

CARNAWLLON FAWR, PONTNENRI, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: BHP Develop



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2010/42
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 99813

Medi 2010
September 2010

**CARNAWLLON FAWR, PONTNENRI,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Gan / By

James Meek & Richard Ramsey

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Epost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth. The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

**CARNAWLLON FAWR, PONTHENRI, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Project Commission	2
Scope of the Project	2
Report Outline	3
Abbreviations	3
THE SITE	4
Location	4
Archaeological Background	4
METHODOLOGY	10
RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION	11
DISCUSSION	17
SOURCES	18

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location based on Ordnance Survey	6
Figure 2:	Copy of sketch plan of PRN 5781 made during an archaeological field visit in 1980	7
Figure 3:	Site location, on extract of 1 st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	8
Figure 4:	Adaptation of 1 st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map showing PRN 5781, location of evaluation trench, and removed field boundary	9
Figure 5:	Section through feature [106] showing feature and natural deposits (101) and (102)	12

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	South-eastern end of Trench	13
Photo 2:	South central part of trench, showing ditch [106]	13
Photo 3:	North central part of trench	14
Photo 4:	North-western end of trench	14
Photo 5:	Section through ditch [106]	15
Photo 6:	Excavation of ditch [106] showing plastic pipe in base	15
Photo 7	Worked stone recovered from upper fill of [106], with cut-out to left of photo	16
Photo 8:	View of the edge of the stone showing cut-out	16

CARNAWLLON FAWR, PONTHENRI, CARMARTHENSHERE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by BHP Develop to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Carnawllon Fawr, Ponthenri, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 4883 9869) prior to the determination of a planning application (Planning No. S/18128) for an open cast colliery.

Documentary research and a walkover survey as part of an archaeological assessment was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services for CDN Planning in 2008. This flagged up the archaeological potential of a possible Iron Age defended enclosure within the proposed development area to the west of Carnawllon Fawr farmhouse. The name of Carnawllon Fawr may also indicate a possible earlier medieval castle site.

Given the archaeological potential of the site, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management advised the local planning authority, in their capacity as archaeological advisors, that an intrusive trial trench evaluation should be undertaken to assess the extent and character of any underlying archaeological features or deposits that may be present. The results of the evaluation would then be used to inform the planning process and determine whether any further archaeological mitigation measures might be necessary ahead of, or during, any development of the site.

A single trial trench was excavated within the area of the proposed open-cast colliery across the southern boundary of the possible defended enclosure, through what was considered to be the likely location of a bank and ditch defence. The trench also targeted the interior of the putative monument in order to test for the presence of archaeological features or deposits associated with any occupation of the site. The line of the bank and ditch of the defensive works is thought to have been fossilised in a field boundary indicated on earlier Ordnance Survey maps, but which has subsequently been removed.

The trial trench did confirm the presence of a large ditch at the site in the area where the possible line of the fort defences was expected. A dressed stone fragment of uncertain date was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch, which is considered to be of medieval or post-medieval origin. At the base of the ditch a modern plastic drainage pipe had been laid. It is assumed that the modern drainage pipe had been purposefully laid back within a ditch which represented the former line of the field boundary, as shown on earlier Ordnance Survey maps. The re-cutting of a field boundary ditch and laying of a drainage pipe in an existing channel is a common occurrence.

The evaluation has demonstrated that a large ditch is present within the line of the projected fort boundary. The line of the ditch is known to have been used as a field boundary during the post-medieval period, and therefore may still have followed the line of an earlier boundary, of which all evidence has subsequently been removed by modern re-cutting. There was no evidence for any feature pre-dating the modern ditch that was excavated for the plastic drainage pipe. No features or dating evidence were found within the boundary of the possible fort to indicate any prehistoric or medieval activity.

INTRODUCTION

Project commission

BHP Develop, on behalf of Draeth Developments, commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake an intrusive archaeological evaluation of a c.0.26ha area of land to the west of Carnawllon Fawr farm house, Ponthenri, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 4883 9869; Figure 1). The site, a possible Iron Age defended enclosure or an earlier medieval castle site, lies partially within 'Box Cut 4' of the proposed open-cast colliery development (Planning Reference S/18128) at the former Ponthenri Colliery.

Given the archaeological potential of the site, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management advised the local planning authority, in their capacity as archaeological advisors, that an intrusive trial trench evaluation should be undertaken to assess the extent and character of any underlying archaeological features or deposits that may be present. The results of the evaluation would then be used to inform the planning process and determine whether any further archaeological mitigation measures might be necessary ahead of, or during, any development of the site. A 'Brief' for the evaluation was prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management which detailed the required works at the site.

