

DŴR CYMRU, ST. DOGMAELS / CILGERRAN WATER MAINS REHABILITATION SCHEME ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Gan / By

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DŴR CYMRU, ST. DOGMAELS / CILGERRAN WATER MAINS REHABILITATION SCHEME: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

From June to September 2007 Laing O'Rourke carried out a scheme of water mains renewal work, on behalf of Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, in north Pembrokeshire. Part of the water main route, immediately to the south of Newport in Pembrokeshire, passed close to the site of a possible medieval holy well which may have had associations with a medieval Pilgrim's Chapel of which there is now no trace above ground. The water main in the village of Cilgerran was also refurbished during the scheme, passing close to the medieval castle and church and the medieval core of the village itself. Some 2km to the east of Cilgerran the water main passed close to the site of Cilfowyr Chapel, a probable late medieval chapel of ease.

Given the potential for the presence of medieval archaeological remains along the route of the rehabilitation programme at the above specific locations, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all episodes of trenching or groundbreaking in their vicinity.

In order to comply with this recommendation, and to protect the areas of archaeological interest, Laing O'Rourke (for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water) commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake an ongoing archaeological watching brief during the rehabilitation works. The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the groundworks.

The majority of the trench excavations involved opening up already existing pipe trenches, with a minimum exposure of newly disturbed ground. Any archaeological remains would have been previously removed or significantly disturbed by the insertion of the existing pipe trench, with the potential for disturbance of surviving archaeological remains within the new cuts. In the locations where new open cut trenching did occur, only road make-up layers or natural deposits and bedrock were revealed.

No archaeological features or deposits associated with either medieval Cilgerran or any of the other identified areas of archaeological interest were revealed or disturbed during the scheme. The rehabilitation works, therefore, made no impact upon the medieval archaeological resource, although archaeological remains may still be present in the vicinity of the works.

INTRODUCTION

Project background

As part of a general water mains rehabilitation scheme in west Wales Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water contracted Laing O'Rourke to carry out the refurbishment of the St. Dogmaels / Cilgerran part of the scheme in north Pembrokeshire between June and September 2007.

Part of the water main route, immediately to the south of Newport, passed close to the site of a possible medieval holy well which may have had associations with a medieval Pilgrim's Chapel of which there is now no trace above ground.

The water main in the village of Cilgerran was also refurbished during the scheme, passing close to both the medieval castle and the medieval church. Some 2km to the east of Cilgerran the water main passed close to the site of Cilfowyr Chapel, a probable late medieval chapel of ease.

Given the potential, therefore, for the presence of archaeological remains along the route of the rehabilitation programme, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management recommended that archaeological watching briefs be undertaken at specific locations (Figures 1 and 2), close to the identified areas of archaeological interest, during all episodes of trenching or groundbreaking.

In order to comply with this recommendation, and to protect the areas of archaeological interest, Laing O'Rourke (for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water) commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services, as their archaeological contractors, to undertake an ongoing archaeological watching brief during the rehabilitation works.

The watching brief methodology and scope of the report

The watching brief comprised the attendance on-site of an archaeologist, after prior notification from Laing O'Rourke's agent, during open cutting of trenches when this took place in any of the areas designated as potentially archaeologically sensitive. The site visits were carried out between June and September 2007. Notes were made of any revealed deposits or features, and a scaled digital photographic record of a representative section of each trench was made, where possible, whether it contained archaeological deposits or not.

Generally, the methodology applied to rehabilitating the water main entailed either cleaning and relining the existing main or replacing it by 'pipebursting', using an underground percussive mole to break up the original pipeline *in situ* and inserting a new pipeline in its place. Using this method meant that excavation was kept to a minimum with only occasional access and exit trenches being required where the pipes were joined or, for example, where new service valves or fire hydrants needed to be inserted. The object of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits disturbed during these operations.

This report discusses the archaeological background and summarises the results of the watching brief for each of the three designated areas of archaeological interest.

