

Archaeology Wales

Crugmore Farm, Penparc Ceredigion

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 1390


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Archaeology Wales

Crugmore Farm, Penparc Ceredigion

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Non – Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Crugmore Farm, Penparc, Ceredigion (NGR SN 20324 47134). The work was carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Syrus Energy Ltd. The work was set as a condition of the Planning Consent (planning application no. A130627).

The groundworks revealed a consistent plough-soil deposit of mid-brown silty-clay containing several sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery. This deposit varied between 0.15m and 0.3m thick across the site and overlay a natural subsoil deposit of light grey-brown silty-clay. The only features revealed cutting into this subsoil deposit were a series of 20th century field drains in the southwest corner of the site. Further, naturally-occurring, sand and geological deposits were recorded underlying the subsoil. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the groundworks.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Syrus Energy Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Crugmore Farm, Penparc, Ceredigion (NGR SN 20324 47134, Figures 1 & 2). Planning consent, subject to conditions, was granted for the development in December 2013. The planning application number is A130627 and the Local Planning Authority is Ceredigion County Council (CCC).
- 1.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to CCC, requested that the requirements for an archaeological watching brief were placed as a condition of the planning consent. This Consent (condition 31) states:

“The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works 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 developer shall inform the planning authority in writing, the name of the said archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development.”
- 1.3 An approved Specification was produced by Archaeology Wales Ltd in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works. This was approved by DAT-PS and a copy is included to the rear (Appendix II).
- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in April/May 2015. The AW project number for the work is 2231.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The development site is located in the southwest corner of a large field located a short distance to the west of Crugmore farmstead (SN 20324 47134). Prior to development the field consisted of improved pasture, bounded to the south and west by large mature hedgerows and stands of trees. This field lies at approximately 85mOD and slopes gradually to the southwest.
- 2.2 Crugmore farm itself lies c.500m to the south of Penparc, c.2.5km to the northeast of Cardigan in southern Ceredigion. The farm lies on the southern slopes of the hill of Banc-y-warren / Crug Mawr, from which it gets its name. The landscape is one of mixed agricultural land with dispersed farmsteads around nucleated villages such as Penparc to the north and Llandgoedmor to the south, with the main town of Cardigan lying at the mouth of the Teifi River.
- 2.3 The site is located on Ordovician Nantmel Mudstone underlying Devensian glacio-fluvial deposits and slightly acid freely draining sandy soils (BGS 2015).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The area is characterized by dispersed farmsteads in a predominantly pastoral landscape with regular medium-sized fields enclosed by hedgerows.
- 3.2 Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts have been discovered north and north-west of the development area and four Bronze Age burial mounds south-east of the farm. The Crug place-name may well be associated with Bronze Age burial sites and one may have been present at the summit of nearby Banc Y Warren, north of the site. Other place-names located throughout the area hint at a further potential Bronze Age sites scattered throughout the raised landscape overlooking the Teifi estuary. Iron Age settlement activity is also noted, with several defended enclosures spread through the landscape.
- 3.3 There is little recorded evidence of Roman activity in the area, and similarly sparse evidence of early medieval activity in close vicinity to the site. Llangoedmor church to the south may have its origins in the early medieval period, and a possible defended site may have existed within Cardigan. St Dogmaels, on the south side of the Teifi, is believed to have its origins as a monastic community in the early medieval period.
- 3.4 A castle and settlement was established at Cardigan by Anglo-Norman invaders in the late 11th century. This area was highly contested and, in 1136, a large Welsh army drawn largely from the kingdoms of Deheubarth and Gwynedd met a hastily assembled Norman force at Crug Mawr. The exact location and extent of the battle is unknown, but it is long believed to have taken place on the slopes of Crug Mawr above Cardigan, presumably somewhere in the vicinity of Banc y Warren / Penparc and potentially in the area around Crugmore Farm itself. The Welsh force was victorious and went on to plunder the town of Cardigan, but failed to take the castle. Cardigan remained a disputed territory through into the 13th century, although the town itself managed to prosper and expand. It is likely that the surrounding countryside was being farmed during the medieval period, although the origins of Crugmore Farm have not been researched.
- 3.5 The farm was certainly in existence by the early 19th century, as it is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps and mentioned by Meyrick, writing in 1810. The field layouts are recorded on maps from the mid-19th century onwards with the field boundaries to the west and south of the development site having been in place since that time. The current field was formerly sub-divided into smaller units, although the development

