

NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO MOR WYNT, PARROG ROAD, NEWPORT PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2014



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Heritage Designs



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2014/35
RHIF Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NO. 107506

Medi 2014
September 2014

NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO MOR WYNT, PARROG ROAD, NEWPORT, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Edward Davies

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: Prof B C Burnham MIFA.
CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

**NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO MOR WYNT, PARROG ROAD, NEWPORT,
PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

CONTENTS

	SUMMARY	1
1.	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Project Commission	2
1.2	Scope of the Project	2
1.3	Report Outline	2
1.4	Abbreviations	3
1.5	Illustrations	3
1.6	Timeline	3
2.	THE SITE	6
2.1	Location and Topography	6
2.2	Archaeological Background	7
3.	METHODOLOGY	12
4.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	13
5.	CONCLUSION	15
6.	SOURCES	16

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1:	Location map based on the Ordnance Survey	4
Figure 2:	Plan showing the site location and proposed development	5
Figure 3:	Plan of the burgage plots in Newport and the tenants identified from the 1434 rental	9
Figure 4:	Extract from the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map	10
Figure 5:	Extract from the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map showing sites listed on the regional HER within 200m of the development area	11

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	3
Table 2:	HER entries for archaeological sites within 200m of the development area	12

PHOTOS

Photo 1:	Looking north-east across the development site during topsoil removal	15
Photo 2:	View, looking north, of the deposits revealed at the northern end of the site	16

**NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO MOR WYNT, PARROG ROAD, NEWPORT,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Heritage Designs to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the development of a new house (Planning Application No NP/13/0091) on land adjacent to Mor Wynt, Parrog Road, Newport, Pembrokeshire (SN 05460 39196).

The development area is located close to the core of the former medieval borough of Newport. Historical map evidence shows that the development area lies at the end of a medieval burgage plot. A 'burgage plot' is a tract of land within a medieval town which was allocated to burgesses or freemen and previous archaeological work has recorded medieval buildings within such burgage plots within Newport. In 1921 during ground works for a new Memorial Hall that lies approximately 160m southwest of the development area, two 15th century pottery kilns were discovered. The site is now a scheduled ancient monument. .

Therefore there was considered to be high potential for archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval activity to be present within the proposed development area. Due to this potential an archaeological condition was placed upon the planning permission (Planning ref NP/13/0091) requiring an archaeological watching brief during all ground works that would disturb the sub-surface.

The watching brief was undertaken in April 2014 during excavations of the building footprint to the full foundation depth. The topsoil across the development area contained late post-medieval and modern finds and overlay a deposit of subsoil containing scarce post-medieval pottery, which sat above a natural clay deposit. No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded during the course of the ground works. However, as the subsoil was shown to be undisturbed over the whole site there still remains the potential for features or deposits of archaeological significance to exist within the vicinity of the development area.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 The development of a new house on Parrog Road, Newport, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 05460 39196) involved site clearance and ground works within a garden area adjacent to Mor Wynt (Planning Application NP/13/0091).
- 1.1.2 The site lies close to the core of the medieval borough of Newport and the development is such that the ground works could have impacted upon any potential archaeological resources within it. Previous archaeological works in the vicinity of the site have found archaeological resources relating to medieval and post-medieval activity. Due to this potential and the nature of the development the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority requested an archaeological watching brief be undertaken on any ground works associated with the development.
- 1.1.3 The condition placed upon the planning application states:
The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works within 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 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which was approved by the local planning authority prior to the works commencing.
- 1.1.5 Heritage Designs, commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site. This work was undertaken on 2nd April 2014.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The project objectives as laid out in the WSI were:
- *To monitor ground works 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 ground works.*
 - *To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.*
 - *To produce an archive and report of any results.*
- 1.2.2 A site visit was undertaken on 2nd April 2014.02/04/14.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background before summarising the watching brief results and the conclusions based on those 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). ; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Record photographs are included within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

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 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period –	1536 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