Any archaeological sites mentioned in the text that are recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified, for reference and location, by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and National Grid Reference (NGR). The HER is housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at its offices in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. Ordnance Survey map extracts used in this report are for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND & WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

Each of the three areas of archaeological interest that were potentially affected by the water main refurbishment are dealt with here individually, commencing with the Newport area in the west and, after describing the Cilgerran section of the scheme, finishing with the area close to Carreg-wen crossroads in the east.



Figure 1: Location map of the area of archaeological interest south of Newport, Pembrokeshire, identified by a red dot.

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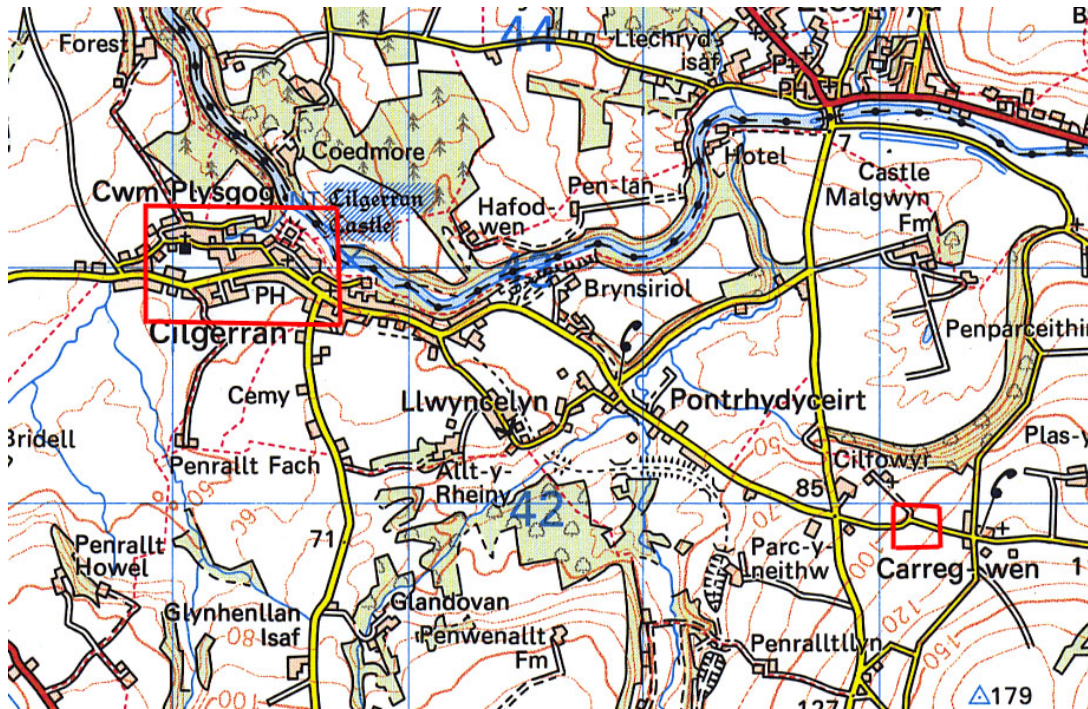


Figure 2: Location map of the areas of archaeological interest in Cilgerran and near Carreg Wen crossroads, outlined in red.

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The Area South of Newport (Map Area 24¹)

Some 0.5km south of the centre of Newport (Figs. 1 and 3) the line of the water main passes close to the site of Curig's well (PRN 1469 at NGR SN 0590 3860), a medieval pilgrimage site, and the documented site of Capel Curig (PRN 1470 at NGR 059 386), a late medieval chapel on the pilgrimage route to St. Brynach's church in Nevern. The well site is recorded as being substantially intact but the chapel no longer survives above ground and its precise location is unknown: at the time of the water main renewal the well site was too overgrown with vegetation to enable access. This area lies just outside the Historic Landscape Character Area of Newport (HCLA 361) so is not included on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

Four small connection trenches, between drilling, were opened up in this area. All of the trenches were in areas that had previously been disturbed during the laying of the original cast iron water main pipe, which meant that only a marginal amount of previously undisturbed ground was exposed in the sections of each trench. In all of the trenches only tarmac, road make-up and natural, geological, deposits were exposed. No archaeological features or deposits associated with the well or chapel were encountered. The average size of the trenches was 2.3m by 1m by 1.1m deep and the deposits exposed in the section of each comprised an average 0.2m depth of tarmac overlying 0.25m of small angular stone sub-base which in turn overlay a reddish brown silty clay soil containing 60% small and medium size angular stone fragments to an unverified depth.

