

# THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Mr David John





**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

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**THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON,  
PEMBROKESHIRE:  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

Gan / By

Hubert Wilson



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## **THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **CONTENTS**

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.1 Project background</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.2 Site Location</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3 Scope of the Project</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.4 Report Outline</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.5 Abbreviations</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.6 Illustrations</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. RESULTS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4. PHOTO SURVEY</b>	<b>13</b>

### **FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1:</b> Map extract showing the location of the Old Granary	<b>4</b>
<b>Figure 2:</b> Extract of the 1841 Tithe map	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 3:</b> Extract of the 1841 Apportionment	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 4:</b> Extract of the 1857 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 5:</b> Extract of the 1908 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 6:</b> Floor plan of farmhouse and granary	<b>12</b>

### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

<b>Photo 1:</b> Exterior east wall and adjoining modern barn	<b>13</b>
<b>Photo 2:</b> Close-up of ventilation slot in east wall and remains of another slot	<b>13</b>
<b>Photo 3:</b> Southeast corner of granary	<b>14</b>
<b>Photo 4:</b> South wall of granary	<b>14</b>
<b>Photo 5:</b> West wall of granary	<b>15</b>
<b>Photo 6:</b> Doorway in west wall	<b>15</b>
<b>Photo 7:</b> Joints in west wall of granary	<b>16</b>
<b>Photo 8:</b> Blocked opening in west wall of granary	<b>16</b>
<b>Photo 9:</b> West wall of granary showing later 1 <sup>st</sup> floor addition	<b>17</b>
<b>Photo 10:</b> View south towards west wall of granary. Possible remains of horse gin in front of wall	<b>17</b>
<b>Photo 11:</b> West wall of farmhouse	<b>18</b>
<b>Photo 12:</b> Northwest corner of farmhouse showing blocked doorway	<b>18</b>
<b>Photo 13:</b> Close-up of blocked doorway in north wall	<b>19</b>

<b>Photo 14:</b> Interior of north wall of farmhouse showing cupboard and fireplace	19
<b>Photo 15:</b> Close-up of fireplace	20
<b>Photo 16:</b> Blocked doorway utilised as a cupboard	20
<b>Photo 17:</b> Interior east wall of farmhouse	21
<b>Photo 18:</b> Interior west wall of farmhouse	21
<b>Photo 19:</b> Interior south wall of farmhouse	22
<b>Photo 20:</b> Interior north wall of granary	22
<b>Photo 21:</b> Interior east wall of granary	23
<b>Photo 22:</b> Close up of ventilation slot	23
<b>Photo 23:</b> Interior west wall of granary	24
<b>Photo 24:</b> Interior south wall of granary	24
<b>Photo 25:</b> Looking north at concrete floor of granary	25
<b>Photo 26:</b> Timberwork in granary ceiling	25

## **THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological building recording at The Old Granary, Bowett Farm, Pembrokeshire.*

*The building is not a scheduled monument or a listed building, but it is recorded on the DAT HER under record numbers (PRNs 44558 and 44559).*

### **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal recordiad adeilad archeolegol yn The Old Granary, Fferm Bowett, Sir Benfro.*

*Nid yw'r adeilad yn heneb gofrestredig nac yn adeilad rhestredig, ond mae wedi'i gofnodi ar y CAH YAD o dan y nifer uchaf erioed (PRNs 44558 a 44559).*

## **THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services, in response to a request from Mr David John, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording at The Old Granary, Bowett Farm, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire (PRNs 44558 and 44559) centred on NGR SM 96652/00578. The requirement for a scheme to record the building prior to its renovation/demolition had been placed upon the development by Pembrokeshire County Council (Local Planning Authority) following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.*

*The archaeological advisor to the LPA stated a Level 1 record was required, as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to best recording practice (Historic England 2016). This level of record is essentially a basic visual record, with annotated floor plans, supplemented by information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.*

*The building is not a scheduled monument nor is it a listed building but is recorded on the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) under record numbers (PRN 44558 and 44559). It is not recorded on the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales National Monuments Record.*

*The photographic survey was carried out on the 10th January 2019.*



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services, in response to a request from Mr David John, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works at the property known as The Old Granary, Bowett Farm, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire (SM 96652/00578). The requirement for a scheme to record the building prior to its renovation has been placed upon the development by Pembrokeshire County Council (Local Planning Authority) following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust–Development Management (DAT-DM).

