

EXCAVATIONS AT CRUGIAU CEMMAES, PEMBROKESHIRE 2013: INTERIM REPORT



Volunteers Joan Wilks & Erin Kavanagh working on the excavations at Crugiau Cemmaes in 2013

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw and PCNPA



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**EXCAVATIONS AT CRUGIAU CEMMAES,
PEMBROKESHIRE 2013: INTERIM REPORT**

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

Archaeological excavation in 2012 examined the considerable ditches to the west of Crugiau Cemmaes scheduled Bronze Age barrows. The excavation demonstrated the substantial nature of the ditches detected in geophysical surveys carried out in 2009/2010, but not their date and function. Few finds were recovered and there was an absence of any definite small archaeological features such as postholes.

In 2013 it was proposed that a small open-area excavation should be undertaken to assess the survival of slighter archaeological features. Two areas were opened in the field to the east of the barrows. Trench 6 was located over what appears on the geophysical survey to be the entrance into a large oval enclosure, and the smaller Trench 5 was opened to examine a small square geophysical anomaly that lies within the enclosure.

During the first week of excavation many interesting finds were made in Trench 6 during the initial cleaning of the area. They included a number of spindle whorls, a loom weight and worked flint. The curving enclosure ditch proved to be funnel shaped, approximately 4.0m wide and 2.25m deep. It had been recut several times. The final recut was filled with a dark deposit containing much charcoal and heat affected stone. This heat affected stone was found scattered across the internal area of the enclosure and within a number of postholes. There was evidence of a palisade trench, numerous postholes and arrangements of stake holes within the internal area of the enclosure. The enclosure's form and the recovered finds suggest an Iron Age date.

In Trench 5 features typical of an early medieval inhumation cemetery were discovered. The square enclosure measured roughly 6.0m square and was defined by ditches c.1.0m wide and between 0.30 and 0.65 deep. In the middle of the enclosure was a rectangular grave cut, aligned east-west, 2.2m by 1.4m and 0.40m deep. It was filled with a noticeable quantity of fragmented shale and large stones lined the long north edge of the grave suggesting that they may have been packed in against a coffin. Within the enclosure was another possible grave just south of the south-eastern corner of the central grave. It was also rectangular and aligned east-west but its dimensions were only 0.94m by 0.55m, suggesting it may have been a child's grave. There was no evidence of a skeleton or coffin in either grave.

At the northern end of the trench the enclosure ditch was revealed and another east-west aligned grave was found cutting into the top of this in-filled ditch. It was partially excavated and proved to be 0.83m wide and 0.66m deep. Its east-west length remains undetermined. Large stones lined the north and south edges of the cut. A black streak 20cm long, a possible coffin mark, was observed at various depths during excavation and was sampled.

Work in 2013 proved that within the probable Iron Age enclosure small features had survived the effects of ploughing and that there was more than one phase of enclosure. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the graves comparison with similar sites excavated elsewhere in Wales such as at Plas Gogerddan, Ceredigion and Tandderwen, Clwyd, would suggest an early medieval date.

INTRODUCTION

A round barrow cemetery known as Crugiau Cemmaes lies on two local summits (scheduled as PE197). Currently the scheduled area is split into four areas tight around the four barrows. In 2009, a geophysical survey of c. 8ha was undertaken on the two fields to the southwest, on either side of the southern two barrows. This survey (DAT report 2009/36) revealed large ditched enclosures within the western field (already observed on aerial photographs). In the field to the east there was an oval enclosure with internal features, probably representing roundhouses and rectangular structures. The survey was extended to the north and northeast in 2010 including the two other scheduled barrows and other round barrows (DAT report 2010/22). This survey revealed evidence for some of these barrows, as well as extending the boundaries of the previous recorded enclosures (Figure 1).

This combination of round barrows and large enclosures is unique in Pembrokeshire and possibly in Wales, and is potentially of great significance. The barrows are probably of Bronze Age date; elements of the enclosures have similarities with later prehistoric enclosed/defended settlements, but they could be of an entirely different character and date.

In 2012 four trenches were excavated across the ditches of two large enclosures detected during the surveys adjacent to Crugiau Cemmaes scheduled round barrows (DAT report 2012/77). The ditches were found to be substantial features, up to 4.5m wide and 2.7m deep, indicating a probable defensive function. They were cut through fluvio-glacial sands and gravels. As the ditch fills comprised clean, soft layers of redeposited sands and gravels with very little charcoal or other occupation material it is likely that these ditches were not long-lived features in the landscape. Evidence for banks alongside the ditches was present in just one trench. A hollow, possibly a hut platform lay alongside this possible bank. Artefacts were few, and apart from a Mesolithic flint microlith from the top of the natural sands and gravels, consisted of two un-diagnostic flint flakes. It was clear during the excavation that ploughing had cut into the soft geological deposits; this could account for the absence of any definite small archaeological features such as postholes. The excavation therefore demonstrated the substantial nature of the ditches detected in the geophysical surveys, but not their date and function.

