

Vicarage Bungalow Llanddeusant Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: Mr Madley

August 2009



Vicarage Bungalow Llanddeusant Watching Brief

By

Jenny Hall MIFA & Paul Sambrook
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2009/141

For: Mr Madley

August 2009



Cover photograph: Extension area to the southeast of the original building

Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Acknowledgements	1
3. Copyright	1
4. Introduction	1
5. The Development	2
6. Conditions on the consent	2
7. The Specification	2
8. Historical Overview	4
9. Effect of Development on the Archaeological Resource	6
10. Site Stratigraphy	7
11. Photographs	12
12. Conclusion	14
13. Archive	14
14. Sources	14
Appendix A: Watching Brief Specification	15
Appendix B: Photographs	19
Appendix C: Index to the Archive	28

1. Summary

Trysor undertook a watching brief at the Vicarage Bungalow, Llanddeusant in April 2009. Three separate areas were mechanically excavated whilst being observed by Trysor. No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded.

2. Acknowledgements

Trysor would like to thank the staff of the Historic Environment Record at Dyfed Archaeological Trust for provision of historic environment data.

3. Copyright

Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 1 & 2 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

4. Introduction

Mr M J Madley of Vicarage Bungalow, Llanddeusant, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire SA19 9UL commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for an extension to a bungalow to provide an extra bedroom, a new septic tank and moving the road access/drive, under planning application number: 08/01718/FUL.

Vicarage Bungalow is located at SN77712457, to the east of a road that skirts the eastern side of the present churchyard of St Simon and St Jude in Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire, see figures 1 & 2.

5. The development

The development consisted of an extension to a bungalow to provide an extra bedroom, a new septic tank and moving the access drive from the road.

6. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) imposed four conditions on the consent; the third condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

“The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local 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.

7. Specification

According to the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* the purpose of a watching brief is:

- “• to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.”

Trysor prepared a specification for the watching brief which was submitted to the Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust who are the LPA’s archaeological advisor. The specification was approved.



