

**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
NEWSLETTER SPRING 2013**

**NEWYDDLEN GWANWYN 2013
YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL
DYFED**



www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust is 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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Cynhyrchwyd y newyddlen hon gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw

Cover: One of a group of four pillow mounds on high, open moorland near Rhandirmwyn, Carmarthenshire.

Clawr: Un o grŵp o bedair tomen glustog ar weundir uchel, agored ger Rhandirmwyn, Sir Gaerfyrddin.

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.

Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo,

Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF

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BEDD MORRIS STANDING STONE

KNOCKED-OVER, EXCAVATED, REPAIRED, RE-ERECTED

Bedd Morris standing stone is a well-known local landmark alongside the road across Carningli Common near Newport in Pembrokeshire. Unfortunately in October 2011 a car hit the stone, snapping it off at its base. The upper portion of the stone was taken to a nearby farm for safe keeping, and the Trust with staff from the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park carried out a small excavation to recover the base of the stone. Several hammer stones and stone flakes were found in the pit in which the stone had been set. These and radiocarbon dates indicate that the stone had been erected in the Bronze Age, about 1800 BC, and was not, as has been suggested, a recent boundary marker. In 2012 the stone was repaired and reset in its original position.



Left: lifting the broken base of the stone.

Right: the stone as re-erected.

Chwith: codi rhan gwaelod y garreg, sydd wedi torri.

Dde: y maen ar ôl ei ailgodi.



MAEN HIR BEDD MORRIS

WEDI'I DDYMCHWEL, EI GLODDIO, EI ATGYWEIRIO, EI AILGODI

Mae maen hir Bedd Morris yn dirnod lleol adnabyddus wrth ochr y ffordd sy'n croesi Comin Carningli ger Trefdraeth yn Sir Benfro. Yn anffodus, ym mis Hydref 2011, cafodd y maen ei daro gan gar, gan ei dorri wrth ei fôn. Aethpwyd â rhan uchaf y maen i fferm gyfagos i'w chadw'n ddiogel, a bu'r Ymddiriedolaeth a staff Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro'n cynnal cloddfa fach i adfer rhan gwaelod y maen. Darganfuwyd nifer o gerrig morthwyl a naddion cerrig yn y twll lle gosodwyd y maen. Mae'r rhain a dyddiadau radiocarbon yn dangos bod y maen wedi'i godi yn yr Oes Efydd, tua 1800 CC, ac nid oedd, fel yr awgrymwyd, yn farciwr ffin a godwyd yn ddiweddar. Yn 2012, atgyweiriwyd y maen ac fe'i hailosodwyd yn ei safle gwreiddiol.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A GO AT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION?

During the spring, summer and autumn of 2013 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is offering volunteering opportunities for those wishing to participate on archaeological excavations. No experience is necessary. If you are interested in participating in one of our excavations listed below than contact the named person:

Penpant, Solva Pembrokeshire 3rd – 14th June

The excavation of a Mesolithic flint working site and a Neolithic chambered tomb offers an exciting opportunity to work with recognised experts on these potentially very important sites. As well as excavation there will be the opportunities to sieve and catalogue the large number worked flints found during the excavation.

Ken Murphy – k.murphy@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825991

Neuadd, Llanon, Ceredigion 1st – 21st July

The excavation in partnership with Ceredigion Museum within this ruined Tudor house will take place in conjunction with conservation of the building. Neuadd is a rare survivor from the Tudor Period and the excavation is a opportunity to investigate the lives of the people who lived in the house.

Alice Pyper – a.pyper@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825993

Wiston Roman Fort, Pembrokeshire 23rd July – 10th August

A Roman fort in Pembrokeshire has long been suspected, but it was not until a geophysical survey in 2012 that good evidence for one was finally discovered. This excavation will be a voyage of discovered to find out if the survey really did detect a Roman fort.