The archaeological 'Brief' prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management stated that the following tasks are required:

- 1) **Initial preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation - detailing the proposed works.** *Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was approved by the archaeological advisors to Carmarthenshire County Council planning department prior to works commencing.*
- 2) **Stage 1: Documentary Search:** to place the site into its archaeological and historical context, and establish if any information exists which is directly relevant to the interpretation of any archaeological remains that may be present at the site. *An archaeological assessment (DAT Report No. 2008/37) was undertaken in 2008.*
- 3) **Stage 2: Intrusive Field Evaluation:** using one trial trench to provide information on the date, character, extent, state of preservation and significance of any underlying archaeological remains which may be present. *This was undertaken between 13th and 15th July 2010.*
- 4) **Stage 3: Archiving and Reporting:** The final results of the evaluation will be detailed in an A4 report prepared for the client, and the archive prepared to the required standard for deposition in an appropriate repository. The report will be used to determine whether any archaeological mitigation measures will be necessary prior to the commencement of development at the site. *This report fulfils Stage 3 of the 'Brief'.*

Scope of the project

The evaluation has been designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area, in order that an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be determined. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the planning process of the scope of any further archaeological works that may be required in mitigation of the impacts of the proposed development.

Report outline

This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological potential and the methodology of archaeological investigation before summarising the evaluation results and the conclusions based on those results. Illustrations and maps are located between pages 5 and 10 and photographs are included at the back of the report. Note that the printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

Abbreviations

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).

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Llandeilo, SA19 6AF

THE SITE

Location

Carnawllon Fawr farm (PRN 24941) is situated on the south side of the Gwendraeth Fawr valley, on a ridge overlooking the river, about 1.2km northeast of Ponthenri and 1.2km southwest of Pontyberem (Figure 1). It is set back off the B4317 road at NGR SN 4901 0993 (at a level of c.90m OD). Mynydd Llangyndeyrn lies beyond the Gwendraeth Fawr valley to the north and Mynydd Sylen is visible to the south-east with the Afon Hafren flowing, down to Ponthenri, some 300m or so to the south of the farm. The possible Iron Age defended enclosure Carnawllon Fawr (PRN 5781) lies some 100m due west of the farmhouse, centred on NGR SN 4883 9869.

The archaeological evaluation site is located on a promontory to the west of Carnawllon Fawr Farm, the land falls sharply into a ravine to the north of the site. The large 1200mm diameter liquefied natural gas pipeline runs immediately to the east of the proposed evaluation site (the spread of disturbed ground is depicted on Figure 4).

Carnawllon Fawr defended enclosure (PRN 5781), of possible Iron Age date, is located at NGR SN 4883 9869. The site lies within the c.26ha area of land proposed for surface mined coal extraction at the former Ponthenri Colliery (Planning Ref. S/ 18128). The site specifically lies within the designated 'Box Cut 4' area of the proposed open-cast site.

Geologically the area is underlain by Lower Westphalian mainly productive coal measures. The surface geology includes glacial sands and gravels, glacial till and alluvium (British Geological Survey). The evaluation trench indicates that the surface geology comprised glacial tills (clays) which the bad drainage on the site had transformed into a stagnogleyed clay underlying a dark peaty topsoil.

Archaeological Background

The majority of the following information comes from the original desk-based assessment undertaken in 2008 (DAT Report no. 2008/37).

PRN 5781 Carnawllon Fawr Defended Enclosure (NGR SN 4883 9869)

A small inland promontory fort located in a field known as Y Banc at Carnawllon Fawr Farm. The site comprises a ditch cut across the narrowest point of a rocky outcrop overlooking a ravine. However the site has been ploughed over the years and appears to have been all but levelled. There is the suggestion that 'several iron arrow heads' were found at the site but these were not retained (Murphy *et al*, 2008).

The site was also on the route of a large liquefied natural gas pipeline recently constructed across South Wales, which may have removed part of the site during its construction. An archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out during the construction of the pipeline, but no evidence of the enclosure was noted (Murphy *et al*, 2008).

PRN 24941 Carnawllon Fawr Manor House/Farmstead (NGR SN 4901 0993)

Carnawllon Fawr holds the distinction of being the only place to bear the name of the former commote of Carnawllon (Jones 1980, 3). The commote name can be traced back as far as c.1100 where it is recorded as *Cornoguatlaun* in the *Vitae Sancti Cadoci* (ibid, 2). The boundaries of the commote were recorded sometime between 1609 and 1613 as:

'begineth at the entrance of a river called Dulais into another called Lougher, and so boundeth from that place upon the parishes of Penbrey and Llangendeirne as far as the bridge called Ponty-Berran, and so forwards by the side of the river called Gwendraeth Fawn to Blaenhirwen, and so from a place called Llidiad Hirwen all along Mynydd Mawr as far as Llech-yffin, and there hence to a place called Cwm-y-Rhosdu, and so to a river called Cwm Gwili, meeting with a brook called Fferrus, leading directly to the river called Lougher, and so the said river Lougher bounds' till it meets the river called Dulais aforesaid' (ibid).

