

EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2016 INTERIM REPORT



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EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2016 INTERIM REPORT

By

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EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2016: INTERIM REPORT

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SUMMARY

A third season of excavation was carried out at St Patrick's Chapel in May 2016, following seasons in 2014 and 2015. This report on the 2016 work should be read in conjunction with the 2014 and 2015 reports.

At the end of the 2015 season the main excavation trench (Trench 1) was uncompleted. In 2016, back-fill of the 2015 excavation was removed and the excavation carried on from where it had been left. Trench 1 was also extended to the north, and a new trench (Trench 5) opened on to the eastern side of the chapel.

The stratigraphic sequence is now better understood. A pre-cemetery phase of activity was recognised. This was not characterised and dating will have to rely on radiocarbon determinations, but it is possible that a feature constructed from water-worn beach boulders may be a Bronze Age funerary cairn. Wall 42, revealed in 2014 and 2015, post-dated this early feature. There had been some uncertainty as to whether this wall was the remains of a rectangular building or of an enclosure. The work in 2016 confirmed it was an enclosure, externally 9m N-S and at least 4.2m E-W, but probably much greater, with an entrance (later blocked) midway along its western side. It was probably built as a cemetery enclosure, with the earliest recognised burial being N-S aligned, although it is likely that most of this enclosure remains to be excavated, and this interpretation may change if any future excavation takes place. Burials later in the stratigraphic sequence were simple dug graves, generally E-W aligned, with heads to the west. Long cist graves appeared later still in the sequence. In addition to the stone with a cross scratched onto it found in association with a cist grave in 2015, a cist was found to have had a cross incised stone as a side-stone in 2016.

In 2015, it was considered that the chapel was of three phases, but in 2016 it was confirmed that what was interpreted as the second phase was a rebuild of the chapel's north-west corner.

In Trench 5 the east wall/north-east corner of the chapel was uncovered, as was the eastern boundary wall to the chapel yard. No excavation apart from revealing the top of the archaeological deposits took place.

THE 2016 EXCAVATION

The excavation took place between the 9th and 27nd May 2016.

The stratigraphic sequence

The site was deeply stratified. This sequence is based on the 2014, 2015 and 2016 excavations. Figures 3-13 provide a provisional sequence of the site phasing and development.

1. Pre wind-blown sand ground surface. Sondages excavated in 2014 and 2015 revealed the top of the old ground surface consisting of grey clay at between 4.2m OD and 4.65m OD. At this depth the wind-blown sand was saturated with ground water causing rapid slumping and collapsing of the sides of the sondages, and thus it was not possible to examine the clay in any detail. It did, however, resemble the clay beneath foreshore peats (the submerged forest) found at Whitesands and elsewhere on the Pembrokeshire Coast. In several locations these peats have been dated to the Mesolithic period.

2. A 1.2m–1.6m thick deposit of wind-blown sand (84) accumulated over the old ground surface. The lower 0.25m of this sand was mottled and stained with iron and manganese. Sand above this was homogeneous with very little evidence of banding.
3. The wind-blown sand then stabilised and a 0.4m thick soil formed (41). This was very distinct in the southern part of Trench 1; less so in the northern part.
4. A feature comprising large water-worn beach boulders (190) was constructed probably as the soil (41) began to accumulate.
5. An episode of ploughing, represented by parallel soil marks within soil 41, was possibly contemporaneous with the construction of feature 190. These plough-marks were only present in a small area of soil 41 to the north of 190.
6. A thick, black layer of charcoal, burnt material and animal bone, some burnt (160) accumulated over soil 41 and butted up against the 'kerb' stones of feature 190.
7. A layer of rubble (172, 182) was laid down over the boulders of the feature 190 and partly over the black layer 160. This seemed to be a second phase of the feature 190.
8. Wind-blown sand accumulated over soil 21, layer 160 and rubble 172, 182. This was best preserved beneath the later wall 42 (see below) where it was allocated context 187 – here it contained a large quantity of animal bone. Elsewhere this sand accumulation had been disturbed by later graves.
9. A substantial wall (42) composed of beach boulders (some massive) was built on wind-blown sand (187), and, on its south side, partly over rubble 182. An entrance lay in the centre of the west-side of this wall, defined by two massive boulders. A massive water-worn boulder, perhaps placed upright, was noted in the section forming the eastern side of the excavation trench, possibly the western end of a stone-built feature associated with wall 42.
10. The first recognised graves were dug within the confines of wall 42. The earliest of these, of a juvenile (285) was aligned N-S with the head to the N, with a similarly aligned infant (288) to its south – these graves were probably dug at the same time as wall 42 was constructed.
11. Wind-blown sand continued to accumulate inside the confines of wall 42 and outside it, and as it did so graves were dug into it, but only within the confines of the wall. These were simple dug graves, i.e. not long cist graves. At some point as sand accumulated the entrance through wall 42 was blocked by two large upright boulders, and c.4m to the north of wall 42 a wall/boundary of loose boulders (117) was constructed.
12. The wall (42) began to dilapidate, and wind-blown sand continued to accumulate around it. Lenses and layers of black sand in the wind-blown sand evidenced periods of stabilisation and vegetation taking hold, but overall it would seem the environment was one of mobile sand. Graves were dug in and through the wind-blown sand and through the dilapidated wall. Graves were not confined to within wall 42 but begin to appear to the north, south and west of it. The first long-cist graves begin to appear.
13. All traces of wall 42 were buried beneath wind-blown sand. However, the area contained by the wall stood platform-like above its surroundings.
14. A layer of rubble was laid down over the platform, spreading out to the north.
15. A series of mostly child graves and a few other graves were dug through and into this soil and rubble.

16. A chapel was constructed over the rubble, possibly contemporary with some of the child graves. A boundary wall to the chapel yard was constructed roughly contemporaneously with the chapel.

17. The north east corner of the chapel was rebuilt, and sometime following this the wall in the west wall of the chapel was blocked.

15. The chapel decayed and wind-blown sand (45) accumulated in and around it to a depth of up to 0.8m.

16. Coastal erosion affected the site, the chapel was excavated in 1924, graves were excavated in 1970 and later a stabilisation scheme took place.

Trench 5 Results

This trench was opened up over the east wall of the chapel and ran to the east. The location of the east wall was confirmed and the position of the eastern boundary to the chapel yard located. No excavation other than revealing the top of the archaeological deposits took place.

Trench 1 Results (Figs. 3-13)

The following describes elements of the 2014, 2015 and 2016 excavation in more detail. Individual burials and graves are dealt with at the end of this section.

Feature 190. This feature lay on the eastern edge of Trench 1, and for two reasons the decision was made to disturb it as little as possible. First, it was not immediately threatened by coastal erosion, and second, as most undoubtedly lies to the east of the excavated area, it was considered that investigating just a small part of it would not assist in understanding its function or its date. It was unclear as to whether it pre-dated the formation of soil 41, or, perhaps more likely, it was constructed as the soil was forming. Some of the large stones of this feature were set on their ends or edges and seemed to form a kerb. A charcoal-rich layer formed over soil 41 and butted up against the 'kerb' stones, and then the height and extent of the feature was extended by the additional of rubble (172, 182). The date and function of this feature are unknown but it could be a Bronze Age funerary cairn.

Wall 42. The western side of this wall was exposed in 2014. It was constructed after up to 0.3m of wind-blown sand (187) had accumulated over the soil (41). The western face of the wall was slightly convex, measured 8m long N-S, and at its southern and northern ends turned through right angles to the east. It was best preserved where its southern arm ran into the edge of the site. Here it stood to its full height of 1m and was 1.2m wide, with a curved top formed from capping stones. Two massive boulders defined a 1m wide entrance midway along the west-side of the wall. As sand accumulated around the wall this entrance was blocked by two upright boulders.

The Medieval Chapel. In 2015, the west wall of this chapel was considered to be of three phases. But in 2016 it became apparent that what had been thought to be a second phase was in fact a rebuilding of the north-west corner. A blocked wall lay midway along the west chapel wall. The chapel was constructed over rubble (88), and may be contemporaneous with the child graves and other graves cut into the rubble. A path (87, 93) led up to the doorway.

Trench 1 divided itself into four broad areas: west of wall 42, south of wall 42, north of wall 42 and within wall 42.

Area to the west of wall 42. This area was excavated in 2014. Deposits above the cist graves and other burials in this area lay beneath recently disturbed sand (13, 45) and above a sand layer (114) or sand layer 73, which lay above wall 42. Cist grave 26 also lay beneath rubble 88 (see below), which helps tie it and, by association, other graves into the stratigraphic sequence recorded in 2015 and 2016. Frequent intercutting of graves was noted. All graves and skeletons and their relationships are shown on the stratigraphic matrix.

Three radiocarbon dates have been obtained from skeletons in this area: 900-1025 cal. AD from skeleton 209; 775-985 cal. AD from skeleton 216; 685-880 cal. AD from skeleton 211.

Area to the south of wall 42. Wind-blown sand (73) accumulated against wall 42, eventually burying it. This sand layer sloped down away from the wall to the south, and contained lenses and layers of almost black sand representing soil layers that stabilised for sufficient time for vegetation to take hold. The most distinctive of these was layer 44, which had developed when only the top of wall 42 was visible.

A dry-stone wall (64) of water-worn boulders had been built over the sand layer 73, excavated in 2015. This wall had been recorded in the 2014 excavation trench. However, in the 2014 trench visitor and other erosion dating to the 1970s and earlier had reduced it to a spread of rubble and it was not recognisable as a wall. This was the southern boundary wall to the chapel yard.

Three graves (70, 71, 77) were cut through the sandy-soil (44) into the underlying sand, as was probably the grave containing skeleton 239. An infant's grave (58) lay in sand immediately above the sandy-soil, close to the top of the wall 42 and below three flat stones. Skeleton 205 (the upper body section of which was excavated in 2014) lay beneath wall 64, as did skeleton 201 excavated in 2014.

This area was excavated to the top of the underlying soil 41.

Area to the north of wall 42. Wind-blown sand (103) accumulated against and over wall 42. A dry-stone wall, 124, the northern boundary wall to the chapel yard lay above sand 103. A dark soil layer (91) similar to soil 44 to the south of the wall was noted in 2015 and 2016. A cist grave cut through soil 91 was noted against the east side of the trench, but not excavated. A grave containing skeleton 230 was cut into the wind-blown sand (103), and cut through the skeletons of a double burial (231, 232). A radiocarbon date of 681-880 cal. AD was obtained from skeleton 231, and one of 676-876 cal. AD from 230.