James Meek – j.meek@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825986

Crugiau Cemmaes prehistoric settlement late September – early October (dates to be confirmed)

In 2012, deep defensive ditches were investigated in four narrow excavation trenches. This year it is intended to excavated a wider area and investigate a prehistoric settlement within the ditches.

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A HOFFECH CHI GYMRYD RHAN MEWN CLODDFA ARCHAEOLEGOL?

Yn ystod gwanwyn, haf a hydref 2013, bydd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yn cynnig cyfleoedd gwirfoddoli i bobl sy'n dymuno cymryd rhan mewn cloddfeydd archeolegol. Nid oes angen profiad. Os oes gennych ddi-ddordeb mewn cymryd rhan yn un o'n cloddfeydd a restrir isod, cysylltwch â'r person a enwir:

Penant, Solfach, Sir Benfro 3 – 14 Mehefin

Mae cloddio safle gwaith fflint Mesolithig a beddrod siambr Neolithig yn cynnig cyfle cyffrous i weithio gydag arbenigwyr cydnabyddedig yn y safleoedd hyn sydd o bosibl yn bwysig iawn. Yn ogystal â chloddio, bydd cyfleoedd i ridyllu a chatalogio'r nifer fawr o fflintiau naddedig a gaiff eu darganfod yn ystod y gloddfa.

Ken Murphy – k.murphy@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825991

Neuadd, Llan-non, Ceredigion 1 - 21 Gorffennaf

Cynhelir y gloddfa hon mewn partneriaeth ag Amgueddfa Ceredigion o fewn adfeilion tŷ Tuduraidd, yn ogystal â chynnal gwaith cadwraeth ar yr adeilad. Mae Neuadd yn enghraifft brin o Gyfnod y Tuduriaid, a bydd y gloddfa'n gyfle i ymchwilio i fywydau pobl a fu'n byw yn y tŷ.

Alice Pyper – a.pyper@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825993

Caer Rufeinig Cas-wis, Sir Benfro 23 Gorffennaf – 10 Awst

Bu amheuan ers tro byd bod caer Rufeinig yn Sir Benfro, ond ni chafwyd tystiolaeth dda hyd nes cynhaliwyd arolwg geoffisegol yn 2012. Bydd y gloddfa hon yn daith i ddarganfod a wnaeth yr arolwg ddod o hyd i gaer Rufeinig mewn gwirionedd.

James Meek – j.meek@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825986

Anheddiad cynhanesyddol Crugiau Cemaes, diwedd mis Medi – dechrau mis Hydref (y dyddiadau i'w cadarnhau)

Yn 2012, archwiliwyd ffosydd amddiffynnol dwfn mewn pedair ffos gloddio gul. Eleni bwriedir cloddio ardal ehangach ac archwilio anheddiad cynhanesyddol o fewn y ffosydd.

Fran Murphy – f.murphy@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk 01558 825981

FISH WEIRS AND RABBIT WARRENS

Fish weirs and rabbit warrens do not immediately sound like the most fascinating of archaeological sites, but both, in different ways, have a lot to tell us about how people used to make a living out of the land and sea of Wales. Over the past few years the Trust has carried out rapid surveys of these sites and made the information available through www.archwilio.org.uk, the Trust web-based search tool for Historic Environment Record information.



A V-shaped fish trap at Goodwick, Pembrokeshire.

Trap pysgod siâp V yn Wdig, Sir Benfro.

Fish weirs or fish traps (goredi in Welsh) are found across the world, wherever there are shallow coastal waters. In south-west Wales the best examples are found on the shingly Ceredigion coast. Some of these are believed to be those recorded in a charter of 1184 granting them to Strata Florida Abbey. Others were still in use well into the 20th century. However, fish weirs are extremely difficult to date but many show evidence of them being rebuilt on several occasions in response to changing sea levels.