It is possible that Carnawllon Fawr retained the name of the commote due to it once being the location of its caput. The term caput refers to the principal centre of a commote. It is also known that a castle was once located within Carnwallon commote this was destroyed by Rhys Ieunc in 1215. It is not known where this castle was located. Potentially it lies on the same site as that of the possible Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 5781).

Carnawllon Fawr once formed part of the Carnawllon Estate, which is known to have been in existence by 1780, comprising 407 acres, and was part of the substantial Golden Grove estate (Jones 1980, 7). It is known that the lands of Carnawllon have been exploited for coal since at least 1606 when a twenty-one year lease was granted to Phillip Vaughan on the 25th June to *'mine or quarry the fields of Carnawllon'* (ibid, 6). On July 3rd 1725 a further lease was granted by:

'John Vaughan Esq., Shenfield Place, Essex to Walter Rees, gent, for 99 years to extract, sink, dig, loose or cart away at Carnawllon for eight pounds a year at or in the Town Hall of the County of the Borough Of Carmarthen on May Day and Michaelmas Day, also six shillings duty and a further sum of thirty shillings or the best beast at the choice and election of the said John Vaughan. All colliers, workmen, labourers and other persons in his or their power to grind all the family corn at the mill of the said John Vaughan at Capel Evan. No damage is to be done to grass, corn or hay of tenant, or if so, payment be made' (ibid).

The specific inclusion of colliers and workmen within the terms of the lease suggests coal extraction was a fairly substantial activity in the lands of Carnawllon.

Further research undertaken as part of the preparation of the written scheme of investigation included assessment of an annotated map/sketch plan produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust following a site visit in the early 1980s (the existence of the map was highlighted by the Heritage Management team during preparation of the 'Brief'). The sketch map indicates the line of the possible hillfort around the natural escarpment, but also shows the line of an infilled ditch along the southern side of the possible fort (Figure 2). The illustration notes that the line follows a former hedgebank, but the potential for this later field boundary to have fossilised the line of the original fort boundary cannot be discounted. The line of this former field boundary is shown on the early edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 3 & 4), and was still extant as late as the publication of the 1968 edition of the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map.

The presence of Carnawllon Fawr is considered to be potentially very significant as it may retain the place-name evidence for the pre-Norman conquest commote (political division) of Carnwyllion. The site of this commote is also linked with the site of a castle, and potentially such a site may have existed within the site area (on the same location as the possible Iron Age defended enclosure). If it did represent the site of a pre-Norman Conquest castle, then it would be seen to have high cultural heritage significance.