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

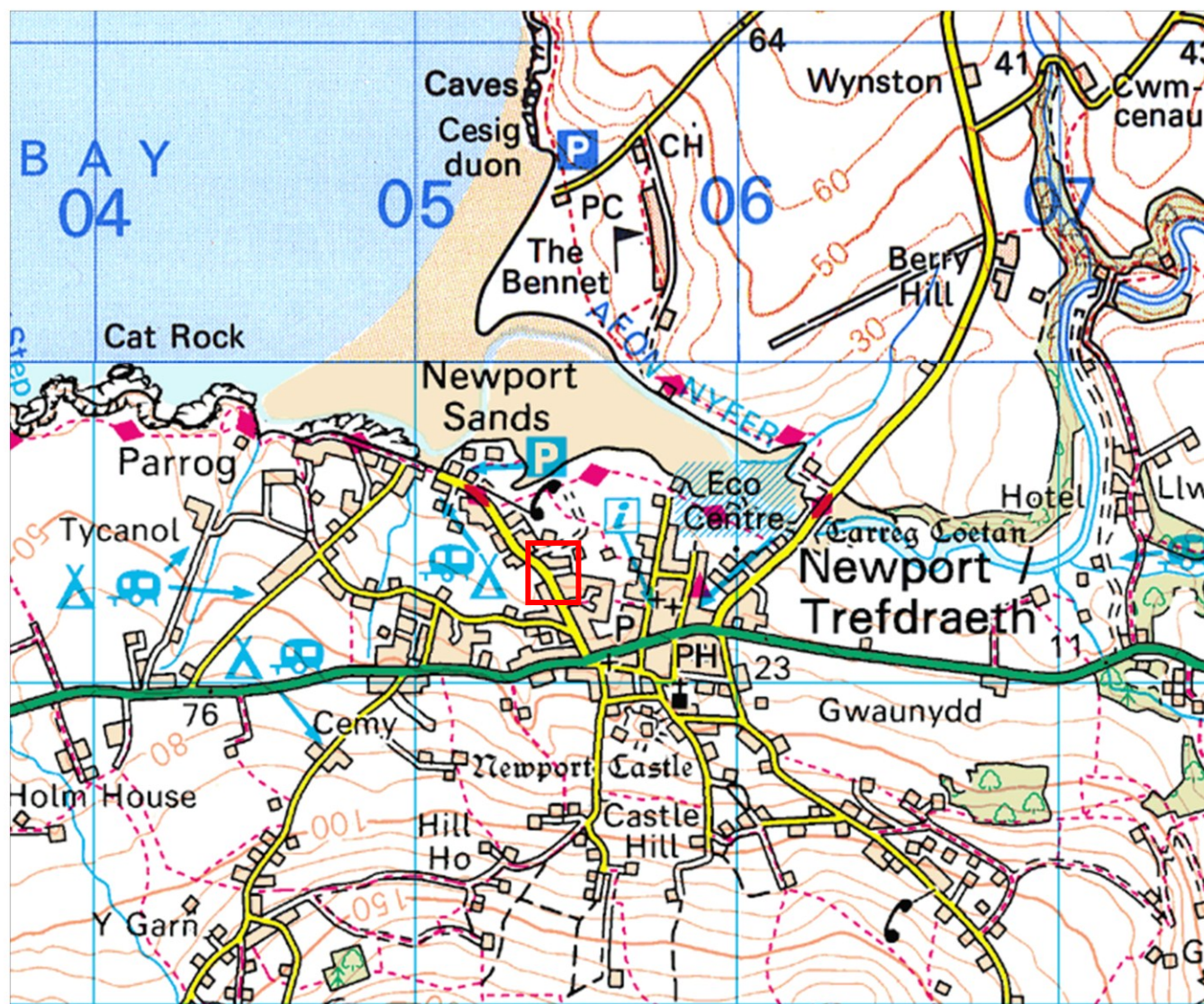


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey. Red box is centred on the development area.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
© Crown Copyright Cambria Archaeology, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

Report No. 2014/35

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located at NGR SN 05460 39196, adjacent to the property known as Mor Wynt, on Parrog Road, Newport, Pembrokeshire (Figures 1 and 2). The development area consists of part of a former garden, in an urban setting. The site slopes gently from north to south. It is bounded by hedge and fence lines on its northern, western and southern boundaries and the Parrog Road on its eastern boundary
- 2.1.2 Prior to development the site formed part of the gardens for an adjacent property, and contained no structures.
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the site consists of Caradoc Rocks (undifferentiated).