In early 2013, a project design for grant-aid to undertake further evaluation excavation was accepted by Cadw. The Cadw grant was supplemented by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority making their archaeologist available for the excavation. As the 2012-13 excavation had examined substantial ditches exclusively in the west field, it was proposed in 2013 to have a small open-area excavation in order to assess the survival of small archaeological features. Two wide trenches were located over what appears on the geophysical survey to be the entrance into an enclosure (PRN 99386). A second trench examined the ditch of the same enclosure and a small square geophysical anomaly (PRN 102853) within the enclosure.

It was a Dyfed Archaeological Trust/Pembrokeshire Coast National Park partnership project. Staff from the two organisations supervised a team of 20 excavation volunteers. Cadw grant-aided the excavation.

METHODOLOGY

A mechanical excavator removed the topsoil from the two trenches. Following which excavation was undertaken using hand tools. The enclosure ditch encountered in Trench 6 was deep. Owing to the depth only one section of this ditch was fully excavated and the area had to be stepped in. Recording was done using DAT's recording manual. Volunteers excavated the site under the supervision of experienced Trust and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority staff.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Two Bronze Age round barrows (PRNs 1142 & 1231) occupy a local summit, with a further four identified round barrows (PRNs 1143, 1144, 1234 & 99278) occupying a second local summit to the north (Figure 1). Further round barrows (PRNs 1232, 1233 & 48326) have been previously recorded on lower ground to the east and west but were not detected in the 2009-11 geophysical surveys. See Photographs 1-4 for general views of the site.

The southern summit possibly lies within a large enclosure (PRN 1237) represented on its west side by two widely-spaced ditches. The line of the inner ditch (and possibly bank) runs close to the round barrows on the summit, the outer line a further c.50m to the west, at the top of a significant break of slope with an in-turned entranceway. There is no clear relationship with these ditches features east of the summit so the full extent of this enclosure (if indeed it is an enclosure) remains speculative.

An oval enclosure (PRN 99386) lies to the east of the southern summit. Its size and its ditched entranceway are typical of Iron Age enclosures of the region. Within it are square and circular anomalies possibly representing structures.

A complex of enclosures is visible surrounding the northern summit. A large ditched-enclosure (PRN 99385) c.290m across surrounds some of the known round barrows and extends further west, incorporating a field boundary. It is double-ditched on the north, west and south sides. There is a suggestion of smaller interior enclosures surrounding some of the round barrows, and an entranceway to the east fed by possible track ways. A large area to the northwest remains to be surveyed within this enclosure.

To the north of this enclosure (PRN 99385) is an unusual arrangement of further Bronze Age round barrows (PRNs 1144, 1234 & 99278), still occupying high ground and apparently associated with a further complex of features.

The geology of the site is fluvio-glacial sands and gravels. A quarry 500m to the north exploits these deposits.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

In the following descriptions the numbers in [] brackets refer to the unique numbers given to each archaeological context recorded during the 2013 excavation. Numbers given in () brackets are Project Record Numbers (PRN); individual numbers given to sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations: SF = Small Find, ES = Environmental Sample

Trench 5 (Figure 1 & 2)

The topsoil [5000] was removed, revealing the natural orange-brown sandy subsoil [5012] at a depth of approximately 0.25m.

Initial cleaning revealed features recorded during the 2009/10 geophysical survey. These included the wide outer ditch of enclosure (PRN 99386) located at the northern end of the trench and to the south a small square enclosure (PRN 102853) within which was a central rectangular feature [5006]. These features were visible as areas of much darker soil within the lighter surrounding subsoil [5012]. In the far south of the trench, the stone packing of a post-hole [5004] was visible amid a spread of medium-sized stones. It appeared that the southern ditch [5002] of the square enclosure cut through this spread of stone.

A fragment of stone spindle whorl and a worked flint (SF 12 & 11) were found during initial cleaning between the topsoil and subsoil. Two pieces of worked flint (SF 9 & 10) were also found in the north-east corner of the trench at the boundary between topsoil and subsoil.

Large oval enclosure (PRN 99386)

A section [5010] through the ditch of enclosure (PRN 99386) was partially excavated to a depth of 0.4m parallel to the west-facing section of the trench. The ditch measured 3.7m wide at its top and its upper fill [5011] was a mid-brown/orange sandy silt containing small rounded pebbles. However, during the excavation a grave cut [5019] through the upper ditch fill at the outer (northern) edge of the ditch was revealed and time was taken to investigate this. The grave was partially excavated and proved to be 0.83m wide and 0.66m deep. Its east-west length remains undetermined as the eastern end of the cut ran under the edge of the trench. The grave was filled with a mid-brown/orange silty sand [5020] with fine gravel, and large stones lined the edge of the cut (Photo 10). An ephemeral black streak of fine silt 20cm long, a possible coffin mark, was observed at various depths during the excavation and attempts were made to sample it (ES 207 & 208). A piece of slate (SF 13) approximately 80mm by 60mm with 3 possible man-made notches along its edges was found in the grave fill.

Square enclosure (PRN 102853)

A section through the north east-west running ditch [5008] of the square enclosure was excavated parallel to the west-facing section of the trench. It was shown to be 0.96m wide and 0.64m deep. It was filled with a clean mid-brown/orange sandy silt containing small rounded pebbles [5009] and no evidence of charcoal. A section through the south ditch [5002] was also excavated parallel to the west-facing trench section, and was 1.0m wide and 0.32m deep. Its fill comprised two layers. The primary fill was dark grey/brown

silty sandy clay containing sub-angular pebbles [5025], and the secondary fill was mid brown silty sand containing rounded pebbles and shale fragments [5003]. The north-south return to the square enclosure ditch was just seen in plan running under the edge of the trench (Figure 2).