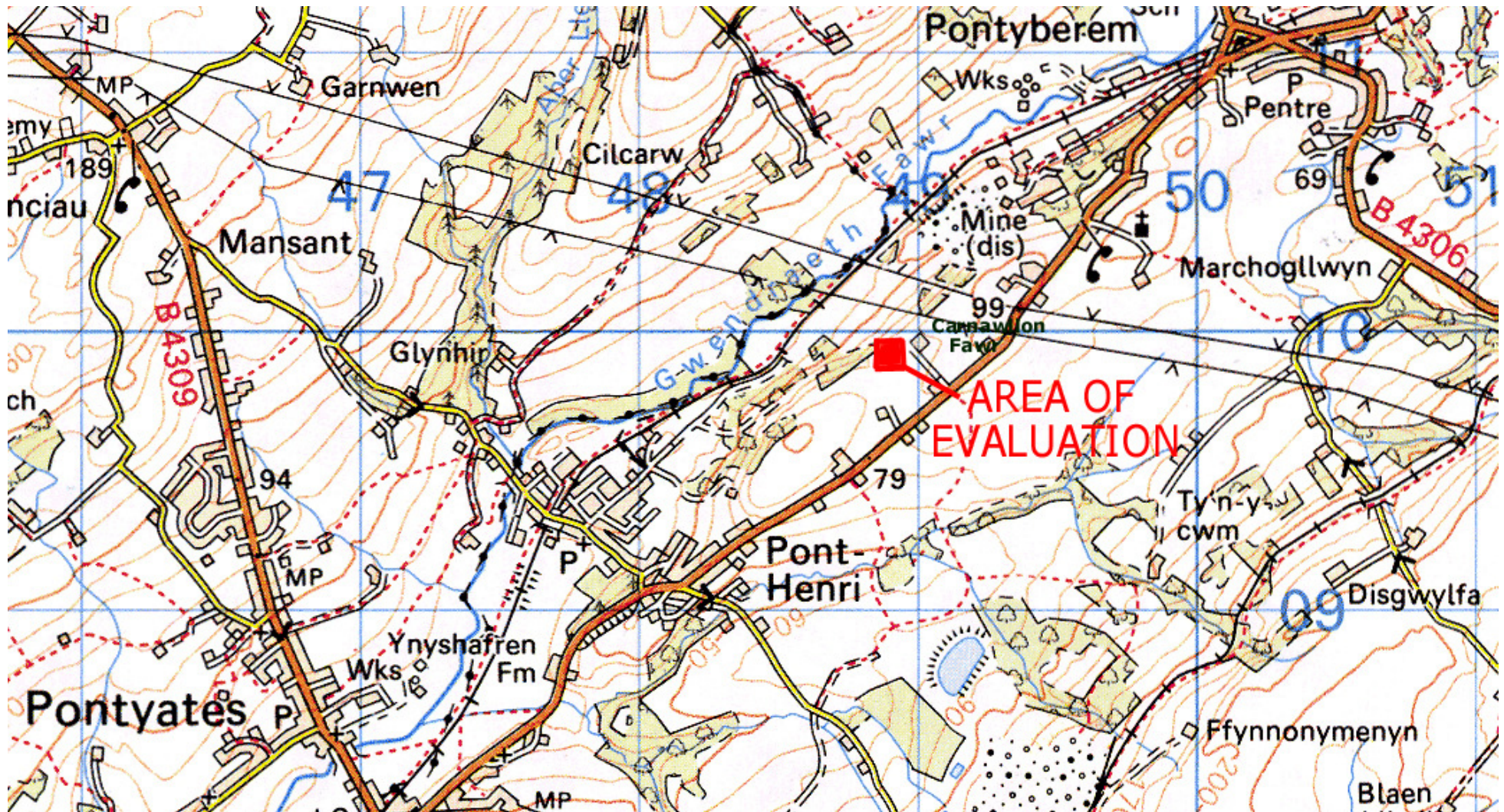


Figure 1: Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

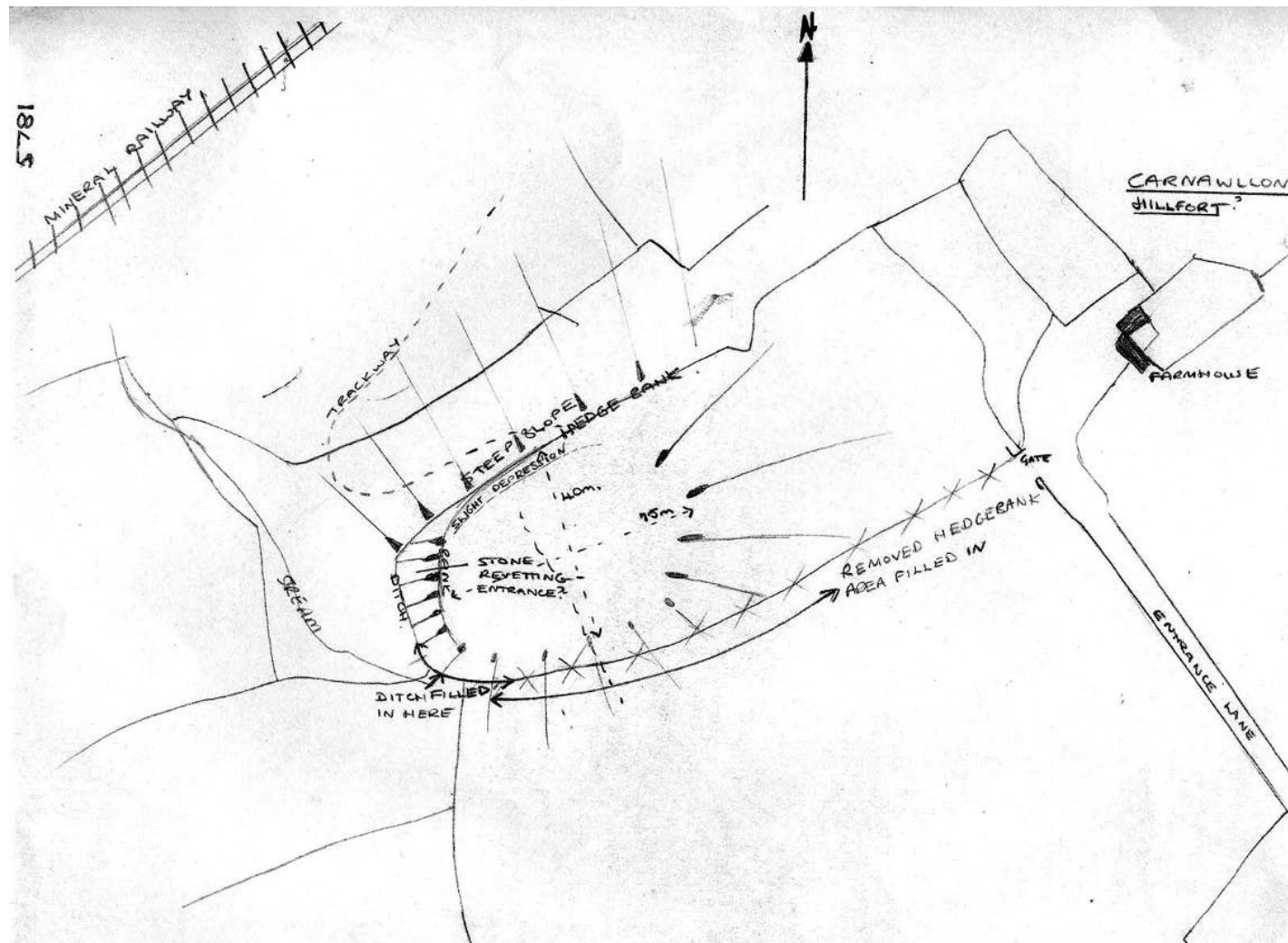


Figure 2: Copy of sketch plan of PRN 5781 made during an archaeological field visit in 1980.

