

ST ISHMAEL DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2017 INTERIM REPORT



Excavating Building 7, St Ishmael.

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Cadw



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**ST ISHMAEL DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
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CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Yn dilyn ymchwiliadau archeolegol gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Dyfed a gwirfoddolwyr yn y pentref canoloesol gwag a ymddangosodd o'r twyni tywod yn 2010 a 2011, gwnaed rhagor o waith yn ddiweddar ar ôl erydu parhaus sy'n datgelu'r adeiladau carreg ar y safle. Dangosodd canlyniadau'r ymchwiliadau dechreuol hynny bod yno bedwar strwythur a ffosydd a phantiau yn gysylltiedig â'r safle. Mae'r crochenwaith a ganfuwyd ar y safle o'r 13eg a'r 14eg ganrif yn bennaf, gyda rhywfaint o ddeunydd o'r 12fed ganrif a nifer fach o gerameg hwyrach. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu y cafodd y pentref ei adael yn wag yn y 15fed ganrif, o bosibl o ganlyniad i dywod yn chwythu i'r safle ac yn cronni yno.

Yn hydref 2017, ymgwymerwyd â rhaglen gloddio ar bedwar strwythur newydd a brofodd erydiad i'r de o'r ymchwiliadau blaenorol. Unwaith eto, gwnaed y gwaith â chymorth gwirfoddolwyr. Roedd waliau gorllewinol y ddau strwythur i'w gweld ar waelod y twyni tywod. Roedd mwyafrif yr adeilad gorllewinol wedi'i orchuddio gan y twyni, ond roedd rhan o dalcen tal yr adeilad yn y de yn weladwy. Roedd hyd cyfan 12m yr adeilad drws nesaf i'w weld yn llwyr, gyda gweddillion drws a threfniant o slabiau carreg siâp hanner cylch o'i flaen.

Roedd y ddau adeilad nesaf bron â bod i'w gweld yn llwyr ar ochr y traeth. Roedd un ohonynt wedi cael ei niweidio'n ddifrifol gan erydiad, a gwaelod llinellau'r wal yn unig oedd i'w gweld yn yr ardal a astudiwyd. Mae gweddillion eraill y strwythur hwn wedi cael eu heffeithio gan stormydd ar ddiwedd 2017 ar ôl i'r ymchwiliadau ddod i ben. Goroedd yr adeilad arall i bron i fetr o uchder i'r dwyrain, gyda rhywfaint o'r waliau carreg yn goroesi i'r gorllewin. Unwaith eto, roedd yr adeilad hwn tua 12m o hyd a thua 6m o led. Goroedd haenau'r llawr o fewn y strwythur, er mai ardal fach yn unig a gloddiwyd yma. Ni chafwyd unrhyw ganfyddiadau o haenau'r llawr ac eithrio un tag aloi copr, sydd o'r cyfnod canoloesol, mwy na thebyg. O dan wal ddeheuol yr adeilad hwn, roedd llinell wal gynharach bosibl i'w weld, ond nid oedd digon o amser i ymchwilio ymhellach yn ystod tymor cloddio 2017. Datguddiwyd mwy o ddarnau gwydr o'r 13eg a 14eg ganrif yn ymchwiliadau 2017, yn ogystal â rhan o fortar carreg wedi torri o'r oesoedd canol. Mae'r holl adeiladau a gofnodwyd ar gyfer y safle hyd yma wedi cael eu hadeiladu mewn ffordd debyg iawn, a tua'r un pryd. Mae'r casgliad yn ymestyn am bron i 300 metr ar hyd gwaelod y twyni tywod o'r gogledd i'r de, ond nid ydym yn gwybod beth yw hyd a lled y pentref i'r dwyrain. Collwyd yr adeiladau ar yr ochr orllewinol o ganlyniad i erydiad arfordirol.

SUMMARY

Following archaeological investigations of the deserted medieval village eroding from the sand dunes in 2010 and 2011, undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and volunteers, further works have been undertaken at the site following ongoing erosion and exposure of the stone buildings at the site. The results of these initial investigations revealed four structures and a series of ditches and pits associated with the settlement. Pottery recovered from the site is predominantly 13th and 14th century in date, with some 12th century material and a small amount of later ceramics. Evidence suggests that the settlement was abandoned in the 15th century, possibly due to wind-blown sands accumulating across the site.

In the autumn of 2017 a programme of excavation was undertaken on four new structures exposed by erosion to the south of the earlier investigations. The work was again undertaken with the support of volunteers. The western walls of two structures were visible at the base of the sand dunes. The northern building was mostly covered by the dune, but part of its tall southern gable end wall was visible. The full 12m length of the adjoining building was exposed, with the remains of a doorway and an arrangement of semi-circular stone slabs in front of it.

