

**LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNTEG,
DAVID STREET,
ST DOGMAELS, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(NGR SM 16575 45837)**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for: Mr Stewart Corbett



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**LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNTEG, DAVID STREET, ST DOGMAELS,
PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 16575 45837) in order to address a condition placed upon planning permission for the proposed dwelling.

The site is approximately 100 metres east of St Dogmaels Abbey and immediately to the east of the probable site of the original St Dogmaels Church which was dedicated to St Thomas. The latter is of particular significance as various historical accounts report graves and human bone being unearthed in the vicinity of Brynteg, the assumption being that the property may encroach upon the graveyard of the church. In light of the archaeological potential of this site an archaeological evaluation was commissioned in order to assess the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits in advance of a decision being made on planning permission. Mr Stewart Corbett commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the evaluation in October 2014.

The initial excavation plan for the site was altered slightly due to the uneven topography of the ground. Rather than one T-shaped trench being excavated two, covering a similar area, were dug. Trench 1 was orientated north to south and was approximately 12.75 metres by 1.30 metres. Trench 2 was orientated east to west and was approximately 7 metres by 2.5 metres.

Four features were found in the trenches which required further investigation. One of these was the result of a tree root (Trench 1); another resolved itself as a thin layer, possibly a downwards intrusion from the topsoil (Trench 2); a possible ditch or edge of a pit was recorded in Trench 1; and the last proved to be a pit which did yield artefactual evidence (Trench 2). The last two features may well be of medieval date.

Both of the trenches yielded ceramic artefacts datable from the medieval period up to the 20th Century. Some fragments of bone were also found but have been verified as non-human in origin. The site can be interpreted as having significant archaeological potential but at depths greater than could be safely excavated. It was not possible to positively identify features related to St Thomas Church, but the artefacts recovered and documentary evidence do indicate that a high-status or ecclesiastical building was located nearby.

Due to the proposed construction methodology for the dwelling being piled foundations with relatively little ground disturbance or levelling, and the substantial depth at which significant archaeology was identified, it is considered unlikely that any further archaeological investigation would be required as part of this development. It is considered that the evaluation has created an appropriate indication of the archaeology within the site area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Proposal and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Stewart Corbett (the architect) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed dwelling on land adjacent to Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 6500 4430; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 A planning application Planning Ref. 11/0866/PA for the development was submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council. The application was granted consent with a condition requiring archaeological works. The condition requires that *"No development shall take place until there has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority a programme of archaeological investigation for the site. Thereafter, the approved programme shall be implemented in all respects, unless the local planning authority agrees in writing to any variation. (Condition 7)."* Reason: *To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development of the site.*
- 1.1.3 The condition was placed on the development following advice from the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services). This was required as the site lies close to the probable site of the original medieval St Thomas' church.
- 1.1.4 The advice letter from Planning Services recommended the implementation of a trial trench evaluation prior to the development commencing.
- 1.1.5 A written scheme of investigation, detailing the archaeological works that DAT Archaeological Services proposed, was prepared and approved prior to the evaluation works commencing.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The evaluation was designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the site area. The evaluation would record the identified remains and make a judgement in terms of whether a more detailed programme of archaeological work should be implemented in advance of the development.
- 1.2.2 The original proposal of a single T-shaped trench was amended slightly due to the awkward topography at the site. The new evaluation trench plan incorporated two trenches covering the same approximate area but discontinuously.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, summarises the results of the evaluation and a discussion of the archaeological evaluation results. The report also makes a judgement on the need or otherwise for further archaeological investigation at the site.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Levels will be expressed as above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found at the back of this report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following table illustrates the approximate dates for archaeological periods discussed in this report.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th Century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo.

² The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



Figure 1: Location map of Brynteg, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020903