The central grave [5006] was rectangular in shape, aligned east-west, 2.2m long, 1.4m wide and 0.42m deep (Photos 4-8). It had straight sides leading to a gently curving flattened base. The fill of the cut [5007] was brown silty sand with a noticeable quantity of fragmented shale within it. Large stones lined the north edge of the inside of the grave [5021], including two large slabs of shale standing on edge protruding through the surface. All these stones lent away from the grave edge, slightly towards the centre of the grave, suggesting that they may have originally been packed against a hard linear edge, perhaps of a coffin. Another possible grave [5014] was located just south of the south-eastern corner of the central grave. It was also rectangular and aligned east-west, but its dimensions were only 0.94m by 0.55m, making it probably the grave of a child. Its fill [5016] was a very clean brown silt and sand, with evidence of some charcoal at the bottom of the fill which was sampled (ES 209).

Apart from the ephemeral black streak of fine silt in the grave cut through the enclosure ditch there was no evidence of a coffin or skeleton in any of the graves. Samples from just above the bottom of the graves [5006] and [5019] were taken for phosphate analysis (ES 210 & 206).

Trench 6 (Figure 1 & 3)

The removal of topsoil [6000] to a depth of approximately 0.2m revealed the natural orange-brown sandy subsoil [6018].

After initial cleaning, the wide enclosure ditch [6023, 6024] and the entrance ditch [6025] of PRN 99386 recorded during the geophysical survey became visible (Photo 16). The enclosure ditch ran northeast-southwest at this point, and the entrance ditch northwest-southeast. The upper fills of these ditches were darker and browner than their surroundings and the sharp corner formed where they converged was clear. A much narrower line of lighter soil cut through these features, which proved to be the narrow trench for a modern plastic water pipe that was not picked up by the geophysical survey (Photo 16). A baulk had to be left either side of the pipe so that it was not undermined during excavation of the ditch either side of it (Figure 3). Features discovered within the internal area of the enclosure were two palisades, numerous postholes, and three groups of stake-holes (described below).

During initial cleaning between the topsoil and subsoil, 1 complete stone spindle whorl (SF 1), three fragments of stone spindle whorl (one decorated) (SF 2, 4 & 8) (Photos 13 & 14), one loom weight (SF 3) and two pieces of worked flint were discovered (SF 5 & 6).

Main Enclosure PRN 99386

Enclosure Ditches (Figures 3, 4 & 5)

A section [6025] was excavated through the enclosure entrance ditch parallel to the northwest end of the trench (Figure 5). The ditch was a gently sloping V shaped ditch, 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. The primary fill [6062] was fine orange grit. Above this was a

layer [6063] of light brown fine grit containing many small stones, some of which formed a line parallel to the slope of the ditch. This layer also contained a lens of brown grit. Above this was orange-brown soft sand [6064] with some small stones. The uppermost layer [6065] contained dark brown soft sandy loam with small stones. The top of this fill was heat affected with much of it coloured a bright red with black patches and was sampled for dating (ES 201) (Photo 18). The entrance ditch was cut on the southern side by a large posthole [6002] (Photo 19). This was excavated and proved to have a U-shaped profile, with a post pipe in the bottom which was filled with broken chunks of heat affected stone and charcoal.

The corner where the main enclosure ditch and enclosure entrance ditch meet [6024] was excavated to establish their depths and relationship to each other (Photos 20, 26 & 27). The main enclosure ditch proved to be funnel-shaped, 4.0m wide and 2.24m deep (Figure 4). Below the bowl of the funnel where the ditch narrowed dramatically, bands of re-deposited natural gravel and silt formed successive ditch fills [6050] and a relatively large amount of natural grey loess deposit that the ditch cut through had slumped in from the west [6051]. In the bowl of the funnel, layers of different coloured silty gravels containing small stones but little humic material was present [6052 & 6053]. At a depth of 0.94m the ditch had been re-cut [6049]. The primary fill of the re-cut ditch was visible as a layer of much dark brown silt containing charcoal [6046] and was sampled for dating purposes (ES 212). Three further fills were noted above this: a dark grey-brown silt with many stones [6054], a layer of gravel with iron-pan (only in the centre of the ditch) [6055], and uppermost dark grey-brown silt with relatively few stones [6056]. The fills of the re-cut were noticeably much darker than the fills of the earlier ditch and contained heat affected stone, charcoal and a few tiny fragments of burnt bone.

The main enclosure ditch was also partially excavated [6023] parallel with the southwest-facing section of the trench (Photo 17), to a depth of 1.3m. The outer edges were not established but the same ditch re-cut and fills were apparent as in the previously described excavated section [6024]. Charcoal was taken for dating (ES 202 & 203) from deposits below the re-cut ditch. Part of a stone spindle whorl (SF 7) was found within the fill of the re-cut ditch.

