

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

(formerly Cambria Archaeology)

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(Archaeoleg Cambria, gynt)

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL DYFED

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol

DYFED

archaeological trust

www.cambria.org.uk

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY - DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Founded in 1975, Dyfed Archaeological Trust adopted the working name Cambria Archaeology in 1996. There were several reasons for this. First, and most importantly, it was considered that local government reorganisation and the abandonment of Dyfed County Council would lead to the disappearance of Dyfed as recognised regional name, and, second, as developer funded archaeological projects were becoming increasingly a larger element of the Trust's portfolio of work the name Cambria signalled commercial aspirations beyond southwest Wales.

Ten years later the name Dyfed has not disappeared, and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts still tend to work mainly within their hinterlands. A greater emphasis is now being placed on community involvement and volunteer participation in archaeology - an area of work in which a regional trust can excel. Also outside organisations and individuals have not always appreciated the connection between Cambria Archaeology and the Dyfed Trust, and Cambria Archaeology has often been confused with similarly named organisations.

It is considered, therefore, that now is an appropriate time to the reassert both our regional credentials and our charitable trust status by dropping the name Cambria Archaeology and using the name **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** for all our work.

Cover: Mariamne's Garden, Hafod

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, an independent organisation dedicated to the effective protection, investigation, recording and promotion of the historic environment.

Dyfed has a highly motivated professional workforce with a wide range of skills and experience. This is complemented by long established contacts and partnerships with external specialists enabling Dyfed to offer extensive consultancy and other archaeological services.

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA-YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL DYFED

Ffurfiwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed ym 1975, a mabwysiadodd yr enw gweithredol Archaeoleg Cambria ym 1996. Roedd nifer o resymau am hyn. Yn gyntaf, ac yn bennaf, ystyriwyd y byddai ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol a diddymu Cyngor Sir Dyfed yn arwain at ddiplaniad Dyfed fel enw rhanbarthol cydnabyddedig, ac yn ail, gan fod prosiectau a ariannwyd gan ddatblygwyr yn dod yn elfen fwyfwy pwysig o bortffolio'r Ymddiriedolaeth, roedd yr enw Cambria'n arwyddo dyheadau masnachol y tu hwnt i dde-orllewin Cymru.

Ddeng mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, nid yw'r enw Dyfed wedi diflannu, ac mae pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru'n parhau i dueddu i weithio oddi mewn i'w cefnwledydd. Rhoddir mwy o bwyslais bellach ar gynnwys y gymuned a chyfranogiad gwirfoddolwyr mewn archaeoleg – sef maes gweithio lle gall ymddiriedolaeth ranbarthol ragori. Yn ogystal, nid yw sefydliadau nac unigolion allanol wedi gwerthfawrogi'r cysylltiad rhwng Archaeoleg Cambria ac Ymddiriedolaeth Dyfed, ac mae pobl wedi drysu rhwng Archaeoleg Cambria a sefydliadau o enw tebyg.

Ystyriwn, felly, mai dyma'r amser priodol i ategu ein hunaniaeth ranbarthol a'n statws fel ymddiriedolaeth elusennol fel ei gilydd drwy ollwng yr enw Archaeoleg Cambria a defnyddio'r enw **Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed** ar gyfer ein holl waith.

Clawr: Gardd Mariamne, Hafod

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yw corff annibynnol sy'n ymroi i ddiogelu, ymchwilio, cofnodi a hybu'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yn effeithiol.

Mae gan Dyfed weithlu proffesiynol ac uchel eu cymhelliant syd ag amrywiaeth mawr o sgiliau of phrofiad. Ategir hynny â chysylltiadau a phartneriaethau—sy'n bod ers tro byd—ag arbenigwyr allanol sy's fodd i Dyfed gynnig gwasanaethau ymgynhori a gwasanaethau archaeolegol eraill.

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HAFOD - CELLAR SURVEY AND MARIAMNE'S GARDEN

Dyfed Archaeological Trust has had a long association with Hafod and we are always eager to return to this spectacular part of Wales, even if, as in 2007, it's only for a day in the spring and a day in the autumn.

In the spring we were asked to survey the mansion cellars. These are now only accessible through a narrow hole in the rubble of the demolished mansion. Health and safety was a major consideration, and we had to be continuously accompanied by a confined spaces engineer. Despite difficulties we were able to obtain a ground plan of the cellars.

The Hafod Trust has not yet decided if and how to restore and maintain the small, rocky garden established by Mariamne, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Johnes, in the late 18th century. In order to inform possible restoration we were commissioned in the autumn to investigate the course of several garden paths. In contrast with other walks on the estate, the garden paths were found to be made from crushed quartz, and would have contributed sparkle to this mountain garden.