The next two buildings were almost entirely exposed on the foreshore. One had suffered badly from erosion and only the very base of the wall lines were visible in the area investigated. Further remains of this structure have been exposed by storms in late 2017 after the investigations had finished. The other building survived to almost a metre in height to the east, with a few courses of stone walling surviving to the west. This building was again around 12m in length and around 6m in width. Floor layers survived within this structure, although only a small area was excavated. No finds were recovered from the floor layers excluding a single copper alloy lace tag of likely medieval date. Below the southern end wall of this building a possible earlier wall line was exposed, but there was not enough time to investigate this further during the 2017 season of excavations. The 2017 investigations recovered a few more sherds of 13th and 14th century date and part of a broken stone mortar, again of medieval date. All of the buildings so far recorded at the site are of very similar construction and are presumably roughly contemporary. The settlement stretches for almost 300m along the base of the sand dunes north to south, but the extent of the settlement to the east is not known. Buildings on its western side have been lost to coastal erosion.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The following interim report provides information on the Cadw grant funded investigations undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and volunteers on the deserted medieval village site at St Ishmael, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire (2017 works centred on SN 36300 07828).
- 1.1.2 The deserted medieval village has been known since at least 1896 when a significant storm event uncovered the remains of numerous stone buildings from beneath the sand dunes to the southeast of St Ishmael church near Ferryside, Carmarthenshire. It is a site that is suffering from constant coastal erosion, as well as rain water erosion running through the dunes leading to their destabilisation.
- 1.1.3 Archaeological recording was carried out on the site by the RCAHMW in 1912 and a small excavation by Professor Stephens in 1913. Further recording was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in the 1990s and numerous monitoring visits by Terry and Heather James.
- 1.1.4 As part of the Cadw funded Arfordir – Coastal Heritage project undertaken, the deserted medieval village was subject to two phases of archaeological recording and survey by Dyfed Archaeological Trust supported by volunteers in 2010 and 2011. The 2010 survey was the first time that the remains were accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid, allowing accurate recording of coastal erosion.
- 1.1.5 There are no clear documentary references to the deserted settlement, with studies leading to numerous suggestions for its name, including Hawton, Halkenchurch or Penallt. For the purposes of this document the settlement is referred to by the name of St Ishmael deserted medieval village.
- 1.1.6 The stretch of the West Wales railway line which runs through the dunes, and is very close to the archaeological remains in places, was opened in the 1850s. The construction included the excavation of a shallow cutting through the dune to the east of the site area. The cutting resulted in the sand dune being raised on the seaward side. The level of the railway track does lie above that of known archaeology, but below ground drainage and other structures could potentially have disturbed any underlying archaeological remains. During the early 20th century sea defences were erected along the front of the dunes. These comprised vertical iron rails (reused railway tracks) with wooden planking inserted between. Many hundreds of tons of foundry waste material were deposited behind the planks. It is presumed these defences were erected to protect the dunes and ultimately the railway behind. Only the vertical iron rails of the sea defences survive in the area of the archaeological site. The present base of the sand dunes lies around 5m – 6m inland from the former sea defence line.
- 1.1.7 The scars that project into Carmarthen Bay (stone areas in amongst the sand) were likely to have formerly been promontories of land, covered in boulder clays which have been slowly eroded as the sea encroaches inland.

A small bay or inlet was probably located between the St Ishmael and Salmon scars, with a sandy bay leading directly to part of the deserted village. This would have been an ideal place from which to launch boats to exploit marine resources. It is likely that buildings associated with the settlement were present on these promontories of land, but if so, they have long since been lost to the sea. Numerous fish traps and weirs of medieval and later date have been recorded on these scars. Some of these were probably built, managed and exploited by inhabitants of the settlement at St Ishmael.

- 1.1.8 The results of the 2010 and 2011 excavations and the significance of the site has been discussed in the Carmarthenshire Antiquary in 2012 and Archaeology in Wales in 2015. Four stone buildings were recorded at the base of the dunes, covering a roughly 100m stretch of the coastline.
- 1.1.9 Site visits undertaken since 2011 have documented the continuing erosion of the site and also revealed that the settlement was far larger than originally thought, with more buildings being identified on the foreshore spanning at least 200m along the base of the dunes.
- 1.1.10 The site comprises a number of substantial stone building remains as well as evidence for timber structures, boundary walls and other features. These are eroding from the sand dunes and have been recorded doing so from at least 1896. The stone buildings survive as the bases of stone walls, surviving in places to almost 1m in height, being generally of around 5m in width but of differing lengths. Doorways and stone slab thresholds into the buildings have been revealed for a number of the buildings.
- 1.1.11 The earliest pottery recovered from the site is from the 12th century, represented by generally non-local wares coming from Bristol and the surrounding area. In the 13th and 14th century, locally produced Dyfed Gravel-Tempered and Llanstephan Wares are most common. A number of sherds of imported French Saintonge wares have also been recovered. The few early post-medieval sherds indicate that the site was probably abandoned in the 1500s.
- 1.1.12 The environmental and faunal remains recovered from this site are of particular interest, the ground conditions such that they survive well in comparison to most other rural settlements excavated in south west Wales. From the small amount of excavation undertaken in 2011, the site has one of the largest fish bone assemblages recovered from the Dyfed area.