The terminus of the main enclosure ditch and its relationship with the enclosure entrance ditch were not fully established because of time constraints. Because of the modern water pipe an oblique section was partially excavated (Figure 3) facing west across the main enclosure ditch. In this section it was clear that the original ditch had been recut not long after its primary construction but the relationship between the two ditches was not visible. However, it appears that the main enclosure ditch was re-cut at an early stage and then again at a much later stage after the ditch had silted up. The entrance ditch was not re-cut and had been allowed to silt up completely.

Inner area of enclosure (Figure 3)

Approximately 0.70m west of the curving corner of the main enclosure ditch was a posthole [6047] with two stone filled linear features leading away from it; one running northeast [6039] (Photos 24 & 25) and the other west [6014], thus as a whole running roughly parallel to the curved enclosure ditch. The feature running west contained many medium to large stones, some of which were set in circles indicating the position of former posts (Photos 21-22 & 24). Excavation of this feature confirmed its interpretation

as a palisade. A good charcoal sample (ES 204) was taken from below one of the packing stones in the palisade. The other linear feature running northeast was characterised by some stones but mainly by soil staining, and was also interpreted as a palisade although it was not excavated. A number of stake-holes were observed on the western side of both palisades.

Four groups of stake-holes were discovered. In the north-western half of the trench, within the enclosure, six stake-holes [6031] roughly one metre apart seemed to form a semi-circle around a posthole [6012]. The fill of the stake-holes contained charcoal, and the posthole fill included heat-affected stone. Two linear groups, each containing five stake-holes, were observed between the palisades and the enclosure ditch. One group [6066] was aligned with palisade [6014] and seemed to bridge the gap between it and the enclosure ditch, whereas the other group [6045] was possibly a south-westerly continuation of palisade [6039]. The forth group [6032] was positioned between palisade [6039] and stake-hole group [6031] and consisted of ten stake-holes forming no discernible pattern. All stake-holes were approximately 0.04m in diameter.

Ten possible postholes were excavated in the north-western half of the trench. The fill of six of these included heat-affected stone and charcoal [6010, 6012, 6026, 6033, 6035, 6041] (Photo 23), and the other four did not [6016, 6019, 6021, 6029]. A further possible posthole [6037] was left un-excavated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SMALL FINDS

Crugiau Cemmaes Small Finds 2012-13

2012

Small Find No.	SSD	Context No.	Description
1602	T1	1113	Worked flint, off-white
1	T4	4001	Worked flint, off-white
4	T4	4001	Worked flint, honey-coloured

2013

Small Find No.	SSD	Context No.	Description
1	T6	6001	Stone spindle whorl
2	T6	6001	Fragment of stone spindle whorl, with groove pattern around rim
3	T6	6001	Fragment of large stone spindle whorl
4	T6	6001	Fragment of stone spindle whorl
5	T6	6001	Flint scraper, off-white
6	T6	6001	Worked flint, honey-coloured
7	T6	6007	Near-complete stone spindle whorl
8	T6	6001	Possible fragment of a quartz spindle whorl
9	T5	5023	Worked flint, off-white
10	T5	5023	Worked flint, honey-coloured
11	T5	5001	Worked flint, honey-coloured
12	T5	5001	Fragment of stone spindle whorl
13	T5	5020	Piece of slate with possible man-made notches

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Crugiau Cemmaes Environmental Samples 2012-13

2012					
Sample No.	SSD	Context No.	Purpose of Sample	Material	Comments Recorded
1702	T1	1115	Dating	Charcoal – 2 sml bags	From ditch fill. Bag 2 taken from lower than bag 1
2701	T2	unknown	unknown	Charcoal	From ditch fill. Sample and sample record form missing
2702	T2	2217	Dating	Charcoal	Taken from bottom of ditch
2703	T2	2219	Dating	Charcoal	Found near to sample 2704
2704	T2	2219	Dating	Charcoal	Found near to sample 2703
2705	T2	2232	Soil sample	Soil	None
3701	T3	3303	Dating	Charcoal	None
3702	T3	3324	Dating	Charcoal	From a well stratified lens of material
4701	T4	4411	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag Charcoal – 1 sml bag	From charcoal rich fill
4702	T4	4411	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag	None
4703	T4	'Nail'	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag	Deposited in thin straight line. No Context No.
4704	T4	'Red Peg'	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag	None. No Context No.

2013

Sample No.	SSD	Context No.	Purpose of Sample	Material	Comments Recorded
200	T6	6013	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag Soil with 50% charcoal	Post hole - very shallow. No finds.
201	T6	6065	Dating	Bulk – 2 lrg bags Charcoal rich soil	Upper fill of enclosure entrance ditch. 3cm max. layer. Sieved to remove stones.
202	T6	6007	Dating	Charcoal	Obtained from fine silt towards bottom of main enclosure ditch,