An early dry-stone wall (137) lay beneath sand 103 and was cut through by a cist grave (139)

Area within and above wall 42. Sand accumulated with the confines of the wall and burials were inserted as the sand continued to build-up. The lower portion of the sand was assigned context numbers 146/164 and the upper portion 112, but this was an arbitrary division, and because the height at which graves were dug was rarely detectable it is possible that some graves assigned to the lower sand deposits are

actually later than those assigned to the upper sand deposit. However, in many cases physical relationships existed between graves allowing the construction of a stratigraphic sequence.

Apart from feature 190 and sand 187 the earliest feature within wall 42 was N-S aligned grave 168 containing skeleton 285, and probably the adjacent N-S aligned infant skeleton 288. Above these two burials were numerous E-W aligned graves, including two prone burials (face-down). It was noticeable that within the southern confines of wall 42 many burials were of infants and young children. All of these were simple dug graves, i.e. no cists were present. Cist graves appeared higher in the sequence. One infant cist grave had cross incised on a side stone of the cist (140) and another had a cross scratched on a lintel (capping) stone (111).

A layer of stone (97) was laid down over the above graves. Three cist graves (26, 104, and 106 – containing skeletons 218, 241 and 245) were cut through this layer (97). Grave 26 had a cross incised stone cross (27) erect at its head end and a smaller stone marking its foot end. A radiocarbon date of 670-865 cal. AD was obtained from skeleton 218). A layer of rubble (88) sealed the three cist graves (26, 104 and 106). A Hiberno-Norse ring-pin dating to the early-mid 11th century was found in layer 88.

Several cist graves, in some of which skeletons had completely decayed (61, 86) or were decaying (cist 59, skeleton 225) lay above or were cut into the rubble (88). Other burials (skeletons 222, 235, 233, 234) also overlay the rubble layer. Most of these were skeletons of infants or young children.

SKELETONS AND GRAVES FROM THE 2014, 2015 AND 2016 EXCAVATIONS

Skeleton 201. No grave cut. Not in a cist. Below stone spread 10 and above skeleton 205. Head to the west, but with the head missing (due to erosion). The body was on its back but with the legs and arms slightly flexed. Adult.



Skeleton 202. No grave cut. Not in a cist. Overlies skeleton 207/cist 23. Partial skeleton, largely disarticulated with the bones in a rough heap. Articulation of some bones suggests the body was not entirely de-fleshed when deposited. Adult?



Skeleton 203. No grave cut. Covered by a stone spread (11). Head to west. Poorly preserved, with the upper body dissolved. Adult?



Skeleton 204. No grave cut. Not in a cist. Head to west. Only parts of leg bones survived. The upper part of the skeleton is likely to have been removed by recent human action.

Skeleton 205. 0.5m deep grave cut visible in section. Not in cist. Head to west. Supine with left arm crossed over chest. Partly excavated in 2014, the lower part of the body was excavated in 2015. It lay beneath wall 10/64. Adult.



Skeleton 206/Cist grave 21. Cist grave with lintel and side slabs, no base slabs. The east end cut into the top of the wall 42, and some of the cist slabs were probably reused wall material. Directly overlay skeleton 210. Head to west. Supine with hands crossed over pelvis. Good preservation. A sherd of medieval pottery was found in the fill of this grave, possibly fallen in from overlying deposits. Adult.



Skeleton 207/Cist grave 23. Cist grave with lintel and side slabs, no base slabs. West end of cist missing due to coastal erosion. Head to west. Supine with hands crossed over pelvis. Fair preservation. Adult.



Skeleton 208/Cist grave 24. Cist grave with lintel and side slabs, no base slabs. The west end of the cist with the upper part of the body is likely to have been removed by recent human activity. Only parts of the leg bones survive. Head to the west. Adult?



Skeleton 209/Cist grave 22. Cist grave with lintel and side slabs, no base slabs. The east end cut into the top of the wall 42, and some of the cist slabs were probably reused wall material. Head to west. Supine with right hand crossed over pelvis, left hand by side. Good preservation. . A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 897-1025 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton. Adult.



Skeleton 210. Not in cist. Directly below skeleton 206/cist grave 21, and later than skeleton 211. Head to west, but missing due to coastal erosion. Supine with hands crossed over pelvis. Good condition. Adult.



Skeleton 211. Not in cist. The right side of this skeleton was cut away when skeleton 210 was inserted. Head to west but missing due to erosion. Supine. Surviving bone in good condition. . A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 684-878 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton. Adult.



Skeleton 212. Not in cist, but under a large boulder and with a boulder at the head end of the grave. NE-SW aligned with the head to the NE. Pre-dating skeleton 203. Poorly preserved with just part of the torso surviving. Adult?



Skeleton 213/Cist grave 47. In a small cist, 0.7m long with sides made of rounded boulders and lintel slabs. Head to west. Only part of the skull survived. A possible pottery sherd (409) came from the fill of the cist grave. Infant.



Skeleton 214/Cist grave 48. A rough cist grave made mostly from boulders. Cut into the top of the wall 42. Aligned roughly E-W, but a slightly different alignment to the other E-W graves. Head to the west. Supine with hand over pelvis. Variable bone preservation. Quartz stone placed over a clavicle. Adult.



Skeleton 215/Cist 50. Only the leg, east end survives – the remainder removed by erosion. E-W aligned with head to west. Only lower leg bones remain. Infant?

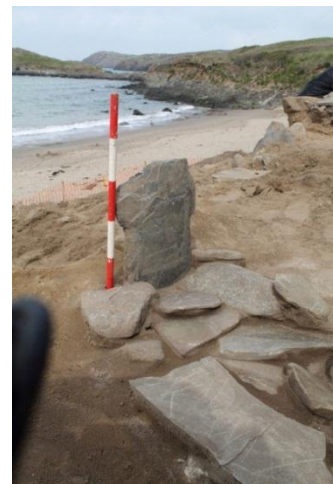


Skeleton 216. Not in cist. Partly below skeleton 209/cist 22. E-W aligned with head to E facing south. Arms and legs slightly flexed. Variable bone preservation. The foot bones of this skeleton may have been removed in February 2014 and included with skeleton 221. . A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 777-987 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton. Adult?



Skeleton 217. Part of ?child's skull and teeth and possible long bone in loose sand – probably from a disturbed grave.

Skeleton 218/Cist grave 26 with grave marker 27 (Find no. 403). Cut through wall 42, and using some of the wall stones as part of the cist. The grave was 0.7m deep, with the cist's lintel slabs 0.3m below the top of the grave cut. No base slabs. E-W aligned with head to the west. Supine with hands crossed over the pelvis. Bone in good condition, but lower legs decayed. Skull slightly damaged and distorted due to pressure from lintel slabs. The east end of the grave lay beneath the edge of the site, and some foot bones were recovered in 2015. The cist's side slabs were left *in situ* at the end of the excavation. A possible copper alloy shroud pin (411) was found amongst the hand bones. In 2015, the east end of this grave was excavated – here a small, unmarked, upright stone marked the foot end of the grave. A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 669-866 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton. Adult.



Skeleton 219/Cist grave 52. Small cist, 0.7m long, composed of rounded stones. E-W aligned with head to the W. Well-preserved skeleton of an infant, supine. Adult foot bones also in grave.



Skeleton 220. Not in cist. Identified and removed from the eroding sand dunes in February 2014. Only the lower leg bones survived, the remainder of the skeleton having been removed by erosion. E-W aligned with head to west. Adult?

Skeleton 221. The very crushed skull of a ?juvenile and other bone was removed in February 2014 from directly beneath cist grave 22. It was then assumed to be the head, western end, of a complete skeleton. However, in May 2014 no further bones of this skeleton were discovered. They may have been removed when skeleton 216 was placed in the ground, or the skull may have been loose in the foot end of the grave of skeleton 216. Some foot bones of 216 may have been mixed with those of skeleton 221.

Skeleton 222. Poorly preserved skeleton lying in a hollow in the top of rubble 88. It lay within an arc of stones (60), which seems to have been centred on the skeleton. Aligned E-W. The skull lay beneath large stones. Child. A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 1027 -1183 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton.



Skeleton 223. Infant skeleton aligned E-W, supine with legs slightly flexed. Very well preserved. Three shale slabs had been placed over it and limpet shells lay in the sand over between the slabs and the skeleton.



Skeleton 224 – see 263.

Skeleton 225/Cist grave 59. Cist aligned E-W, 0.89m long by 0.47m wide. The vertically pitched side stones of the cist were visible after removed of sand 55. A layer of quartz pebbles had been laid on the top of the cist, below which were ten small lintel slabs. Only a few traces of the skeleton survived. A 'pillow' stone had been placed in the cist at the west end. There were no basal slabs. It seems likely that the quartz pebbles of this cist were meant to be seen. Infant?



Skeleton 226/Cist grave 68. Cist grave aligned E-W, with head to W. The E end lies under the E side of the trench. At least 1.5m long and 0.5m wide. Cist with lintel slabs and side slabs, no base slabs. Well preserved skeleton, supine with hands over pelvis. Side slabs of cist left *in situ*. Adult.



Skeleton 227/Cist grave 72. Cist grave aligned E-W with head to W end. Cist up to 0.7m wide. E of grave lies beneath the edge of the site. Well preserved skeleton, tightly confined within cist, supine, with hand crossed over pelvis. Only upper portion of the skeleton was removed. Side slabs of cist and E end of cist left *in situ*. Adult?



Skeleton 228/Cist grave 75. Cist grave aligned E-W, with head to W end, 1.33m long, 0.5m wide, with lintel slabs and side slabs, no basal slabs. Poorly preserved supine skeleton with arms likely to have been positioned alongside the body – some long bone and skull fragments survive. Juvenile?



Skeleton 229. Very poorly preserved infant burial - a few skull fragments and a part of a long bone survive.