site largely lies within a single field with the eastern end of the site extending slightly into a neighbouring field amalgamated in the 20th century.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The watching brief was undertaken:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that were uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties that archaeological remains had been encountered, thereby preventing the remains from being disturbed or destroyed and allowing appropriate consultation to identify alternative foundation solutions.

5 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows that set out within the approved Specification (Appendix II). In brief, this work included the following key elements:

5.1 Watching Brief

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during machine excavated topsoil strip and levelling works across the site. This work was largely undertaken using a **360° excavator** equipped with a toothless bucket, with some areas stripped by bulldozer. Much of the site was stripped of topsoil, with deeper stripping and levelling work undertaken in three main stages.
- 5.1.2 Strip 1 comprised the topsoil strip and levelling work in the centre of the site for the location of the main reception building. This covered an area of approximately 50m by 35m to include the footprint of the building.
- 5.1.3 Strip 2 comprised the topsoil strip and levelling work for the main access route to the site from the east, including the area of the site office. This covered an area c.50m long and between 10m to 20m wide.
- 5.1.4 Strip 3 comprised the topsoil strip and levelling work across much of the western end of the site at the location of the main storage and digestion tanks. This covered an extensive area approximately 150m by 50m, with the southwest corner being built-up.
- 5.1.5 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.1.6 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Jerry Bond (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Mark Houliston and Philip Poucher.
- 5.1.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA's Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 Several fragments of general post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered dispersed within topsoil deposits. Once recorded and identified, these sherds were not retained. No further finds were recovered during the course of the works.

5.3 Palaeo-Environmental Evidence

- 5.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the groundworks.

6 Watching Brief Results (Figures 4 & 5, Photos 1 – 14)

- 6.1 Prior to the development, the site comprised the southwest corner of a large field of improved pasture to the west of Crugmore Farm itself. Historic map evidence indicates that, although the current field boundary is an amalgamation of several former fields, the site area itself has largely constituted a single field since at least the mid-19th century.
- 6.2 The groundworks in all stages (Strips 1 – 3) revealed a consistent sequence of deposits across the site. Topsoil deposits (deposit 100) consisted of a mid-brown silty-clay that varied between 0.15m to 0.3m thick. The deposit was turf covered but had clearly been ploughed in the past, and evidence of past manuring was identified by the presence of small fragments of pottery throughout the deposit. These fragments were identified as general late post-medieval and modern domestic and utilitarian wares. Large areas of topsoil were, however, removed by bulldozer making the retrieval and exact locating of finds problematic at times.
- 6.3 Underlying the topsoil throughout the site was a fairly compact deposit of silty-clay (deposit 101), largely pale grey-brown but mottled with reddish-brown flecks. No finds were recovered from this deposit, which was both machine excavated and hand-cleaned in sections. The deposit would appear to represent the natural geological subsoil in the area. Areas of greater mottling would suggest seasonal waterlogging on the site. The deposit was 0.2m and greater in thickness. The only features revealed that cut into this subsoil deposit were a series of field drains in the southwest corner of the site during Strip 3. Two field drains (Drain 104 & 105) were identified running in a roughly east – west direction, with two further field drains (Drain 106 & 107) running in a NE – SW direction towards the corner of the field. There was an indication that at least one east – west drain (Drain 105) intersected with one of the NE – SW drains (Drain 107). A plan accompanying the drainage philosophy report (Teesdale 2014), submitted as part of the planning documents, indicates that both east – west drains do in fact intersect with a main drain running NE – SW. The plan is undated, but the ceramic pipes and machine-cut trenches within which they lie would suggest a mid to late 20th century date. The remaining NE – SW land drain (Drain 106) is not marked on the plan, but contains a similar ceramic pipe and machine-cut trench, suggesting a similar date range.
- 6.4 Towards the eastern end of the site area, as revealed in Strip 2, a band of pale yellow-brown sand (deposit 103) underlay the natural subsoil. This deposit was over 20m long and over 4m wide, c.0.6m thick but clearly represented a geologically natural deposit of sand. Further natural geological layers throughout the site (deposit 102) underlying the subsoil consisted of variable deposits of firm stony till, soft clay and fragmented but compacted shale-like bedrock. No finds were recovered from these natural deposits.