¹ Drawing No. A240/24 supplied by Laing O'Rourke and Dŵr Cymru, not included in this report.

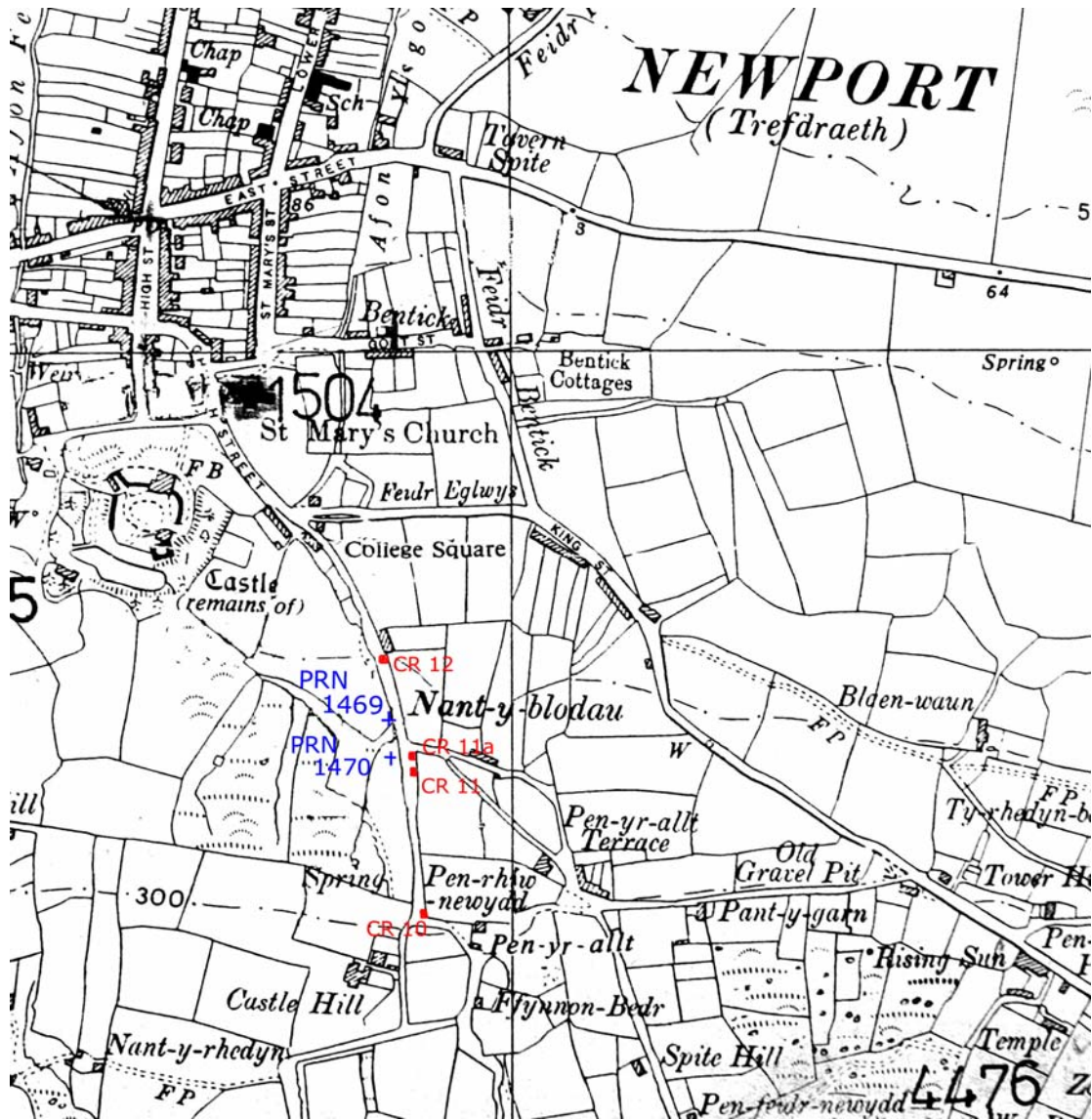


Figure 3: Location of monitored trenches near Newport, marked in red. The sites of archaeological interest are marked in blue.

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The Village of Cilgerran (Map Areas 09 and 10²)

The history of Cilgerran is well outlined in the Lower Teifi Valley section of a Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Landscape Characterisation report for Cadw (Murphy and Ludlow 2003), which describes areas included on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. The report is reprinted below with PRN numbers added for further reference:

² Drawing Nos. A240/09 and A240/10 supplied by Laing O'Rourke and Dŵr Cymru, not included in this report.

406 CILGERRAN

Historic Background

This is the built-up area of the small, handsome town of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire. It lies within the medieval Cantref Emlyn, in Emlyn Is-Cych commote. Cantref Emlyn had been partly brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 when Emlyn Is-Cych commote was reconstituted as the Lordship of Cilgerran. Cilgerran remained a marcher lordship, administered from Cilgerran Castle (PRN 1176 at NGR SN 19498 43135), which was established in c.1100. The lordship was regained by the Welsh in 1164 and remained under their rule until 1223, when William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, took it. It was held of the Earldom of Pembroke until it passed to the crown in the late 15th century. It was eventually abolished in 1536, when the lordship was incorporated into Pembrokeshire as the Hundred of Cilgerran.

The castle may not occupy the site of the pre-Norman commotal centre, as it does not appear to have acquired the name of the lordship, Cilgerran, until the mid 12th century, being referred to as 'Cenarth Bychan' when it was the scene of a daring Welsh raid in 1109. William Marshall started rebuilding the castle in stone in 1223, and it was largely complete by the late 13th century. Its two massive 'drum' towers still dominate the landscape.