1.1.2 Condition 6 on the planning decision notice (Planning reference A150325) states:

*Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing buildings(s) has been carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors – Dyfed Archaeological Trust- Heritage Management. The resulting photographs shall be approved by the planning authority prior to the commencement of development and deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, held and maintained by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.*

1.1.3 A discussion with the archaeological advisor to the LPA revealed that in this instance it was a Level 1 record that was required, as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to best recording practice (Historic England 2016). This level of record is essentially a basic visual record, with annotated floor plans, supplemented by information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.

1.1.4 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which outlined the methodology by which the historic building works would be undertaken, which was approved by DAT-DM.

1.1.5 The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1996, revised 2001 & 2008).

### **1.2 Site Location**

1.2.1 Bowett Farm, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire is a small complex of farm buildings situated 0.5km east of Hundleton village and 1.5km SW of Pembroke Town. It is situated on a moderate slope close to the 50m contour (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The complex is bounded to the north by the B4320, to the south and west by modern barns, and to the east by Bowett Lane. The farmhouse and granary buildings are attached, forming one long structure, and are orientated roughly north-south. Situated between the farmhouse/old granary (PRNs 44558/44559) and Bowett Lane are three cowsheds (PRNs 44577; 44578 and 44560) and another (PRN 44579) is situated on the southern edge of the farm.

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

1.3.1 The building recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the structure (at the time of the survey) through a combination of a photographic survey of the interior, along with site notes, drawings and historic research.

## **1.4 Report Outline**

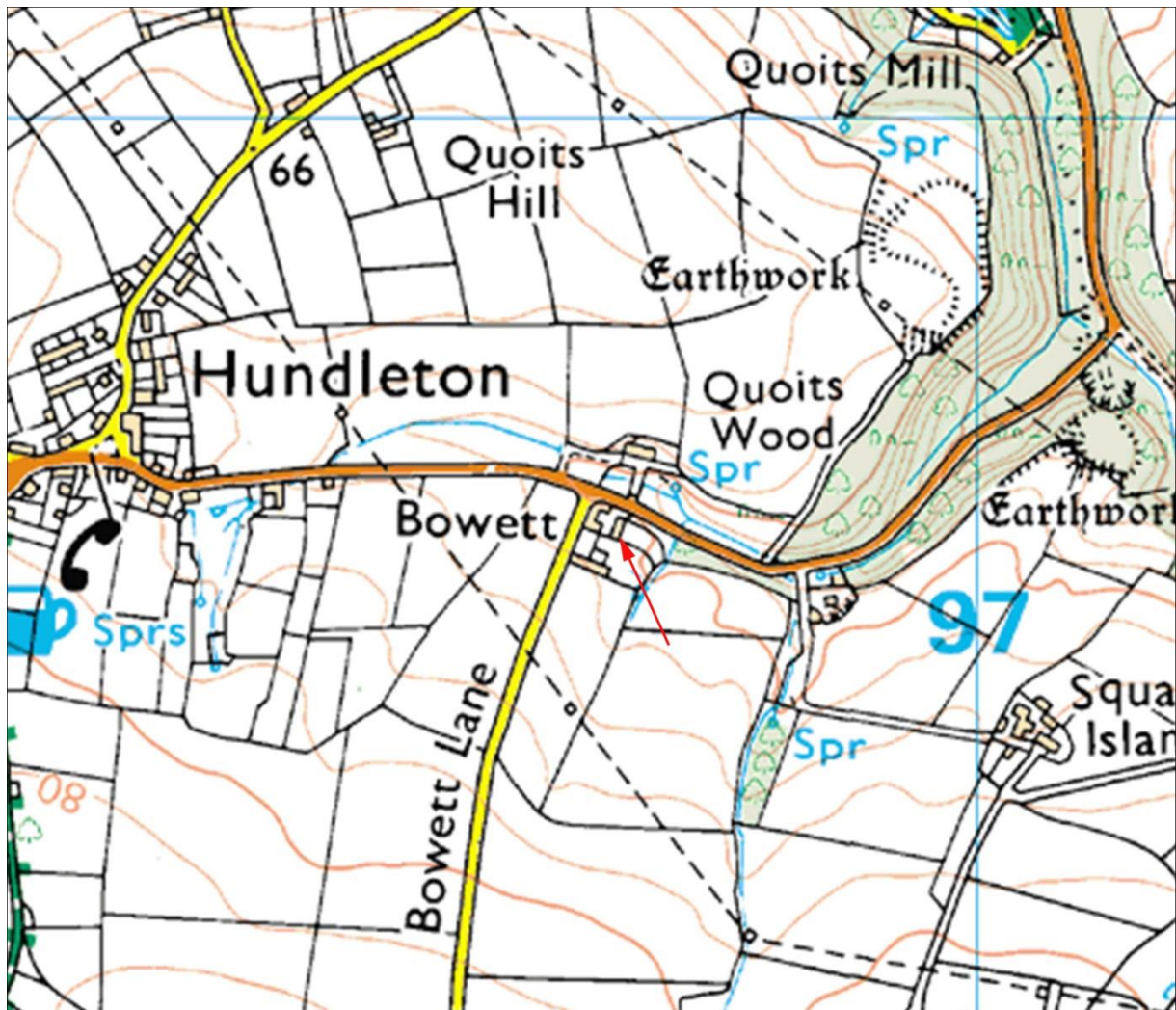
- 1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, its known archaeological and historical background and photographs of the site. Sources are referenced within the text or as footnotes.

