

**STACKPOLE WALLED GARDEN,
STACKPOLE PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
(SR 9724 9603)**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Mr Ian Wilshaw
Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd



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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/42
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 102248

Medi 2011
September 2011

STACKPOLE WALLED GARDEN, STACKPOLE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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CONTENTS

	SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Project Commission	2
1.2	Scope of the Project	2
1.3	Report Outline	3
1.4	Abbreviations	3
1.5	Illustrations	3
1.6	Timeline	3
2	THE SITE	5
2.1	Location	5
2.2	Archaeological and Historical Background	5
3.	WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	8
4.1	Fieldwork	8
4.2	Post Fieldwork and Archiving	8
4.3	Timetabling of Fieldwork	8
4.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	9
5.	CONCLUSIONS	10
6.	SOURCES	11
	APPENDIX I: CONTEXT AND SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	16

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location map based on the Ordnance Survey	4
Figure 2:	Extract of 1866 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of the area	8
Figure 3:	Extract of 1908 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of the area	8

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	3
Table 2:	Known archaeological interests in close proximity to the development site	6
Table 3:	Context and Soil Descriptions	16

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Pre excavation view of development site.	12
Photo 2:	Modern concrete pathway running across site.	12
Photo 3:	Area following stripping.	13
Photo 4:	East facing representative section.	13
Photo 5:	Test pit showing natural deposits.	14
Photo 6:	South facing section of test pit.	14
Photo 7:	Banked area constructed from modern debris removed from garden.	15
Photo 8:	General view across southern compartment of garden.	15

STACKPOLE WALLED GARDEN, STACKPOLE, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by Ian Wilshaw, Secretary and Trustee of Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new accommodation and administrative building within the former Stackpole Walled Gardens.

The excavations revealed no archaeological features or deposits relating to the development of the garden. However, it was possible to discover that the ground level of the garden had been reduced by c.0.5m when topsoil was stripped and removed from the site prior to Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd leasing the garden in 2000. Following lease of the garden, material from a nearby road scheme was imported on to the site replacing the topsoil that had been removed. A substantial landscaped bank is thought to have been constructed using debris illegally tipped on the site prior to 2000.

It is considered that the previous ground level reduction works will have most likely destroyed any trace of archaeological remains that may have been present within the application area and in the whole of the remainder of the southern compartment of the walled garden.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 Two planning applications had been submitted to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) for the construction of a new accommodation building for staff, students and volunteers by Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd (Planning Application References 11/032 and 11/033; NGR SR 9724 9603). The new accommodation and administrative building lies within the former Stackpole Estate walled garden, now occupied by the Mencap Garden project.

1.1.2 The Stackpole walled gardens form part of the wider Stackpole garden landscape and are included on the CADW Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales and are listed of Grade 1 importance (ref: PGW (Dy) 44 (PEM)). In addition it is thought that the application area has the potential to contain evidence of former garden features and other structures relating to the history of the development of the gardens.

1.1.3 Given the archaeological and historic significance of the area an archaeological watching brief condition was attached to the planning application by PCNPA which stated:

The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any groundworks in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.

1.1.4 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services (DAT-FS) were commissioned by Mr Ian Wilshaw, Secretary and Trustee, Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd, to undertake the archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The application area lies within the boundaries of the Grade I listed Stackpole walled garden and is considered to potentially contain evidence of former garden features or other structures relating to the history of the gardens which might be revealed during the ground preparation works for the development.

1.2.2 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by DAT-FS prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved prior to the start of fieldwork. The WSI stated that the project objectives were:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services will address the archaeological planning condition placed on the proposed development;
- To monitor groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks; and
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.2.3 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and undertake appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 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). Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found at the back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text (Table 1).

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

² The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



Figure 1: Site Location map of watching brief site from the Ordnance Survey

Reproduced from the 2003 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, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The application area lies within the SE corner of the southern compartment of the former Stackpole Walled garden, now known as the Mencap Garden (NGR SR 9724 9603).

2.1.2 The application area is a level area of unused garden measuring 29m x 9m with the boundary wall of the garden forming its southern boundary. A pathway forms the eastern boundary whilst vegetable rows and grassed areas form the northern and western boundaries respectively.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 The excavation area lies within the boundaries of Stackpole Walled Garden (PRN 46689). The Regional HER records that in addition to the walled garden a further 25 sites lie within the boundaries of the garden or in close proximity (see Table 2). These 25 recorded sites relate to features associated with the gardens themselves and include structures and garden features.