2.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1. A good outline history of Newport is contained in the Newport and Carningli parish section of a Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Landscape Characterisation report prepared for Cadw (Murphy and Ludlow 2003). The appropriate section, 361 Newport, is reprinted in full below:

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the built-up area of Newport town. It lies within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who established their castle at Nevern on the site of an iron age fort. Cemaes remained in Angle-Norman hands until 1191 when Rhys ap Gruffudd retook it. He strengthened Nevern Castle, but Welsh supremacy was short-lived for Rhys died in 1197 and in the same year William Fitzmartin regained control of Cemaes. Instead of refortifying Nevern, William established a new castle at Newport (possibly the Old Castle earthworks by the Nevern estuary) and founded a new town. In c.1241, Nicolas Fitzmartin confirmed in a charter privileges bestowed on the town by his father, William. The early years of the town were not easy for the new settlers. In 1215, Newport Castle was destroyed by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, and the Fitzmartins did not regain control until about 1230, but in 1257 the castle was once again razed to the ground, this time by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. By 1276-77 the castle was back in the hands of the Fitzmartins who retained it, as well as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when the Audleys succeeded them. Excavation and survey have shown that the town was originally laid out with burgage plots – long building plots – along two main streets, Long Street and St Mary's Street, with the castle now known as the Old Castle between them close to the shore of the Nevern estuary. Properties on these streets towards the estuary did not survive long, perhaps as a result of attacks by the Welsh, and by the end of the 13th century, if not earlier, these burgage plots had been abandoned and were not used again. Possibly following the attacks of 1215 or 1257 the castle was re-founded at its present site dominating the southern end of the town. A grid of new streets and the parish church of St Mary were also established in the same area. The town, however, did not flourish for in 1434 a survey lists 233 burgage plots but only 76 burgage holders. By 1594, 211 plots are recorded, but only 44 are occupied, and most of these are at the southern end of the town. Many house plots lay unused until the eve of the modern period as Richard Fenton noted the early 19th century that 'the chasms in its depopulated streets are filling up fast with buildings'. Clearly Fenton witnessed rebuilding that is evident in the town today, represented by numerous good-quality 19th century houses. The castle, which had been in decay since the late medieval period, was re-occupied in 1859 and the gatehouse was converted into a house; other additions followed. Despite the decay evidenced in the town, Newport had several small but important industries. The town's economy was based on agriculture, fishing and coastal trade. Newport had been the centre of a medieval and early post-medieval pottery industry, but the emergence of the town as a trading port really began in the 16th century when cloth and wool were exported. As a result, a considerable textile industry developed in the town's hinterland. Exports also included the products of the numerous local quarries. The town was also noted for its herring fishery. Changes in the silting of the estuary caused a new quay to be established at The Parrog, with shipbuilding facilities, storehouses and limekilns. It flourished well into the 19th century - 97 vessels visited the port in 1884 - but decline set in soon afterwards. Newport has largely not developed

beyond its medieval limits, but 20th century housing occupies a pocket around Cnwc-y-grogwydd, to the west of the town, the site of a medieval gallows (and possible early medieval religious site). The economy during the later 20th century has been dominated by leisure, including a yacht club on The Parrog, and tourism, with a number of caravan parks. Newport is now an attractive option for middle-class home-buyers, which has imparted a genteel aspect to the town.