1.2. Project Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The aims of the project were:
 - to define the extent, character and date of the archaeological remains at St Ishmael deserted medieval village
 - to provide an indication of the likely rate of erosion of the site in the future and thereby enable management strategies to be developed for the site
 - to report on the fieldwork and produce an archive

1.2.2 The objectives were:

- to characterise the remains by means of archaeological excavation
- to obtain scientific dates and other scientific data
- to improve our understanding, management and protection of similar sites across Wales in light of the results from St Ishmael
- to engage members of the local community in the excavation
- to disseminate the results of the project to a wide audience
- to produce an archive and deposit it with the NMR and Carmarthen Museum

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a brief interim report discussing the results of the archaeological investigation.

1.4 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Following monitoring visits to the site following the winter storms of 2013/2014 the remains of four further possible buildings were identified at the site lying around 60m further south than those recorded in 2010 and 2011 (Photos 1 – 4). The project proposals submitted to Cadw were for cleaning and recording of these structures and the partial excavation of remains to identify further archaeological features that may survive in their vicinity. The buildings were numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 running north to south.

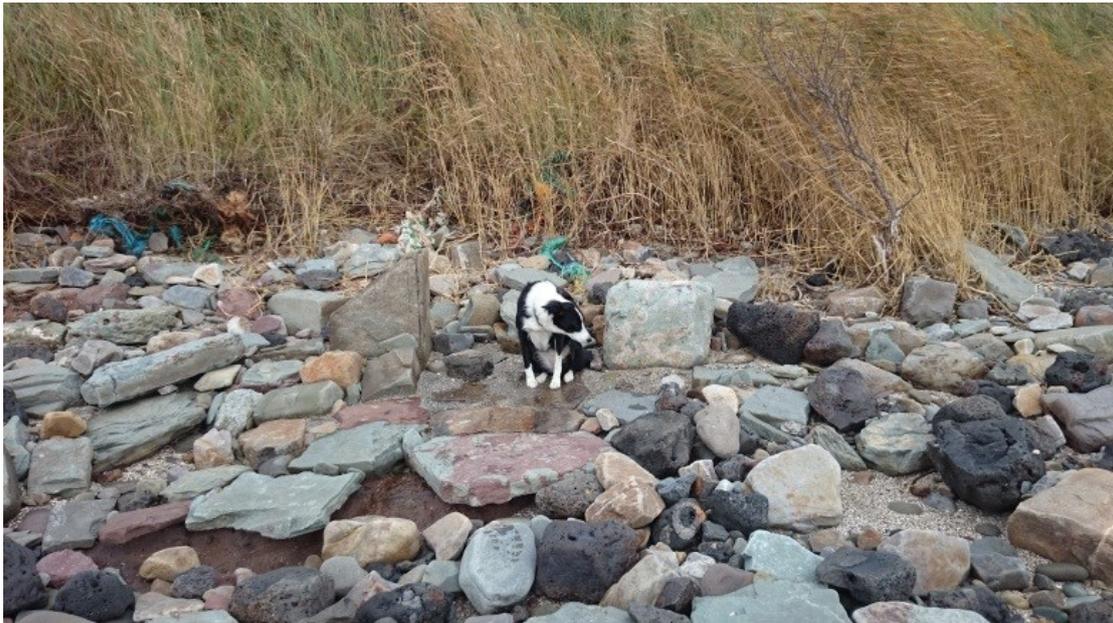


Photo 1: Doorway to a Building 6 identified at the base of the dunes in October 2014



Photo 2: View from above of the doorway to Building 6, showing an almost semi-circular area of stone slabs in front of the door opening



Photo 3: Walls of Buildings 5 and 6 in October 2014 located along the base of the dune, with perpendicular wall running into the dune



Photo 4: Walls exposed of Building 7 beneath the shingle on the foreshore in October 2014

- 2.2 The archaeological investigations were targeted on these new buildings within the as yet un-investigated part of the settlement. Four buildings were identified two adjoining structures identified at the base of the dunes (Photos 1, 2 & 3), and two structures just exposed on the foreshore amongst the shingle (Photo 4).
- 2.3 The two buildings at the base of the dunes (Buildings 5 & 6) were cleared of vegetation and shingle before being recorded by drawing, context sheet, survey, photography and photogrammetry.

- 2.4 The two buildings visible on the foreshore within the shingle (Buildings 7 & 8) were cleared of shingle to expose the extent of the wall lines. Building 7 was also subject to partial excavation to determine the depth of survival of the structure and determine the state of preservation of internal floor surfaces. The two buildings were recorded by hand drawing, survey, context sheet, photography and photogrammetry.
- 2.5 Additional hand cleaning of the clays exposed at the base of the dune was undertaken between Building 4 (as recorded in 2010 / 2011) and Building 5 was carried out to determine the presence of archaeological features.
- 2.6 Vegetation was also cut back over the remains of Building 1 (as previously recorded in 2010 / 2011) to expose the structural remains and assess the extent of erosion since 2011. The building was surveyed and recorded by photography and photogrammetry.
- 2.7 A photographic survey was also undertaken of the remains of Buildings 2, 3 and 4 (as recorded in 2010 / 2011). These were also subject to partial survey.
- 2.8 The works were undertaken between 25th September and 7th October 2017 (excluding Sunday 1st October).
- 2.9 In total 25 different volunteers were involved on the project. Between 6 and 16 volunteers were involved on the project each day giving a total of 112 volunteer days given to the project. The works were supervised by James Meek, Fran Murphy and Menna Bell of DAT (two supervisors on-site per day). The survey was carried out by Hubert Wilson of DAT.
- 2.10 A Dig Diary was maintained throughout the works providing information via the DAT website, with additional posts also put on the DAT Facebook site. These contained numerous images of both the archaeology and volunteers working on the project. A sample selection of these images are included in Appendix 1 below.