Skeleton 230. Detected in 2014 when the skull was visible in the section edge of the site. The top of this grave was marked by two parallel lines of stones aligned SW-NE. The fairly well-preserved supine skeleton lay c.0.5m below these in wind-blown sand with the head to the SW end. The grave had cut through two earlier skeletons (231, 232), with some of bones, including the two skulls, placed over or alongside skeleton 230. Half an amber(?) bead and a possible piece of amber was found directly beneath skeleton 230. Adult. A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 676 -780 and 787 - 876 cal. AD was obtained from this skeleton.



231 and 232. A double burial. The upper portions of both these E-W aligned skeletons were disturbed by the excavation of the grave for skeleton 230 and the disturbed bones placed in the grave of 230. The bone is well preserved with an arm of 232 lying across 231. A grave cut visible only in the section retained at the E end of the grave shows that the grave was cut from c.0.4-0.5m above the skeletons. Adults. A radiocarbon determination with a 2 sigma calibrated range of 681 - 880 cal. AD was obtained from skeleton 231.



Skeleton 233. The partial remains of two feet. The bones articulated, but nothing else present.

Skeleton 234. A collection of small bones may represent the remains of an infant burial.

Skeleton 235. A partial skeleton, missing the head and other bones, placed in a 'folded' or kneeling position. Placed on rubble, not in a grave. Associated with limpet shells. Adult?



Skeleton 236/Cist grave 89. E-W aligned cist grave 0.8m long, 0.3m wide, internally 0.65 x 0.15, with lintel slabs and side slabs/stone, containing an infant skeleton in poor condition. Head to W.



Skeleton 238. A concentration of bone fragments, possibly the remains of a child's skeleton.

Skeleton 239/240. Skeleton with grave cut visible in section edge of site. Roughly E-W aligned, head to W. Supine. Right arm straight, left resting on pelvis. Lower section of skeleton under edge of site and left *in situ*. Adult.



Skeleton 241/Cist grave 104. Cist grave with small lintel slabs and side slabs. No basal slabs. E-W aligned, 1.4m long, 0.6m wide. Head at W end, supine. Poorly preserved skeleton. Side slabs left *in situ*. Juvenile?



Skeletons 242, 247 and 248. Grave fill 118. Skull of 242 noted at end of 2015. Excavated in 2016. In a dug grave below boulders 113. 242 - the head to west. Supine. Young adult. Possibly with foetus 248, but this is not certain. The partial skeleton on a young child, 247, lay directly on this skeleton. Initially it was considered that this was contemporaneous with 242, but it may be the remains of a disturbed skeleton placed in the grave of 242. The leg bones of 242 were left *in situ*.



Skeleton 243. The very fragile remains of an infant's skull were noted at the end of the 2015 excavation. It was not possible to recover any of it in 2016.

Skeleton 244/Cist grave 111. Small, 0.6m x 04m E-W aligned cist with lintel slabs and a side slabs. No basal slabs. A cross had been inscribed on the top face of one of the lintel slabs. Skeletal remains comprised skull fragment and little else. Head to W. Side slabs left *in situ*. Infant.



Skeleton 245/Cist grave 106. E-W aligned cist, 1.7m x 0.65m, with lintel slabs and side slabs, no basal slabs. Very well preserved skeleton. Supine, head to W, hands crossed over pelvis. Possible infant bones present near right femur. Side slabs left *in situ*. At least five skulls of earlier burials were visible in the sides of this grave. Adult.



Skeleton 246. Infant. Poor condition, skull displaced. Roughly aligned E-W. It lies above cist 126.



Skeleton 249/Cist grave 127. Cist of 2 lintel slabs and 6 vertically-placed side slabs/flat boulders (internal length 0.5m) containing an infant skeleton in very poor condition. E-W aligned, head to the W.



Skeleton 250. Exposed in 2015 in the side of grave 107 when it was considered to be displaced. In 2016 it was found to be *in situ*, with the remainder of the skeleton running under the E side of the trench. Adult, E-W aligned with head to W. Skull removed, remainder of skeleton left *in situ*.



Skeleton 251. Directly beneath skeleton 250. Exposed in 2015 in the side of grave 107 when it was considered to be displaced. In 2016 it was found to be *in situ*, with the remainder of the skeleton running under the E side of the trench. Adult, E-W aligned with head to W. Skull removed, remainder of skeleton left *in situ*.

Skeleton 252. As with 250 and 250 this was exposed in 2015 in the side of grave 107 when it was considered to be displaced. In 2016 it was found to be *in situ*, with the remainder of the skeleton running under the E side of the trench. Adult, E-W aligned with head to W. Skull removed, remainder of skeleton left *in situ*. It lay above one of the cist side slabs of grave 107.

Skeleton 253/Cist grave 126. Top of cist consists of 2 large shale slabs and several smaller slabs and the sides by upright shale slabs. Internal length 0.7m. E-W aligned. Infant, head to W, flexed legs. Good condition.



Skeleton 254/Grave fill 136/Grave 143. Directly below skeletons 257, 258, 259. E-W aligned, head to W. Prone (face down). Shale slabs laid over base of skull and over lower ribs. Adult in good condition.



Skeleton 255. Infant/child burial. E-W aligned, head to west. Slightly flexed.



Skeleton 256. Infant/child. E-W aligned, head to W. This skeleton partly underlies lintel slabs at the E end of cist grave 138. It seems likely that this burial was placed in the ground at the same time, or soon after, the construction of cist 138.



Skeletons 257, 258, 259/Grave fills 116, 129, 136/Grave 143. A double burial 257, 258, and possibly a triple burial if 259 is part of it. The later, large graves 26 and 107 cut through this grave. The top of this grave was capped by stones composed of a quartz 'pavement' and shale slabs and boulders. This overlay a distinct grave fill 116 – darker sand than other fills with lenses of black sand - containing a quantity of small finds, including ceramics, and a quantity of loose bone. The back sand was probably from underlying deposits through which the grave had been dug. The lower part of the fill was assigned number 136. This overlay two child skeletons – clearly buried at the same time. An infant skeleton may be contemporary with these two skeletons. Skeletons E-W aligned with heads to W.



Skeleton 260. Infant. Only legs survive, remainder of body cut through by cist grave 141. N-S aligned, with head to S.



Skeleton 261/Cist grave 139. Cist dug into top of wall 137, reusing stones from the wall. The cist narrows at the E end, and thus the feet of the burial were jammed in. Adult/juvenile, E-W aligned, head to W, poor condition.



Skeleton 262/Cist grave 138. Large well-constructed cist grave, capped with several large stone slabs and with boulders as sides. Contains well-preserved adult burial, E-W aligned with head to W. The feet rest on a flat stone. Boulders of wall 42 form the W end of the cist. The top of the cist was only detected following the removal of sand 112; it is likely that this grave was cut from quite a high level through sand 112.



Skeleton 263-224/Cist grave 140. Infant. E-W aligned, head to the W. Three small shale slabs formed the lintel to the cist. These lay directly over the wall 42 and the lintel slabs of the large cist grave 138, and at first were thought to be part of 138. An infant skull, 224, was found during initial cleaning in 2015, the location of which corresponds to the location of this cist, and therefore it is likely that 263 and 224 are the same skeleton. Poor condition. The cist was c.0.6m long.



Skeleton 264/Cist grave 141. Poorly constructed cist with no surviving lintel slabs and just 5 stones forming the sides. Infant, poorly preserved, E-W aligned, with head to W.



Skeleton 265. Poorly preserved and fragmentary infant. Alignment uncertain.



Skeleton 266. Infant, E-W aligned, head to W. Legs raised up at knees. Good preservation.



Skeleton 267. Child. Only a skull survived. The remainder of the skeleton was possibly removed by the insertion of cist 126.



Skeleton 268. Infant. Loose, poorly preserved and possibly disturbed bones of an infant burial. Directly below skeleton 267 and above 286, 287.



270. Child, aligned SW-NW with head to SW. Lower pelvis and legs were missing, truncated by an unknown agency. This skeleton had been inserted into the grave fill 161, some 0.2m above the skeleton, 284, in the grave.



Skeleton 271/Cist 128/Grave fill 132/Grave 151. Juvenile?, E-W aligned, head to W. Shale slabs, 128, formed a capping to this grave approximately 0.4m above the skeleton. Most of the grave lay to the E of the trench edge. Only the skull and the upper parts of the skeleton were removed.



Skeleton 272. Adult aligned SSW-NNE, with head to SSW. Good condition. Lies below grave 151. Lower parts of the skeleton were left *in situ*.



Skeleton 273. Child. E-W aligned with head to W. The skeleton rests on some of the higher protruding boulders of layer 182, this seems to be the cause of the partially flexed nature of this skeleton. No grave for this skeleton was detected, but it may be cut from a relatively high level, ie through sand 112. A flat stone rested on the pelvic area of this skeleton.



Skeleton 274/Grave 152/Grave fill 131. Infant. E-W aligned with head to W. Poor condition. Quartz pebble rested on the centre of the body. The grave fill, 131, contained a quantity of loose, redeposited bone.



Skeleton 275/Grave 155/Grave fill 154. Adult. E-W aligned with head to the W. Good condition. Lower part of body left *in situ*. A quantity of loose, redeposited bone was present in the grave fill.



Skeleton 276/Grave 157/Grave fill 156. Adult. E-W aligned with head to W. Prone – face down. Only upper part of body exposed during the excavation.



Skeleton 277/Grave 159/Grave fill 158. Child. E-W aligned with head to the W. Lying partly on side with legs flexed. Lower left leg missing? Stone placed over foot area and one over chest immediately below head.



Skeleton 278. Infant/young child. E-W aligned, head to W. Fair condition. Over grave fill 161/grave 162, into which it had slumped slightly.



Skeleton 280. Infant. Very poorly preserved. Alignment uncertain.



Skeleton 281. Infant. Poorly preserved and disturbed. Alignment uncertain. Lying on stones 182.



Skeleton 282. Infant. E-W aligned with head to W. Fair preservation.



Skeleton 283/Grave 166/Grave fill 165. Adult. E-W aligned with head to W. Directly below skeleton 276. Only the upper part of the body lay within the excavated area.



Skeleton 284/Grave 162/Grave fill 161. Adult. E-W aligned with head to W. Position of head indicates the body had been squashed into the grave. Stone slabs on skeleton and quartz pebble between the legs. Good Condition. This skeleton lay directly over skeleton 290 – possible double burial, or skeleton 284 was placed in the short grave originally dug for 290; this would account for the unusual position of the head.