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed dwelling is located in an enclosed plot immediately to the north of Brynteg, a modern two storey house. The site has been used as a garden by the owners of Brynteg with the permission of the landowner.
- 2.1.2 Topographically the site slopes downwards west to east. However, the slope is not even in character with bumps and hummocks due to landscaping/dumping activities. The underlying geology is likely to be Ordovician mudstones and shales, although some maps indicate Silurian strata in the vicinity. The drift geology is composed of glacial deposits including clays and sands overlain by silty loam topsoil.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The site of the proposed dwelling lies approximately 100 metres east of St Dogmaels Abbey, while immediately to the west is the probable site of the original St Dogmaels Church.
- 2.2.2 The Abbey was established in 1120 and was inhabited by members of the Tironensian Order, a group that emerged from the Benedictine Order. As such it was unique in England and Wales.
- 2.2.3 The Abbey gradually fell into disrepair and by the time of the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII in 1534 it was already moribund. Its ownership was then transferred to a series of private individuals and by the beginning of the 17th Century was described as a ruin.
- 2.2.4 Early historical accounts refer to the settlement as Llandudoch. Christian stones with inscriptions have been found, of which one shows evidence of Irish influence in the area due to the use of Ogham writing. St Dogmaels and its original church must have been of some significance in Pre-Norman Wales (pre-1086) as it is listed as one of the many religious centres which were attacked by the Vikings in 988AD.
- 2.2.5 The original St Dogmaels Church, dedicated to St Thomas, is not thought to lie on the same site as the Abbey or that of the present St Thomas' Church. It may have had its roots in early Christianity and might also have been associated with the early medieval inscribed stones located at the Abbey and existing church. It has been suggested that St Dogmael himself may have had his cell at the site upon which the original church was subsequently built.
- 2.2.6 While the exact location of the original church is still unverified, historical accounts record it as a ruin during the mid-17th Century, while two centuries later, Rev. Vincent states that it is "16 yards to the north of...our schoolroom" (information supplied by Glen Johnson from notes relating record ref. LLD/C048 from the Lland'och Archive). The school room would have been that of the school shown on the first edition ordnance survey map (Figure 2b), and 16 yards to the north would place this ruin to the west of, or beneath, Brynteg.
- 2.2.7 In 1865 graves were discovered during the demolition of two cottages in this part of the town (*ibid*). Discussions with local historian Glen Johnson would suggest that these may have been located either adjacent to or beneath the BV Rees garage to the west of the development site.

- 2.2.8 In the local paper dated 20th October 1905, three stone-lined graves were discovered "below the National School", presumably meaning downslope i.e. to the north, which would fit perfectly with the other evidence. The full transcription of the article, which also includes mention of the remains of the former church, is as follows:

"On Tuesday last, at Shingrig, St. Dogmells, an interesting discovery was made that points to olden times in connection with the village. Messrs. H. O. Davies and John Bowen, contractors, having recently been engaged in building a new house just below the National School, and in the course of clearing away the rubbish of some out-buildings, discovered three stone-lined graves apparently of considerable antiquity. Two of them were empty, with the exception of dust and fine ashes at the bottom, but the third contained a quantity of human bones, thoroughly decayed, but still recognisable. It is said the old building pulled down was a portion of the ancient Church of St. Dogmells, and pronounced by Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, to have existed long before the present parish church was built. Fenton, nearly a Century ago, stated that the old church of the parish stood between two mills, and such is the case with the old building, now pulled down, as it stood between an old mill opposite the Cardigan Bay Inn, and the present mill, occupied by Mr. Gwynne. The building now demolished had two pine ends, one of comparatively modern date, but still of old formation, and the other was evidently a portion of the old church, as it contained the remains of a window with grooves for glass in the stonework, which points to its being really the eastern window of the ancient edifice, and appears to be coeval with the Abbey itself, the formation of the window being in red stone similar to those now extant in the abbey ruins. This supposition may be ratified by the fact that there is nothing to show that the present St. Dogmells Churchyard dated further back than the seventeenth Century, and the present find, if equal in antiquity to the abbey, would go back to some date between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries." (Extract provided by Glen Johnson)

- 2.2.7 This information may well suggest that the original site of St Thomas' church could have been beneath or adjacent to the site of the former school site, as recorded on the first edition ordnance survey map (Figure 2b). Information relating to graves in the area to the north of this site would presumably have been associated with its churchyard. The existing topography of this area of St Dogmaels does indicate a ridge of land which begins to drop to the north across the proposed development site; quite steeply to the east down to David Street and gradually down to the west to the stream between the site and the Abbey. It is possible that if a church was present here its associated churchyard covered this high point of land.
- 2.2.8 The tithe map of 1841 (Figure 2a) shows the site area and indicates it was undeveloped at that stage, except for a small structure in the northwestern corner (possibly the remains of which could be incorporated in the existing boundary wall). It should also be noted that the development area is shown as being entirely undeveloped since the first edition ordnance survey map of the late 19th Century (Figure 2b).



Figure 2a: Extract of 1841 Tithe map showing approximate location of development area.