## **1.5 Abbreviations**

Regional Historic Environment Record – HER; Primary Record Number – PRN; National Grid Reference – NGR; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

## **1.6 Illustrations**

Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.



**Figure 1:** Map extract showing the location of photographic survey (red arrow).

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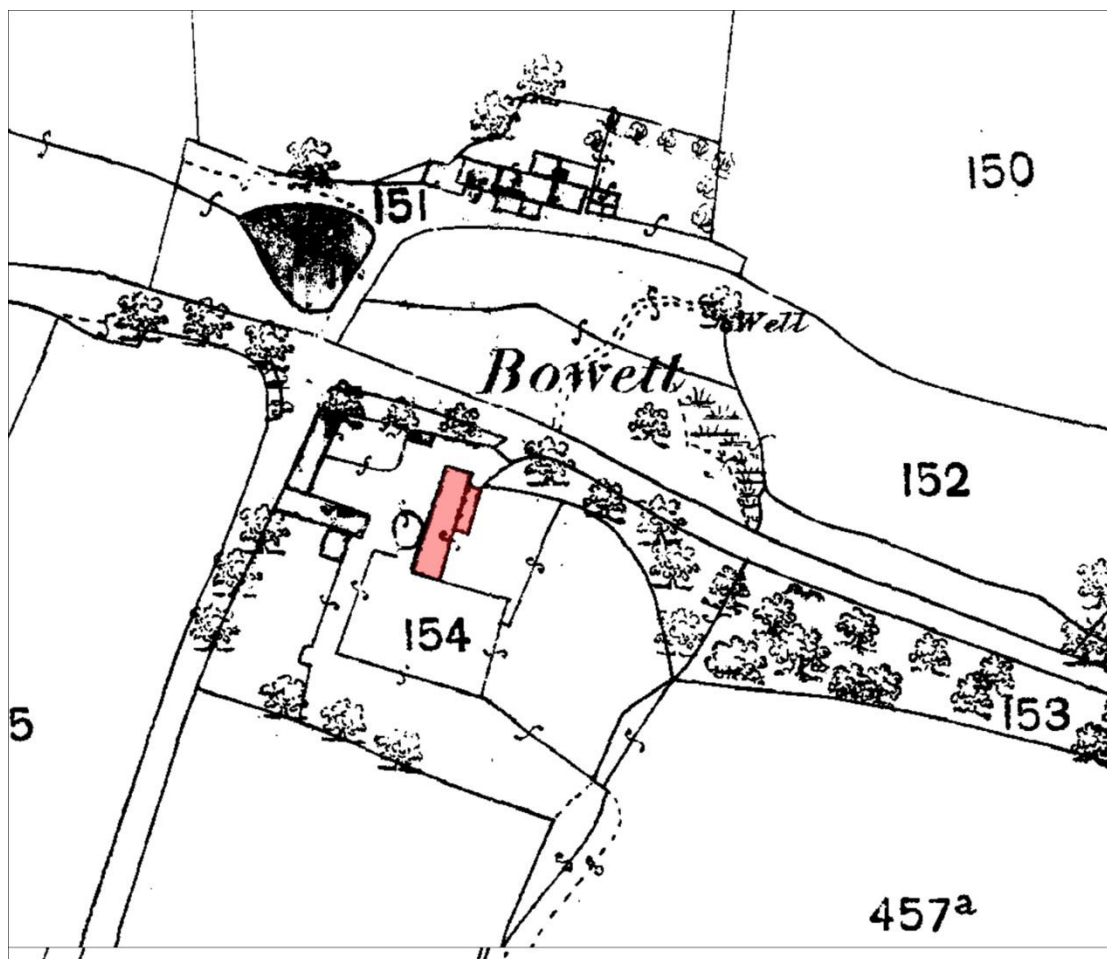