Figure 1: Location of Llanddeusant in South Wales

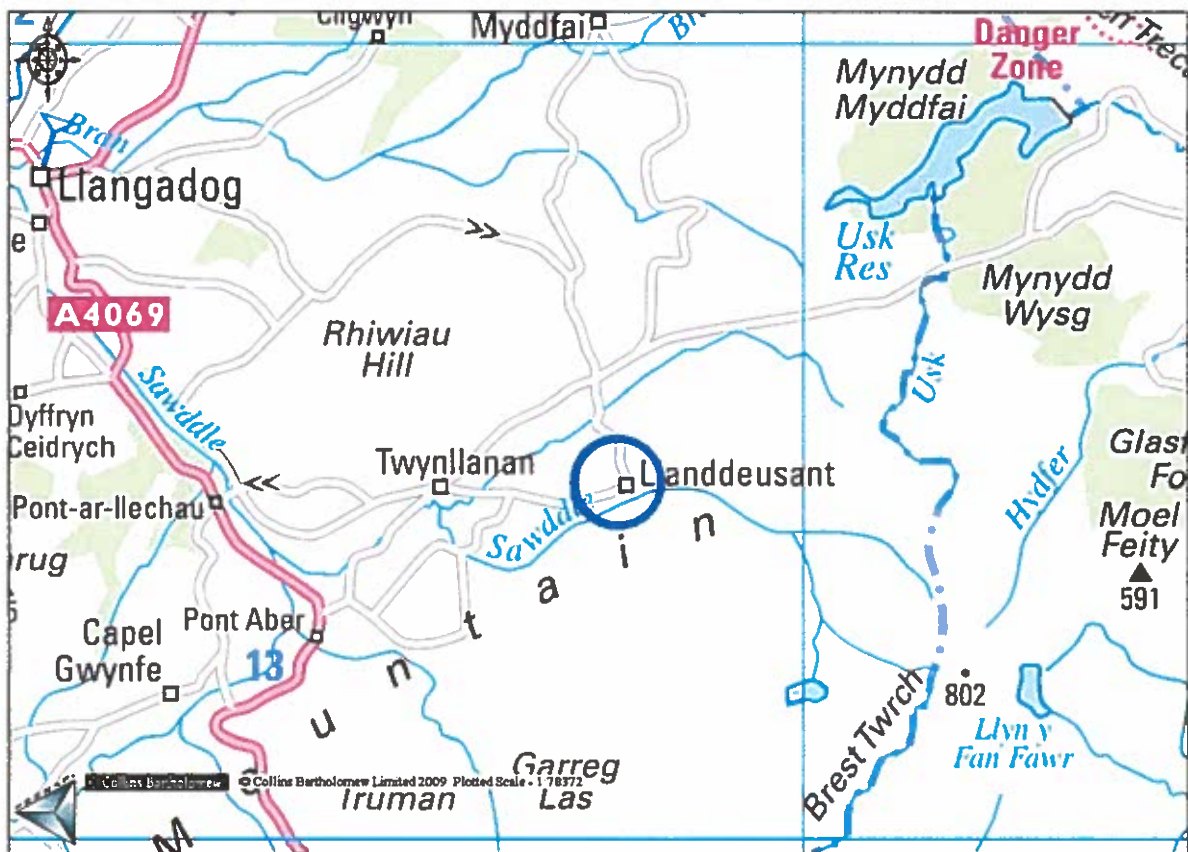


Figure 2: Location of Llanddeusant in east Carmarthenshire

8. Historical Overview

The archaeological watching brief was requested due to the proximity of the development to the churchyard of St Simon and St Jude which may have had earlier settlement clustered around it. The third condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) stated that *the archaeological watching brief was requested to allow the potential archaeological interest of the site to be investigated and recorded as it lies adjacent to the medieval parish church of St. Simon and St. James.* A letter from Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the LPA's archaeological advisers, to the LPA gave further detail *"The form of the cemetery suggests that the site might have pre-Norman (Early Medieval) Conquest origins, and belong to a period that saw the emergence of a distinctive Welsh culture and language. Little is current known about the settlements of this distant period. It is possible that a former settlement existed at this site, the remains of which could extend into the application area..."*

The area around Llanddeusant is characterised by small, dispersed holdings with irregular field systems, and little or no nucleated settlements (HLC area 233 Llanddeusant and Capel Gwynfe, www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk). Llanddeusant itself is typical of this with only a few buildings clustered around the medieval parish church of St Simon and St Jude (Sambrook and Page, 1995, part two, p.45). The church, originally a medieval chapelry to Llangadog and later a parish church in its own right, is set within a subrectangular churchyard defined on all sides by a road.

The unusual dedication of the medieval parish church (PRN 4055) to two saints, St Simon and St Jude has been suggested to link the general area to a 6th century monastic college. The monastic college was first described three centuries later, in 844AD, by a Breton monk, Wrmonoc. He wrote that St Paulinus had been born in *Brehan Dincat* and that he established a monastic college nearby dedicated to two other contemporary "saints", Notilius and Potilius.

Thomas (1994, p.110) identified *Brehan Dincat* as being in the area to the north and east of Llandovery, in the general area of the parish of Llandingat. There have been suggestions by Doble (1971) and Thomas that Llanddeusant, lying 10km to the south of Llandovery, may have been the site of the monastic establishment, the location and dual dedication being central to their reasoning.

The historical and linguistic evidence is tentative and to date there has been no evidence in the archaeological record to suggest an early medieval settlement, secular or religious, at Llanddeusant.

The identification of a possible early medieval cross inscribed stone (PRN 11173) at the former Red Lion Inn (PRN 29614) was discarded in 1987 as the stone was identified as a lump of modern concrete.

The evidence for Early Medieval sites was examined by a Cadw funded project in 2003. As part of this project the churchyard (PRN 49625) was classified as a possible early medieval site (Grade D) based in a large part on the monastic college theory above. The churchyard is subrectangular and at one time extended further to the north (Ludlow 2003).

With regard to the current planning application, historic Ordnance Survey mapping (late 19th century) shows that a building has been present within the plot since at least 1887 and

the Dinefwr Historic Settlements survey in 1995 (Sambrook & Page, 1995) showed the plot as having been already developed. There is no record in the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, of archaeological discoveries being made on the land to be developed.

Where a PRN is quoted above this refers to the unique number given to the site in the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Mr Madley, the current owner, reports that the building had formerly been a barn belonging to the Vicarage. It was converted into a dwelling in the 1980s. An extension had been added to the back of the property in 2004, for which there had been no archaeological condition in response to the planning application. A former brick-built pigsty was removed during this process, only the southeast end wall being retained as a garden feature. The pigsty was built from stamped bricks from the Cynghordy brickworks near Llandovery, which operated from the late 19th into the 20th century.