A settlement developed outside the gates of Cilgerran Castle, large enough to be termed a 'town' in 1204. It was regarded as a borough, but by prescription only, as no charter is known. Its regular plan, comprising burgage plots laid out either side of a long main street, with a broad market place, and a second street at right-angles, suggest that it was planned. Twenty-two taxpayers were recorded in 1292 - rather less than the 70 or so burgage plots still discernible - and it appears that the town was still growing. In c.1610 Speed listed it among the principal market towns of Pembrokeshire. The predominantly Welsh demographics of the lordship are reflected in the Welsh names of the taxpayers. The town had its own gaol, and stocks. It appears always to have kept its links with the land, and the chief occupations of the townspeople during the post-medieval period were farming, salmon-fishing and slate-quarrying.

Cilgerran and the quarrying industry had long been closely linked, burgesses having had the right to dig for stone within the Teifi Gorge, where all the major quarries were located. Some of the stone-processing buildings, including a dressing-shed, were located in the town. The wealth of the industry at its peak, in the late 19th century, is reflected in the town's buildings, many of which were clearly built or rebuilt at this time using local stone. Some further growth of the town occurred, doubtless encouraged by the Whitland - Cardigan railway line, which was incorporated in 1869 (but closed in the 1960s). A chapel was established, and a brickworks, although brick is not a common building material in the town. However, the weekly market recorded by George Owen ended in the early 1900s; the fair had been discontinued many years previously, while quarrying ceased in 1938. The abolition of the lordship in 1536 had already seen the abandonment and decline of Cilgerran Castle. It saw no action during the Civil War and was allowed to become a ruin, albeit the source of inspiration to Romantic painters. The ditch became the town pound, and as a result of quarrying carried out around the castle, a large stretch of the castle wall itself fell in 1863. However, it has been in the care of the state since 1943 and is now one of the chief visitor attractions of the region.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively small, built-up historic landscape character area consisting of the small town of Cilgerran, lying on relatively flat land at about 35m above sea level immediately to the south and above the Teifi valley gorge. It is essentially a