**Figure 2:** Extract from the 1841 Tithe map of Monkton Parish. Red arrow indicates area of photographic survey

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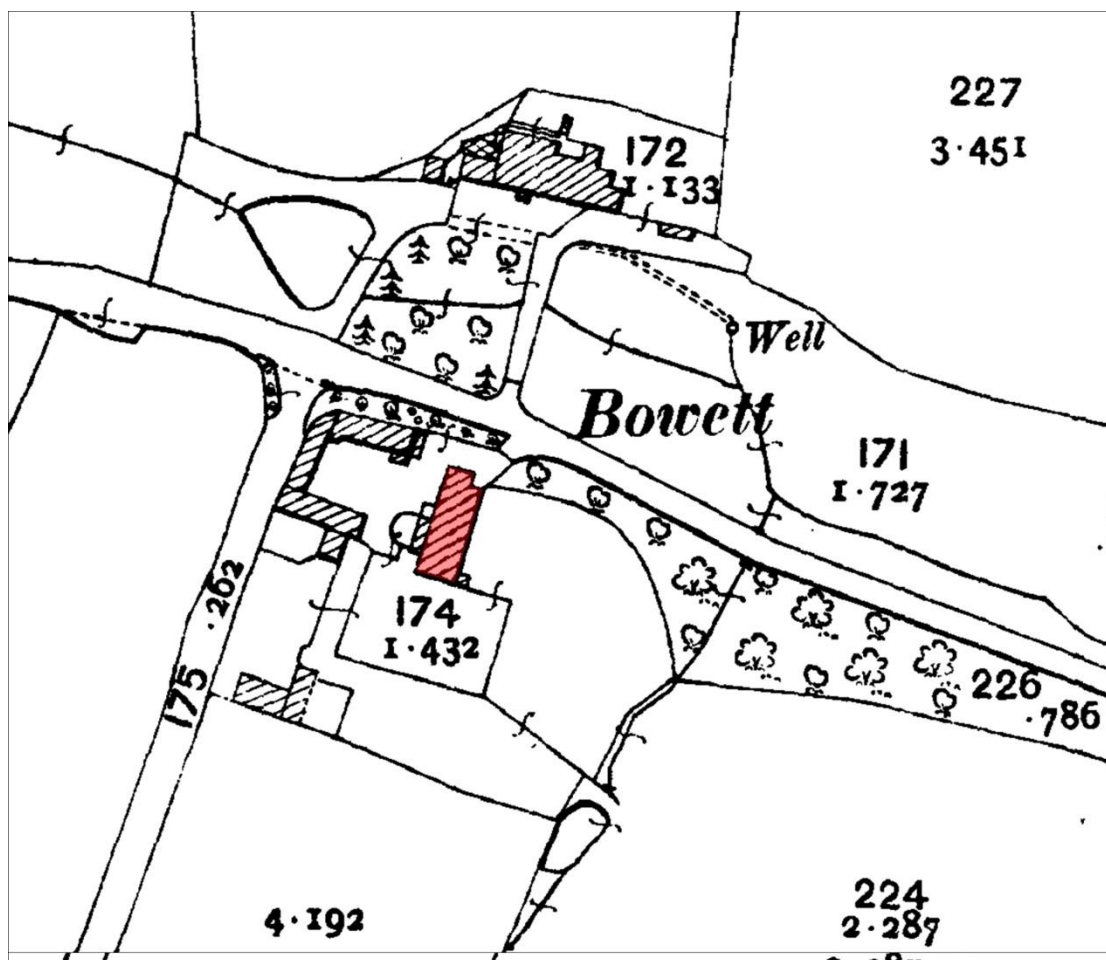
LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.		Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable.			PAYABLE TO VICAR.			PAYABLE TO IMPROPRIETORS.			
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Jesse Sir John (continued)	Davis John	52	Meadow	Meadow	1	3	11	"	"	"	"	6	2			
		713	Arable	Arable	1	1	5	"	"	"	"	4	6			
		714	Pasture	Pasture	1	3	23	"	"	"	"	5	"			
		715	Pasture	Pasture	"	3	24	"	"	"	"	2	3			
		716	Arable	Arable	1	3	5	"	"	"	"	3	11			
		717	House & Garden		"	"	25	"	"	"	"	1	2			
		718	Arable	Pasture	2	1	36	"	"	"	"	5	6			
					6	2	28	"	"	"	"	1	11	6		
Griffiths Thomas	643	Pasture	Pasture	2	3	1	"	"	"	"	5	"				
	644	Barn Stable &c.		"	2	36	"	"	"	"	2	3				
	646	Croft & Well	Arable	15	3	7	"	"	"	2	5	"				
	647	Part of same	Arable	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
	648	Arable	Arable	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
	826	Beggars Hill	Pasture	20	"	24	"	"	"	1	13	9				
			39	1	28	"	"	"	"	4	10	"				