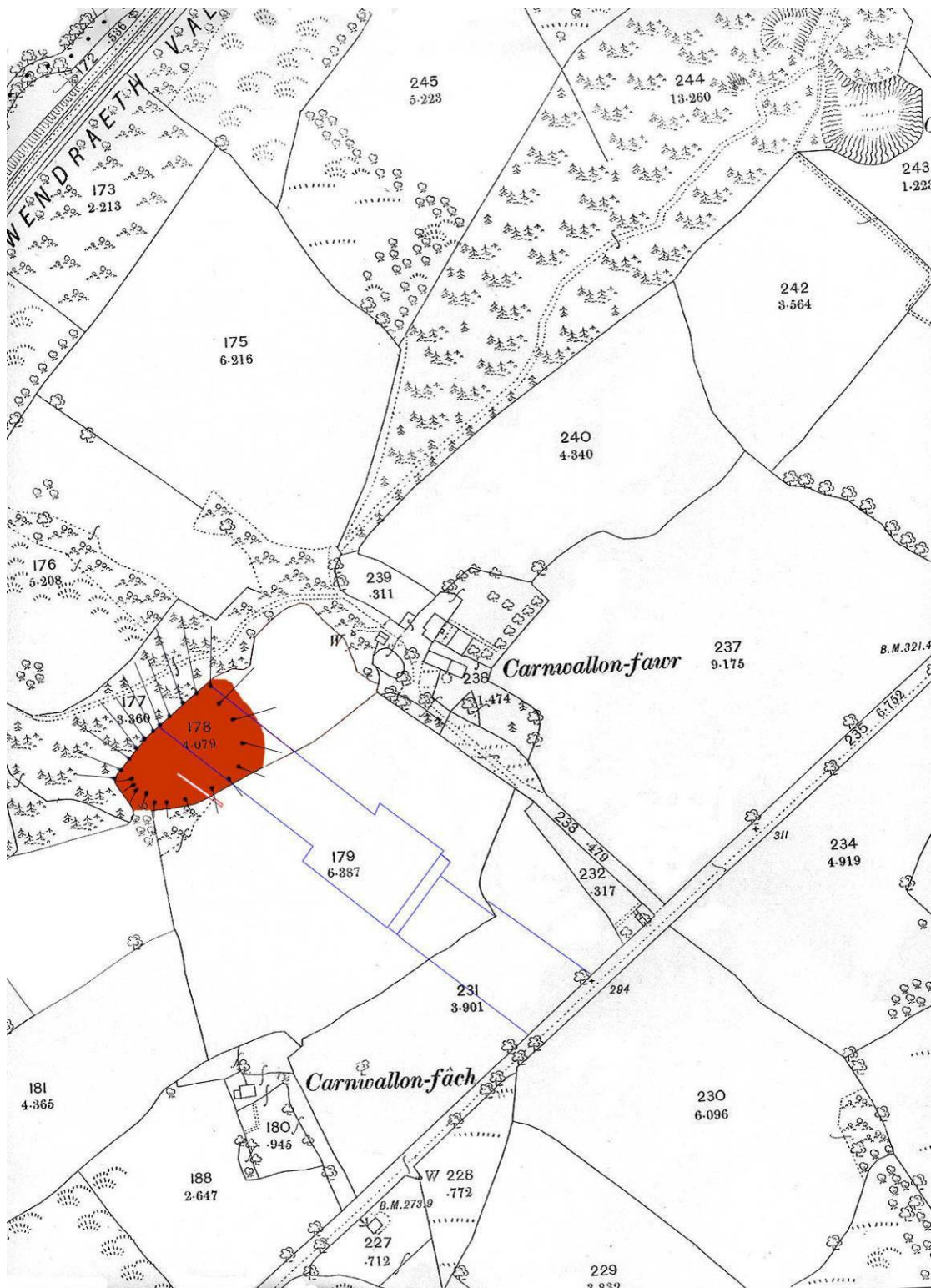


Figure 3: Site location, on extract of 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1888. PRN 5781 is marked in red and hachured. The line of the liquefied natural gas pipeline is marked in blue.