linear settlement, with houses tightly packed along a main street, and the old triangular-shaped market place of Castle Square (encroached upon by 19th century buildings) with the large, ruined, 13th-14th century stone castle to the north, and the church of St Llawddog (PRN 1178 at NGR SN 19065 43074) detached some distance to the west. The church, except for the medieval tower, was twice entirely rebuilt during the 19th century. Burgage plots (house plots) flank the market place and main street. These together with the settlement morphology indicate a small medieval planned town. Medieval planning has dictated the modern form of the settlement, with houses of a standard burgage plot width squeezed tightly against their neighbours, lying hard against the street frontage. This has resulted in terraces of individual buildings – there are few examples of single-build terraces – as there is little space for detached buildings in the narrow plots in the centre of the settlement. There are some detached- and semi-detached houses, particularly on the edge of the settlement. Apart from the medieval church tower and the castle ruins, virtually all the older buildings in Cilgerran date to the 19th century, with most belong to the second half of the century. Teifi valley slate (Cilgerran slate) is used exclusively on the oldest buildings, with red brick appearing towards the end of the 19th century. The majority of the buildings are cement rendered (stucco). North Wales slate is used on roofs. Along the main street, and on Castle Square, houses are mainly two-storey mid to late 19th century with their symmetrical front elevations and large window openings placing them firmly in the 'polite' Georgian tradition. However, some vernacular and probably early traits such as smaller windows, asymmetrical frontages and large, squat chimneys survive on some houses. Teifi valley slate masonry, where not covered by cement render, is of very high quality, with squared- and sawn stone laid in courses. Decoration is confined to chisel pecks on the sawn surfaces. Several examples of these buildings are listed, as is the mid 19th century architect-designed 'Georgian' Rectory. Cement render is used probably on buildings with poorer quality masonry, or over brick on later buildings. Terraces and individual houses with many more vernacular traits lie to the west of the main settlement core at Cwm Plysgog and to the east at Cnwcau. A former stone-built stone-dressing shed is located at this latter location, although most of the quarries have been assigned to another historic landscape character area. Other buildings in Cilgerran include a 19th century chapel, a 20th century school, a coracle fishing/visitor centre, and limited modern housing on the outskirts of the settlement. There are few recorded archaeological sites here other than those related to the standing buildings.

Cilgerran is a very distinct historic landscape character area. Its built up nature contrasts with its neighbouring rural areas (Murphy and Ludlow 2003).

The Results of the Watching Brief in Cilgerran

Most of the trenches excavated in Cilgerran were in areas that had previously been disturbed during the laying of the original water main pipe, which meant that only a marginal amount of previously undisturbed ground was exposed in the sections of each trench. A total of 16 trenches were monitored in Cilgerran and in all of them only modern road makeup layers or natural deposits were exposed, with no presence in any of archaeologically significant features or deposits. Only one of the 16 trenches was newly opened, CH1c (Figure 4 and Photo 2) at the northwest edge of the village, and after removal of the road makeup layers natural bedrock comprising hard bedded shale was revealed with no intervening deposits.

All the trenches opened in Cilgerran were situated on or next to road surfaces and a high percentage of them, like trench CH1c above, revealed only natural bedrock at shallow depths immediately below the road makeup layers (see Photo. 5 for

another typical example). It is likely then that any archaeological features or deposits, such as earlier street surfaces for example, would have been destroyed or severely compromised during the initial modern road construction.