8.1 Llanddeusant tithe map

The parish tithe map of 1841 was consulted. The map shows that the land parcel occupied by Vicarage Bungalow was part of a holding known as Tyr y Pentre (presumably Tir y Pentre – the Village Lands), in the ownership of Howell Gwyn and occupied by a tenant called Roger Phillip. Howell Gwyn, who died in 1888, was a member of the Gwyn family, who owned the Blaensawdde estate near Llangadog, amongst other properties. He was also the MP for Neath.

Tyr y Pentre comprised several scattered plots in the village and several fields around the village edge, amounting to a little over 19 acres in total. Curiously, the cottage called Ty'r Pentre (Parcel 2) was not a part of the holding. Note that the former Vicarage, which stands opposite the Vicarage Bungalow, had not yet been built. Figure 3 shows the relevant portion of the tithe map and the field names are given below.

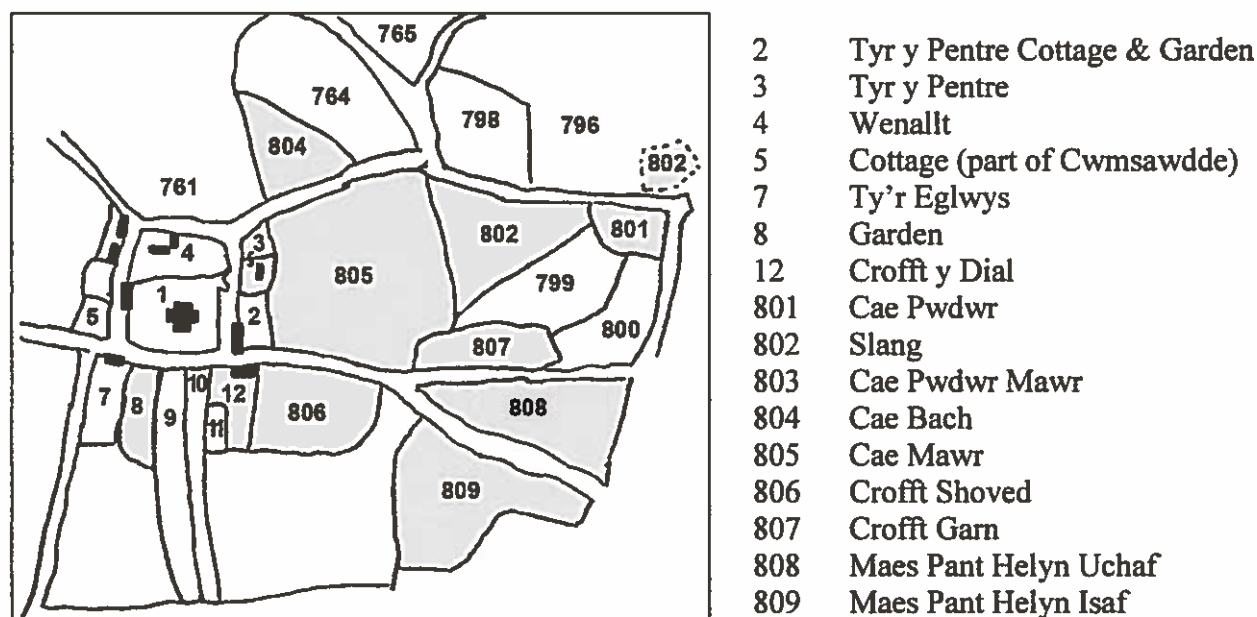


Figure 3: An excerpt from the Llanddeusant Tithe Map

9. Effect of development on the archaeological resource

Three separate areas were mechanically excavated for the development under archaeological observation, see figure 4. Area 1 was to the southeast end of the existing building for the bedroom extension. Area 2 was for the new driveway on the southeast edge of the plot. Area 3, for the septic tank and soakaway, lay to the north of the current building.



Figure 4: Location of the three areas mechanically excavated, based on clients plans and verified in the field.