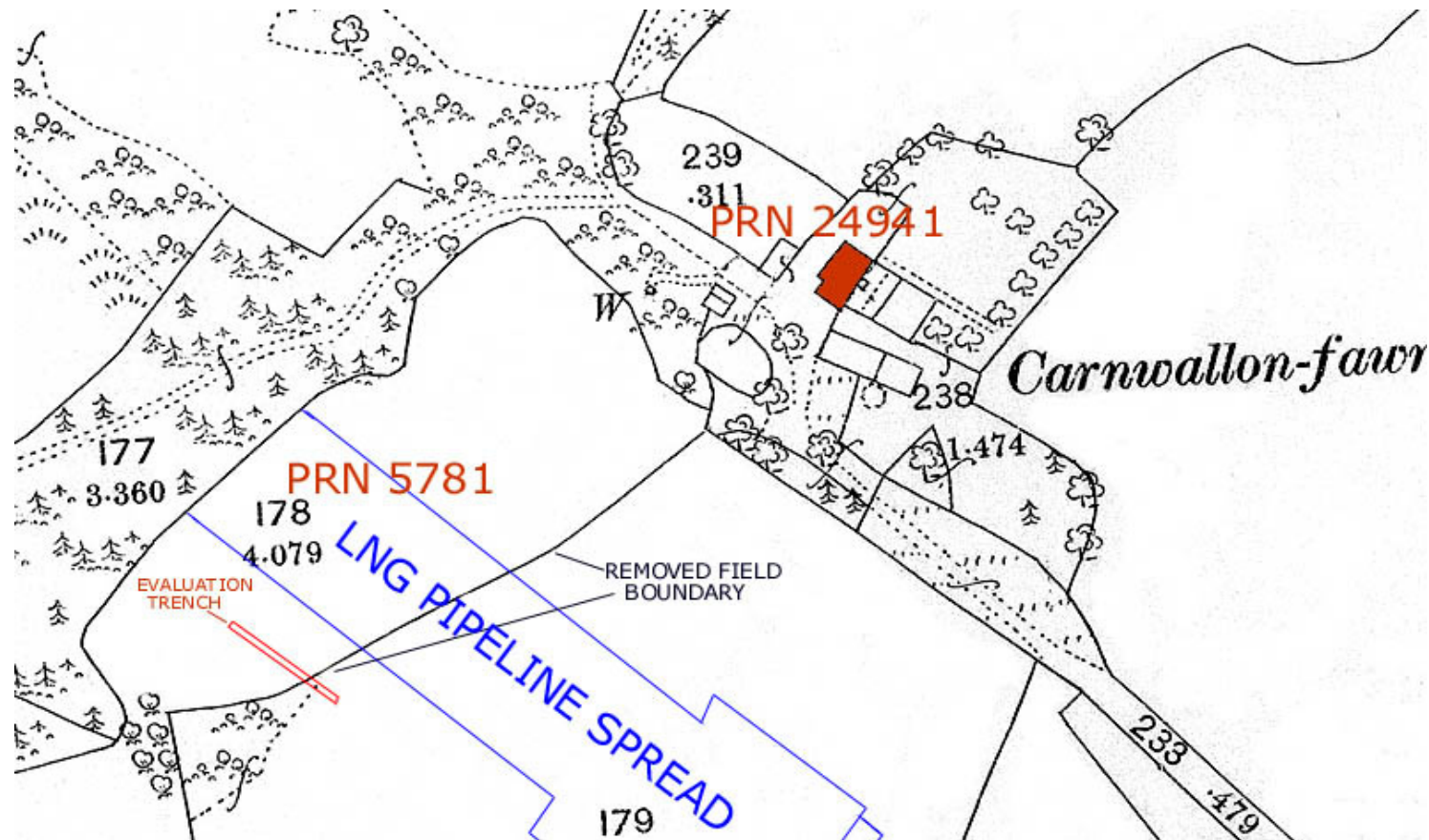


Figure 4: Adaptation of 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map showing PRN 5781, location of evaluation trench, and removed field boundary.

METHODOLOGY

The trial trench evaluation consisted of the excavation of a single trench across the projected southern side of and within the Carnawllon Fawr defended enclosure to ascertain information on any underlying archaeological remains that may survive at the site. The trench was excavated to a length of 40m and was 1.2m wide.

The evaluation trench was initially excavated to the top of archaeological deposits, or to the top of the undisturbed subsoil by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under full archaeological supervision.

All archaeological features were cleaned by hand in order to determine their presence and extent. The single feature revealed was partially machine and partially hand excavated and then recorded.

No environmental samples were taken from the site as no palaeo-environmental deposits were found. No human remains were discovered at the site. No stratified deposits were revealed at the site, merely a single feature cut into the natural geological subsoils. No significant finds were made, other than a single piece of worked stone which was recorded on-site and left at Carnawllon Fawr farmhouse (with the co-operation of the owner) for safe-keeping, as it was too large to transport.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 13th and 15th July 2010.