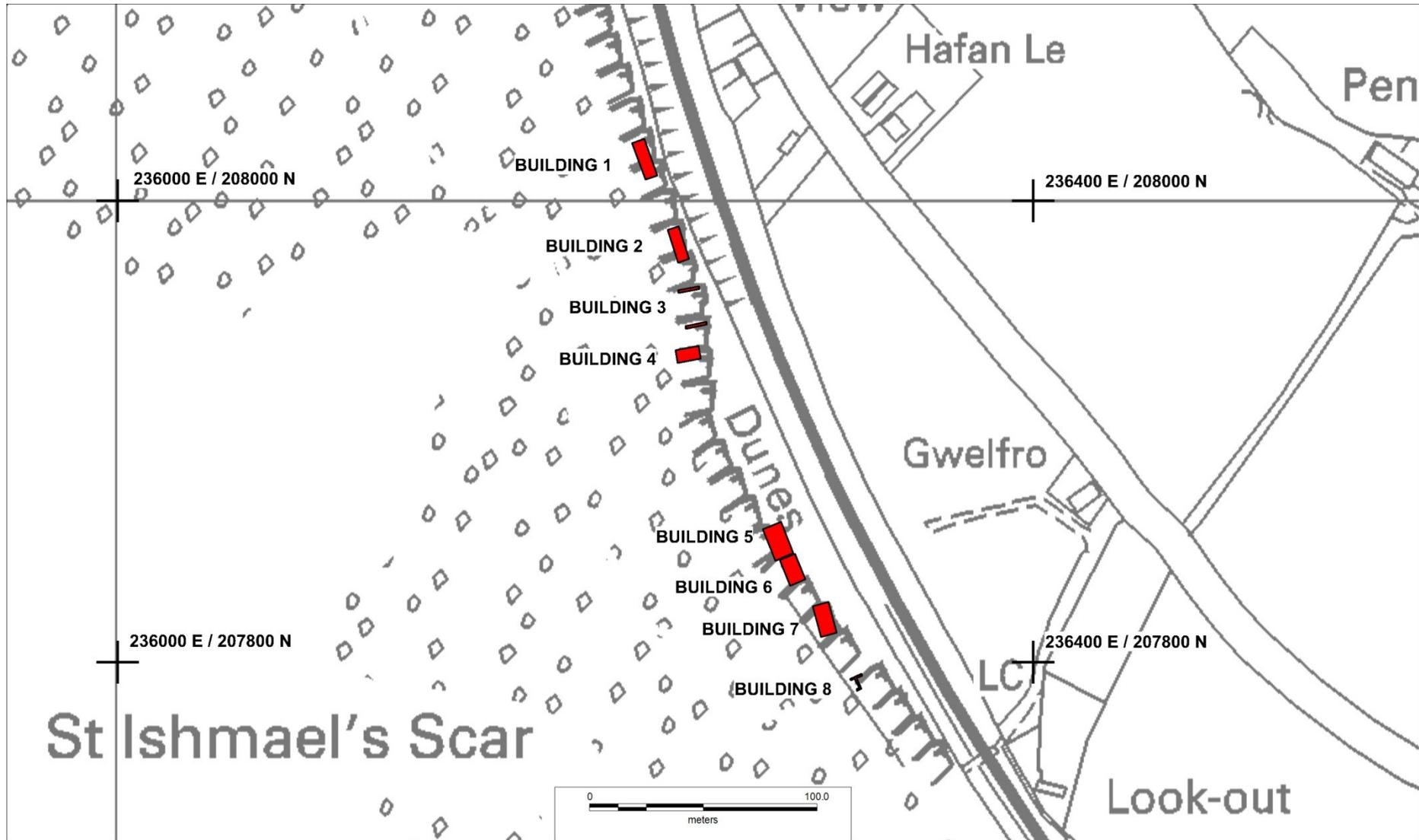


Figure 2: Approximate layout of identified buildings since 2010 overlain on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map

3 SUMMARY RESULTS

3.1 Building 1

3.1.1 Building 1 was the most northerly structure originally identified and recorded in 2010 and 2011 when only the east to west aligned walls to the north, south and middle of the building were visible. The eastern (rear) walls of the building had been exposed to a maximum height of 1m (Photos 5 and 6). A second doorway leading to the east has also been revealed, which had been partially blocked with a (presumably) later wall (Photo 6). Erosion of the east to west aligned walls has been quite extensive and little survives.