10. Site Stratigraphy

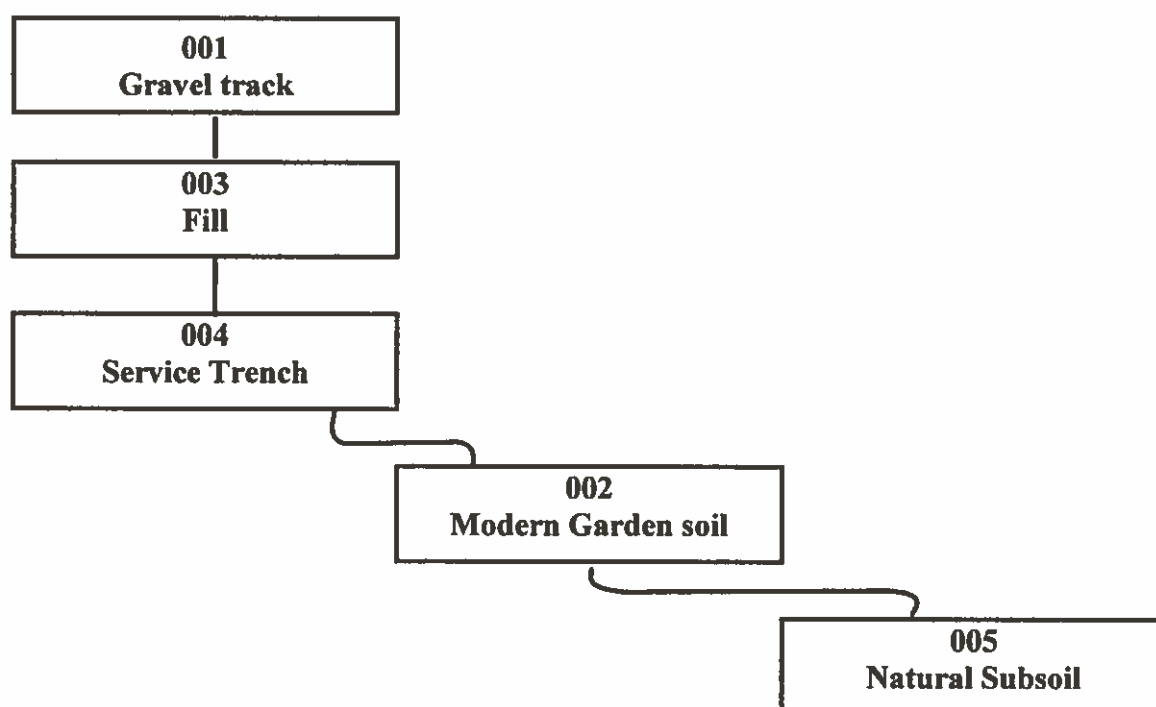
The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The mechanical excavation of the area was watched by Trydor and the stratigraphy of the site recorded.

10.1 Context Catalogue

Area 1

The area to be occupied by the bedroom extension was excavated to a depth of 0.50m down to the natural subsoil. Above this was a brown mixed loam soil containing 20th century debris including a small plastic bat or racquet. No features were seen within the soil, nor cutting the subsoil other than a service trench carrying water and electricity. The service trench had been created previously by the present owner. The present gravel track overlay the soil along the southeastern edge of the excavated area.