- 6.6 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the development area.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The watching brief was undertaken in April and May 2015 during groundworks associated with the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Crugmore Farm, Penparc, Ceredigion (NGR SN 20324 47134). The work was undertaken as a part of the planning conditions on the development.
- 7.2 There was considered to be a general potential for Prehistoric archaeology, particularly relating to a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age sites recorded in the surrounding landscape. The site is also believed to be in the possible location of an important battle between Welsh and Norman forces in 1136. The site has consisted of undeveloped agricultural land since at least the mid-19th century and possibly throughout much of the post-medieval period.
- 7.3 A topsoil strip and deeper levelling and foundation excavations were undertaken across a relatively large area in the corner of a pasture field to the west of Crugmore Farm. These works revealed a consistent plough-soil deposit of mid brown silty-clay containing several sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery. This deposit varied between 0.15m and 0.3m thick across the site and overlay a natural subsoil deposit of light grey-brown silty-clay. The only features revealed cutting into this subsoil deposit were a series of 20th century field drains in the southwest corner of the site. Further naturally-occurring sand and geological deposits were recorded underlying the subsoil.
- 7.4 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the groundworks.

8 Sources

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- Meyrick, SR 1810 *A History of Cardiganshire*
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Burroughs report ref DPR/01

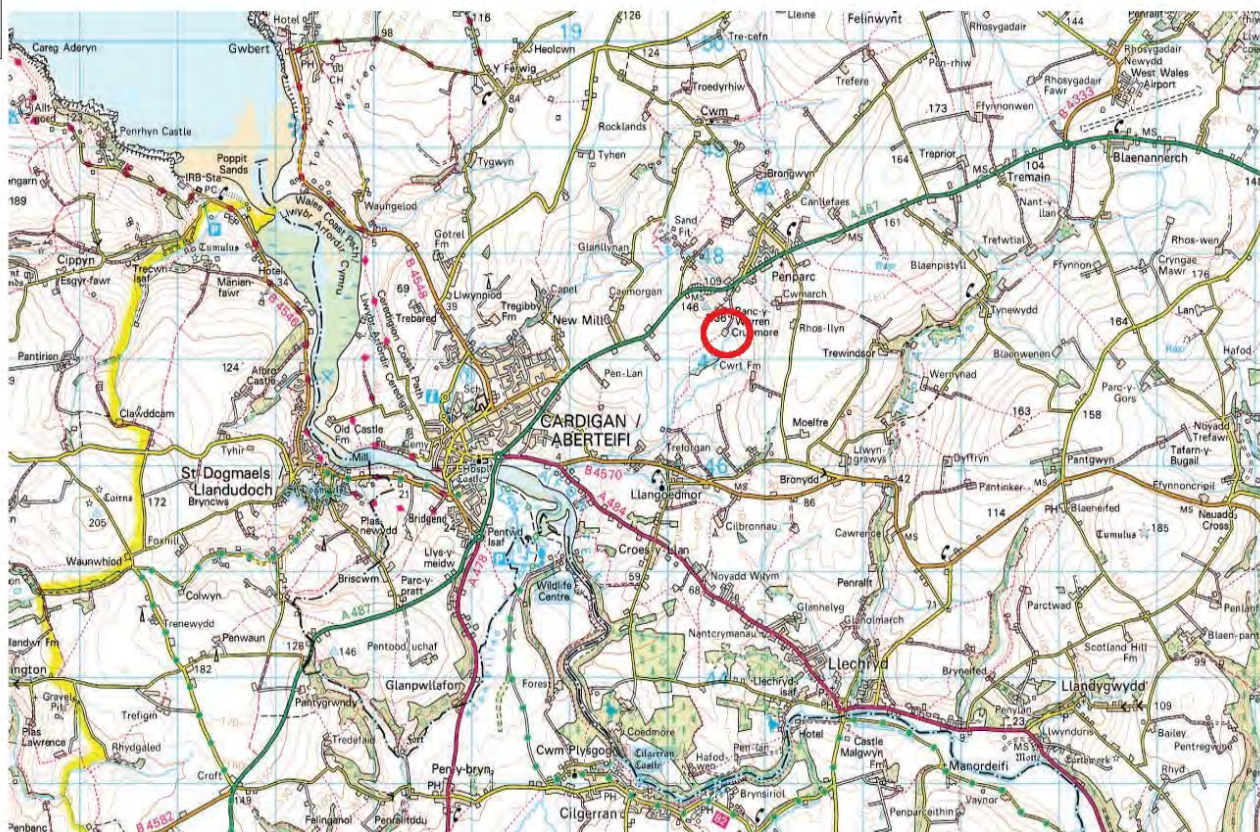
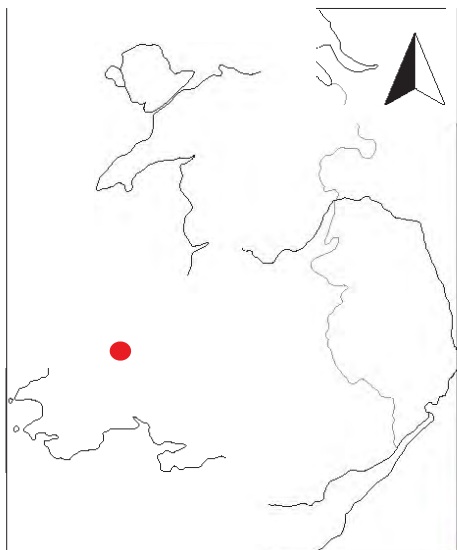