HAFOD – AROLWG SELERI A GARD MARIAMNE

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed wedi cael cysylltiad hir â'r Hafod ac rydym bob amser yn awyddus i ddychwelyd i'r rhan anhygoel hon o Gymru, hyd yn oed, fel yn 2007, os am ddiwrnod yn y gwanwyn a diwrnod yn yr hydref yn unig.

Yn y gwanwyn gofynnwyd inni wneud arolwg o seleri'r plasty.

Erbyn hyn yr unig ffordd o fynd at y rhain yw trwy dwll cul yn rhwbel y plasty a chwalwyd. Roedd iechyd a diogelwch yn ystyriaeth bwysig, ac roedd angen inni gael cymorth cyson gan beiriannydd lleoedd cyfyngedig. Er gwaetha'r anawsterau roedd modd inni ddod o hyd i gynllun llawr y seleri.



Nid oedd Ymddiriedolaeth yr Hafod wedi penderfynu eto sut oedd adfer a chadw a chynnal yr ardd greigiog fechan a sefydlwyd gan Mariamne, merch Thomas a Jane Johnes, ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif . Er mwyn llywio'r gwaith adfer posibl, comisiynwyd ni yn yr hydref i archwilio cwrs nifer o lwybrau gardd. Yn wahanol i deithiau cerdded eraill ar yr ystâd, gwelwyd bod llwybrau'r ardd wedi'u gwneud o gwards a falwyd, a byddai hyn wedi cyfrannu at ddisgleirdeb yr ardd fynydd hon.

A MEDIEVAL CHAPEL AND CEMETERY DISCOVERED AT LLANELLI



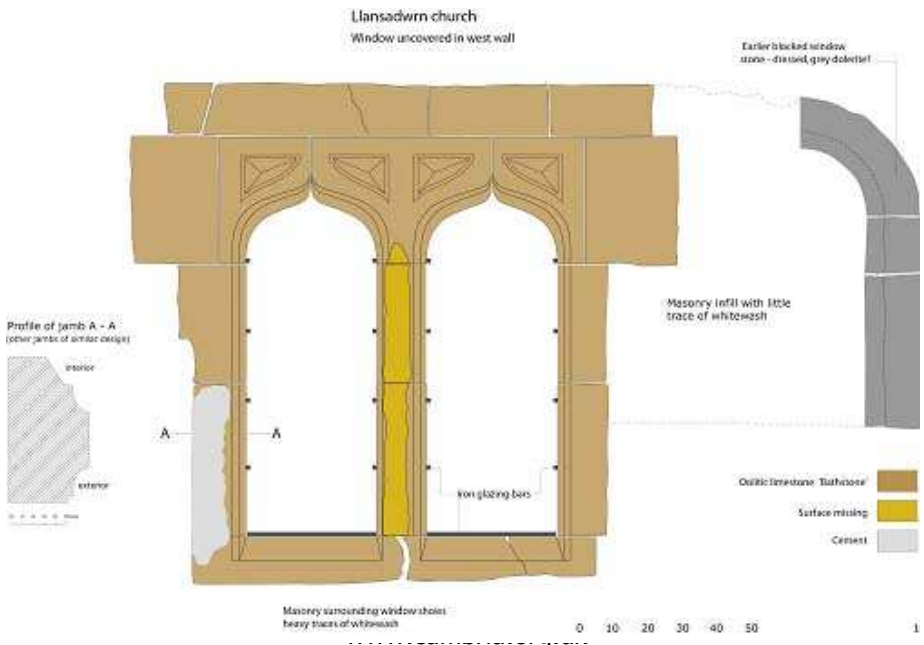
As part of the planning process, an evaluation on behalf of Chelmor Properties Ltd on a site at Frondeg Terrace, Llanelli, considered to the location of a medieval chapel dedicated to St. Gunlet or St Gwynllyw, revealed numerous closely-packed burials. Stone foundations discovered during the excavation are probably part of the chapel. Some of the burials were just a few centimetres below the ground surface, but unusually for west Wales bone preservation was very good. No artefacts were found. However, four radiocarbon dates indicate use of the cemetery between the 12th and 15th centuries AD. The site of the cemetery and chapel will be preserved as an open space within a new development.