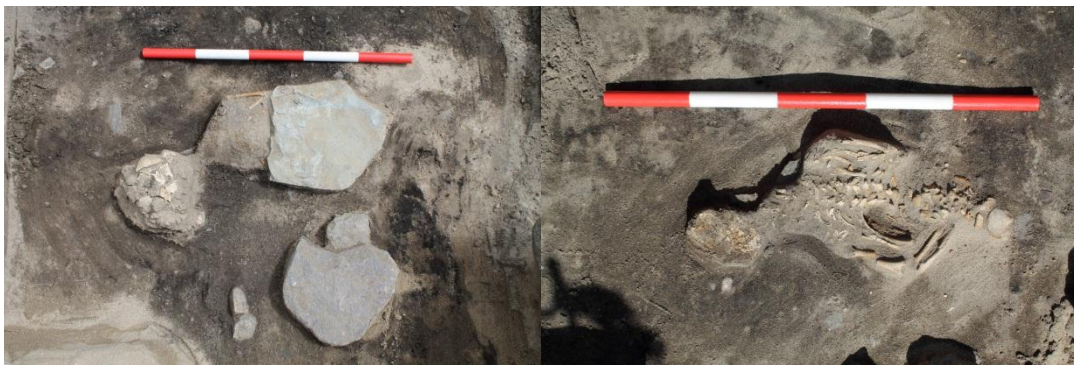
Skeleton 285/Grave 168/Grave fill 167. Juvenile. N-S aligned with head to N. Quartz pebble below legs. Good condition.



Skeletons 286/287. Children. Double burial. E-W aligned, heads to W. The body of 286 lay partly on its side with legs slightly flexed. 287 is in a slightly curved attitude.



Skeleton 288. Infant. N-S aligned, head to the N. Fair preservation but with lower part of body missing. Slate slab placed over centre of body.



Skeleton 289. Infant. NE-SW aligned with head to SW. Fair to good condition.



Skeleton 290/Grave 189/Grave fill 188. Directly beneath skeleton 284. Possibly in the same grave as 284 – ie possibly 284 and 290 are a double burial. E-W aligned with head to the W. Adult?



Graves with no skeletal remains from the 2014, 2015 and 2016 excavations.

Cist grave 20. The east end of a cist grave with lintel and side slabs – the west end removed during the 1970 excavation? No bone survived – possibly removed in 1970?



Cist grave 28. Small E-W aligned cist grave, 0.88m long. Side slabs of slate and rounded stones. One large lintel slab surrounded by 20 small rounded quartz stones. No skeletal remains. In the photograph the emptied cist grave is shown with the excavated quartz pebbles in a pile. Infant.



Cist grave 61(30). Recognised in 2014 and assigned number 30. E-W aligned cist grave, 1.28m x 0.43m. No skeletal remains present. The cist comprised substantial side slabs and an upright east end slab/marker. This would have been the foot end of the grave, assuming the head was to the W. A layer of quartz pebbles was spread over the top of the cist. Child.



Possible cist 69. Eight boulders set on edge surrounding central area 0.5m x 0.2m may be the remains of a small cist grave. No skeletal material survived. Infant.



Cist grave 85. Two slabs mark (in total 0.7m E-W, 0.3m wide) what was probably the top of an infant's grave. No skeletal remains and there were no side or basal slabs.



Cist grave 86. Protruding from the east side of the site – not excavated. Upright side slabs of a small cist between which was a layer of limpet shells. Child?



Cist grave 98. Cist grave cut through by later cist grave 89. E-W aligned, 1.40m x 45m. Represented by several upright slabs that would have formed the sides of the cist. No skeletal remains. The photograph below shows the cist 89 cutting through 98, and also grave 115. Juvenile?



Grave 115. Shallow rectangular pit aligned NE-SW, 0.6m x 0.3m, with a small stone slab upright at its NW end. No skeletal remains, although likely to have been an infant's grave.



Grave 134/Fill 133/Slabs 121. Three shale slabs overlay a fill containing a jumble of loose, disarticulated bone in a 0.6m long, 0.3m wide pit. This may have been dug in order to dispose of burials disturbed by later graves.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

Volunteers from the local community with some from further afield carried out the excavation under the supervision of staff from the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Twenty-eight volunteers participated on the excavation, some for the whole excavation, others giving just a day or two of their time. In total volunteers gave 1630 hours of their time to the excavation.

Rhiannon Comeau and other Trust staff provided regular tours of the excavation. During the three-week excavation approximately 3800 people – visitors and members of the local community – were directly engaged.

Longer guided walks to St David's Head. Eighty-four people took part in these.

A bilingual 'dig diary' recording daily discoveries on the excavation was posted on Dyfed Archaeological Trust's website enabling visitors to the site and others to keep themselves informed of developments. Articles appeared on the excavation appeared in regional and national newspapers, radio and television, and on websites. During the excavations the daily hit on the Trust's website rose from an average of 8000 to 13,000.

Visitors' comments

Below are some of the comments from the visitors' book:

Such an interesting site and very impressed by the talk and information – why don't you have a donations box as we all know funding for such digs is in short supply.

It is a shame that the site has not been funded for a longer period as it is so special. We hope further funding is found as it will of course be lost. We would have donated, we live locally and it is our history.

Very interesting, it's surprising what's under your feet. We have sat on this area numerous times, not realising what is here. Fascinating, well done.

20/5/16 – We visited earlier in the week and found it so interesting we have returned today. The guided tour was very informative and I shall be visiting the website when I get home. It was fascinating to see a skeleton that may have lain at this site for 1,500 years.

This site is intriguing, so much so that we have returned twice during our week in St David's. It ties in so well with all that we have learned about S.W. Wales. Dyfed Archaeological Trust are to be commended on their talks & access for the public. Our visits here have been a real highlight.

Archaeoleg diddorol iawn. Gobeithio gewch chi parhau gyda'r "project"

Excellent talk. Very informative and interesting. Having always been interested in history and archaeology it was wonderful to see it in action.

Very interesting and informative talk. Fascinating site, and a great chance to see an excavation first hand. Thank you.

Wonderful and informative. Fingers crossed for more funding to keep revealing the hidden facts of history.

Such a privilege to be allowed onto the site and given such a lot of information. Thank you so much and good luck..

The Pembrokeshire Historical Society are most grateful to have such a comprehensive and interesting explanation of this dig. Thank you for taking so much time and trouble and we look forward to reading the report.

I was here as a volunteer during the first year's dig – it is amazing to see the extent of the site now excavated. It is awesome. Probably the most exciting site I have visited ever.

My first visit – extraordinary! A real privilege to see history in this form.

Visiting today has been very humbling to see the amount of work completed yet so much more that will remain undiscovered.

Really informative visit. What a pity that the excavation cannot be continued to the immediate surrounding area.

Very interesting site being uncovered. Absolutely amazing after having a talk about the site at our local archaeological group in Ammanford – travelled approx. 1½ hr today – very informative talk on tour.

Amazing to be able to see our heritage literally uncovered and to have someone explaining everything so clearly. This is obviously very important as regards Welsh history and I hope the necessary funds are found so the work can continue.

What a fantastic opportunity to look into the past. How fantastic it would be if more money could be found to make this dig an addition to the historical, archaeological and tourist offering of the area like Castell Henllys. PLEASE HELP THIS CONTINUE.

So great to be able to get so close to the excavated past. Fascinating and insightful talk by enthusiastic and knowledgeable guide. This is such an important archaeological site in Wales that it seems a shame only rescue archaeology can be done – let's hope funding can be made available for research work into this magnificent place.

Thank you for taking the time to explain everything to us. Our heritage is so important and knowledge of what exists under our feet. Thanks.

Absolutely fascinating – amazing discovery – thanks. Fascinating dig. Davies, St Davids

Thank you so much for this tour. Absolutely wonderful. We have both enjoyed it. Clear discussion, excellent speaker and tour.

I've been educated, thank you. Learnt a lot.

Such a fascinating process. Thanks for the opportunity to see the past being revealed – and such a helpful explanation.

So pleased that I visited – a fantastic site which is clearly of national importance – superb excavation and excellent presentation to the public. Thank you for the tour.

A most interesting and informative visit and presentation. Well worth the visit. Well described by a knowledgeable person. Highly recommended. Many thanks.

Really interesting talk. Fascinating to see archaeology in action and in real life and not just Indiana Jones! Keep digging. A great and inexhaustible guide too – thank you.

Very, very glad the dig continues – and thank you for welcoming and explaining to visitors too. A very important and exciting site and dig.

Really interesting and important excavation and very informative talk. Feel so fortunate to have been here to see it before it is covered up again.

Really fascinating stuff, and amazing to see it all in real life. I liked seeing the skellington!

Very interesting. So proud to have this in Pembrokeshire. Fascinating and amazing. Diolch.

Fantastic! Archaeology is fascinating.

Thank you so much for this wonderful opportunity. It has been very exciting to hear about our local history

Absolutely fascinating and exciting to see so much uncovered.

Very interesting. Have enjoyed the opportunity to come and see the skeletons and chapel. Thank you for allowing us to share.

What a wonderful tour, and exciting to have the opportunity to see the dig.

A very informative tour and interesting site.

Very interesting and exciting site. Would like if they were allowed to carry on.

Really interesting and when we went we saw one of the skellington.

It's amazing how many skellingtons they've found and how old the skellingtons are!

As the granddaughter of A.B. Badger I'm delighted to hear of the excavation and finds.

Very moving.

Very interesting to realise our local history. It's a wonderful project to gain knowledge of our ancestors. Thank you.

An exciting project, let's hope it can go further again next year.

Fascinating site! Very informative talk. Thank you. Look forward to reading the report when published.

Many thanks for the tour – all so interesting.

The Guide 14.00 hrs, 23/5/16 brought the history of the site alive.

A great talk, thank you and amazing to see the site. It's great to have so many passionate people trying to achieve so much in such little time.

Such a privilege to be able to see the findings of St Patrick's Chapel. A very interesting talk. I had goosebumps seeing those graves!