Photo 5: Rear wall of Building 1, northern half



Photo 6: Rear wall of Building 1, southern half

3.2 Building 2

- 3.2.1 Building 2 has suffered significant erosion since 2011. The entire front wall of the structure, including the doorway has been lost to coastal erosion. Two small upright stones form the line of upright stones noted inside the western wall of the building survive.
- 3.2.2 The presumed southern gable end wall of the structure does still survive to around 1m height in the dunes (Photo 7), but otherwise almost all surviving fabric has been lost or remains hidden beneath the dunes.
- 3.2.3 Significant collapses of dune sands have eroded in the area of Building 2 such that they have now exposed the footings for the boundary fence for the West Wales railway line (Photo 7).
- 3.2.4 One of the former upright stones that formed the doorway for the building was identified on the lower foreshore some 50m north of the remains of the building.



Photo 7: View northeast across the site of Building 2 showing the southern gable end wall and the dune collapse to the railway fence line behind

3.3 Building 3

- 3.3.1 The two walls initially identified as the north and south gable end walls of a third building have suffered further erosion. The southern of the two walls has been exposed on top of the clays underlying the dunes for a length of around 2m, but it only survives to a maximum of three rough courses in height (Photo 8). The northern wall survived in a very poor state of preservation. These may actually be boundary walls rather than building remains, but this cannot be confirmed.



Photo 8: Southern wall of possible Building 3 exposed on clay layer beneath dunes



Photo 9: Surviving remains of eastern end wall of Building 4

3.4 Building 4

3.4.1 The remains of the eastern end of Building 4 have been steadily eroding over many years. Only a small part of the lower, outer course of stones for the rear wall survive, including two of the substantial corner stones (Photo 9). One of these larger foundation blocks for the northern wall has eroded and lies on the foreshore in front of the building remains (Photo 9).

3.5 Building 5

3.5.1 The southwestern corner of this building is partially exposed at the base of the dunes, but the majority of the structure remains hidden within them. The structure is differentiated from the adjoining building (6) as it projected slightly further to the west.

3.5.2 The southern gable end wall of this structure has been partially exposed in the dune to a visible height of around 1.8m height (Photo 10). The visible length of the western wall ran north for around 5m before it was completely invisible in the vegetation and sand dunes.



Photo 10: Southwestern corner of Building 5 exposed at the base of the sand dunes, with substantial height of surviving gable end wall visible

3.6 Building 6

3.6.1 This lay adjoining Building 5 on its southern side. It comprised a 12m length of wall on its western side, with a slightly off centre doorway formed by two larger stone blocks. A large stone slab formed the threshold into the building, which was surrounded by a roughly semi-circular formation of stone slabs around it. Further stone slabs ran along the outside of the western wall on the northern side of the doorway. The

slabs were of both red and blue/green local sandstones. The semi-circular arranged slabs had suffered erosion since it was seen in 2014 (Photo 2).



Photo 11: Entrance way into Building 6 with remains of semi-circular stone slab arrangement visible in front



Photo 12: Sandstone slabs north of the entrance way of Building 6 and western wall

3.6.2 The southern wall of the building was exposed beneath the shingle and confirming the southwestern corner (Photos 13 and 14). In total the structure was 12m in length.



Photo 13: Southwestern corner of Building 6 with southern wall running east into sand dunes



Photo 14: View north along Building 6 showing southwestern corner of structure and entrance way

- 3.6.3 Building 6 was the only structure so far identified at the site which has clearly used mortar for bonding the stonework.
- 3.6.4 A photogrammetric model of the building was produced, from which the following image has been taken (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Photogrammetric model of Building 6 and part of Building 5 (to left) creating a virtual aerial view of the Buildings
Viewable via Sketchfab website <https://skfb.ly/69v97>

3.7 Building 7

3.7.1 Building 7 was identified as a series of remnant wall lines within the dunes (Photo 4). Following clearance of the shingle from above and within the walls a clear building outline was identified, with only the northeastern corner still covered by the sand dunes. The entire western (Photo 15) and southern walls were exposed, with partial exposure of the northern and eastern walls (Figures 4 and 5). No doorway could be identified with the exposed walls that would be similar to those seen in Buildings 2 and 6.



Photo 15: Western wall of Building 7 being exposed, viewing south

- 3.7.2 Partial excavation was undertaken within the southern end of the building to determine the depth of the surviving walls and whether any floors survived (Photo 16). As the foreshore slopes west towards the sea it was unsurprising that the depth of surviving wall was greater to the east at a height of almost 1m (Photo 17).
- 3.7.3 This building was again around 12m in length (like Building 6) and with a width of just over 6m between the outer faces of the east and west walls.



Photo 16: View from sand dunes of the partial excavation of the southern end of Building 7



Photo 17: Southeastern corner within Building 7 showing height of surviving eastern wall

3.7.4 The inside of the western wall was also partially excavated and exposed, but due to water ingress and sand accumulation it was not possible to bottom the wall. A height of 0.55m of wall was exposed (Photo 18).



Photo 18: View along inside of exposed western wall to the northwestern corner of Building 7 showing height of surviving eastern walls

3.7.5 Floor layers survived within this structure, although only a small area was excavated. They mostly comprised clay, but due to tidal action and sand movement, it was not possible to distinguish any individual layers. Potentially the floors comprised relatively thick layers of imported clay, rather than a series of smaller layers. No finds were recovered from the floor layers excluding a single copper alloy lace tag of likely medieval date.