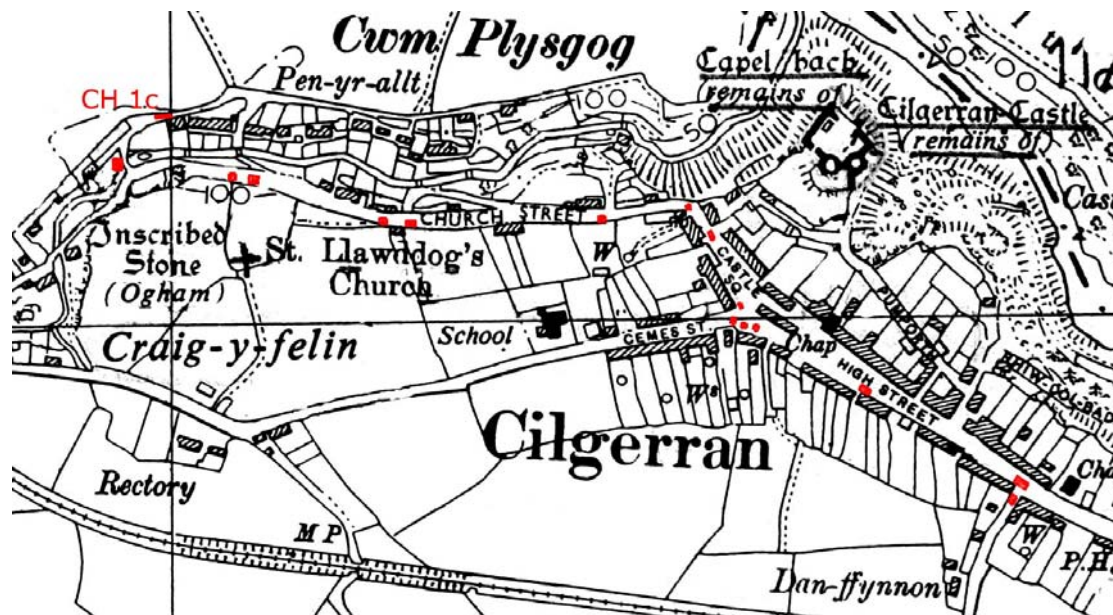


Figure 4: Location of monitored trenches in Cilgerran, marked in red.

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The Area West of Carreg Wen Crossroads (Map Area 16³)

At NGR SN 2208 4193 lies the site of a probably late medieval chapel of ease (PRN 2079 at NGR SN 2208 4193) of Manordeifi parish. In 1925 the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments inventory recorded it as being mentioned in a source from 1547 at which time it was a 'free chapel of Manordeifi parish' (RCAHM 1925, 208). In 1833 Lewis' Topographic Dictionary records the site as having been in ruins for many years (Lewis 1833). Today the site is little more than a square earthwork platform that defines the position of the original churchyard, however there are minimal earthworks on the site that probably indicate the presence of below ground archaeological features. The site lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Plas-Y-Berllan (HLCANo. 399, within the Lower Teifi Valley) so is included in the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

One open-cut trench was monitored in the vicinity of Cilfowyr Chapel (Fig. 5 and Photo. 6) in a pasture field on the opposite side of the road some 100m to the southeast. The trench was previously excavated during the laying of the original cast-iron water main pipe so only a minimal amount of previously undisturbed ground was exposed in the sections of the trench.

A homogeneous friable orange brown silty clay ploughsoil, containing 25% coarse components of small angular stone fragments, to a depth of 0.3m was seen to overlie a 0.7m depth of natural subsoil comprising a stiff orange brown clay containing 25% components of small and medium size angular stone fragments. The natural subsoil overlay degrading natural bedrock of shattered shale. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the trench.

³ Drawing No. A240/16 supplied by Laing O'Rourke and Dŵr Cymru, not included in this report.