Really clear explanation of the story that's emerging from the excavation – and the evidence of a mixed trading population completely reversed any idea of 'remote' Pembrokeshire. So glad you've been able to assemble the funding for this. Many thanks for sharing your work!

Very interesting talk and fascinating to see a part of history that will soon be covered up again.

RADIOCARBON DATES

The following radiocarbon dates have been provided by SUERC (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Council). The calibrated ranges have been determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal v4.2.4).

Lab Code: SUERC-59871

Context: Human bone Skeleton 218

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1259±31

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 669 (83.3%) 779 cal. AD; 791 (7%) 830 cal. AD; 837 (5.1%) 866 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59872

Context: Human bone Skeleton 209

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1059±31

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 897 (14.6%) 926 cal. AD; 942 (80.8%) 1025 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59873

Context: Human bone Skeleton 211

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1239±31

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 684 (59.2%) 782 cal. AD; 787 (36.2%) 878 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59874

Context: Human bone Skeleton 216

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1133±31

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 777 (4.1%) 792 cal. AD; 803 (7.7%) 844 cal. AD; 858 (83.6%) 987 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-65288

Context: Human bone Skeleton 222

Radiocarbon Age BP: 923±30

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 1027 1183 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-65289

Context: Human bone Skeleton 231

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1241±33

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 681 880 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-65290

Context: Human bone Skeleton 230

Radiocarbon Age BP: 1248±33

Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 676 (69.0%) 780 cal AD; 787 (26.4%) 876 cal AD

ARTEFACTS

401. Roofing slate. Two roof slates, each with a single peg hole. 290mm x 180mm x 8mm and 290mm x 135mm x 8mm. Made from local slate probably from Porth Lleuog 300m to the north of the chapel.
402. Cross shaped stone, with a lightly incised cross on the face of the stone. A small panel of carved incisions below the cross could be an attempt at knot-work. Purplish coloured ?local slate/shale. 500mm x 210mm x 27mm. Found on the beach immediately below Trench 1 and also certainly eroded from one of the cist excavated cist graves during the winter storms of 2013-14.
403. Grave marker. Cross shaped stone with the lower half of a coarse ring-cross incised on the face of the stone. The upper half of the cross is missing as the upper portion of the face of the stone has flaked off at the point where the cross arm was incised. 700mm x 270mm x 45mm. Bluish-grey local slate/shale. Set upright at the head end, west, of cist grave 26.
404. Blue glass annular bead. 10mm diameter, 4mm thick. Found on beach immediately below Trench 1.
405. Rim sherd of pot. Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware 12th -15th century. From loose fill of cist grave 21. Possible fallen into grave from overlying deposits.
406. Five sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery. From layer 13.
407. Rim sherd of medieval pottery. Possibly Saintonge ware. From Trench 3, layer 7.
409. Possible sherd of coarse pottery from cist grave 47.
410. Sherd of jug handle. Medieval. From topsoil, Trench 1.
411. Copper alloy pin. Possible shroud pin. 30mm long, bent double, 2mm diameter. Found amongst hand bones of skeleton 218 during post-excavation cleaning.
412. Hiberno-Norse ringed pin. Bronze? Probably made in Dublin. 11th century.
413. Trench 1, rubble layer 88.
413. Worked bone. Possibly a waste piece used to make bone beads. Trench 1, layer 87.
414. Piece of worked flint. Trench 1, layer 79.
415. Half a bead. Amber? Trench 1, from below femur of skeleton 230.
416. Flint scraper. Trench 1, wind-blown sand 103.
417. Oyster shell. Trench 1, fill of grave 101.
418. Possible small piece of amber. Trench 1, from sand below skeleton 230, possibly associated with skeleton.
419. Flint core. Trench 1, layer 97.
420. Iron nail. Trench 1, fill of grave 96.
421. Crucible fragment. Trench 1, assigned to fill of grave 100. It came from a collapse into grave 100, and so pre-dates the grave.
422. Cross incised stone. Trench 1, lintel slab of cist grave 111.
413. Half a stone ring. 165mm diameter. Heavily weathered. Trench 1, sandy layer 45.
424. Plaster/daub? Possible piece of plaster or daub. Trench 1, layer 87.
425. Bottle – W.H. George and Son Haverfordwest. Trench 1, 54 – backfill of 1924 excavation trench.
426. Pin. Bronze. Modern. Trench 1, from cleaning the top of wall 9.
427. Stone. Smooth stone, 140mm x 30mm, split along its length. Trench 1, found against right tibia of skeleton 205.
428. Pot sherd. Medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware? Trench 1, towards bottom of layer 45.
429. Pot sherd. Medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware? Trench 1, from top of layer 45.

430. Shale bracelet. Part of a shale bracelet found by A David in the 1970s in eroding sand below a cist grave.
431. Copper alloy handle. Found during cleaning over wall 42 in 2016, possibly from the 2015 backfill. Modern?
432. Uncertain. Probably sand worm cast. From sand 112.
433. Bone. Burnt and possibly polished. Animal? From sand 112.
434. Ceramic sherds. A quantity of small sherds, some are probably sherds from vessels, others are less clearly so, and possibly fired daub or similar. From grave fill 129. Most sherds had black sand attached to them which was probably derived from soils (41?) below the cemetery levels.
435. Copper alloy blebs, probably from smelting process. From grave fill 129.
436. Crucible fragments. From grave fill 129.
437. Ceramic sherds – similar to 434. From fill 131.
438. Fragment of a stone bead? From sand 103.
439. Slag from grave fill 129.
440. Bone pin from grave fill 129.
441. Ceramic sherds from grave fill 136.
442. Pottery. Roman Severn Valley Ware? From sand 103.
443. Burnt bone, from below infant skull 256.
444. Cross incised stone from cist 140.
445. Glass sherd. From sand 144.
446. Flint tool. From immediately below wall 137.
447. Iron object? From sand 130.
448. Perforated stone from sand 130.
449. Charcoal from sand 130.
450. Copper alloy fragment from sand 112.
451. Amber fragments from sand 149.
452. Amber fragment from sand 149.
453. Copper alloy fragment from sand 149.
454. Decorated stone from topsoil in Trench 5. Modern.
455. Ceramic sherd from grave fill 154.
456. Ceramic sherd from grave fill 165.
457. Glass bead found during sieving of infant skeleton bones 289.
458. Amber fragment from charcoal-rich layer 160.
459. Animal bone, worked? From charcoal-rich layer 160.
460. Ceramic sherd from core of wall 42.
461. Iron Object from sand 187 below wall 42.
462. Sharpening stone? From charcoal-rich layer 160/soil 41.
464. Sharpening stone from charcoal-rich layer 160.
465. Iron Object from surface of soil 41 directly below wall 42.
466. Stone bead fragment? From sand 103.
467. Worked bone/ivory? From sand 187.
468. Ceramic fragments, possible crucible. From charcoal-rich layer 160.
469. Hammer stone. Unstratified.
470. Ceramic fragments. From grave 139.
471. Ceramic fragments. From charcoal-rich layer 160.
472. Ceramic fragments? From grave fill 156.
473. Flint, 4 pieces. From charcoal-rich layer 160.
474. Iron object or natural concretion. From charcoal-rich layer 160.

SAMPLES

301. Bulk sample for flotation from layer 41.
302. Bulk sample for flotation from layer 41.
303. Column sample of soil layer 41.
304. Sample for TL dating from soil layer 41.
305. Bulk sample from layer 49 – soil and limpet shells.
306. Bulk sample, possibly for radiocarbon dating from layer 97.
307. Bulk sample for flotation from sandy layer 148.
308. Bulk sample for flotation from charcoal-rich layer 160.
309. Bulk sample for flotation from charcoal-rich layer 160.
310. Bulk sample for flotation from charcoal-rich layer 160.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook the excavation with funding from Cadw, The University of Sheffield and the Nineveh Charitable Trust with additional support from the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA). An enthusiastic and dedicated crew of volunteers excavated the site under the supervision of Ken Murphy, Hubert Wilson, Marion Shiner and Rhiannon Comeau. The excavation would not have been possible without volunteer help. The smooth running of an excavation depends on numerous organisations and individuals including: Gerallt Nash and John Beer and St Davids City Council for allowing the use of a field for car parking and pitching tents for a site office, Polly Groom of Cadw for facilitating Scheduled Monument Consent at short notice, Rekha Gohil of the Ministry Justice for her help in obtaining a Burial Licence, and David Murphy and his JCB for opening up and backfilling the excavation trench.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Excavating wall 137.



Photograph 2. The interior of the chapel.



Photograph 3. The blocked entrance to wall 42.



Photograph 4. A tour of the excavation.



Photograph 5. View of the site looking north.



Photograph 6. The north-west corner of wall 42.



Photograph 7. Wall 42 in section and rubble 182.



Photograph 8. Soil 41, layer 160 and feature 190 after removal of wall 42 (entrance stone in situ).



Photograph 9. Plough marks in soil 41.



Photograph 10. Vertical aerial photograph of the site (Photo: Stephen Rees).



Photograph 11. Aerial photograph of work in progress (Photo: Stephen Rees)

FIGURES



Figure 1. Location map.