Fig. 1
Location of
site



Fig. 2

Site located on
Google Earth
image



Figure 3: Development plan.
Plan produced by Burroughs, drawing No. P/101. Date 27/01/14.
Not reproduced to original scale.

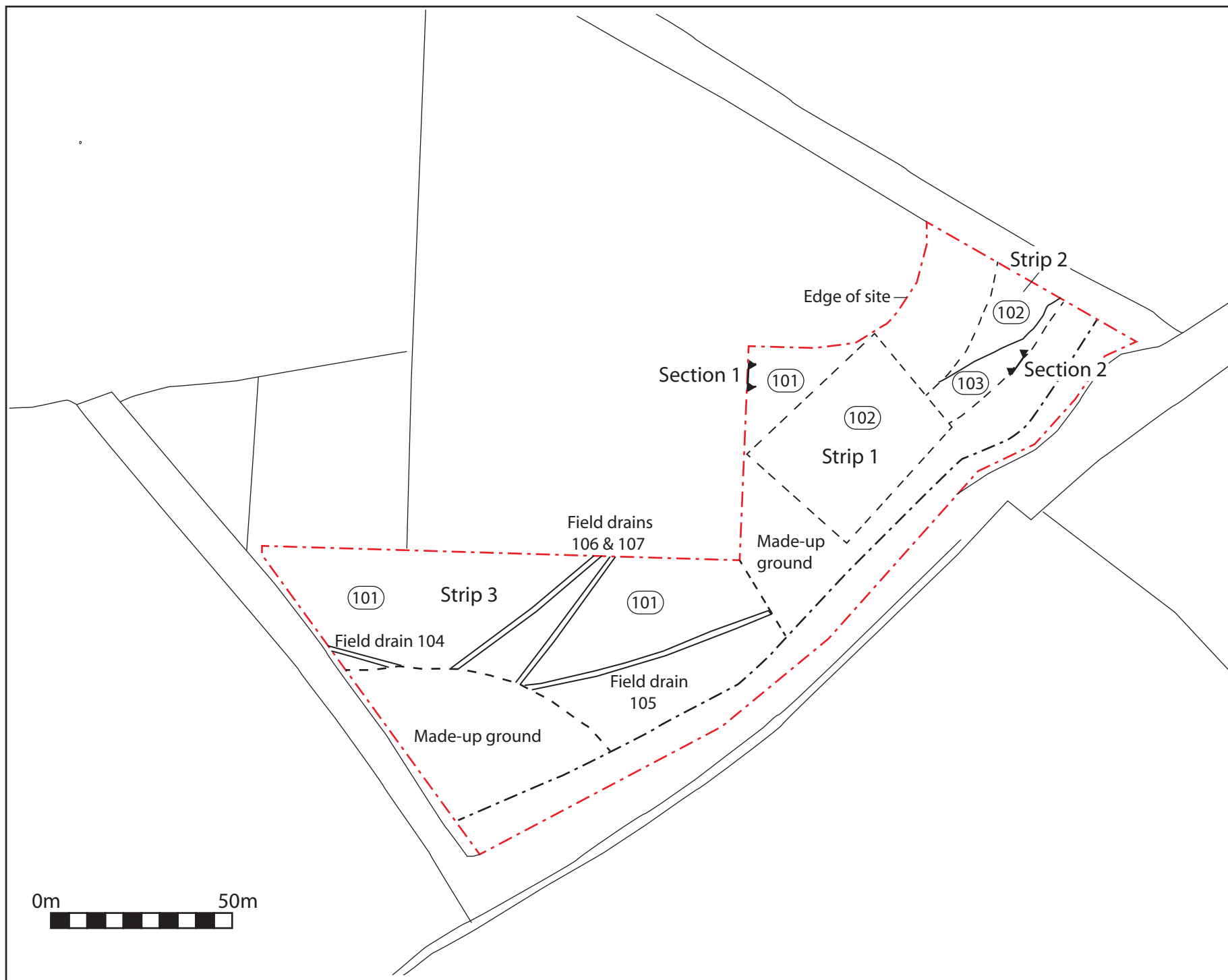
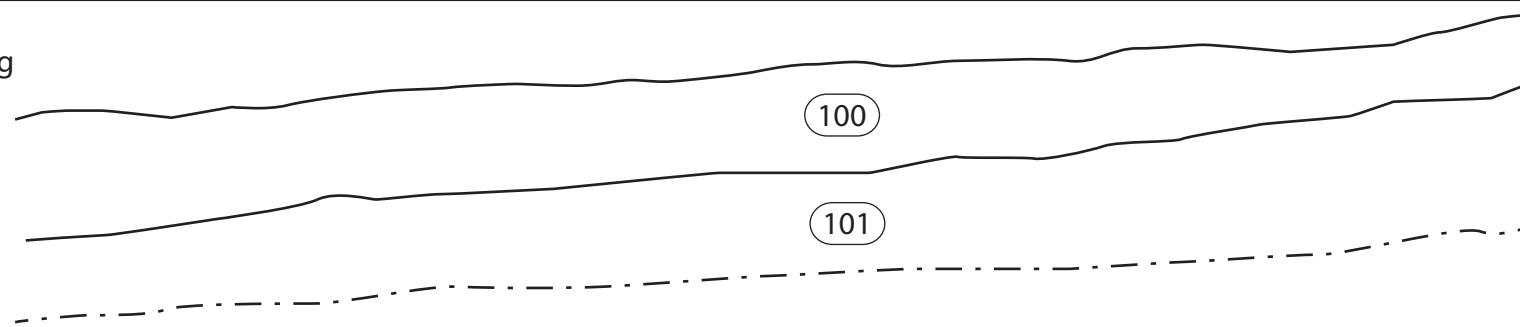


Figure 4: Site plan showing stripped areas and features and deposits identified.