- 2.2.2 No archaeological work has previously occurred within the development area, or in its immediate vicinity. However archaeological work on nearby areas; also within the medieval borough of Newport, have been carried out.
- 2.2.3 Excavation work carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1985 (Stenger 1985) and 1991 (Murphy 1994) recorded medieval buildings within the burgage plots that made up the medieval borough of Newport. A 'burgage plot' is a tract of land within a medieval town which was allocated to burgesses or freemen; those who were eligible to practice a trade in the town and elect the members of the town council. The tracts could be between 12-18m in width and averaged 60m in length and formed the basis of medieval towns. The position of the proposed new house lies at the northern extent of one of these medieval burgage plots. This is visible on the extant town rental map of 1434 (Figure 3) that shows the layout of the plots in Newport.
- 2.2.4 The archaeological excavations (PRN 32130) undertaken on Long Street ahead of the building of the new primary school (Murphy 1991) revealed features representing former burgage plot boundaries, buildings on the street frontage, gravel-filled drainage ditches, pits, plough furrows and spade-dug trenches interpreted as the remains of lazy beds. Nearly all the features were shown to be cut into the natural clay subsoil and some were only 0.2m below the surface of the topsoil.
- 2.2.5 Approximately 160m southwest from the site is the Memorial hall. During its construction in 1921 two 15th century pottery kilns were found. One was preserved within a basement under the stage. It is considered the best surviving example of a medieval pottery kiln in Wales, and numerous sites from across Dyfed have contained pottery fired in them. This site is a scheduled ancient monument (PE437) (Figure 3).
- 2.2.6 The known archaeological and historical evidence suggests is strong potential for the survival of archaeological material of medieval and post medieval date in the vicinity of the development area.



Figure 3: Plan of the burgage plots in Newport and the tenants identified from the 1434 rental (from V. M. Bignall, 1991).
The red arrow marks the position of the proposed new house. It lies at the northern extent of a medieval burgage plot.
The position of the two medieval pottery kilns discovered in 1921 is outlined in pink.