**Figure 3:** Relevant part of the Apportionment that accompanied the 1841 Tithe map.



**Figure 4:** Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1875.  
Area of photographic survey shaded.





**Figure 5:** Extract from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1908.  
Area of photographic survey shaded

## 2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 1 standard as defined in the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2006). This level of recording is described thus:

*Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.*

*Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.*

- 2.2 To supplement the on-site survey a review of information held at the DAT HER and local studies library will be undertaken. The on-site survey will then complete the relevant tasks outlined below, where possible, to ensure that the record is completed to the Level 1 guidelines, building on the known information. Only photos taken during this survey will be included within the site archive and report.
- 2.3 Based on the Level 1 record as defined in the English Heritage guidelines (2006) the following will be undertaken:

### **Written Record**

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added.
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.

### **Drawn Record**

- Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (if a more thorough drawn record is not made). Sketches may be roughly dimensioned.

### **Photographic Record**

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

### **3. RESULTS**

- 3.1 The farmhouse/granary structure is oriented roughly north-south and is constructed of roughly hewn, random-coursed, sandstone blocks. The exterior measurements of the granary are approximately 10.10m by 6.40m and of the farmhouse are 9.75m by 6.40m.
- 3.2 The building is shown on the 1841 Tithe map, and was then occupied by a Mr Thomas Griffiths (Figures 2 and 3). At the time of publication no other structures are shown on the farm.

#### **The Farmhouse (PRN 44558)**

- 3.3 The west face (front) of the farmhouse (PRN 44558) is constructed of roughly hewn, random coursed, mainly sandstone blocks. Openings consist of a centrally placed, relatively narrow doorway with a window to the north and a wide entrance to the south; all have modern brick arched lintels. Below the eaves of the west wall are three small window openings (Photo 11).
- 3.4 The ground floor of the east wall has identical openings (Photo 17).
- 3.5 A blocked doorway (Photos 12 and 13) is visible on the west side of the north wall. Internally, this doorway has been utilised as a recessed cupboard (Photos 14 and 15).
- 3.6 A lean-to structure with stone walls and corrugated roof joins the north wall.
- 3.7 Apart from the recessed cupboard the only internal feature is a fireplace which is situated in the north wall (Photos 14 and 16); remnants of lime-plaster and lime-wash can be seen on this wall.
- 3.8 The house has an earth floor, and a new slate roof and brick chimney.
- 3.9 The exterior east wall of the house was obscured by a modern barn.

#### **Old Granary (PRN 44559)**

- 3.10 The granary is a two storey building constructed in stone with brick dressings and a pitched slate roof. The west and east walls have three ventilation windows below the eaves. Both walls also have a single window just above first floor level. Two ventilation slots are visible in the east wall. Three slots for pulley beams are visible in the upper floor of the west wall. A blocked opening and two wall joints are visible at the bottom of the west wall.
- 3.11 By the publication of the 1875 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (Figure 4) two of the cowsheds (PRNs 44577 and 44560) situated to the west of the granary/farmhouse are shown.
- 3.12 A possible 'horse gin' (a mechanism for harnessing a horse to mill grain or lift heavy weights) can be seen as a circular feature to the west of the granary on the 1875 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. By the publication of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1908 OS map the feature has been somewhat modified and butts up to a small structure attached to the granary (Figure 5). This structure has since been demolished but there are joints and a blocked opening in the granary wall which are probably associated with it (Photos 7 and 8; Figure 6). A remnant of the possible horse gin is still visible and can be seen on the ground as a small, grassy bank in front of the granary (Photo 10).
- 3.13 By the publication of the 1906 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map the granary has been widened by extending the building eastwards and aligning it to the rear of the farmhouse. No evidence of this widening is visible in the stonework.



