.
- 4.14 No further archaeological features were identified within the area of the access road or driveways.



Photo 10: Entranceway cut through northeastern hedgebank, viewing southeast



Photo 11: Entranceway cut through northeastern hedgebank, viewing northwest

- 4.15 The machining of the northwestern house plot required a less substantial depth of material to be removed, although across the majority of the area the natural geology was exposed. The former locations of the sheds, where concrete floor slabs had been removed, were visible as areas of sub-base stone. These appeared to have been laid directly on the natural geology.



Photo 12: Completed site strip across northwestern house plot



Photo 13: View southeast along southwestern edge of site
showing continuation of ditch along almost all of the site boundary

- 4.16 No archaeological features were observed within the northwestern half of the site (Photo 12), excluding the continuation of the ditch seen on the inside of the southwestern hedgebank (Photo 13) and a few small modern post hole like features, associated with the former sheds.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the development of two house plots on land adjacent to Cross Inn farm, Cross Inn, Carmarthenshire undertaken by Casper Homes Ltd. The development site lies in an area with an identified potential for archaeological remains to be present. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks.
- 5.2 The main groundworks for the project involved ground reduction across the site area with deeper areas of excavation for the route of the entrance and driveways into the site. The ground level was reduced using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket.
- 5.3 It was evident that the natural ground level was slightly higher on the southwestern, western and northwestern sides of the of the development plot, which corresponds with the topography of the area. A deeper depth of overlying material (topsoil and subsoil) was present along the southeastern and eastern sides of the area. The depth of material removed from the site stripping was enough to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 5.4 The watching brief identified a line of rubble along the northeastern edge of the development area lying some 2m from the centre of the adjacent hedgebank. It is thought likely that this line of rubble was associated with the base of the former hedgebank and could represent either collapse of a stone façade to the bank or just stone debris removed from the area and piled along the hedgebank
- 5.5 A ditch was identified some 0.90m from the southwestern edge of the development area, which ran parallel with the hedgebank. It is assumed that this was the remains of a former shallow ditch which was used to help define the hedgebank. The section through the bank indicated the original topsoil lay buried within the bank, covered by a layer of subsoil which had presumably been removed from the ditch and piled up to form the bank. Above this subsoil was a layer of material which could have been the remains of turf or vegetation piled on top of the hedgebank when it was originally constructed. Modern topsoil derived from more recent vegetation growth survived above this material.
- 5.6 No dating evidence for the hedgebanks was recovered. The plot itself is very likely to have been defined before the 1800s (the bounded area being shown on early Ordnance Survey maps and the tithe map), potentially during the medieval period. It would have been defined when the road layout was constructed. Hedgebanks themselves are a relatively common feature and would be of low archaeological significance. The development will retain the majority of the hedgebanks.
- 5.7 The remains of the former sheds and associated modern post holes or small pits were identified within the northwestern end of the site. These were former sheds used for kennelling greyhounds. These represent former uses of the site but are of low archaeological significance.
- 5.8 No further significant archaeological deposits were identified within the development site. It is still possible that significant archaeological remains could still lie within the vicinity of the development.

6. SOURCES

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with
Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire,
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Meek, J, 2012, Land Adjacent to Cross Inn Villa, Cross Inn,
Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Watching Brief, ERN 102870, Report No
2012/33

**LAND ADJACENT TO CROSS INN FARM,
CROSS INN, CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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September 2015

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

James Meek

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

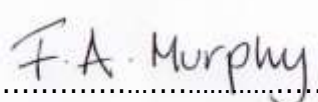
Llofnod / Signature  Date: 23/09/2015

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

Fran Murphy

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

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 23/09/2015

*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*