Report No. 2014/35

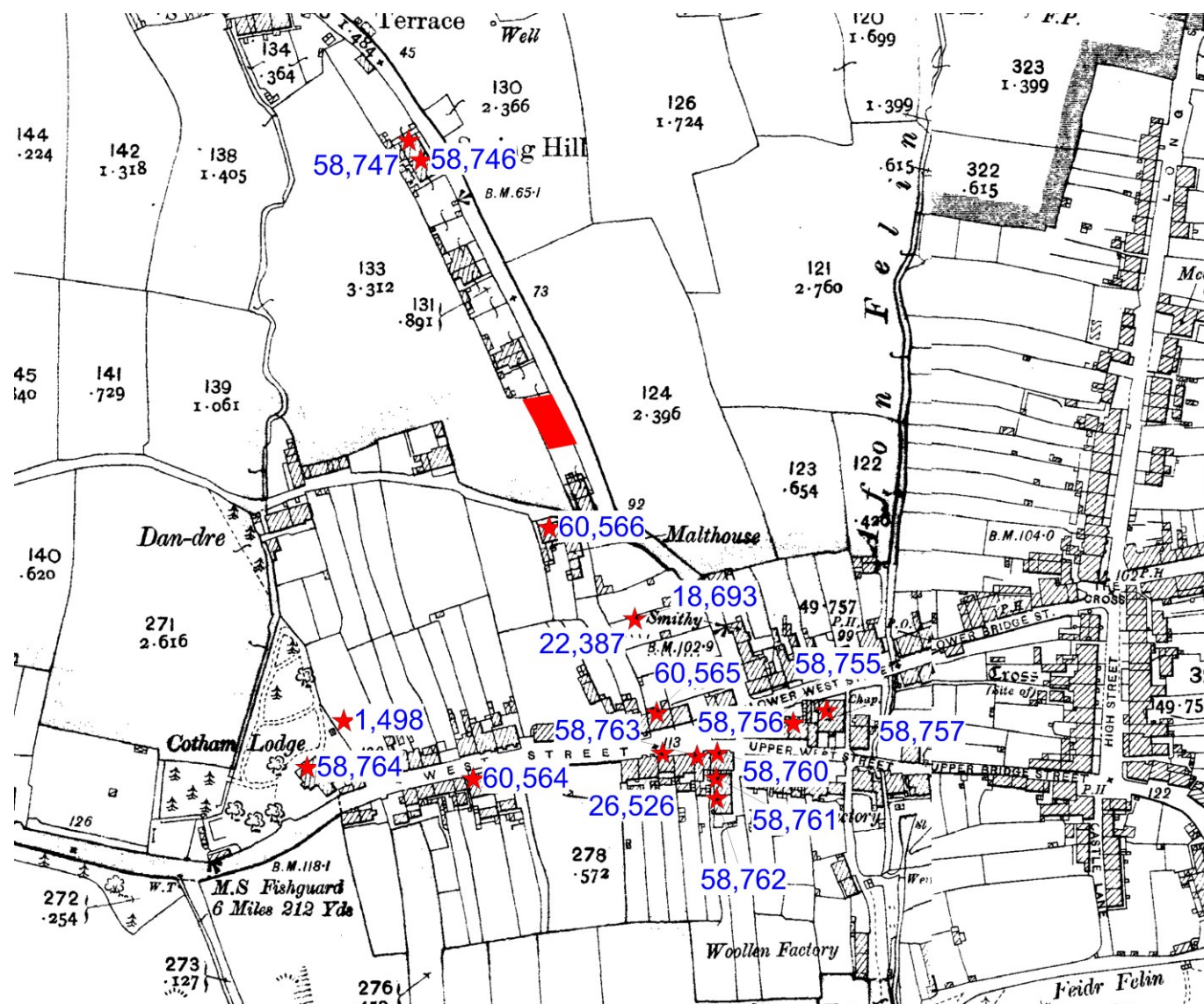


Figure 5: Extract from the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map showing sites listed on the regional HER within 200m of the development area (Table 2). The development area is shown as a red block.

PRN	Site Name	Date	Description	Grid Reference
1498	Medieval Pottery Kiln, Newport, Memorial Hall	Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument PE 437 The site was discovered in 1921 during the construction of the hall. The foundations were modified so that one kiln base was preserved beneath the stage. This is the best preserved medieval kiln known in Wales and its products have been found in excavations throughout Dyfed.	SN05373906
18693	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post-medieval	A smithy is shown at this location on the 1 st edition (1891) and 2 nd (1908) Ordnance Survey maps.	SN05503910
22387	Berry Lodge		Mansion	SN055391
26526	Westleigh	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 13082 An early 19th century house: 2 storeys, double fronted with a central pedimented gable. The roof is of slate and has large stone stacks. The main floors have two 12-pane hornless sashes with slate sills. Central entrance with traceried overlight.	SN05513904
58746	No 1 Spring Hill, Parrog Road	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 12501	SN05413930
58747	No 2 Spring Hill, Parrog Road	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 12502	SN05403931
58755	No 3 Temple Terrace	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 12510 Mid C19 pair of houses, built in association with Bethlehem Baptist Chapel. Rubble stone with unpainted roughcast fronts, slate roof and yellow brick stacks to E end and ridge. Two storeys, each double fronted with hornless 12-pane sashes and slate sills. Rear stair towers are unusual and suggest early C19 date though the chimneys and scale of the facade are more typically mid to later C19.	SN0555939051
58756	No 4 Temple Terrace	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 12511	SN05563905
58757	Bethlehem Baptist Chapel	Post-medieval	Grade II listed chapel Ref No. 12512	SN05583905
58760	Victoria Lodge	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No. 12515 Situated at E end of terraced row, overlooking triangular space between West and Upper West Streets. Early to mid C19 house in squared and banded brown stone with slate roof and stone end wall stacks. House is said to have been built for the Berriman family: either Richard Berriman (1813-47) or his wife Eliza Evans (1809-81). Attractive timber porch is paralleled on Major House, Upper West St and less elaborately elsewhere in Newport.	SN0553439039
58761	No 1 Berriman Terrace	Post-medieval	Grade II listed cottage Ref No 12516 Early to mid C19 pair of cottages in rubble stone with slate roofs, end stacks and ridge stack. N end stack is stone, the other 2 are rendered. Two storeys, each cottage double fronted with 4-pane sashes each side and centre door. Recessed stone voussoirs with raised keystones to ground floor openings, timber lintels under eaves to upper windows. Rough slate sills. To S of No 2 is stone privy built into bank with 2-sty pigsty below and 3 privies above, for Victoria Lodge and each cottage.	SN5488458902
58762	No 2 Berriman Terrace	Post-medieval	Grade II listed cottage Ref No 12517 Early to mid C19 pair of cottages in rubble stone with slate roofs, end stacks and ridge stack. N end stack is stone, the other 2 are rendered. Two storeys, each cottage double fronted with 4-pane sashes each side	SN0553339019