Photo 19: View southeast across southwestern corner of Building 7 showing probable drain

- 3.7.6 In the southwestern corner of the building a possible drain was identified (Photo 19), formed of a series of parallel upright slabs. Due to prior erosion, the wall did not survive above the drain.
- 3.7.7 Below the southern end wall of this building a possible earlier wall line was exposed underneath on a slightly different alignment. It was not investigated further during this phase of excavation.



Photo 20: View west along southern wall of Building 7 showing possible wall line underlying the structure

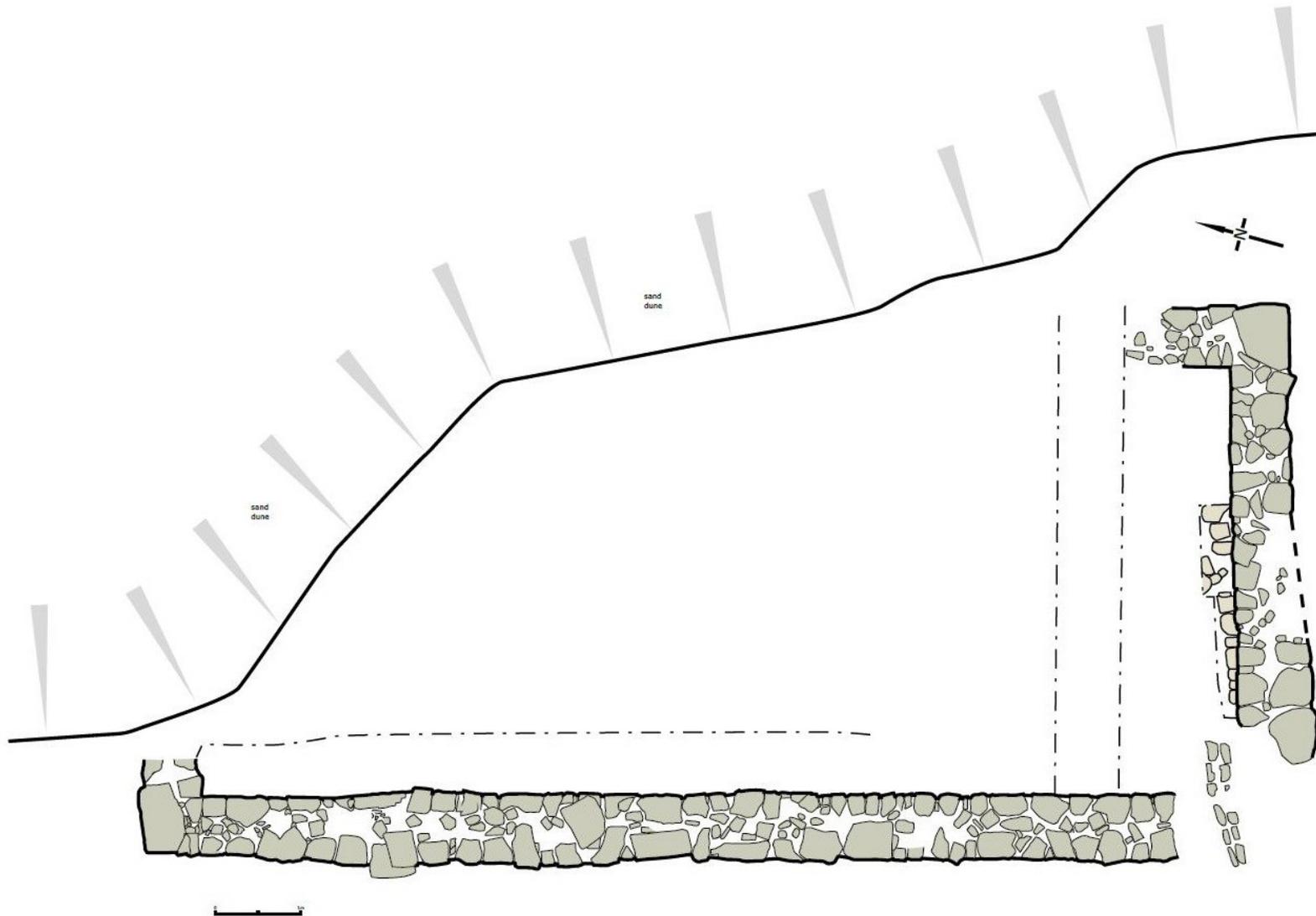


Figure 4: Plan of Building 7, showing surviving wall lines in relation to dunes, southwestern drain and possible earlier, underlying wall at southern end