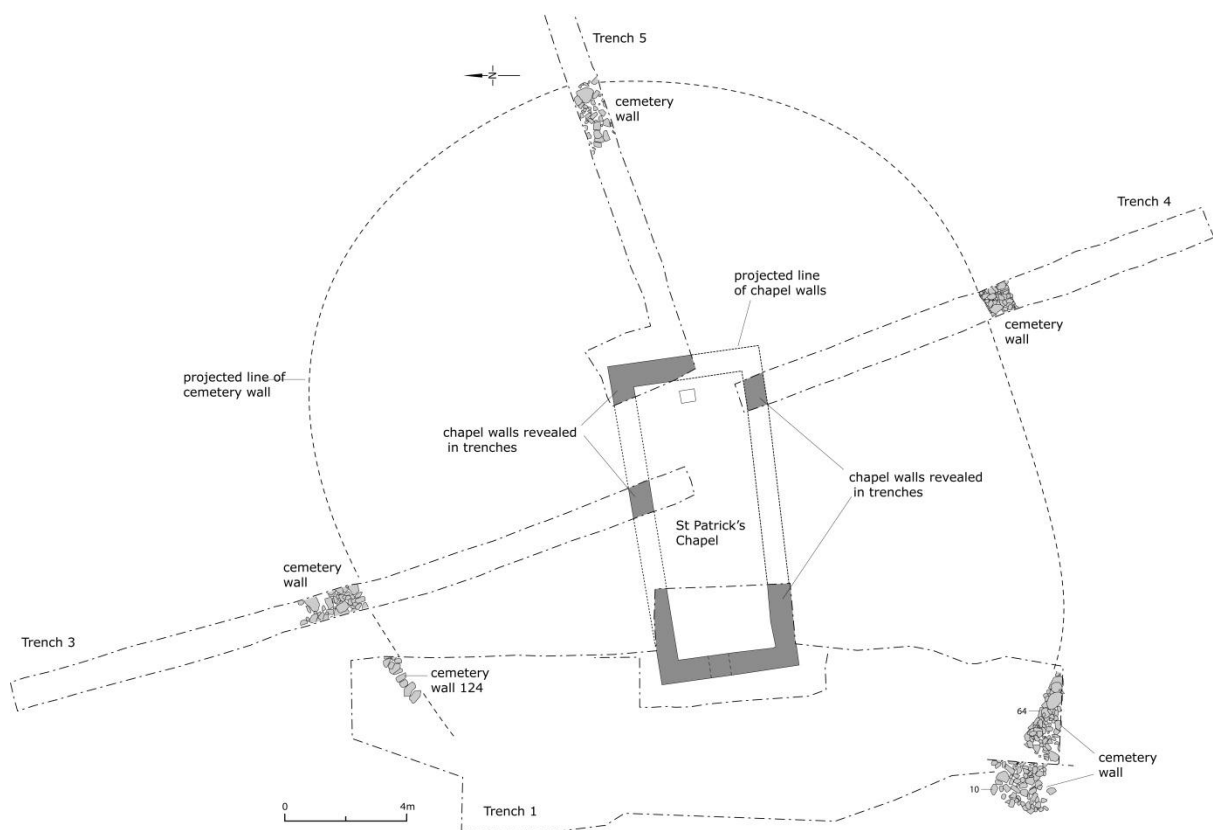


Figure 2. Map showing location of trenches.

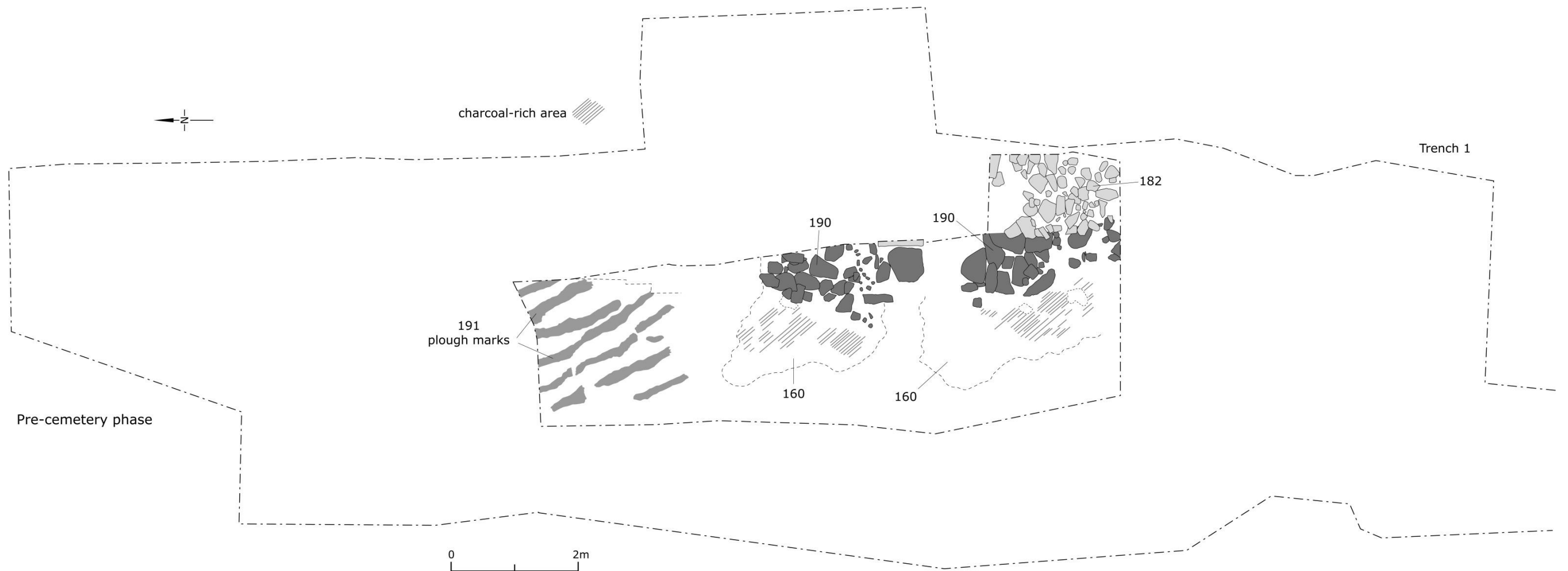


Figure 3. Trench 1: Plan of pre-cemetery features.



Figure 4. Trench 1: Plan of first phase of cemetery.

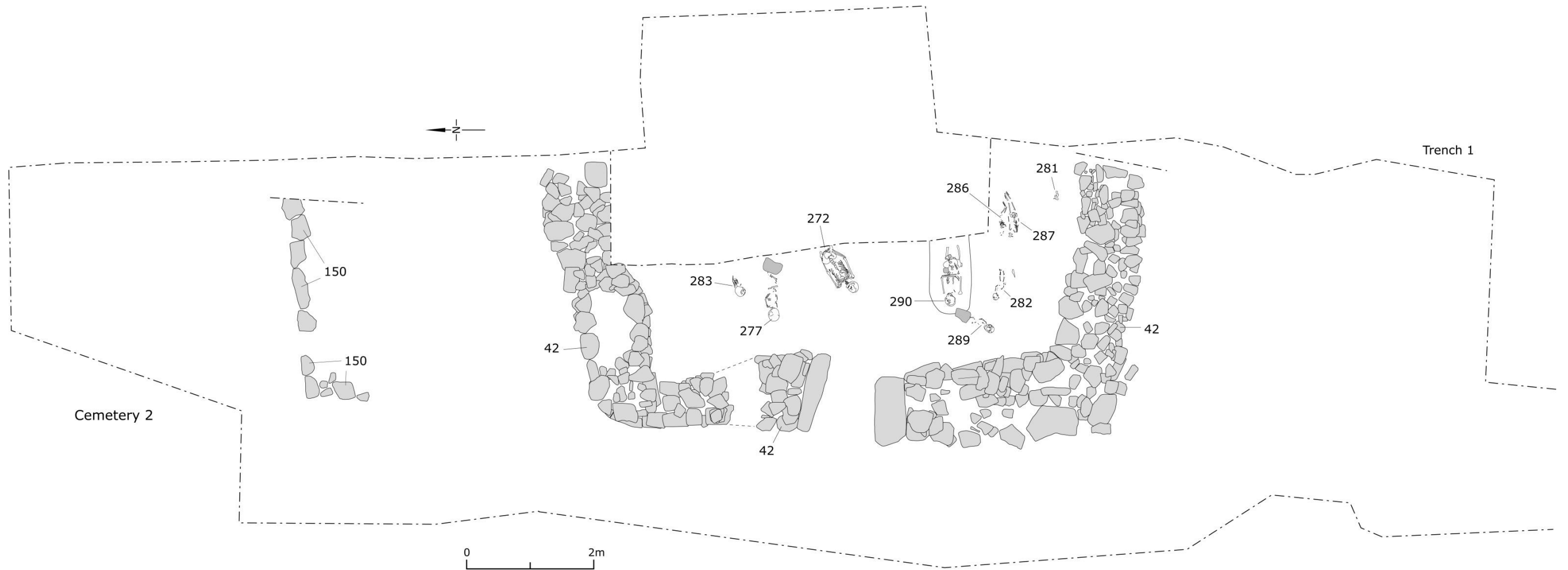


Figure 5. Trench 1: Plan of second phase of cemetery.



Figure 6. Trench 1: Plan of third phase of cemetery.

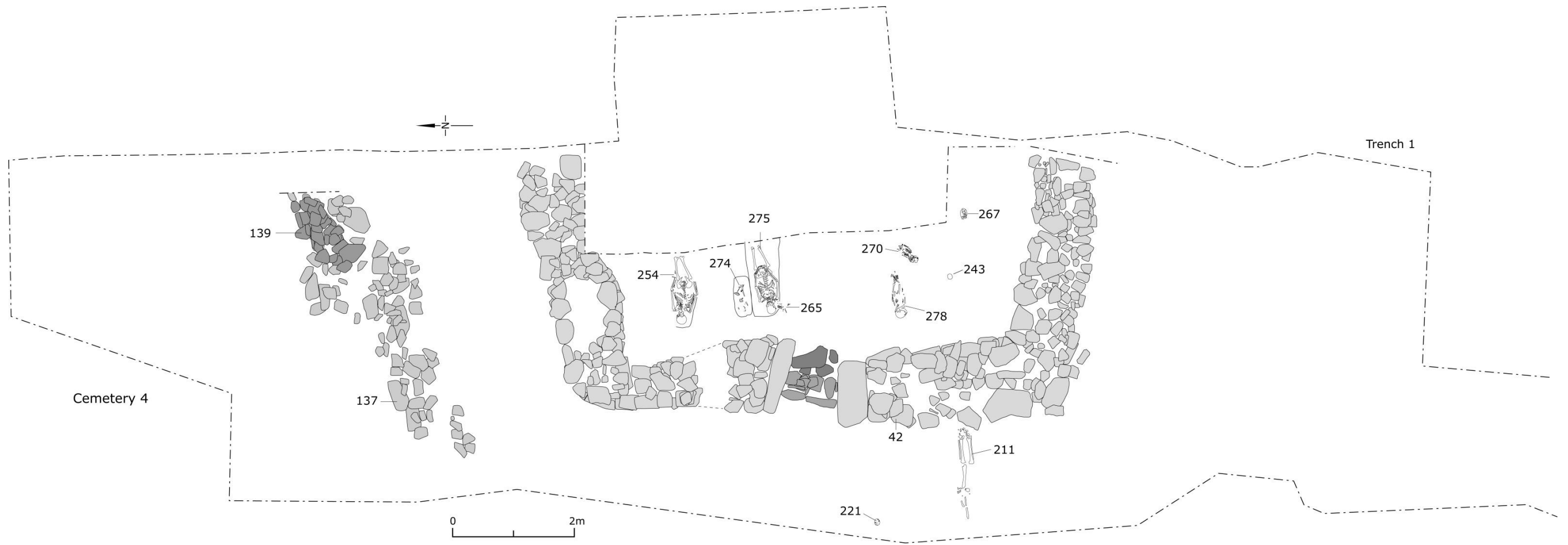


Figure 7. Trench 1: Plan of fourth phase of cemetery.