			and centre door. Recessed stone voussoirs with raised keystones to ground floor openings, timber lintels under eaves to upper windows. Rough slate sills.	
58763	Awel y Mynydd	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No 12518 Earlier C19, altered. House with late C19 or early C20 unpainted render to front, slate roof and squat stone W stack.	SN0552539038
58764	Cotham House	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No 12519	SN05353904
60564	Abertawe House	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No 84392 A substantial urban villa, thought to have been built in 1892, though perhaps replacing an earlier house on the site (the back cottage is likely to pre-date the main house).	SN0542639032
60565	Gwaunfa	Post-medieval	Grade II listed cottage Ref No 84395 Listed as a vernacular town house, perhaps amongst the earliest in Newport which retains good traditional character, including consistent later C19 detailing.	SN0550839058
60566	Trem y Don	Post-medieval	Grade II listed house Ref No 84409 Immediately behind (and attached to) Newport Pottery (a former grain warehouse or maltings), fronting a narrow lane which runs west from the west side of Parrog Road. Listed as a good representative example of a late C19 house, retaining original character and detail.	SN0546439142

Table 2: HER entries for archaeological sites within 200m of the development area.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A 'watching brief' was undertaken during the excavation of the foundations for the development. Any archaeological features or revealed during the ground works were to be examined and recorded to best current professional practice and carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.2 The watching brief commenced with monitoring the excavation of the foundations for the building footprint in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeologically significant features within the development.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts and a report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.
- 3.5 The ground works were undertaken on the 2nd of April 2014 with an archaeologist in attendance. The work was carried out largely by a 360° mechanical excavator (c.6 tons), using a grading bucket where possible. All topsoil and subsoil was removed from the site. The weather was dry with bright sunshine.

² DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1 The ground works involved the removal of topsoil across the development area to provide a level platform followed by excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed development (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Looking north-east across the development site during topsoil removal.

- 4.2 The topsoil consisted of dark-brown sandy silt, up to 0.4m thick, containing occasional fragments of glassware and 19th – 20th century pottery fragments.
- 4.3 Across the site the topsoil overlay a deposit of subsoil; light grey-brown sandy silt, at most 0.55m thick (Photo 2). This deposit contained scarce fragments of pottery of post-medieval date.
- 4.4 The subsoil overlay a natural light orange clay deposit, encountered to a depth of 0.2m at the northern end of the site, and undisturbed to the southern end.
- 4.5 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were noted during the ground works.



Photo 2: View, looking north, of the deposits revealed at the northern end of the site. Below the topsoil lies a band of subsoil with the naturally occurring clay at the base. 1m scale

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The watching brief recorded no features or deposits of archaeological significance within the area of the building development.
- 5.2 A characteristic of the 1994 (and 1985) excavations was the large amount of medieval pottery recovered (D Brennan in Murphy, 1994, 75-76) and indeed the Newport area was a production centre. In the light of this it is unusual that not one single sherd was recovered from the Parrog Road site.
- 5.3 Although little of archaeological significance was recorded within the footprint of the development, there still remains the potential for significant archaeological features or deposits to survive in the vicinity, as the deposits exposed showed little disruption over the site.

6. SOURCES

Databases

Regional Historic Environment Record held at the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

Coflein database held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)

Cartographic sources

Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Newport 1844

Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1;2500 map, Pembrokeshire XL.04

Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1;2500 map, Pembrokeshire XL.04

Published and Unpublished

Bignall, V. E., 1991, *Newport (Trefdraeth) in West Wales. An analysis of the origins, planning and development of a Norman new town* (unpublished undergraduate dissertation, University of Wales, Lampeter)

Murphy, K., 1994, 'Excavations in three burgrave plots in the medieval town of Newport, Dyfed, 1991' *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 38

Murphy, K & Ludlow, N 2003 *Historic Landscape Characterisation of Pen Caer, Newport and Carningli, Manorbier, and Stackpole Warren*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Unpublished Report No. 2003/6 for CADW.

Stenger, C. M., 1985 Long Street, Newport, *Archaeology in Wales* 25.

NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO MOR WYNT, PARROG ROAD, NEWPORT, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF


RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2014/25

**Medi 2014
September 2014**

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

Ed Davies

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 12/09/14

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

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

Swydd / Position: Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 24/09/14

*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