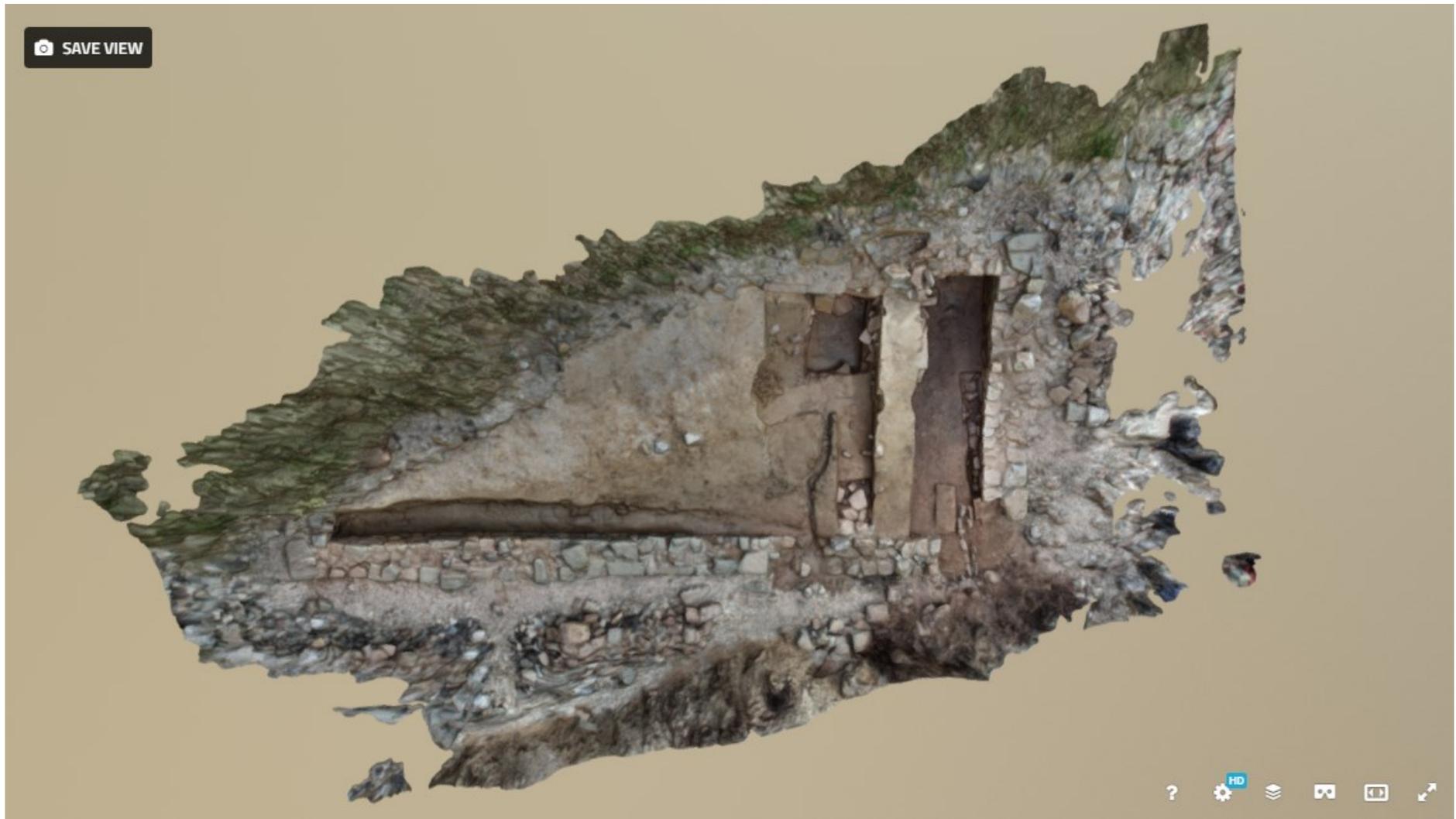


Figure 5: Photogrammetric model of Building 7 creating a virtual aerial view of the Building
Viewable via Sketchfab website <https://skfb.ly/69vtV>

3.8 Building 8

3.8.1 Building 8 survived as a series of perpendicular walls, a single course in height creating a roughly H shape (Figure 6; Photos 21 and 22). It would appear that this structure had been badly eroded as it lay closer to the tide line than Building 7.