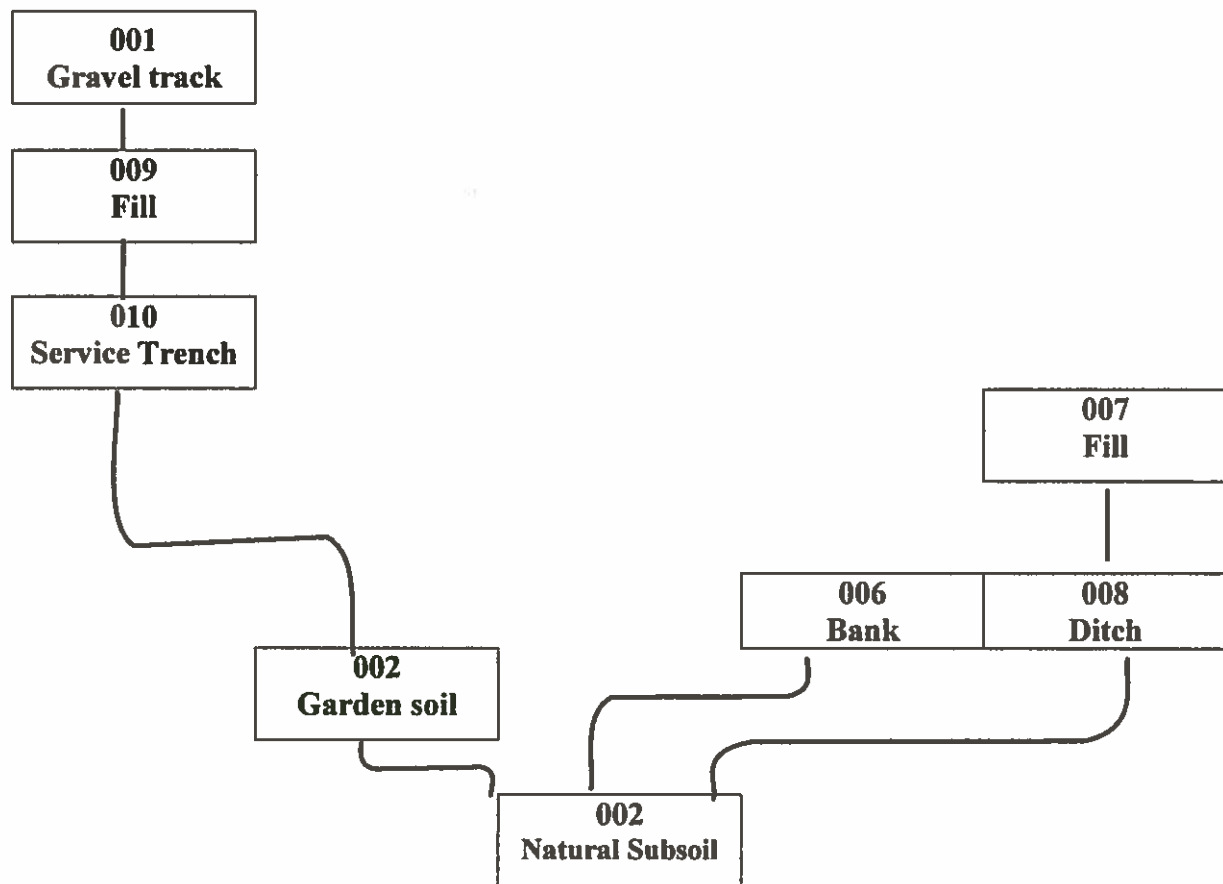
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	c.0.20m	Gravel	Gravel access track
002	0.50m	A brown mixed loam soil containing 20 th century debris including a small plastic bat or racquet.	Garden soil
003	0.70m	Gravel filling a narrow trench. Water pipe and electricity cable in base	Fill of service trench
004	0.70m	Narrow trench across the area	Service trench carrying water and electricity
005	-	Reddish brown clay/sand with many small stones	Subsoil



Area 2:

Area 2 was excavated for the re-siting of the driveway to the far southeast end of the plot. The southwest end of Area 2 was excavated down to level with the external road surface. The natural subsoil was exposed at this end. The level to which the area was excavated down to sloped up towards the northeast so that the northeast end of the area only had the top 2" of material removed.

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	c.0.20m	Gravel	20 th century gravel access track
002	c.0.50m	A brown mixed loam soil containing 20 th century debris including Cyngordy bricks	Garden soil
005	-	Reddish brown clay/sand with many small stones	Natural Subsoil
006	c.0.20m above garden surface, 0.75m above road surface	Dark brown loam mixed with stone/brick (again including whole Cyngordy bricks), parallel and adjacent to the edge of the public road – relationship with 007 and 008 unclear but likely to be contemporary	Roadside bank, probably 20 th century.
007	Not excavated	Dark brown loam filling 008	Fill of ditch, probably 20 th century
008	Not excavated	Cut filled with 007 parallel and adjacent to the edge of the public road	Roadside ditch
009	Not excavated	Dark brown loam including modern artefacts such as plastic	Fill of service trench
010	Not excavated	Narrow trench cutting context 002	Cut of service trench



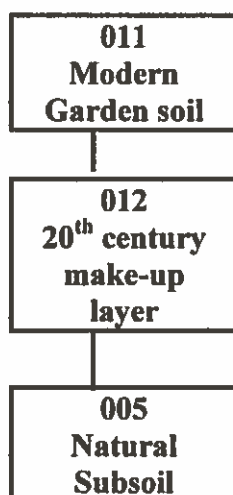
Area 3:

The new waste system consisted of

- a) A pit for the cess tank 3m x 3m and over 1m deep wholly within the garden plot
- b) A soak away running from the cesspit into the field to the northeast

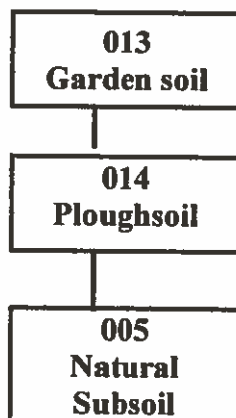
a) Within the garden plot – Cesspit and start of soak away

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
011	0.60m	Mixed brown loam	Modern garden soil
005	-	Reddish brown clay/sand with many small stones	Natural Subsoil
012	0.40m	Dark brown/black layer containing much 20 th century rubbish within it including a GPO insulator, Cynghordy bricks, 20 th century pottery and coal, only occurred within the garden area, not visible in the field to the northeast.	Makeup layer of rubbish, verified by the owner who said that the north end of the garden was made up to level the area.