- 3.14 Sometime after the granary was widened an upper storey was built utilising the same stonework technique but with the addition of brick quoins and brick window surrounds. It is possible that the brick surrounded window in the south wall on the ground floor was inserted at this time (Photos 3, 4 and 5).
- 3.15 A ventilation slot can be seen in the east wall and the remains of another can be seen approximately 2.2m to the north of it (Photos 1 and 2).
- 3.16 The sole entrance into the granary, measuring 2.10m by 1.60m, is located in the west wall at its southern end. A timber lintel spans the top of the entrance (Photos 5 and 6). Visible in the west wall are two joints and a blocked opening. The closest joint to the granary entrance is 1.3m long and extends down to the floor. The other joint is 1.05m long and begins 0.72m from the floor. They are not visible on the inside face of the wall due to the smooth render. The blocked opening measures 0.9m by 1.75m. Its lower half is mainly blocked with stone (incorporating a small stone-lintel opening) whilst brick is used for the upper half. A timber lintel is visible above the blockwork. It seems probable that the joints and blocked opening are associated with a small building seen in the 1908 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map, that once butted up to the granary (Photos 7 and 8).
- 3.17 The interior stonework has been obscured by smooth rendered cement and the floor is concrete (Photos 20, 21, 22 and 23).
- 3.18 The roof is slate, with red ceramic ridge tiles and a central vent (Photo 9).

**Statutory designation:**

- 3.19 There are no statutory designations.

**Non-statutory designation:**

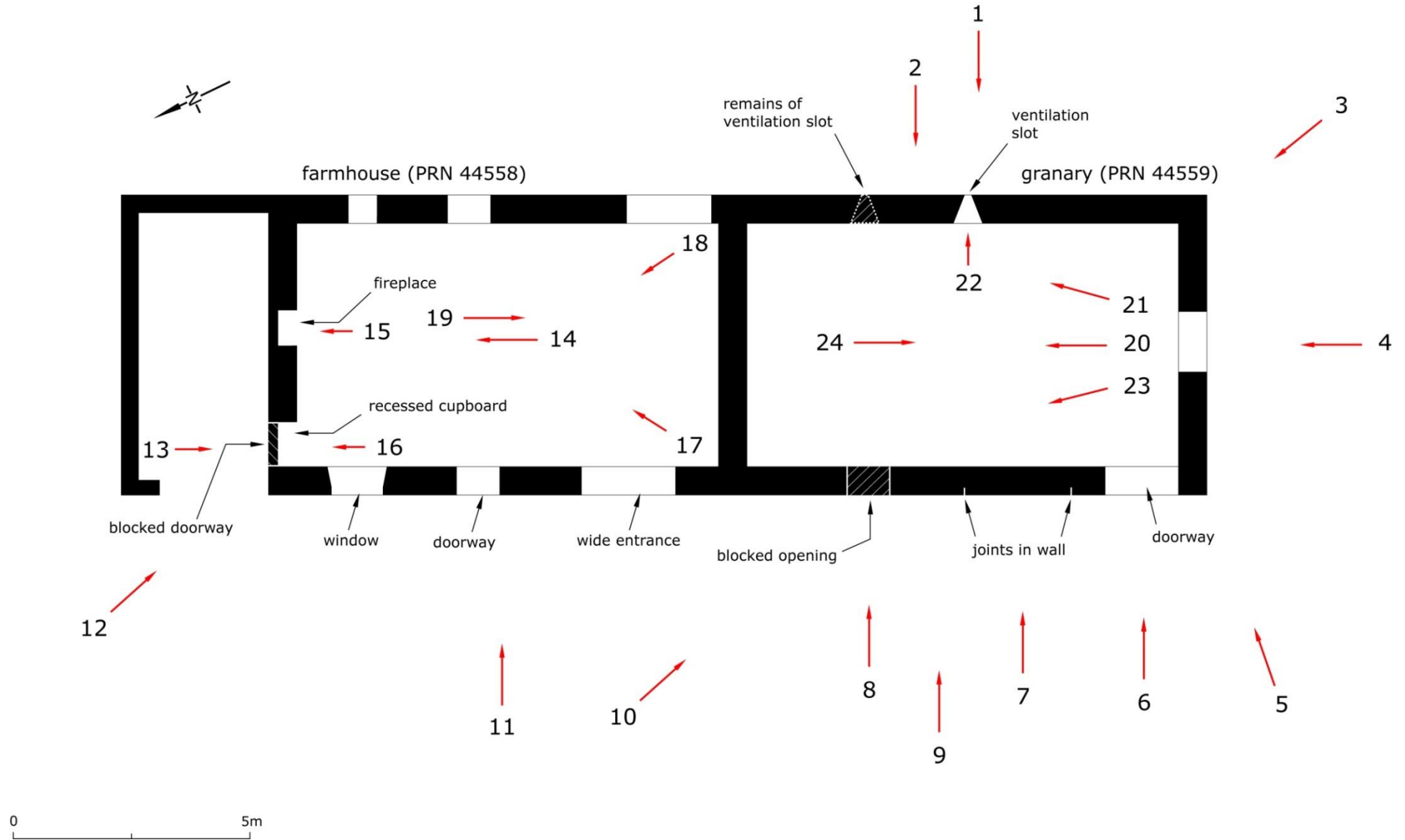
- 3.20 The farmhouse and granary are recorded on the DAT Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER records for the farmhouse (PRN 44558) and granary (PRN 44559) both record descriptions from a site visit in 2002:

*PRN 44558 - 'To the east of the farmyard at Bowett Farm is the old farmhouse, now used for storage. It is orientated on a north south axis, facing west across the yard. The house is two storey, constructed of rendered rubble stone with a pitched slate roof. The west elevation has been heavily modified, and the historic fabric is largely obscured by render. The openings are arranged asymmetrically in the front elevation, with the doorway situated to the north of centre. To the north of the doorway the windows survive, on the ground and first floor. To the south of the doorway a large opening has been inserted into the 1st floor, and a loading ramp built up against the ground floor to provide access. Although heavily modified in certain areas this building is significant in that it represents the earlier farmhouse. There is undoubtedly historic fabric surviving, and there may well be evidence of earlier phases of construction which are at present obscured. The farmhouse is in poor condition at present, many of the roof slates are missing to the west allowing water into the wall tops, and the roof structure is failing at the eaves. Water ingress into the masonry is also causing the west wall to bow out'. A Pyper 2002*

*PRN 44559 - 'To the south of the farmhouse PRN 44558 is a large grain store. This two storey building is constructed in stone with brick dressings and pitched slate and corrugated asbestos roof. The west and east elevations have three slatted ventilation windows below the eaves and at the same level in the south gable end is a loading door. A large corrugated*

*iron lean-to shed has been constructed against the west elevation, which is currently used as a machinery store. A large, modern shed has also been constructed against the east elevation. The main building is now occupied by a grain silo. The building is currently in a reasonable condition although some roof slates are slipping and the pointing is eroded'. A Pyper 2002*

- 3.21 Nether building is recorded on the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales National Monuments Record.



**Figure 6:** Floor plan of farmhouse and granary showing directions of photographs.

#### 4. PHOTO SURVEY

- 4.1 The photographic survey was undertaken by Hubert Wilson of DAT Archaeological Services on Thursday 10<sup>th</sup> January 2019. The direction of the photographs is shown in Figure 5.



**Photo 1:** Exterior east wall of granary and adjoining modern barn. 1m scale



**Photo 2:** Close up of ventilation slot in east wall and remains of another slot to the right. 0.5m scale.





**Photo 3:** Southeast corner of granary; brick quoins indicate later building phase.



**Photo 4:** South wall of granary. Lower window might be a later insertion due to brick surround 1m scale





**Photo 5:** West wall of granary. Quoins denote layer phase of building. 1m scale



**Photo 6:** Doorway in west wall. Note change in stonework above lintel indicating later phase. 1m scale





**Photo 7:** Joints in west wall of granary. 1m scale



**Photo 8:** Blocked opening in west wall of granary. 1m scale





**Photo 9:** West wall of granary showing later, 1<sup>st</sup> floor addition.



**Photo 10:** View south towards west wall of granary. Grassed area in front is possible remains of horse-gin, seen as sub-circular feature on OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map.  
1m scale