2.2.2 The walled gardens formed part of the Stackpole Estate which was centred on the mansion known as Stackpole Court which lay c.500m to the east. The house is considered to have medieval origins.

2.2.3 In 1689 the house and estate passed to the Campbell Family of Cawdor of Nairn Scotland (Earls of Cawdor). During the mid 18th century John Campell had a new mansion constructed at Stackpole and much of the surrounding estate was transformed with the construction of new gardens, walled enclosures, lakes and planted new groves. It is considered that Stackpole walled garden was constructed during the remodelling of the estate by John Campbell in the mid 18th century.

2.2.4 The walled gardens formed part of a much larger estate owned by the Cawdor family. In 1883 the family owned a total of 17735 acres in Pembrokeshire; 33782 acres in Carmarthenshire and a further 50119 acres at Nairn in Scotland, with an income for the year of £44662. Much of this income was derived from the Welsh estates of the family (Norman & Mabbutt)

2.2.5 The walled gardens at Stackpole covered an area of 6 acres and produced a wide array of produce for the estate including melons and pineapples. Following the arrival of the railway in Pembroke in the mid 19th century it is thought that produce from the garden was shipped to the Cawdor Estate in Scotland.

2.2.6 During the Second World War the Cawdor family made the decision to return to their Scottish estate at Nairn and the fortunes of the Stackpole estate began to decline. In 1963 the mansion was demolished with the remainder of the estate being sold in 1976. However, the core of the estate, along with the walled garden passed to the National Trust who continue to own the land.

2.2.7 In 1987 the Haverfordwest Mencap Society (now Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd) leased a large part of the walled garden as a base for their Stackpole Garden Project which gives local adults with learning disabilities the opportunity to gain work experience and receive horticultural training. Following renegotiation of the lease in 2000 the southern compartment of the garden was also included, which by this time had become completely derelict.

2.2.8 19th century mapping of the area shows that the garden was planted with trees. No features are discernable on early 20th century mapping of the area suggesting the trees had been cleared by this time.