b) Within field to the north of the garden lot – Soak away

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
013	0.20-0.25m	Mixed brown loam with some small stones extending from the hedgeline for 5m.	Garden soil in area of field currently in use as a vegetable garden
005	-	Reddish brown with stones	Natural Subsoil
014	0.30m	Reddish brown clay/sand loam	Ploughsoil



11. Photographs

Colour digital photographs were taken of mechanically excavated area and of the locations where the stratigraphy was recorded using a 12M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 5. The photographs are included in Appendix 2 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
VB01	Area 1, the extension, outlined on the ground.	22/04/2009	Looking east
VB02	Starting mechanical excavation of the new driveway, Area 2.	22/04/2009	Looking north
VB03	Excavation of new driveway from road, Area 2.	22/04/2009	Looking northeast
VB04	Excavation of new driveway, Area 2, showing roadside ditch, contexts 007 & 008.	22/04/2009	Looking east
VB05	The roadside ditch in area 2, contexts 007 & 008.	22/04/2009	Looking northeast
VB06	Final level of southwestern end of Area 2, showing roadside ditch, contexts 007 & 008.	22/04/2009	Looking north
VB07	Northeastern end of Area 2, showing boundary bank, looking southwest.	22/04/2009	Looking southwest
VB08	Starting work on Area 1	22/04/2009	Looking northeast
VB09	Final level of Area 1 showing service trench and driveway.	22/04/2009	Looking northeast
VB10	Final level of Area 1 showing service trench and driveway	22/04/2009	Looking west
VB11	Excavation of Area 3 showing layer 014	22/04/2009	Looking southeast
VB12	GPO artefact from context 014 in Area 3	22/04/2009	
VB13	Close up of GPO artefact from context 014 in Area 3	22/04/2009	
VB14	Soak away trench in Area 3.	28/04/2009	Looking southwest
VB15	Soak away trench in Area 3.	28/04/2009	Looking northeast