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

The trench location (Figure 4) was determined following consultation with West Wales Utilities and the National Grid. A small gas pipeline was located to the south of the proposed Box Cut 4 of the opencast site (so lay outside of the area). The large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) pipeline crosses to the east-north-east of the site area and the fenced easement zone for the pipeline forms the boundary of the proposed Box Cut 4. Permission was given by National Grid before the excavation of the trench to ensure that it was located at a safe distance from the pipeline and would therefore not cause a health and safety risk.

The trench (Photos 1 – 4) was aligned roughly north-west to south-east, parallel with the LNG boundary. The trench projected into the possible central, interior, area of the fort and crossed its southern boundary.

The topsoil (100) across the trench measured between 0.15m and 0.20m in depth. It comprised a dark reddish brown sandy silt clay with occasional small to medium angular stones.

The topsoil lay directly upon an undisturbed natural orange clay (101) exposed to a maximum depth of 0.75m in one area. Beneath the orange clays, in the one area exposed, was a further layer of greyish brown gleyed clays with discrete areas of orange ferric staining (102). The full depth of these greyer clays was not exposed.

Towards the south-eastern end of the trench a feature [106] was revealed (Photos 2 & 5; Figure 5). The feature measured c.3.60m in width and had a maximum depth of 1.12m. The feature crossed the trench in a roughly east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, and a depression could be seen within the adjacent land following this alignment, indicating its continuation on either side of the trench. The line of the ditch is indicated by the former field boundary on Figure 4.

The upper fill (103) of feature [106] was a mix of the topsoil (100) and the underlying clay (101), giving an overall dark appearance with yellowish brown clay patches. A lower fill (104) was a friable, greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones. Within (104) a plastic pipe was revealed (Photo 6), which sat upon a sub-base of angular stones (105), which were not fully excavated so as not to undermine the drainage pipe. The fills (103) and (104) had the appearance of being redeposited backfill of whatever material had been removed from the area when the drainage pipe trench 106 was excavated.

In the upper fill of the ditch (103) a large worked stone fragment was recovered (Photo 7). The stone was roughly rectangular measuring 0.75m x 0.42m and with a thickness of c.0.10m. A rectangular cut-out was present on one long edge (left hand side of Photo 7). One flat face of the stone had been chisel cut, with numerous chisel marks showing (presumably left in partially as decoration). The cut-out had been neatly made with clear right angled cuts. The edges had been very neatly chamfered. The stone had been broken above the cut-out on one side, although the inner corner was still visible. Chisel marks were also present on the thin edge of the stone (Photo 8).

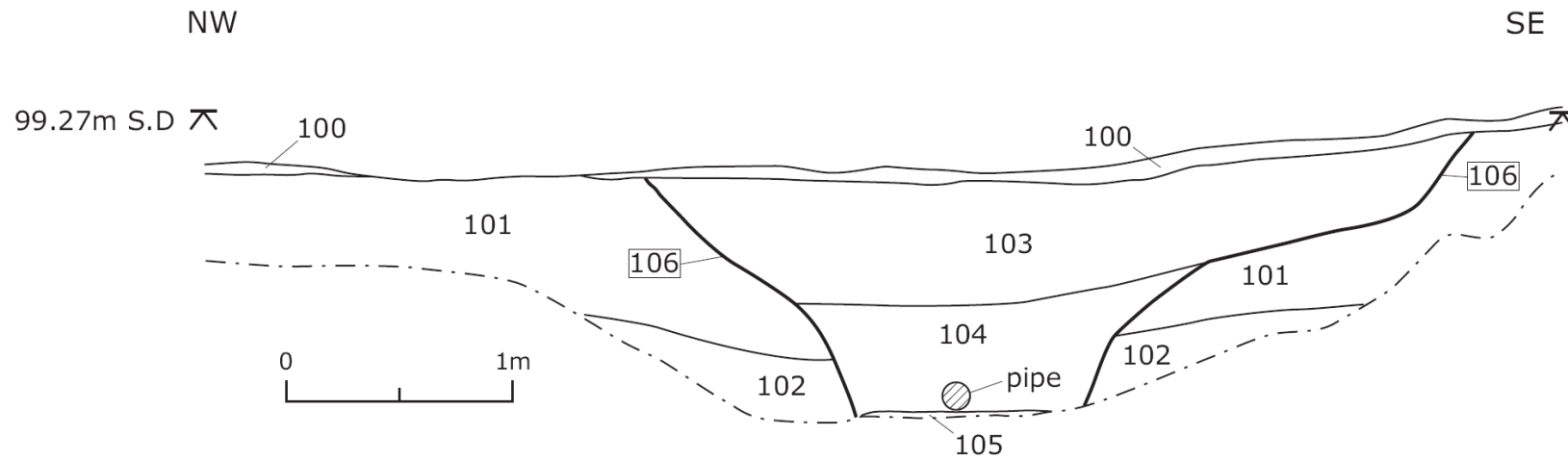


Figure 5: Section through feature [106] showing feature and natural deposits (101) and (102)