Section 1
East Facing
85.95mOD



0m 1m

Topsoil (100) removed

Section 2
Northwest Facing
88.7mOD

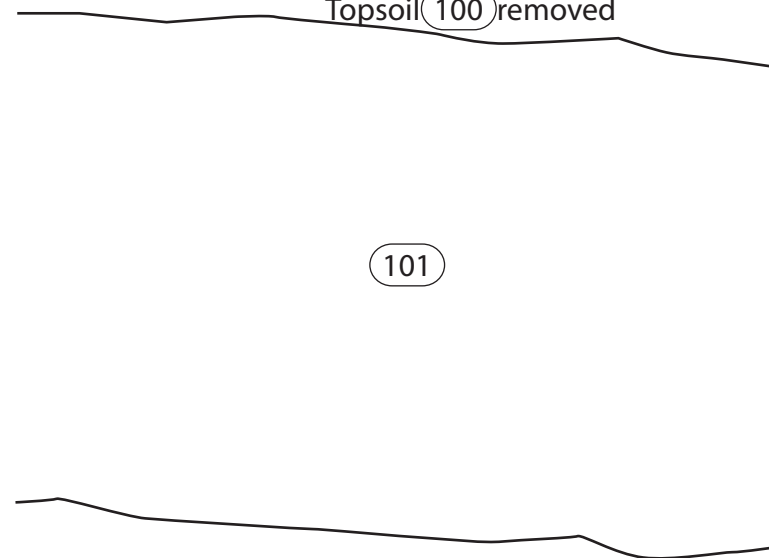


Figure 5: Representative sections 1 & 2



Photo 1: NE facing shot of Strip 1 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 2: NE facing shot of Strip 1 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 3: SW facing shot of Strip 1 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 4: S facing shot of Strip 2 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 5: E facing shot of Strip 3 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 6: E facing shot of Strip 3 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 7: E facing shot of Strip 3 in progress. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 8: E facing shot of field drain 105. 0.3m scale.



Photo 9: E facing shot of field drain 105 within Strip 3.



Photo 10: SE facing shot of field drain 107. 1m scale.



Photo 11: W facing shot of Section 1. 2m & 0.3m scales.



Photo 12: SE facing shot of Section 2. 1m scale.



Photo 13: Representative section of Strip 2, SE facing. 2m scale.



Photo 14: Representative section in Strip 3, E facing. 1m & 0.3m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Descriptions

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (Plough soil) • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay with common small to medium sub-angular stone • Six sherds of general late post-medieval pottery 	Across site, 0.15 – 0.30m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, light grey-brown silty-clay, mottled with mid reddish-brown patches and streaks with rare small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site, at least 0.2m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological deposit • Variable from moderate to compact, pale grey-brown to mid red-brown, silty clay with abundant medium sub-angular stone, areas of exposed fragmented bedrock and patches of softer clay • No finds 	Across site, depth not ascertained
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Moderate to loose, light yellow-brown sand • No finds 	>20m x 4m, c.0.6m thick
104	Field Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Field Drain • Linear, straight sided, orientated WNW – ESE • Contained a ridged ceramic drainage pipe, set within dark grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-rounded stone • Unexcavated 	>20m x 0.2m
105	Field Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Field Drain • Linear, straight sided, orientated WSW – ENE • Contained a ridged ceramic drainage pipe, set within dark grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-rounded stone • Unexcavated 	>70m x 0.2m
106	Field Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Field Drain • Linear, straight sided, orientated NE – SW • Contained a rounded ceramic drainage pipe, set within dark grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-rounded stone • Unexcavated 	>55m x 0.2m
107	Field Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Field Drain • Linear, straight sided, orientated NE – SW • Contained a rounded ceramic drainage pipe, set within dark grey-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-rounded stone • Unexcavated 	>42m x 0.2m

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APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

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Written Scheme of Investigation

**for Archaeological Watching Brief during works to build an
Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Crugmore Farm, Penparc,
Ceredigion**

**Prepared for:
Syrus Energy Ltd**

Project No: 2231

Date: 23rd April,
2015

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This specification details the proposal for an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Crugmore Farm, Perparc, Ceredigion. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of Syrus Energy Ltd. The Ceredigion County Council Planning Application Number is A130627. Groundworks are being carried out by Dawnus Construction Ltd.