					just above the stones, and definitely below the ditch re-cut. See photo.
203	T6	6007	Dating	Charcoal	Obtained from fine silt towards bottom of enclosure ditch, above sample 202, and definitely below the ditch re-cut.
204	T6	6015	Dating	Charcoal	Beneath packing stone in palisade trench [6014].
205	T5	5018	Dating	Charcoal	Animal disturbance – not a man made feature
206	T5	5020	Phosphate	Soil from possible grave	1 control sample and 4 phosphate samples taken.
207	T5	5020	Dating/Phosphate	Soil from possible grave	Dark/black thin line of silt was observed - possible coffin mark
208	T5	5020	Dating/soil sample	Decayed wood/charcoal	Taken from stain under stone against side of possible grave cut.
209	T5	5016	Dating/soil sample	Soil from possible grave	
210	T5	5007	Phosphate	Soil from possible grave	Taken just above bottom of possible grave cut
211	T6	6042	Dating	Charcoal	From bottom of pit in southwest section at west end of trench
212	T6	6046	Dating	Bulk – 1 lrg bag Charcoal – 1 sml bag	Bottom of dark fill in main enclosure ditch re-cut. Excavated from section

FIGURES

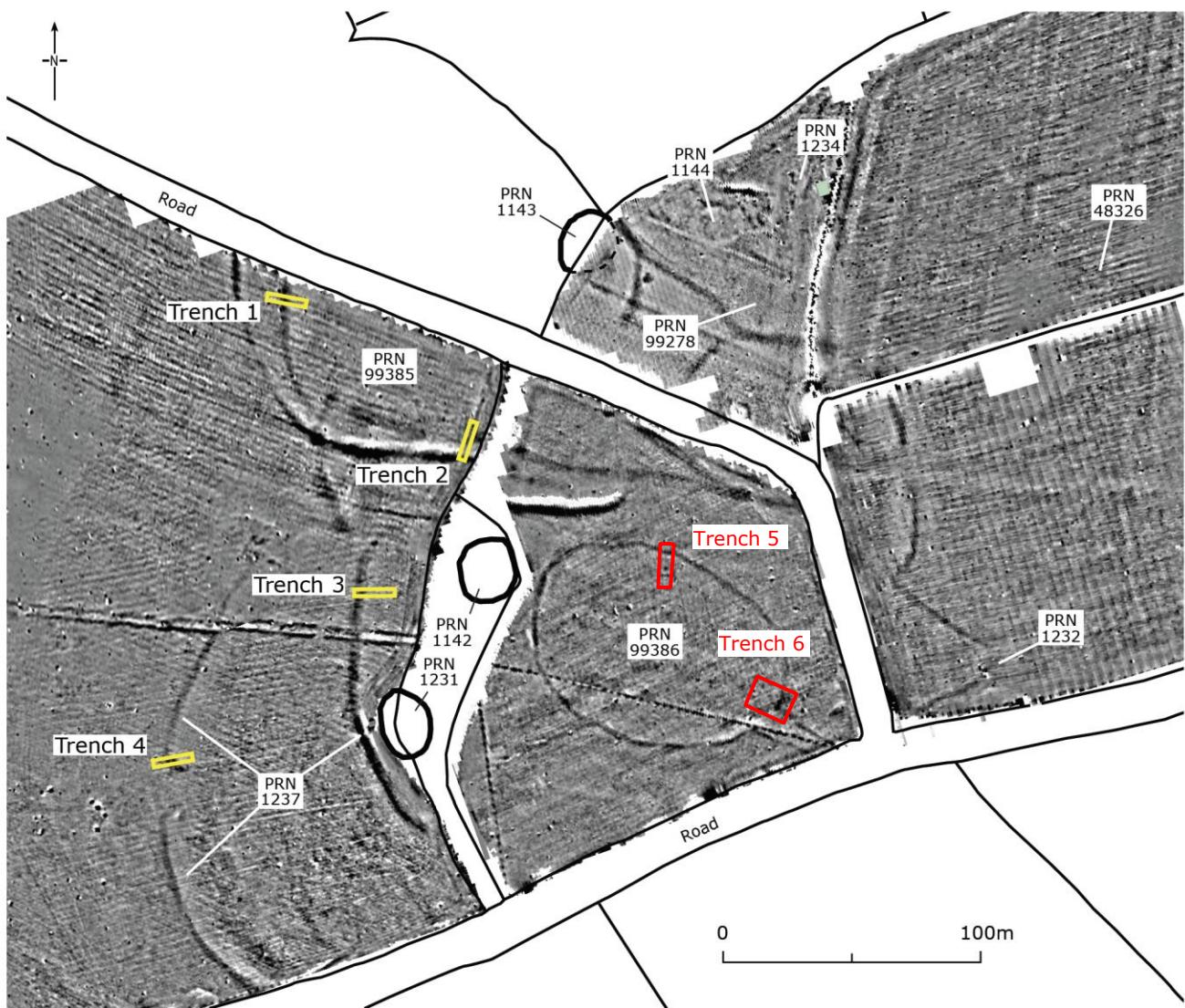


Figure 1: The geophysical survey showing the location of the trenches excavated in 2013 (outlined in red) and those excavated in 2012 (outlined in yellow).