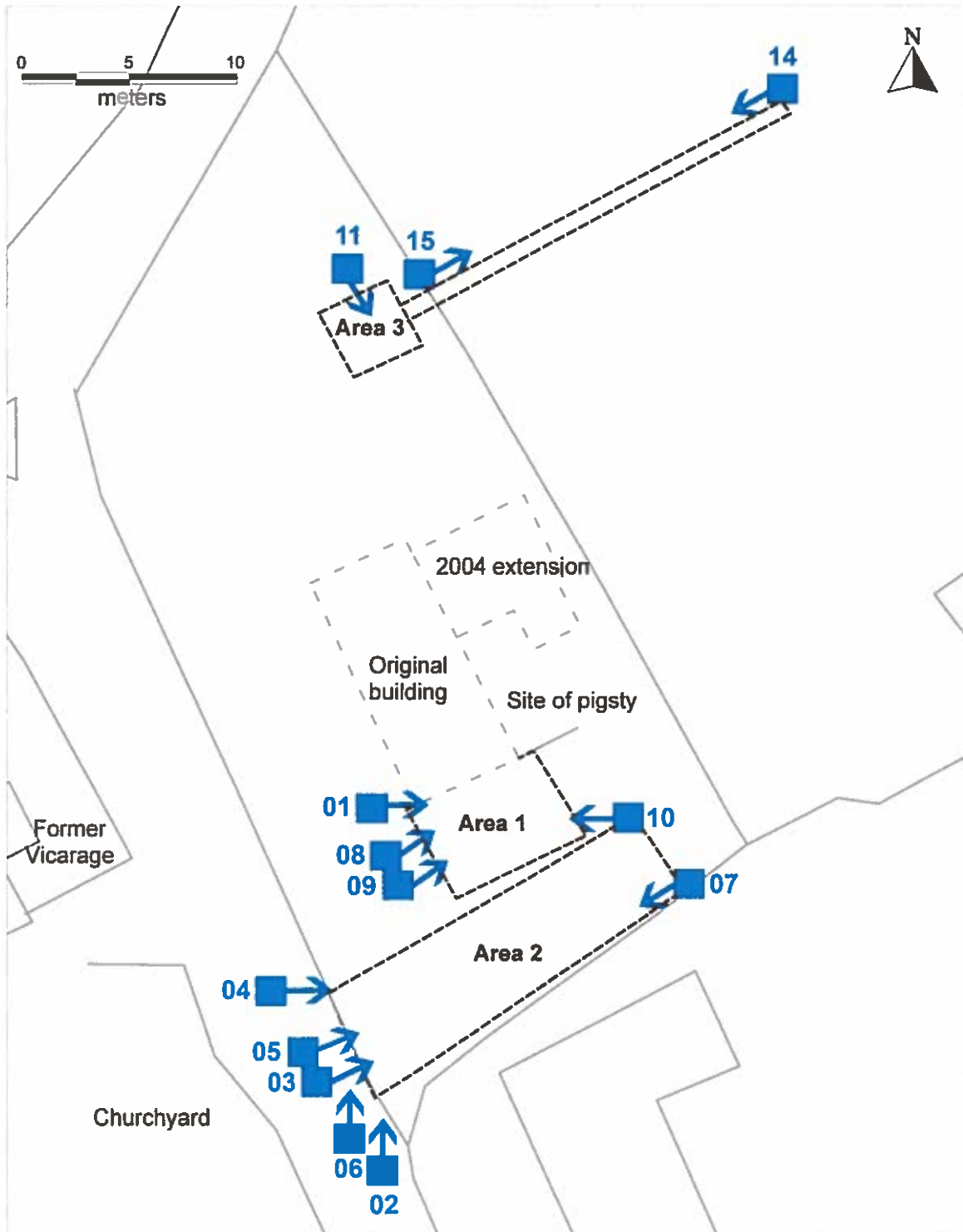


Figure 5: Location of photographs

12. Conclusion

The development had no significant impact on the archaeological resource. All features recorded related to the 20th century with the possible exception of a roadside ditch of unknown date.

13. Archive

A paper archive has been deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth including a copy of this report. The archive includes all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

Further copies of the report have also been supplied to Mr Madley, and Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

14. Sources

14.1 Map evidence

1841 Llanddeusant Parish Tithe Map & Schedule

1891 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map

14.2 Web sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Landscape Character Area 233 Llanddeusant and Capel Gwynfe, www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

14.3 Unpublished sources

Ludlow, ND, 2003, *Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Carmarthenshire*

Sambrook, P & Page, N, 1995, *Dinefwr Historic Settlements Project - Gazetteer Of Settlements*

14.4 Published sources

Doble, GH, 1971, *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, Ed DS Evans, University of Wales Press

Thomas, C 1994, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?*

APPENDIX A

VICARAGE BUNGALOW, LLANDDEUSANT WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION APRIL 2009

1. Introduction

Mr M J Madley of The Vicarage Bungalow, Llanddeusant, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire SA19 9UL has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for an extension to a bungalow to provide an extra bedroom, a new septic tank and moving the road access/drive, under planning application number: 08/01718/FUL.

Vicarage Bungalow (SN77712457) lies to the east of a road that skirts the eastern side of the present churchyard.

2. The development

The development consists of an extension to a bungalow to provide an extra bedroom, a new septic tank and moving the road access. Service trenches and some landscaping will accompany the development.

3. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed four conditions on the consent; the third condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

“The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local 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.

According to the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* the purpose of a watching brief is:

- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works*
- *to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard*

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.”

4. Nature of the archaeological resource

The third condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) states that *the archaeological watching brief was requested to allow the potential archaeological interest of the site to be investigated and recorded as it lies adjacent to the medieval parish church of St. Simon and St. James*. A letter from Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the LPA’s archaeological advisers, gives further

detail "The form of the cemetery suggests that the site might have pre-Norman (Early Medieval) Conquest origins, and belong to a period that saw the emergence of a distinctive Welsh culture and language. Little is current known about the settlements of this distant period. It is possible that a former settlement existed at this site, the remains of which could extend into the application area..".

The area around Llanddeusant is characterised by small, dispersed holdings with irregular field systems, and little or no nucleated settlements (HLC area 233 Llanddeusant and Capel Gwynfe, www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk). Llanddeusant itself is typical of this with only a few buildings clustered around the medieval parish church of St Simon and St Jude (Sambrook and Page, 1995, part two, p.45). The church, originally a medieval chapelry to Llangadog and later a parish church in its own right, is set within a subrectangular churchyard defined on all sides by a road.

The unusual dedication of the medieval parish church (PRN 4055) to two saints, St Simon and St Jude has been suggested to link the general area to a 6th century monastic college. The monastic college was first described three centuries later, in 844AD, by a Breton monk, Wrmonoc. He wrote that St Paulinus had been born in *Brehan Dincat* and that he established a monastic college nearby dedicated to two other contemporary "saints", Notilius and Potilius.