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR
46646	Lodge Park	Limestone-built barn. It is not shown on maps until 1908 (contra. National Trust 1999). In good condition.	SR 9719 9617
46650	Lodge Park	A dump of rubble, mostly dressed limestone blocks.	SR 9721 9617
46651	Lodge Park	Gateway of dressed and mortared limestone. In good condition.	SR 9730 9614
46690	Stackpole Walled Garden	Four glasshouses built between 1839/40 and 1861. Now four sunken pits. Heated with the tunnel/heating ducts to the west. An element of the walled garden. These features survive as brick/concrete pits.	SR 9728 9611
46691	Stackpole Walled Garden	30m long 3.5m wide limestone wall of cold frame. Constructed after 1875. An element of the walled garden. Partly overlain by a concrete path, but otherwise in good condition.	SR 9728 9610
46692	Stackpole Walled Garden	Small ornamental fishpond. An element of the walled garden. Apart from some minor damage this is in good condition.	SR 9729 9610
46693	Stackpole Walled Garden	18m by 6m modern glasshouse, perhaps built on earlier foundations. First shown on 1908 Ordnance Survey map (contra National Trust 1999). An element of the walled garden. In good condition and in use.	SR 9728 9613
46694	Stackpole Walled Garden	Rectangular limestone built lean-to, now 3.5 x 2.2m. A longer building is shown on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. An element of the walled garden. In good condition.	SR 9727 9614
46695	Stackpole Walled Garden	Brick and limestone lean-to against the north side of the walled garden. Possibly originally 18th century. An element of the walled garden. In good condition, though contains debris.	SR 9723 9615
46696	Stackpole Walled Garden	Former building, perhaps a boiler house for heated glasshouses. Built between 1875 and 1906. An element of the walled garden. Gone, but scars and protruding brickwork indicate its position.	SR 9726 9614
46697	Stackpole Walled Garden	Possibly originally a boiler house, a timber and corrugated iron structure now lie here. An element of the walled garden. Original structure destroyed and replaced by lean-to shed.	SR 9724 9615
46698	Stackpole Walled Garden	14m long lean-to structure, part of a range of buildings. Uncertain function, but built between 1839/40 and 1861. An element of the walled garden. In good condition.	SR 9722 9615
46699	Stackpole Walled Garden	Former building, now gone, but the scars on the surviving garden wall indicate that it was 12m long and possibly a boiler house. An element of the walled garden. Demolished.	SR 9720 9616
46700	Stackpole Walled Garden	Structure built against the north wall of the walled garden. Possibly originally 18th century. An element of the walled garden. Demolished, scars on the garden wall show its position.	SR 9719 9616
46701	Stackpole Walled Garden	Scars on the garden wall are evidence that a 13m long building formerly stood here. Now demolished, it was an element of the walled garden.	SR 9718 9616
46702	Stackpole Walled Garden	Scars on the garden wall indicate the presence of a 10m long building. Now demolished, it was an element of the walled garden.	SR 9717 9617
46703	Stackpole Walled Garden	Removed stone building now only visible as scars on the garden wall. This was an element of the walled garden.	SR 9716 9617
46704	Stackpole Walled Garden	Small two storey structure against wall. Originally a boiler house, it was converted to a pavilion by the addition of the upper storey. Shown on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. An element of the walled garden. In good condition.	SR 9717 9610
46705	Stackpole Walled Garden	Small 2 storey structure against wall. Originally of a different function, it was converted to a pavilion by the addition of the upper storey. Shown on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. The steps to the upper storey are eroding badly.	SR 9721 9609
46706	Stackpole Walled Garden	Brick and limestone footings, 1.2m x 1.2m. An element of the walled garden. Survives in good condition.	SR 9719 9609
46707	Stackpole Walled Garden	Stone-lined rectangular tank used for water storage. An element of the walled garden. Still retains water.	SR 9726 9613
46708	Stackpole Walled Garden	Small building marked on 1861 Ordnance Survey map, now reduced to foundations. An element of the walled garden, mostly demolished.	SR 9713 9617
46709	Stackpole Walled Garden	Small building marked on 1861 Ordnance Survey map, now reduced to foundations. An element of the walled garden.	SR 9712 9613
46711	Stackpole Walled Garden	Site of former glasshouse, now low brick walls used as beds. Shown as beds on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. An element of the walled garden. Reduced to foundations.	SR 9725 9615
46712	Stackpole Walled Garden	A long glasshouse shown on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map is now reduced to four beds. An element of the walled garden. Beds still in use.	SR 9719 9616
46713	Stackpole Walled Garden		SR 9717 9609

Table 2: Known archaeological interests in close proximity to the development site