Photo 21: Remains of Building 8 viewed from the south



Photo 22: Remains of Building 8 viewed from the south

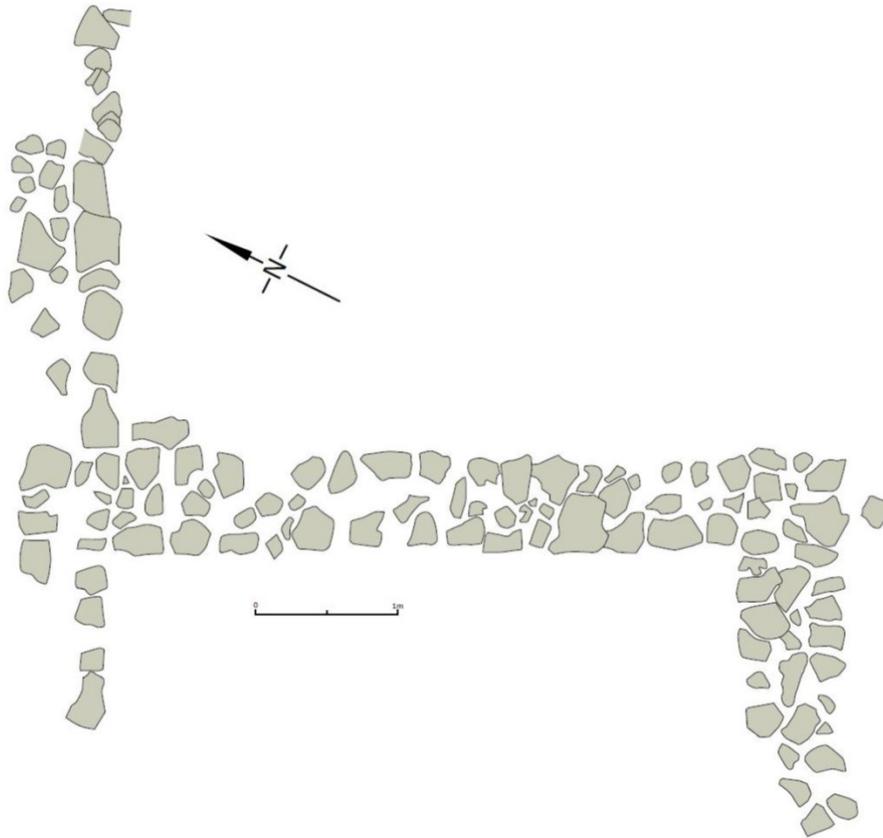


Figure 6: Plan of remains of Building 8

3.8.2 Further visits to the site following storms in late 2017 have indicated further more substantial remains may exist further to the east aligned with the northern east to west wall. This includes a series of large stone blocks being exposed within a clay layer.

3.9 Other features and finds

3.9.1 A series of areas were also hand cleaned on the exposed areas of clay beneath the sand dunes to the north of Building 5. Most of these were relatively inconclusive, or produced possible features that on-excavation were not clearly of archaeological origin. One area did expose a clear, small ditch from which medieval pottery was recovered.

3.9.2 The 2017 investigations recovered a few more sherds of 13th and 14th century date and part of a nicely carved broken stone mortar, again of medieval date. The stone mortar was found during backfilling of Building 7.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 the 2017 investigations at the St Ishmael deserted medieval village have revealed further evidence for substantial buildings at the site. All of the buildings so far recorded at the site are of very similar construction and are presumably roughly contemporary. The settlement stretches for almost 300m along the base of the sand dunes north to south, but the extent of the settlement to the east is not known. Buildings on its western side have been lost to coastal erosion.
- 4.2 Of the structures identified in 2017, little is known about Building 5 as it is still mostly covered by the sand dunes. The almost 2m height of its southern gable end wall suggests there may be very good survival of the structure.
- 4.3 Building 6 was the only structure so far excavated to clearly use mortar in its construction and potentially on the outer faces of its walls. the ornate entranceway with semi-circular paved area and stone slabs suggests the structure is of some importance and perhaps different to the other structures so far investigated.
- 4.4 Building 7 has demonstrated far better survival of archaeological deposits on the foreshore than anticipated. Around a 1m depth of surviving stratigraphy is indicated in this area below the level of the sand dunes. The building has the potential for further finds and information to be gleaned from the surviving floor layers, and also the possibility of an earlier structure beneath on a slightly different alignment.
- 4.5 Although Building 8 was in a poor state of preservation with only a single course of stones surviving where it had not been completely eroded away, further site visits suggest that there is more of the structure still present to the east.
- 4.6 The potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath the shingle between the identified structures and further to the south of Building 8 is considered very high. More structural remains definitely exist within the dunes associated with structures already identified, and potentially new buildings are also present.
- 4.7 Erosion of the four buildings and shoreline recorded in 2010 and 2011 compared to that in the area of the four newly identified buildings, suggests that erosion is worse in the northern half of the medieval settlement. Further disturbance to the site comes from water movement through the dunes which causes collapses of sands as noted in the area of Building 2. Eventually this will encroach into the area fenced off for the railway and necessitate mitigation to preserve the railway line. This has been noted before as being a significant threat to archaeological remains.
- 4.8 As noted in previous reports written on the St Ishmael deserted medieval village, the site contains substantial stone structures for which there are very few comparisons if any in the Dyfed region and suggest a high status settlement. It is considered to be a site of at least regional, but probably national significance. Coastal erosion cannot be stopped and further archaeological information will be continually lost without further monitoring or recording.



Day 1 clearing Building 7 of shingle and stone



Hazel and Ruth excavating the inside of
the west wall of Building 7,



Geraint and Peter clearing the southern gable
end wall of Building 5



Owen clearing shingle from the area of Building 8



Lucas, Will and Josh investigating
an area north of Building 5



Linda planning Building 8



Rob and Ian contemplating the southeastern corner of Building 7



Linda and Ruth taking levels across Building 8



Lena, Chris, Bruce and Caralinda investigating the dune edge



Hubert, Geraint, Joan, Fran, Jude and Rob recording
the southern end of Building 7



Rob finds a sherd of Saintonge pottery within a ditch



The start of backfilling in Building 7



Building 7 following the backfill



Brian, Rob W, Rob H, Menna, Owen, Hywel, Geraint, Jim, Jude, Ian,
Joan, Bruce, Jeremy, Chris, Will, Lucas and Josh.

**ST ISHMAEL DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2017
INTERIM REPORT**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/62
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 111141

CADW PROJECT NO. DAT 147

Mawrth 2018
March 2018

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

Swydd / Position: Head of Field Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 14/03/2018

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

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

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 14/03/2018

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

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

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol



archaeological trust