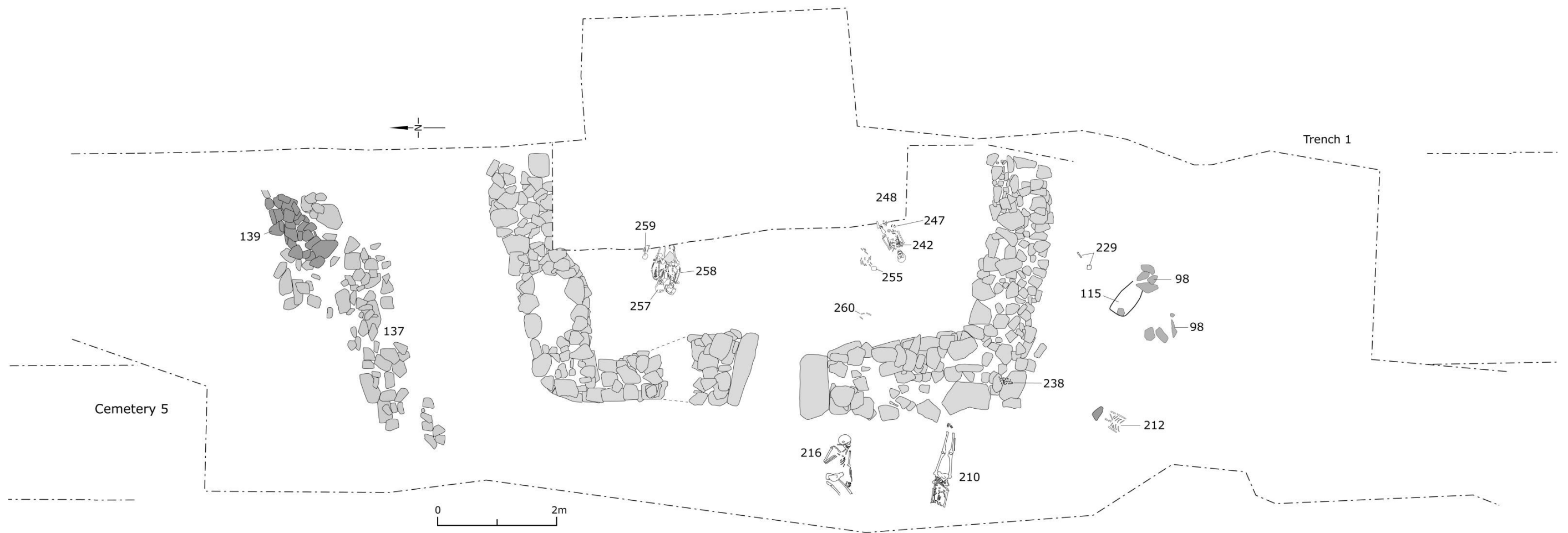


Figure 8. Trench 1: Plan of fifth phase of cemetery.

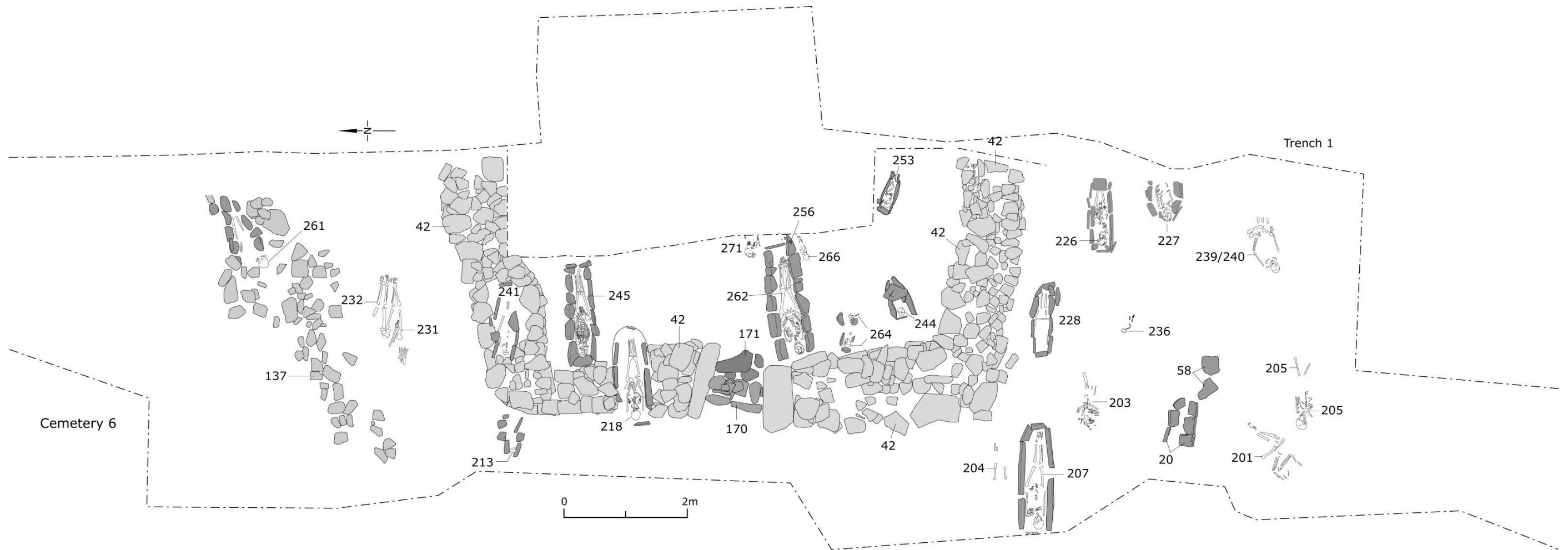


Figure 9. Trench 1: Plan of sixth phase of cemetery.

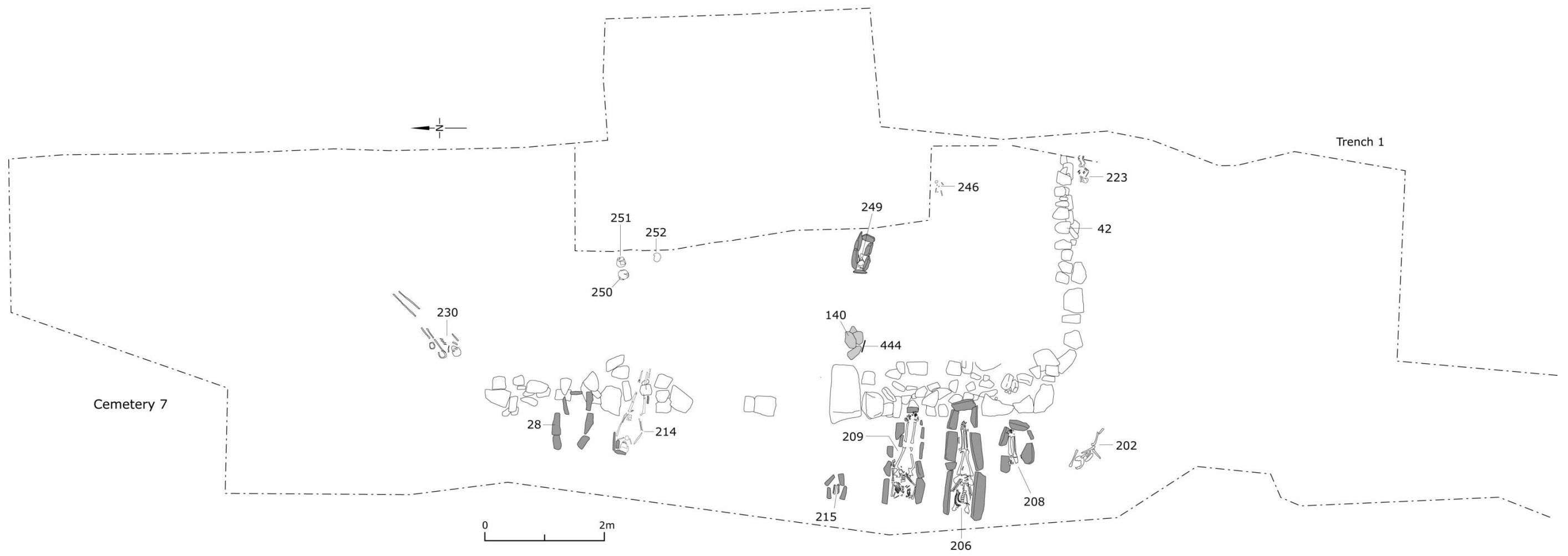


Figure 10. Trench 1: Plan of seventh phase of cemetery.