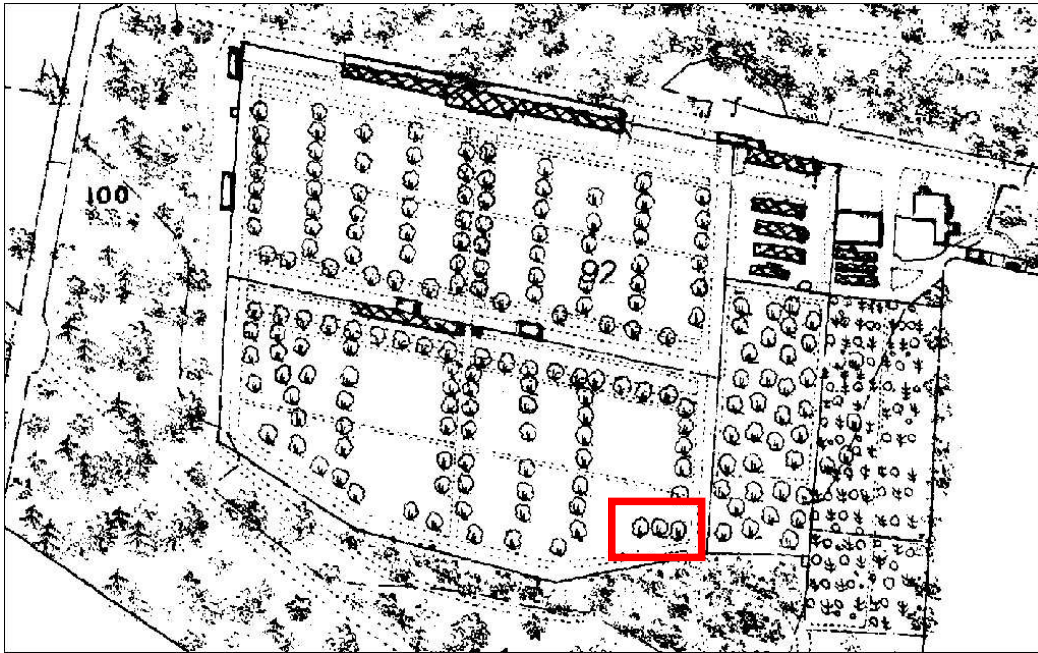


Figure 2: Extract of 1888 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of the area, with red boundary marking the area of the watching brief

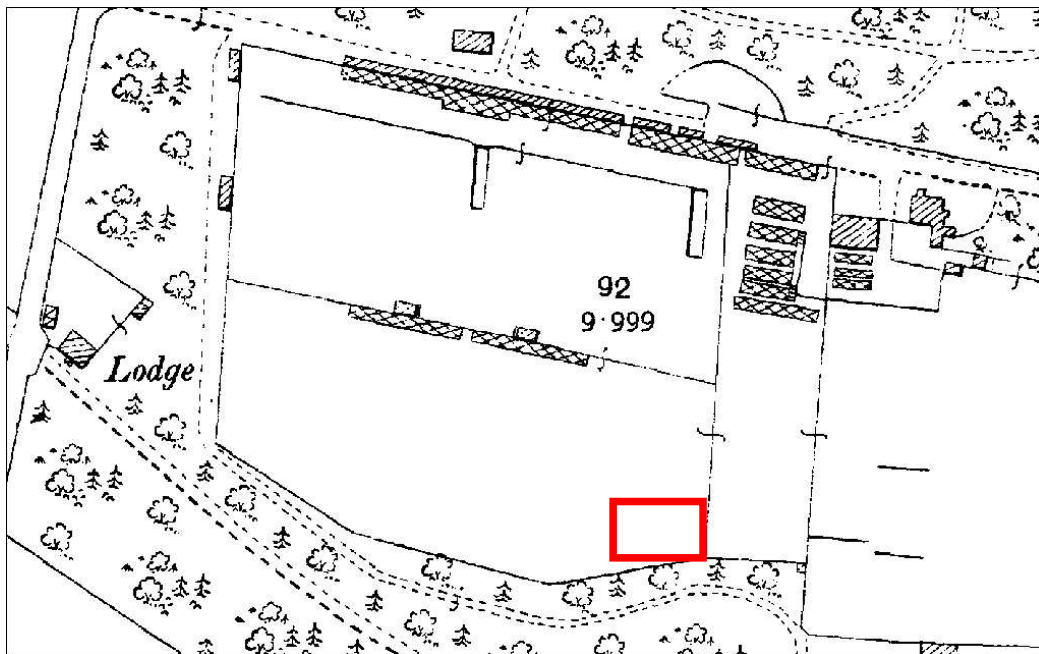


Figure 3: Extract of 1906 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of the area, with red boundary marking the area of the watching brief

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

The detailed methodology for the watching brief was laid out within the WSI. The relevant methodology can be summarised as follows.

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 A 'watching brief' was undertaken during ground level reduction works at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.

3.1.2 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.

3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual³ used by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.

3.2.3 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

3.2.7 The watching brief methodology involved monitoring of the topsoil stripping of the footprint of the new accommodation and administrative building. The watching brief was undertaken between the 31st August and 1st September 2011.

³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The first site visit was undertaken on 31st August 2011 following communication from the on-site contractor that works were due to commence. On arrival it was found that an area measuring 29m x 9m had been marked out and was ready for topsoil stripping (photo 1). A rapid walkover of the area showed that a modern concrete block path (photo 2) ran across the site in an east – west direction and is considered to have been constructed following lease of the garden in 2000.

4.2 Topsoil stripping of the site was undertaken with a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator using a toothless grading bucket, the resulting spoil being removed from site using a dumper and deposited in woodland immediately to the south.