1. Introduction

Crugmore Farm is located on the southern side of the A487 approximately 660m south-west of Penparc village and 2.8km north-west of Cardigan (NGR: SN 206473; fig. 1). A planning application to construct an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility was approved, subject to conditions, on the 12/12/13 (application number: A130627). The local planning authority is Ceredigion County Council.

Archaeologically significant sites within the area include the find spot of a Mesolithic tool, Bronze Age burial mounds, an Iron Age Promontory Fort and two enclosures. There is therefore potential for archaeological remains to exist on the site and DAT-HM, in their capacity as archaeological adviser to the local authority, have recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works.

This specification has been prepared by Dr Iestyn Jones, Project Officer, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Nicola Williams, Consultant, Syrus Energy Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the archaeological watching brief at the site. Mark Houliston, MCIfA, will manage the project.

The purpose of the watching brief is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES 2012. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA Revised 2014), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description and historic background

The development will be located in the south-western end of a field to the west of Crugmore Farm buildings. The farm is located on grazing pasture the south side of the A487 660m south-west of Penparc. The field is approximately 330m by 180m and located at NGR SN 20324 47134, 85m AOD. The site is located on Ordovician Nantmel Mudstone underlying Devensian glacio-fluvial deposits and slightly acid freely draining sandy soils.

The area is characterized by dispersed farmsteads in a predominantly pastoral landscape with regular medium-sized fields enclosed by hedgerows. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts have been discovered north and north-west of the development area and four Bronze Age burial mounds south-east of the farm.

The Crug nameplace may well be associated with Bronze Age burial sites and one may have been present at the summit of nearby Banc Y Warren, north-west of the site. A twelfth-century battlefield is associated with the area although there is no archaeological evidence of its exact location. A post-medieval dwelling with possible earlier origins is referred to have existed here during the sixteenth-century but may be located under the present farm house (Poucher 2009, 3).

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objectives of the work will be to locate and describe, by means of an archaeological watching brief, all archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological monitoring will be carried out during all phases of groundworks on the site.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A watching brief (Stage 1).
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

5 Method Statement for a Watching Brief (Stage 1)

A watching brief complying with the ClfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (Revised 2014) will be completed during all ground disturbances on the site.

The watching brief is intended to identify any buried remains that exist within the development area and to ensure they are fully investigated and recorded. In addition, all historic structures that are to be impacted by the restoration works will be fully recorded in advance of any work starting.

As defined by the ClfA (2014) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

If significant quantities of vulnerable archaeological remains (i.e. waterlogged timbers) are revealed during the watching brief sufficient staff will be brought in to ensure that these are revealed and recorded as quickly as possible. Sufficient excavation will be carried out to determine the morphology, extent and, if possible, date of such archaeological remains. All finds will be recorded by context and a full written, drawn and photographic record made. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated in the first instance.

If preservation in situ is not possible representatives of DAT-HM and Syrus Energy Ltd will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, DAT-HM recommend that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Specification for the work and an estimate of all associated costs.

Monitoring

DAT-HM will be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of the watching brief, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-HM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. DAT-HM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

6 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from Stage 1 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results. This can be presented in Welsh to meet any Welsh language policy requirements.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.

Copies of the report will be sent to the Syrus Energy Ltd, DAT-HM and to DAT-HM for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc.) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff using current best practice.

AW is a C IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and consequently all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

Staff

The project will be managed by Mark Houlston and carried out by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

Work will start on site on the 27th April 2015 and will last for approximately 6 weeks.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

References

Poucher, P. 2009. Crugmore Farm, Penparc, Ceredigion: Archaeological Watching Brief, September 2009. DAT Report No. 2009/57