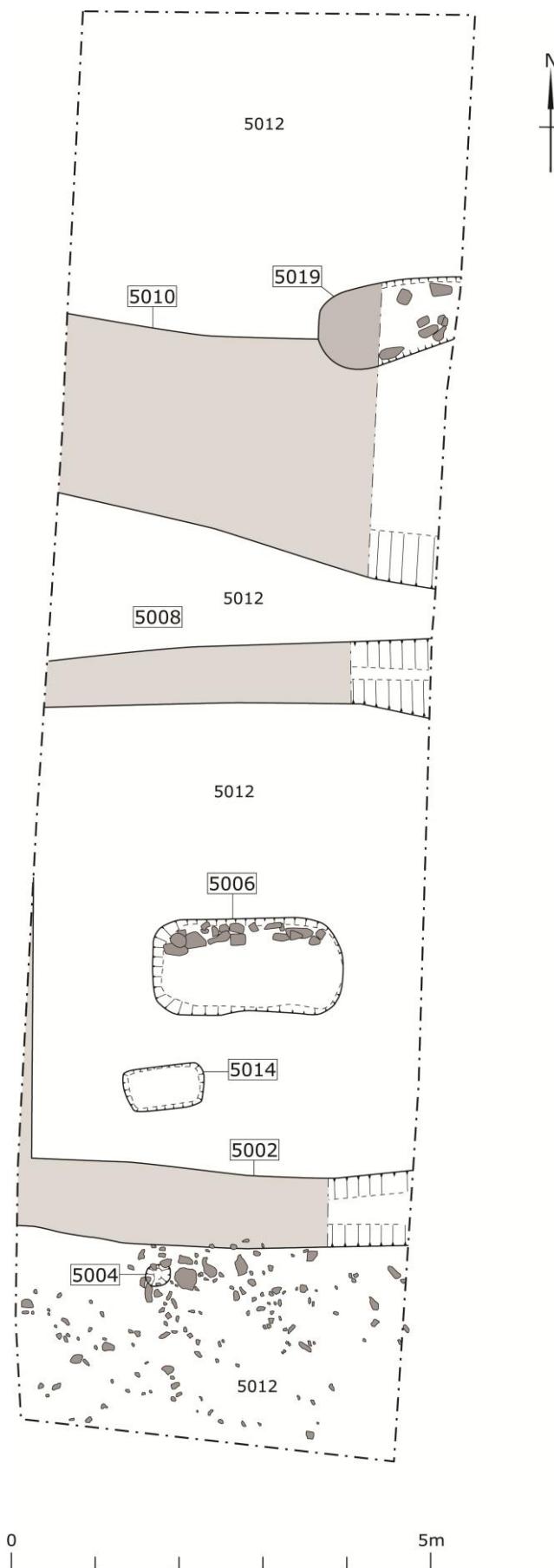
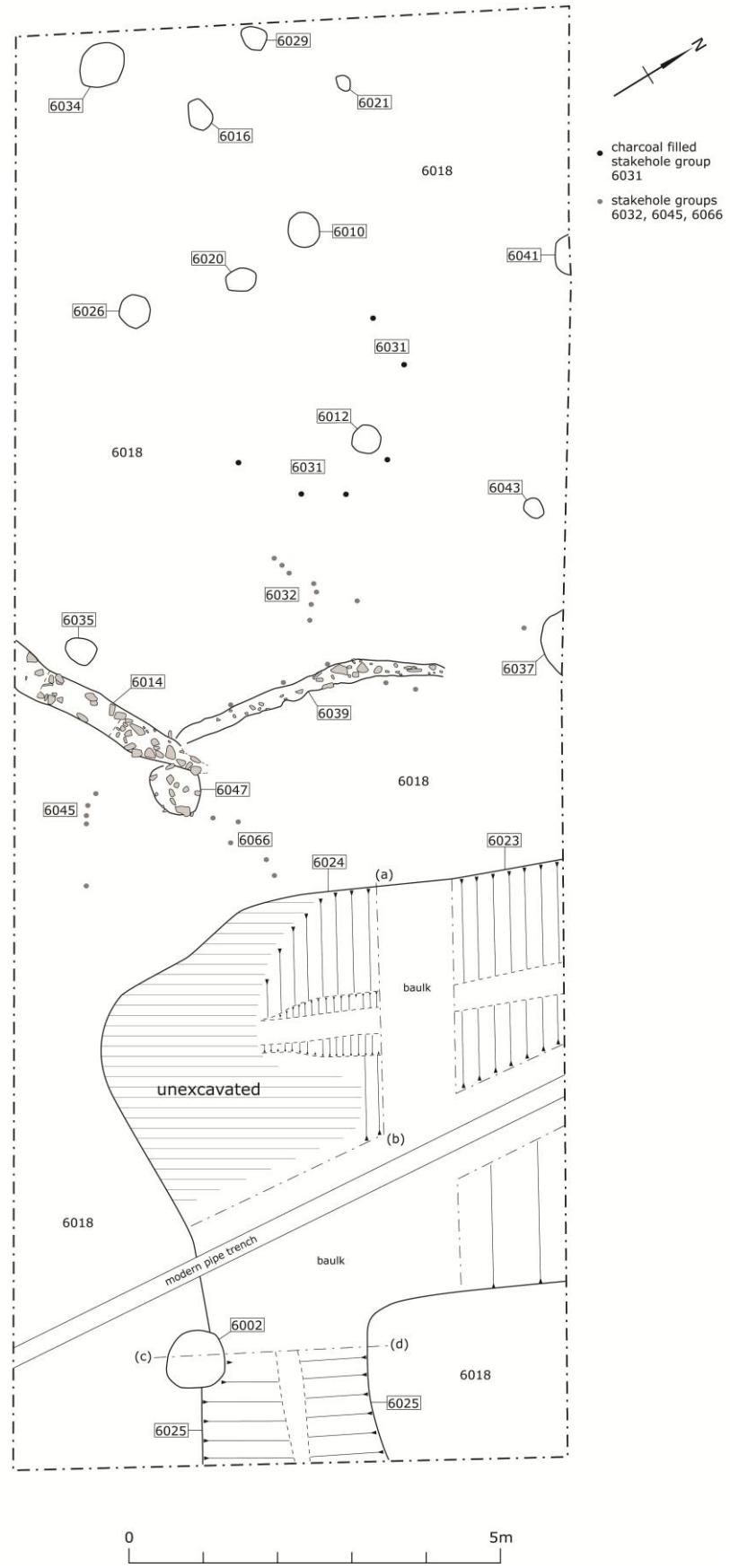