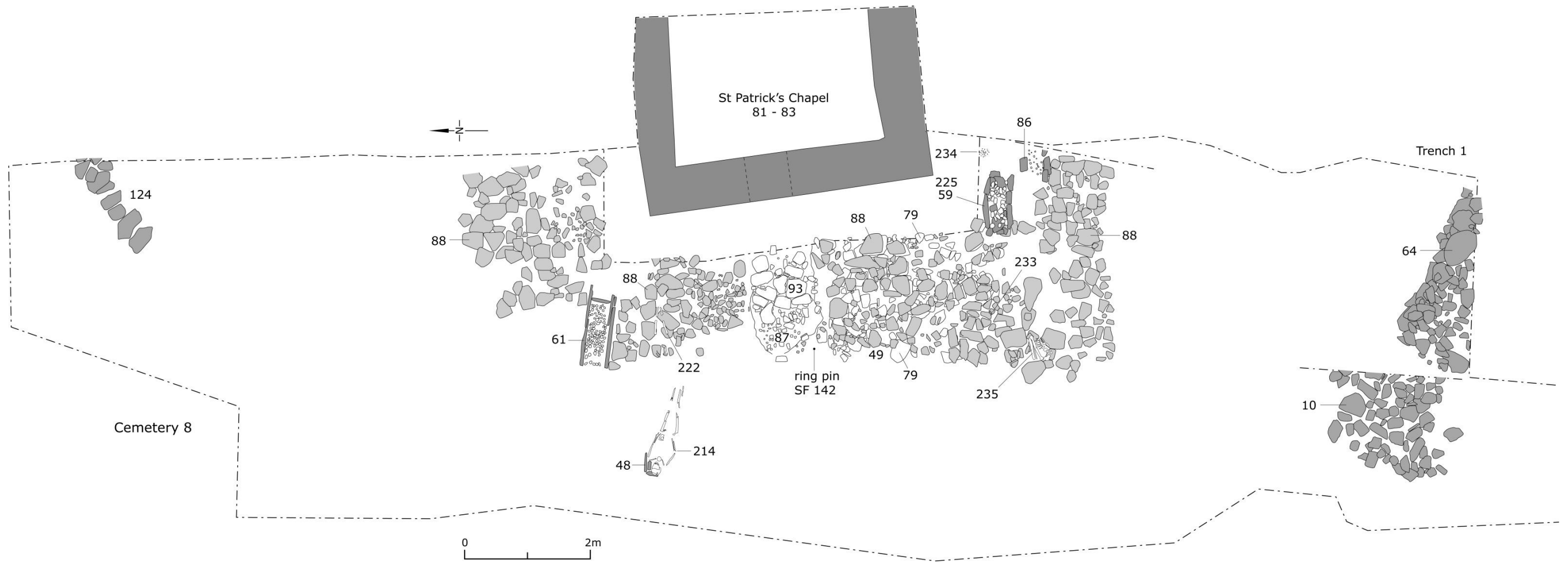


Figure 11. Trench 1: Plan of eighth phase of cemetery.



Figure 12. Trench 1: West-facing section.

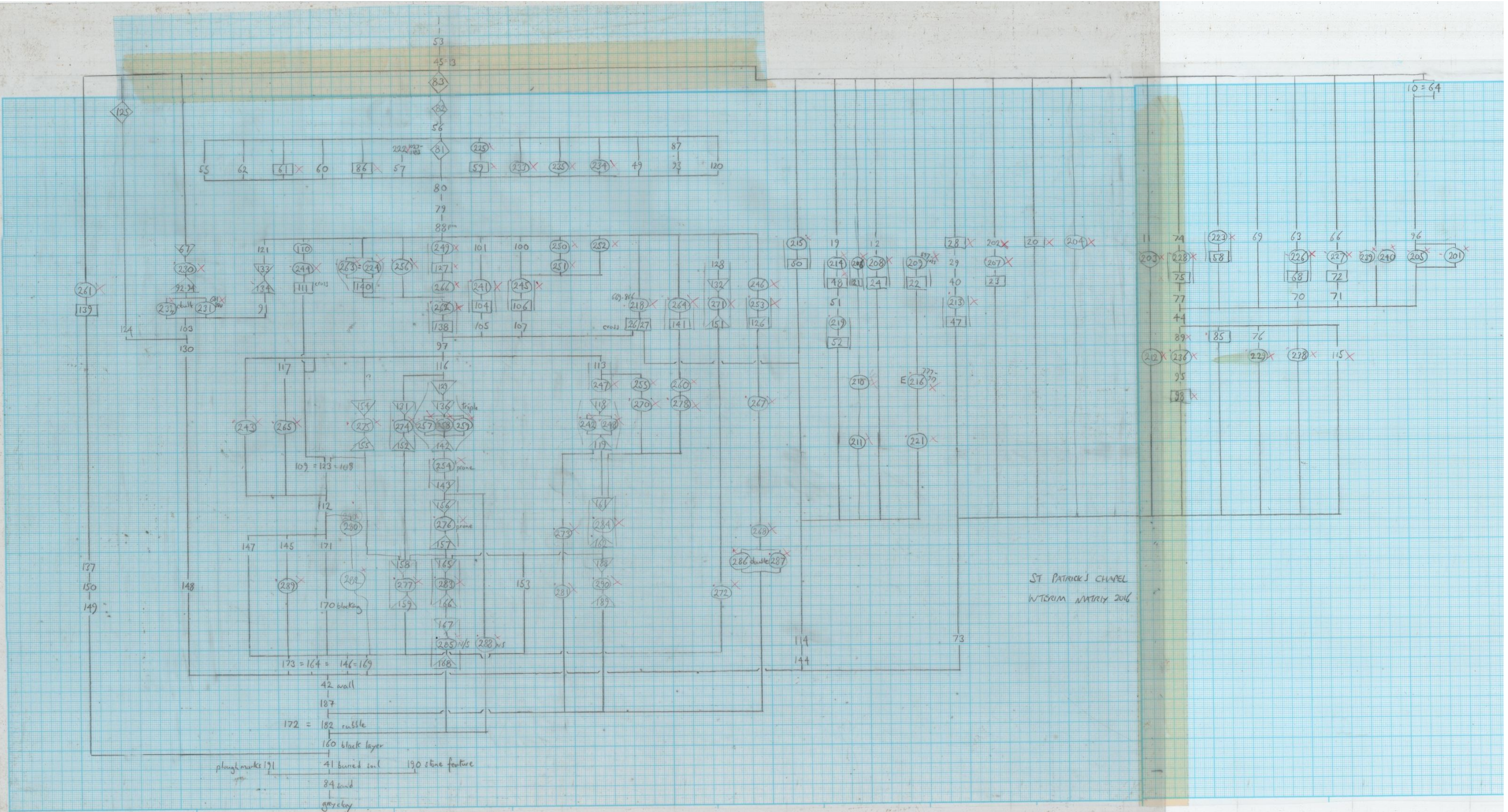


Figure 13. Provisional stratigraphic matrix.

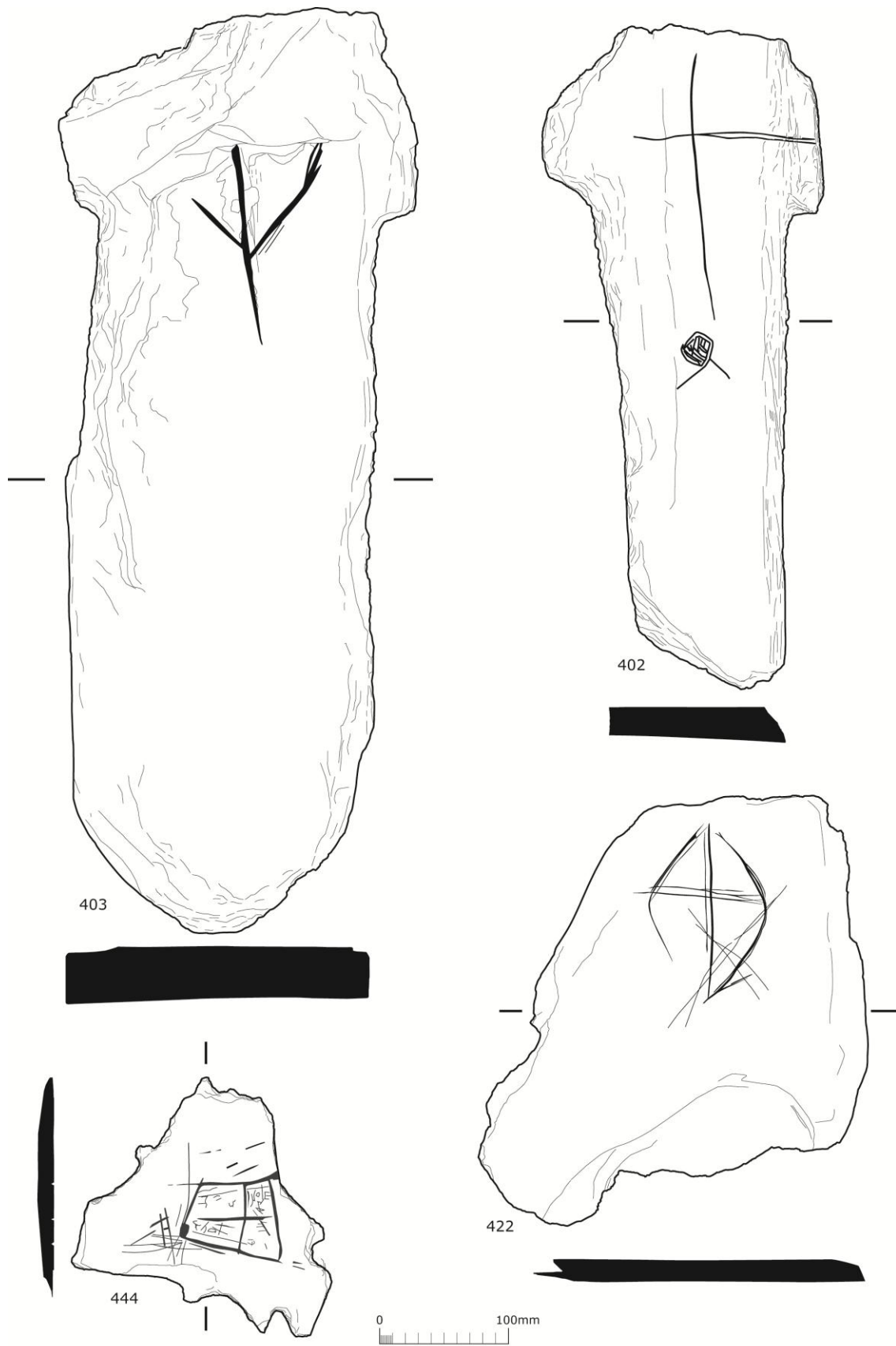


Figure. 14 The cross-incised stones.



Figure 15. The Hiberno-Norse ring-pin

EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2016 INTERIM REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 2016/59

September 2016

This report has been prepared by K Murphy

Position: Trust Director

Signature 

Date: 8 September 2016

This report has been checked and approved by J Meek

on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Head of DAT Archaeological Services

Signature 

Date: 8 September 2018

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