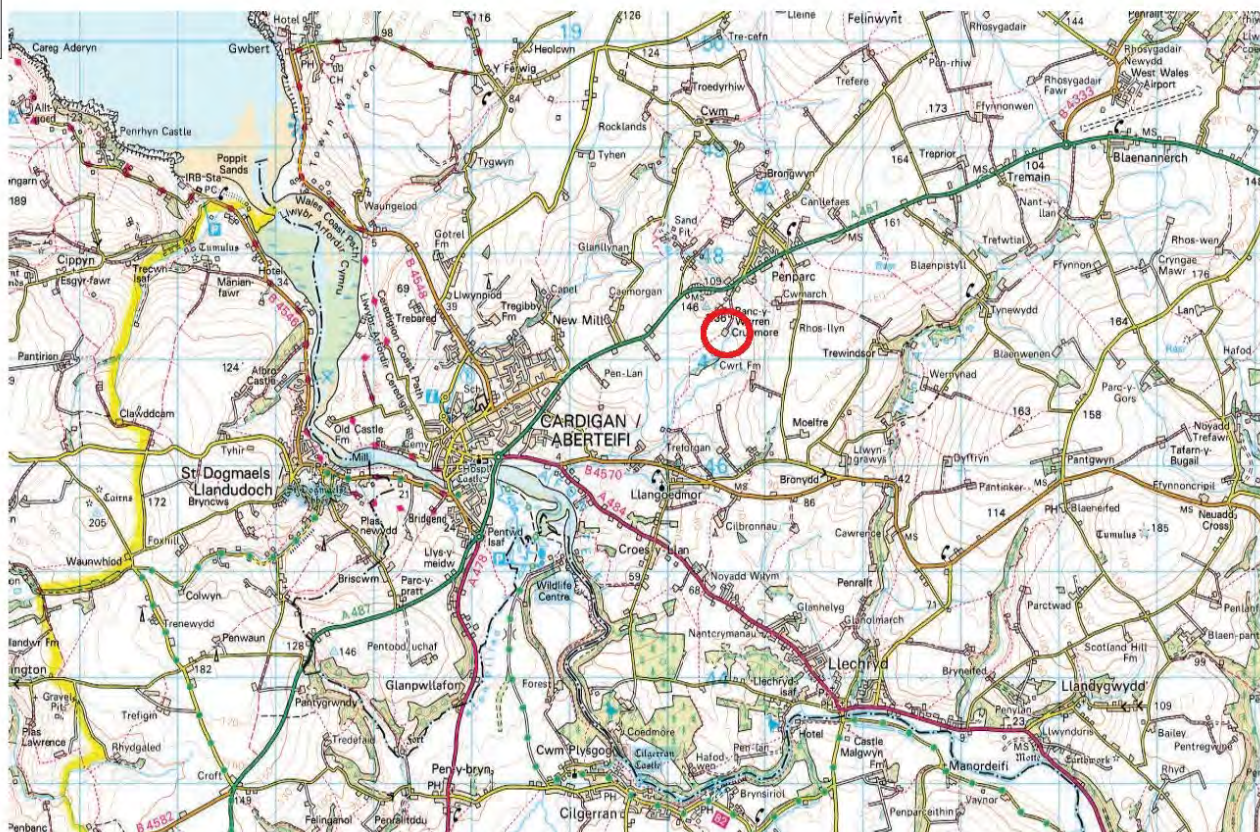
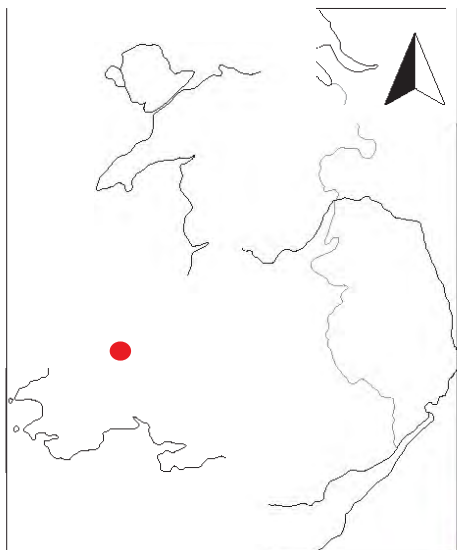


Fig. 1
Location of
site



Fig. 2

Site located on
Google Earth
image

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Crugmore Farm, Penparc, Ceredigion

Site Name:	Crugmore Farm, Penparc
Site Code:	CFC/15/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 20324 47134
Site Type: Facility	Agricultural land/Anaerobic Digestion
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	April - September 2015
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales



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