Figure 2: Overall plan of Trench 5 showing the small square ditched enclosure, surrounding the two grave cuts. At the northern end of the trench is the unexcavated enclosure ditch, cut by a later grave.

Figure 3: Overall plan of Trench 6 showing the enclosure ditch, entrance ditch and features within the internal area of the enclosure.



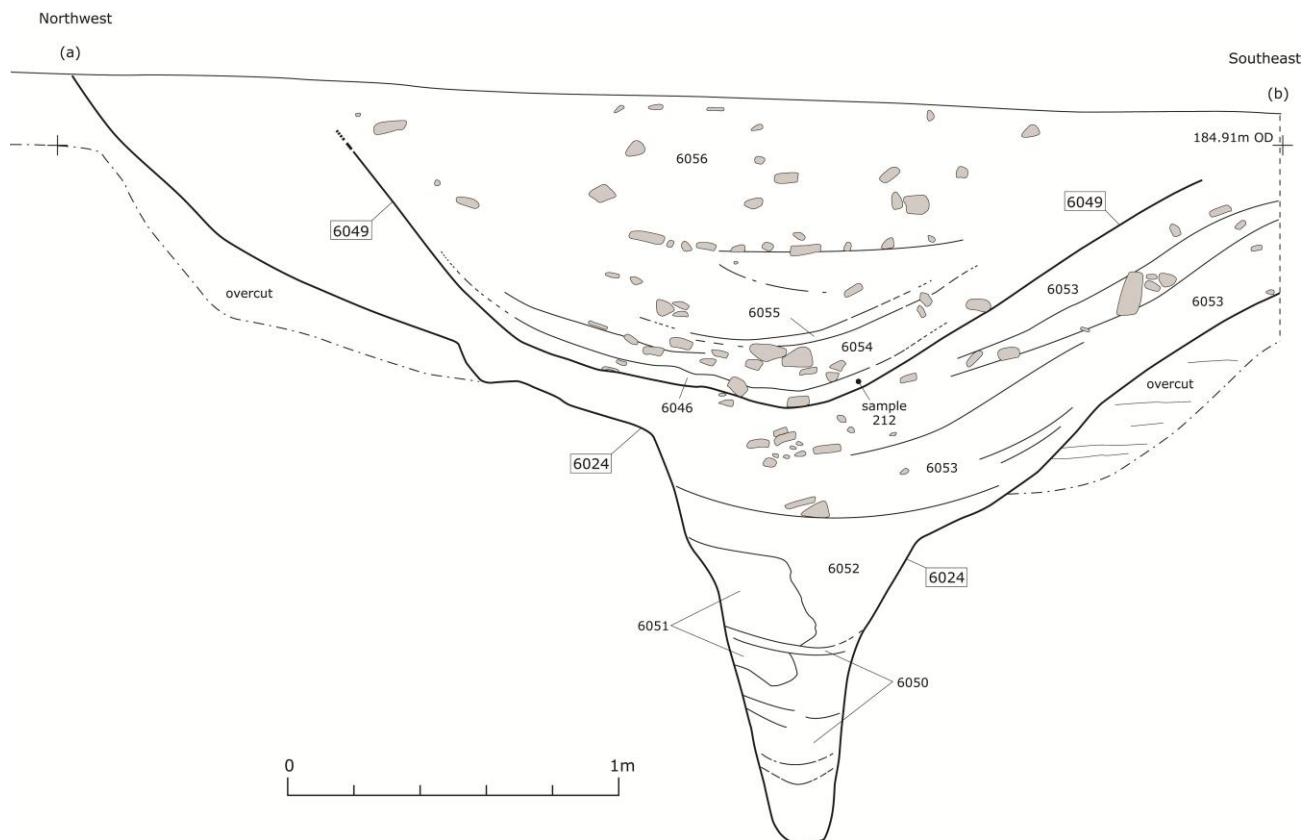


Figure 4: Section [6024] through the main enclosure ditch of PRN 99386. The section faced approximately south-west.