DARGANFOD CAPEL A MYNWENT CANOLOESOL YN LLANELLI

Fel rhan o'r broses gynllunio, datgelodd gwerthusiad ar ran Chelmor Properties Ltd ar safle yn Rhes Frondeg, Llanelli, a ystyrir yn safle capel canoloesol a gysegrwyd i Sant Gwynllyw, nifer o feddau wedi'u cywasgu'n dynn. Mae'r sylfeini cerrig a ddarganfuwyd yn ystod y cloddio, yn debygol o fod yn rhan o'r capel. Roedd rhai wedi'u claddu ychydig gentimetrau dan wyneb y tir, ond yn anarferol i orllewin Cymru, mae'r esgyrn wedi'u cadw'n dda iawn. Ni chafwyd unrhyw wrthrychau. Fodd bynnag, mae pedwar dyddiad radio carbon yn awgrymu i'r fynwent gael ei defnyddio rhwng y 12fed a'r 15fed ganrif O.C. Diogelir safle'r fynwent a'r capel yn lle agored fel rhan o ddatblygiad newydd.

ST SADWRN'S CHURCH, LLANSADWRN

Archaeological and architectural detail not previously noted was recorded during restoration to St Sadwrn's Church, Llansadwrn. Removal of internal plaster and re-pointing of the exterior revealed the church's complex building history. Five buildings phases exist; all of them apart from the last are medieval, with the earliest dating to perhaps the 13th century. Little medieval architectural detail survives, but the opportunity was taken during the restoration works to record two late medieval windows and other detailing. Medieval floor tiles, found in 19th century floor deposits during excavation in the south chapel, indicate that the church once had a high quality floor.



Excavations for service trenches outside the church revealed little of interest apart from a pit full of human bone. The work was undertaken on behalf of Llansadwrn PCC.

EGLWYS SANT SADWRN, LLANSADWRN

Nodwyd manylion archaeolegol a phensaernïol na sylwyd arnynt o'r blaen yn ystod y gwaith adfer ar Eglwys Sant Sadwrn, Llansadwrn. Yn sgil symud y plaster mewnol ac ail-bwyntio'r allanolion datguddiwyd hanes adeiladu cymhleth yr eglwys. Mae pum cyfnod adeiladu; a phob un heblaw'r olaf yn ganoloesol, gyda'r cyntaf yn dyddio o bosibl o'r 13eg ganrif. Prin yw manylion pensaernïol y canol oesoedd sy'n parhau, ond manteisiwyd ar y cyfle yn ystod y cloddio i gofnodi dwy ffenestr o ddiwedd y canol oesoedd a manylder arall. Mae teils llawr o'r canol oesoedd, a gafwyd yn y 19eg wrth gloddio capel y de, yn awgrymu y bu i'r capel lawr o ansawdd uchel. Dangosodd cloddio am ffosydd gwasanaethu y tu allan i'r eglwys ychydig a oedd o ddiddordeb heblaw am bydew yn llawn esgyrn dynol. Gwnaed y gwaith ar ran Cyngor Plwyf Llansadwrn.



MEDIEVAL LLANEGWAD UNCOVERED

An excavation in 2007 between St Egwad's Church and the medieval castle at Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire, revealed part of a ditched enclosure containing a series of pits, ditches and post-holes. These, along with fragments of kiln-lining and quantities of charcoal indicate industrial use involving some form of water-management and possible tanning. Remains of a timber building were also excavated. Outside the enclosure the remnants of a hearth and large quantities of iron slag suggest more widespread industrial activity. Pottery indicates a medieval date, possibly centred on the 13th and 14th centuries for the industrial activity. However, the discovery of Romano-British pottery and several flint fragments suggest a longer history to the site. Davies Richards of Llandeilo funded the excavation in advance of development.



DATGUDDIO LLANEGWAD Y CANOL OESOEDD

Datguddiodd cloddio rhwng yr Eglwys a'r castell canoloesol yn Llanegwad, Sir Gaerfyrddin, yn 2007, ran o gae â ffos o'i amgylch yn cynnwys cyfres o bydewau, cloddiau a thyllau postio. Ynghyd â gweddillion leinin odyn a llawer o olog, mae'r rhain yn dangos defnydd diwydiannol yn ystod rhyw fath o reoli dŵr a barcio posibl. Cloddiwyd hefyd olion adeilad coed. Y tu allan i'r arglawdd mae olion aelwyd a swm mawr o sorod haearn yn awgrymu gweithgarwch diwydiannol ehangach. Mae'r crochenwaith yn awgrymu dyddiad canoloesol, yn ei anterth o bosibl yn y 13^{eg} a'r 14^{eg} ganrif o ran gweithgarwch diwydiannol. Fodd bynnag, mae darganfod crochenwaith Rhufeinig-Frythonig a llawer o olion callestr yn awgrymu hanes hwy i'r safle. Ariannwyd y cloddio gan Davies Richards Llandeilo cyn y gwaith datblygu.