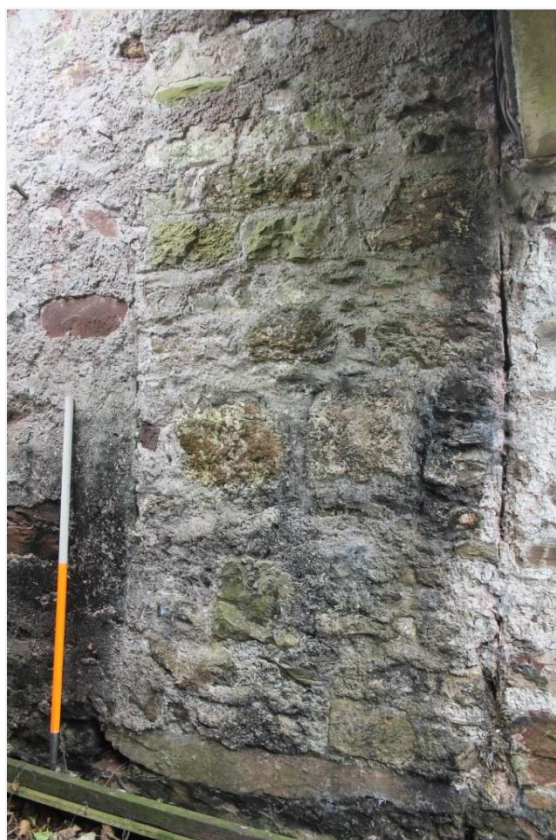


**Photo 11:** West wall of farmhouse. 1m scale



**Photo 12:** Northwest corner of farmhouse; blocked doorway to the right of 1m scale



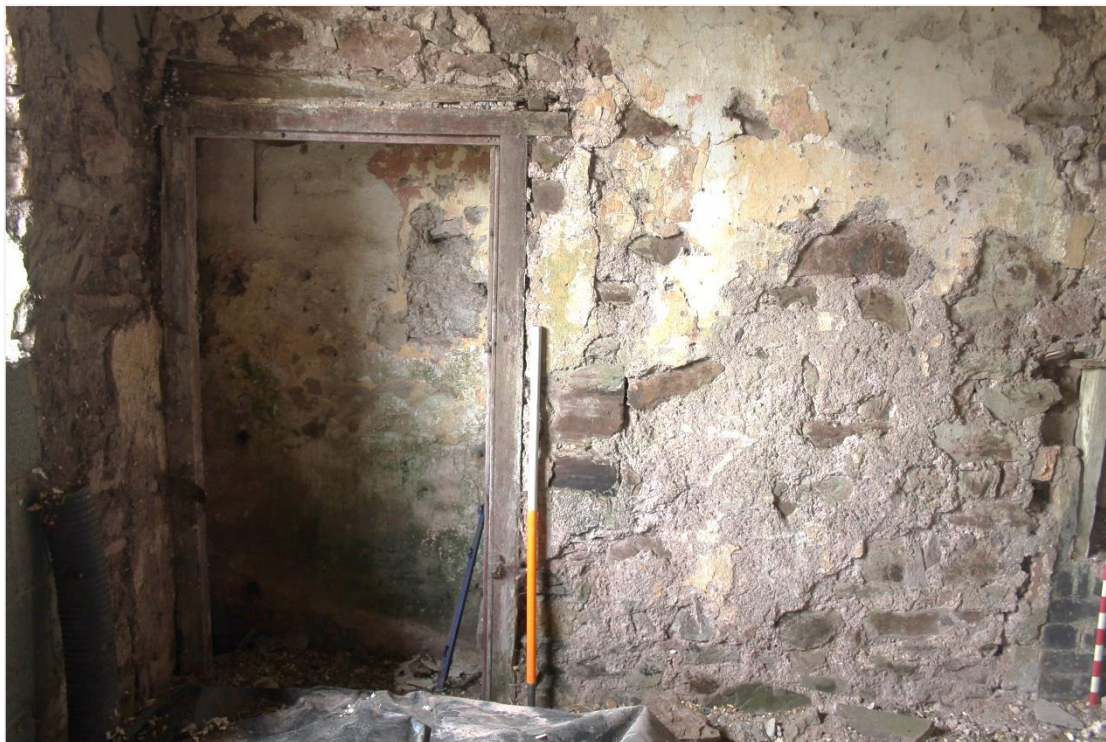


**Photo 13:** Close-up of blocked doorway in north wall of farmhouse. 1m scale



**Photo 14:** Interior of north wall of farmhouse showing blocked doorway utilised as recessed cupboard and fireplace. 1m scale





**Photo 15:** Blocked doorway utilised as recessed cupboard in NW corner of west wall of dwelling. 1m scale



**Photo 16:** Close-up of fireplace. 0.5m scale





**Photo 17:** Interior east wall of farmhouse. 1m scale



**Photo 18:** Interior west wall of farmhouse. 1m scale





**Photo 19:** South wall of farmhouse. 1m scale



**Photo 20:** Interior north wall of granary. 1m scale



**Photo 21:** Interior east wall of granary, showing ventilation slot and smooth cement render. 1m scale



**Photo 22:** Close-up of ventilation slot. 0.5m scale





**Photo 23:** Smooth, cement rendered, west wall of granary. 1m scale



**Photo 24:** Smooth, cement rendered, south wall of granary. 1m scale





**Photo 25:** Looking north at concrete floor of granary.



**Photo 26:** Timberwork in granary ceiling.



# THE OLD GRANARY, BOWETT FARM, HUNDLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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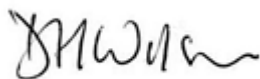
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JANUARY 2019

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

**HUBERT WILSON**

Swydd / Position: **ARCHAEOLOGIST DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

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Dyddiad / Date 16/01/2019

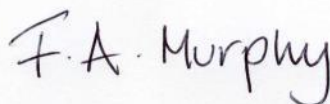
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by

**FRAN MURPHY**

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

Swydd / Position: **PROJECT MANAGER DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 29/01/2019

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  
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