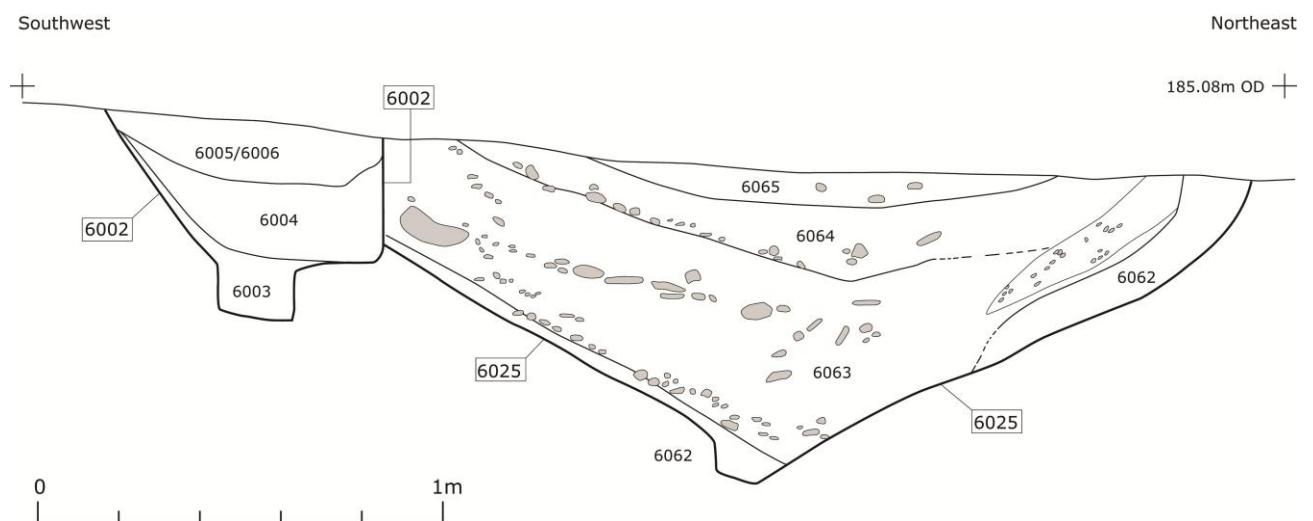


Figure 5: Section through the enclosure entrance ditch [6025] of PRN 99386, showing post hole [6002] cutting the ditch. The section faced approximately south-east.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Trench 5



Photo 1: Trowelling across Trench 5 on the first day.



Photo 2: Cleaning up after rain in Trench 5.



Photo 3: Working in Trench 5. Looking northeast.



Photo 4: Trench 5 showing the unexcavated central rectangular feature [5006] and ditches of PRN 102853. Looking northeast.



Photo 5: The unexcavated central rectangular feature [5006] and ditches [5002 & 5008] of PRN 102853. Looking east.



Photo 6: Excavating the central features [5006 & 5014] of PRN 102853. Looking east.



*Photo 7: The partially excavated central grave [5006] of PRN 102853.
Looking west.*



*Photo 8: The fully excavated central grave [5006] of PRN 102853.
Looking west.*



*Photo 9: The fully excavated smaller grave [5014] of PRN 102853.
Looking east.*



Photo 10: The partially excavated section of the E-W aligned grave [5019] that cuts the in-filled enclosure ditch. Looking south.

Trench 6



Photo 11: First day trowelling the ground surface in Trench 6.



Photo 12: Hoeing Trench 6 on the first day. The red pegs mark the position of finds of spindle whorls.

*Photo 13: (right)
Volunteer Rob Anthony
holds a decorated
spindle whorl he found
in Trench 6.*

*Photo 14: (below) Two
of the spindle whorls
found in Trench 6.*





Photo 15: Trowelling the ground surface again in Trench 6.



Photo 16: In the photograph above the dark fill of the main enclosure ditch of PRN 99386 can be seen.



Photo 17: Heat affected material discovered in the top fill of the main enclosure ditch.



Photo 18: Heat affected material [6065] discovered in the top fill of the enclosure entrance ditch section [6025].



Photo 19: Section [6025] through the enclosure entrance ditch, showing the large posthole [6002] cutting the ditch on the left.



Photo 20: Pete Crane and volunteer Geraint Lloyd excavating the main enclosure ditch, section [6024].



Photo 21 (left) & 22 (right): The stone packed palisade trench [6014] before and during excavation.



Photo 23: Half sectioned shallow post hole [6012], showing the heat affected fill of the post hole.



Photo 24: Palisade trench [6014] and continuing from it can be seen another unexcavated palisade [6039] running parallel with the curve of the main enclosure ditch (it passes through the middle of the 2 ranging poles).



Photo 25: Detailed shot of unexcavated palisade trench [6039].



Photo 26: Pete Crane and Ken Murphy excavating a section [6024] through the main enclosure ditch.



Photo 27: South west facing section [6024] through the main enclosure ditch of PRN 99386.

EXCAVATIONS AT CRUGIAU CEMMAES, PEMBROKESHIRE 2013: INTERIM REPORT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2013/66

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

Swydd / Position:

Llofnod / Signature *F.A. Murphy* Dyddiad / Date 15.11.2013

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

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

Swydd / Position: Director:

Llofnod / Signature *K* Dyddiad / Date 14.11.2013

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