4.4 The topsoil stripping of the site revealed a dark brown garden soil (100) of moderate compaction containing much modern debris in the form of modern brick, drinks cans and plastic sheeting, sand and builders chippings. This overlay a firm mid brown clay silt (101) containing industrial period brick fragments, coal and mortar flecks (photos 1, 2, 3 & 4). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

4.5 A second site visit was undertaken on the 1st September 2011 to monitor the continuing excavation work, which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The excavations revealed no archaeological features or deposits within the stripped area (photo 3). A decision was made to excavate a test pit on the northern boundary of the excavation area to determine the nature of deposit (101). The test pit measured 2.2m x 1.2m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m where natural limestone bedrock (103) was revealed. It was found that (101) was 0.55m deep and overlay a firm mid brown clay (photos 5 & 6). It was also possible to view that the industrial period brick, coal, and mortar fragments were only present at the interface with overlying garden soil (100). A single piece of un-stratified North Devon gravel tempered ware, dating between 1680 and 1750 was also recovered from (101), but this must have been a residual find as it was mixed in with the industrial period material.

4.6 A conversation with Mr Ian Wilshaw revealed that prior to the garden being leased by the Mencap Garden Project the whole of the southern compartment of the garden had been completely stripped of topsoil to a depth of c.0.5m and when it was taken over was found to have been used as an illegal dump. Following lease of the garden, a large quantity of soil was donated by contractors working on a nearby road scheme to replace the material removed from the garden. The modern, illegally dumped material and a quantity of this imported soil was used to construct a substantial bank that currently stands in the south west corner of the garden (photo 7). A further conversation with one of the gardeners revealed that whilst industrial period finds of pottery, glass, and clay pipes were routinely made in the north compartment of the garden, no such finds were made in the southern compartment. It was also discovered that the southern compartment had been ploughed and rotivated to improve the quality of the imported soil and that each year 80 – 100 tons of manure were spread on the garden to bring the quality of the soil in the garden up to that found in the northern compartment.

4.7 It is considered that previous clearance work on the site had destroyed any surviving buried garden features or structures, not only within the application area but over much of the southern compartment of the garden as a whole (photo 8).

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken revealed no archaeological features and deposits relating to the Stackpole Walled Garden. It was discovered that the application area contained heavily disturbed ground with much modern debris.

5.2 It was found out whilst on-site that in 2000 when the garden was first leased to Mencap, the garden had been used as an illegal dumping ground and the topsoil had been stripped off to a depth of c.0.5m across the whole garden to remove the debris. This is likely to have destroyed all trace of any garden features or structures that may have been buried in the area. Any earlier archaeological features that may have been present within the garden area would also have been destroyed at this stage.

5.3 The groundworks associated with the new development at Stackpole Mencap Gardens have had no impact on any buried archaeological remains associated with the Stackpole garden landscape, which is Grade I Listed on the CADW Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (ref: PGW (Dy) 44 (PEM)). This area of the walled garden had been used as an illegal dumping ground previously, which necessitated the topsoil being completely removed from the site and disposed of within the adjacent bank. Replacement soil was then imported to replace the removed material, which was derived from a nearby road construction scheme. The poor quality of this soil has meant that considerable amounts of manure have been annually added to this soil over recent years.

6. SOURCES

6.1 Map

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 1st Edition Pembrokeshire 1866

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 2nd Edition Pembrokeshire 1908

6.2 Published and Unpublished

Norman T and Mabbut A (nd) *Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know –The 6th Earl of Cawdor, Henry John Vaughan Campbell of Golden Grove*

<http://www.llandeilo.org/cawdor-6.php>

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Pre excavation view of development site.



Photo 2: Modern concrete pathway running across site.



Photo 3: Area following stripping.



Photo 4: East facing representative section.



Photo 5: Test pit showing natural deposits.



Photo 6: South facing section of test pit.



Photo 7: Banked area constructed from modern debris removed from garden.



Photo 8: General view across southern compartment of garden.

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT AND SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Description	Depth
Layer 100	Fill of structure 101 Friable mid brown clay silt containing abundant roofing slate, occasional small to medium stone, rare large stone. 19 th century iron grave furniture, architectural fragments and modern debris recovered.	1.46m
Structure 101	Steps and walling Flight of five slate steps with dry stone and slate slab walling. Full extent of structure unclear as it continued beyond area of excavation.	0.64m

Table 3: Context and Soil Descriptions

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Medi 2011
September 2011

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ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
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Swydd / Position: HEAD OF FIELD SERVICES

Llofnod / Signature  Date 29/09/2011

*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*