Photo 1: South-eastern end of Trench



Photo 2: South central part of trench, showing ditch [106]



Photo 3: North central part of trench



Photo 4: North-western end of trench



Photo 5: Section through ditch [106]



Photo 6: Excavation of ditch [106] showing plastic pipe in base



Photo 7: Worked stone recovered from upper fill of [106], with cut-out to left of photo



Photo 8: View of the edge of the stone showing cut-out

DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site of Carnawllon Fawr defended enclosure has demonstrated the presence of a large ditch along the line of the southern side of the projected defences. The ditch also aligns with a post-medieval field boundary indicated on earlier Ordnance Survey maps and depicted as still being in place as late as 1968. The area of the excavated ditch exposed within the evaluation trench was entirely of modern date as evidenced by the section excavated through the feature which could be seen to have an upper and lower fill, with a modern plastic pipe placed in the base which was laid upon a deeper cut containing a sub-base of angular stones.

Although the ditch exposed within the trench was a modern drainage ditch, it does follow the line of the earlier field boundary shown on Ordnance Survey maps. We know that this field boundary (or at least a ditch) was still present up until at least 1968, but once it was no longer needed the ditch was entirely cleared out by machine and a modern drainage pipe laid at the base. The ditch was then backfilled. The act of clearing the field ditch may have in effect re-cut and removed all evidence for the earlier ditch.

If the hypothesis that the line of the southern defences of an Iron Age or medieval defended enclosure were fossilised within the line of the post-medieval field boundary is correct, then it would seem that the insertion of the modern drainage ditch has removed all evidence for that too.

The internal area of the possible defended enclosure was also investigated within the evaluation trench, but no archaeological features or deposits were revealed there. The shallow depth of the topsoil and the very level nature of the underlying natural clays indicates that the field was previously subject to ploughing. The ground may even have been purposefully levelled. Although the line of the LNG pipeline passes directly to the east of the site, it is not thought that the land outside of the extant easement fence was levelled during construction works (although this cannot be confirmed). Both ploughing and any levelling or landscaping activity would have completely removed any underlying archaeological remains that may have been present.

It is still possible for buried archaeological remains to be present within the areas of the proposed 'Box Cut 4' of the opencast colliery outside of the evaluation trench, although the potential is considered far less than before the evaluation was carried out. It is likely that an archaeological watching brief would be required during initial topsoil stripping of this part of the site, in the area of Carnawllon Fawr, by way of a condition upon planning consent.

The worked stone block found within the ditch [106] has evidently been made with some skill and care. The right angles and chamfering are very neat, and the chisel marks on the main flat surface are almost decorative. The skills used would indicate a medieval or post-medieval date for it. It has evidently been backfilled within the modern drainage ditch, but no other sign of such masonry was found either within the evaluation trench or on the surface in the vicinity of proposed open-cast site. The stone may have originated from a nearby church or other important building, but there is no clue as to its origin or as to why it ended up in this location. It is very unlikely to indicate the presence of a high status medieval stone building within the Carnawllon Fawr enclosure. Alternatively the stone may be associated with an industrial building or other structure. The break on one of its edges may have occurred during its working which rendered the stone useless, and it was therefore either discarded or used by a local farmer for another purpose, eventually being thrown away into the ditch.

SOURCES

Database

The Regional Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF

Published and Unpublished

Jones, D., 1980 'Commote of Uncertain Name'. in *Carmarthenshire Historian Vol 17*. Carmarthen. Dyfed Rural Council.

Murphy, K., Ramsey, R., Page, M. & Murphy, F., 2008, *A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Carmarthenshire; Gazetteer of Ordnance Survey grid Squares SN40, SN41, SN42, SN43 & SN 44* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No. 2007/27

Ratty, S., 2008 *Land at Ponthenri and Pentremawr Collieries, Pontyberem, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Assessment (revised)* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No. 2008/37

Cartographic

British Geological Survey, 1:250000 Geological Map of Wales 1st edition Solid 1994

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Carmarthenshire Sheet XLVII.14 1888

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 2nd Edition Carmarthenshire Sheet XLVII SW 1907

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Quarter Sheet SN40NE 1968

Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Quarter Sheet SN41SE 1974

Ordnance Survey 1:50000 Landranger Sheet 159 1981

CARNAWLLON FAWR, PONTHEMRI, CARMARTHENSIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2010/42
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 99813

**Medi 2010
September 2010**

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

James Meek and Richard Ramsey

Swydd / Position: **Head of Field Services / Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

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

Duncan Schlee

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager**

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

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / 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*