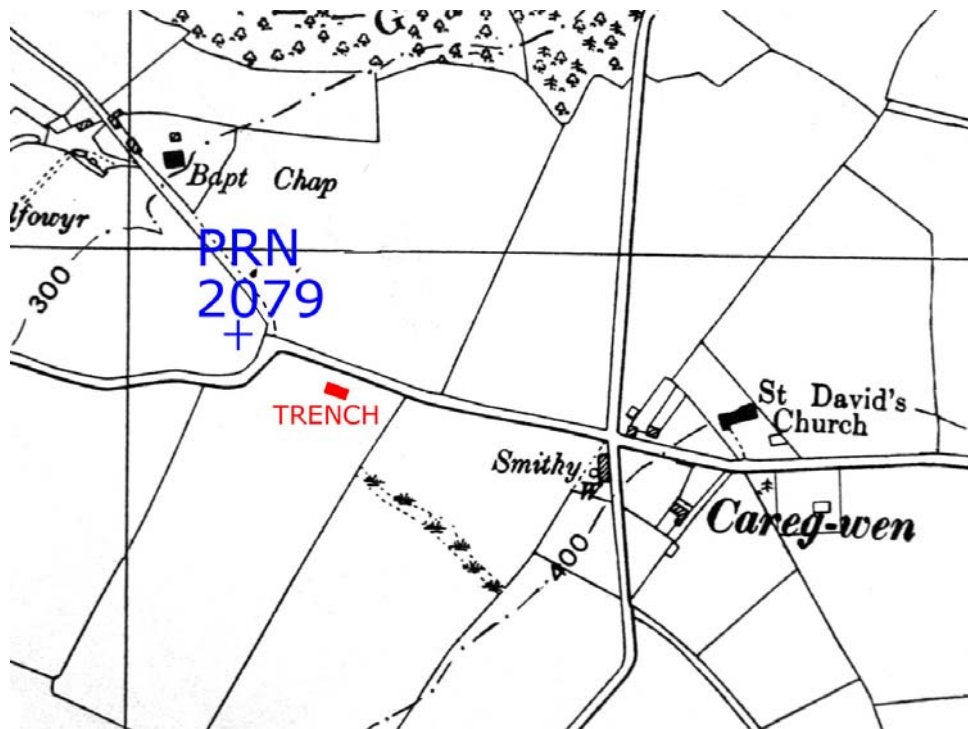


Figure 5: Location of monitored trench close to the probable late medieval site of Cilfowyr Chapel of ease (PRN 2079).

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CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the three areas identified as having archaeological potential on this stretch of the St. Dogmaels – Cilgerran Water Mains Rehabilitation Scheme. The scheme of works to undertake the water main replacement was such that only a few areas of trench cutting were required, with the majority of the works being undertaken below ground along the existing water main. Few areas of trench cutting were undertaken in ground which had not previously been disturbed by the installation of the original water main.

In those areas of the water main refurbishment scheme that were archaeologically monitored only natural deposits or modern road make-up deposits were observed. Within those test pits in Cilgerran adjacent to the road line, it was evident that road construction would have removed any archaeological remains that may have previously been present.

Despite the potential, no archaeological features or deposits associated with either medieval Cilgerran or any of the other identified areas of archaeological interest were revealed or disturbed during the scheme. The rehabilitation works methodology was such that minimal disturbance to previously undisturbed ground was carried out. In conclusion, therefore, the rehabilitation works made no impact upon significant archaeological remains, and specifically those of the medieval period that were identified as having the highest potential to be present. There is still, however, a potential for significant archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the water main.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Database

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

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Cartographic

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo. 1: View of trench CR12 looking north, 1m scale.



Photo. 2: View of trench CR10 (Fig. 3) looking west, 1m scale



Photo. 3: View of trench CH1c, looking east. Note exposed bedrock, 1m scale.



Photo. 4: General working shot during excavation outside the church entrance in Cilgerran.



Photo. 5: Trench at the corner of Castle Square and Church St., Cilgerran. Note the shallow depth at which the natural bedrock was encountered. Looking south, 1m scale.



Photo. 6: Excavated trench in the vicinity of Cilfowyr Chapel (PRN 2079), looking north, 1m scale.

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

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

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Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

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

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