Thomas (1994, p.110) identified *Brehan Dincat* as being in the area to the north and east of Llandovery, in the general area of the parish of Llandingat. There have been suggestions by Doble (1971) and Thomas that Llanddeusant, lying to 10km to the south of Llandovery may have been the site of the monastic establishment, the location and dual dedication being central to their reasoning.

The historical and linguistic evidence is tentative and to date there has been no evidence in the archaeological record to suggest an early medieval settlement, secular or religious, at Llanddeusant.

The identification of a possible early medieval cross inscribed stone (PRN 11173) at the former Red Lion Inn (PRN 29614) was discarded in 1987 as the stone was identified as a lump of modern concrete.

The churchyard (PRN 49625) was classified in 2003 as a possible early medieval site (Grade D) based in a large part on the monastic college theory above. The churchyard is subrectangular and at one time extended further to the north (Ludlow 2003).

With regard to the current planning application, historic Ordnance Survey mapping (late 19th century) shows that a building has been present within the plot since at least 1887 and the Dinefwr Historic Settlements survey in 1995 (Sambrook & Page, 1995) showed the plot as having been already developed. There is no record in the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, of archaeological discoveries being made on the land to be developed.

Where a PRN is quoted above this refers to the unique number given to the site in the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.

Doble, GH, 1971, *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, Ed DS Evans, University of Wales Press
Ludlow, ND, 2003, *Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Carmarthenshire*
Sambrook, P & Page, N, 1995, *Dinefwr Historic Settlements Project - Gazetteer Of Settlements*
Thomas, C 1994, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?*

5. Effect of development on the archaeological resource

The development lies largely within a single field parcel, the boundaries of which appear to have remained unchanged since the last quarter of the 19th century. The septic tank lies just within the parcel immediately to the east. Although there are currently no recorded archaeological features in the field parcel, the possibility remains that unrecorded, buried features may occur in the area affected by groundworks.

6. Field methodology

The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

A two-person team will examine the exposed stratigraphy of the groundworks undertaken in association with the development. All trenches will be examined and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

7. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this watching brief specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action.

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Recording

A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections of the trenches, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant.

Should any human remains be encountered, the Coroner and Regional Archaeological Trust will be immediately informed and the remains left *in situ*.

Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 10M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

10. Reporting

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 1 of the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

11. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to Archaeology in Wales.

12. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

13. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits.

Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

14. Qualification of personnel

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons, Geology and Archaeology, MIFA) has 11 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs. She also has 10 years experience as a Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons, Archaeology and Welsh, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has also undertaken Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

16. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2009/141.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

April 2009

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1: VB01 – Area 1, the extension, outlined on the ground, looking east.



Plate 2: VB02 – Starting mechanical excavation of the driveway, Area 2, looking north.



Plate 3: VB03 – Excavation of new driveway from road, Area 2, looking northeast



Plate 4: VB04 – Excavation of new driveway, Area 2, showing roadside ditch, looking east.



Plate 5: VB05 – The roadside ditch in Area 2, looking northeast



Plate 6: Final level of southwestern end of Area 2, showing roadside ditch, looking north.



Plate 7: VB07 – Northeastern end of Area 2, showing boundary bank, looking southwest.



Plate 8: VB08 Starting work on Area 1, looking northeast.



Plate 9: VB09 Final level of Area 1 showing service trench and driveway, looking northeast



Plate 10: VB10 Final level of Area 1 with service trench and driveway, looking southwest



Plate 11: VB11 – Excavation of Area 3 showing layer XX, looking southeast.



Plate 12: VB12 – GPO artefact from layer XX in Area 3



Plate 13: VB13 – Close up of GPO artefact from layer XX in Area 3



Plate 14: VB14 – Soakaway trench in Area 3, looking southwest.



Plate 15: VB15 – Soakaway trench in Area 3, looking northeast.

APPENDIX C: INDEX TO THE ARCHIVE

1. The project specification

- 1.1 Trysor specification
- 1.2 Letter from Dyfed Archaeological Trust to the LPA
- 1.3 Plan of site provided by client

2. Original Records

- 2.1 Notes written on site

3. Photographic Record

- 3.1 Index to photographs
- 3.2 Plan of location of photographs
- 3.3 Printed version of photos
- 3.4 Digital version of photographs

4. Written Report

- 4.1 Paper copy of report
- 4.2 Digital pdf version of report