Earthworks called by archaeologists 'pillow mounds' are often the only surviving evidence of rabbit warrens in Wales. They are often located on upland fringes or coast edges and are the remains of short-lived rabbit farms in the late 18th and early 19th century. Interestingly, even though they are of relatively recent date, the function of pillow mounds has been quickly forgotten, and they are now often known by rather fanciful names such as Beddau'r Proffwydi (Prophets' graves) or Beddau'r Derwyddion (Druids' Graves).

COREDAU PYSGOD A CHWNINGAROEDD

Nid yw coredau pysgod a chwningaroedd yn swnio fel y safleoedd archaeolegol mwyaf diddorol, ond mae ganddynt hwy ill ddau, mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, lawer i'w ddweud wrthym am y ffordd roedd pobl yn eu defnyddio i wneud bywoliaeth ar dir a môr Cymru. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth wedi cynnal arolygon cyflym o'r safleoedd hyn a rhoi'r wybodaeth ar gael ar www.archwilio.org.uk, sef arf chwilio'r Ymddiriedolaeth ar y we ar gyfer gwybodaeth yng Nghofnod yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol.

Ceir coredau pysgod neu drapiau pysgod ('weirs' yn Saesneg) ledled y byd, lle bynnag y mae dyfroedd arfordirol bas. Yn ne-orllewin Cymru, mae'r enghreifftiau gorau i'w gweld ar arfordir graeanog Ceredigion. Credir bod rhai o'r rhain wedi'u cofnodi yn siarter 1184 sy'n eu rhoi i Abaty Ystrad Fflur. Roedd eraill yn cael eu defnyddio ymhell i'r 20fed ganrif. Fodd bynnag, mae coredau pysgod yn anodd iawn eu dyddio, ond mae llawer yn dangos tystiolaeth o gael eu hailadeiladu ar sawl achlysur mewn ymateb i newidiadau yn lefelau'r môr.



One of the mounds at Beddau'r Derwyddion, Carmarthenshire.

Un o'r tomenni ym Meddau'r Derwyddon, Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Yn aml, gwrthgloddiau a elwir gan archaeolegwyr yn 'domenni clustog' yw'r unig dystiolaeth sydd wedi goroesi o gwningaroedd yng Nghymru. Maent yn aml wedi'u lleoli ar gyrion ucheldir neu ymylon arfordir ac maen nhw'n olion ffermydd cwingod byrhoedlog o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif a dechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Yn ddiddorol, er eu bod yn dyddio o gyfnod cymharol ddiweddar, aeth swyddogaeth y domenni clustog yn angof yn gyflym, ac erbyn hyn, yn aml mae ganddynt enwau braidd yn ffansiol megis Beddau'r Proffwydi neu Feddau'r Derwyddon.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

We are always keen circulate the results of our excavations to a wide an audience as possible, and so we are very pleased to be able to announce the publication in nationally important archaeological journals the results of two important projects. The prehistoric society has published an article on investigations on Iron Age enclosed settlement in their *Proceedings*, and a paper on excavations of two early medieval cemeteries in Pembrokeshire, Brownslade Barrow and West Angle Bay, has been published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

Please contact Ken Murphy—k.murphy@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk — if you would like copies of these reports.

CYHOEDDIADAU DIWEDDAR

Rydym bob amser yn awyddus i ddsbarthu canlyniadau ein cloddfeydd i gynulleidfa mor eang ag y bo modd, ac felly rydym yn falch iawn i allu datgan cyhoeddiad canlyniadau dau brosiect pwysig mewn cyfnodolion archeolegol sydd o bwys cenedlaethol. Mae'r gymdeithas cynhanesyddol wedi cyhoeddi erthygl ar ymchwiliadau i anheddiad amgaeedig o'r Oes Haearn yn *Proceedings*, a chyhoeddwyd papur ar gloddio dwy fynwent ganoloesol gynnar yn Sir Benfro, sef Crug Brownslade a Bae Gorllewin Angle, yn *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

Cysylltwch â Ken Murphy — k.murphy@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk — os hoffech dderbyn copïau o'r adroddiadau hyn.

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