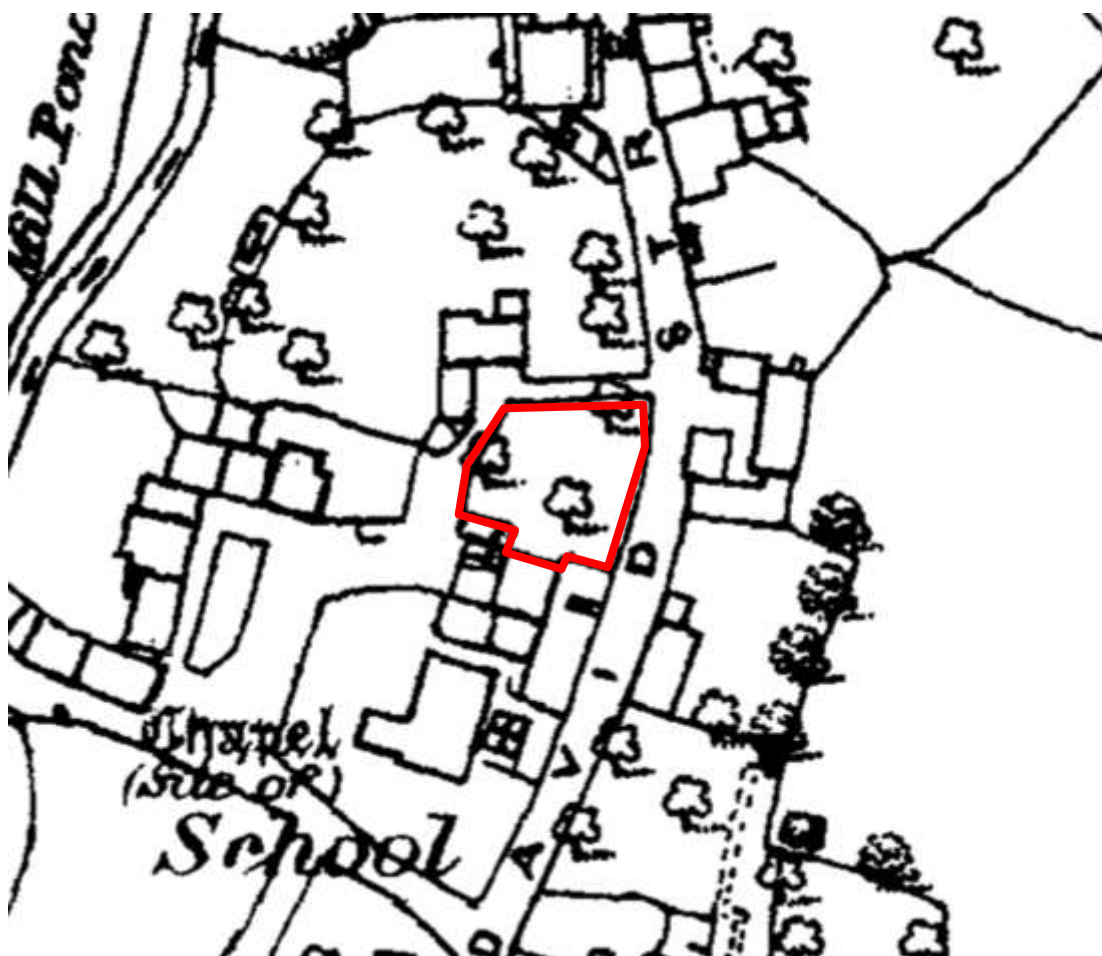


Figure 2b: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of around 1878 showing the site area and "Chapel (Site of)".

Land adjacent to Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire:
Archaeological Evaluation

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
1218	St Dogmaels Abbey	Early medieval inscribed stone	Medieval	SN16494585
1219	St Dogmaels Abbey	Early medieval inscribed stone	Medieval	SN16494585
1221	St Dogmaels Abbey	Early medieval inscribed stone, "altar stone"	Medieval	SN16494585
9661	Y Felin	Corn Mill	Med/ Post medieval	SN1652745912
12610	Cwmffrwd	Early sources indicate that there was a fulling mill established in St Dogmaels by the 14th Century. Its location is unknown but it may have been to the south eastern corner of the parish towards the neighbouring Cwmffrwd valley.	Medieval	SN165459
15547	Church School	Originally the village church school, the building has been modified for use as a community centre.	Post Medieval	SN1655745807
39182	The Coach House	Built in 1866-67 at the behest of the Rev. Daniel Jones, Vicar.	Post Medieval	SN16494585
57416	Old School Cottage	Grade II listed cottage	Post Medieval	SN1656645816
59220	The Vicarage Stables	Grade II listed stables	Post Medieval	SN1649345852
59222	Wall attached to rear of vicarage stables	Grade II listed wall	Post Medieval	SN1647245840

Table 2: Sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record HER within 100m of the development site.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The proposed scheme of evaluation included the preparation of a written scheme of investigation, which was prepared and approved prior to the works commencing.
- 3.2 The original plan of opening a T-shaped trench across the footprint of the proposed building and garage site (Figure 3) was slightly amended due to topographic constraints of the site area. In the end two evaluation trenches were machined within the footprint of the proposed development (see Figure 4) in order to adequately ascertain the depth at which *in situ* archaeological deposits occur.. They were excavated using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a flat bladed bucket. All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed and the trenches were excavated down onto archaeological levels.
- 3.3 Following machine excavation, the trenches were hand cleaned using trowels to expose the character, distribution and extent of the archaeological remains. Certain areas were re-troweled a number of times to improve definition of the features. Sample excavation was undertaken of the archaeological features.
- 3.4 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services Recording Manual³. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured drawings and sketches. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.
- 3.5 As part of the preparation of the report a short desk-based element was undertaken to provide further information on the area and its archaeological and historic background. An assessment of significance of the remains and the impact that the development proposals would have upon them is included.
- 3.7 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 21st and 22nd October 2014.

³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

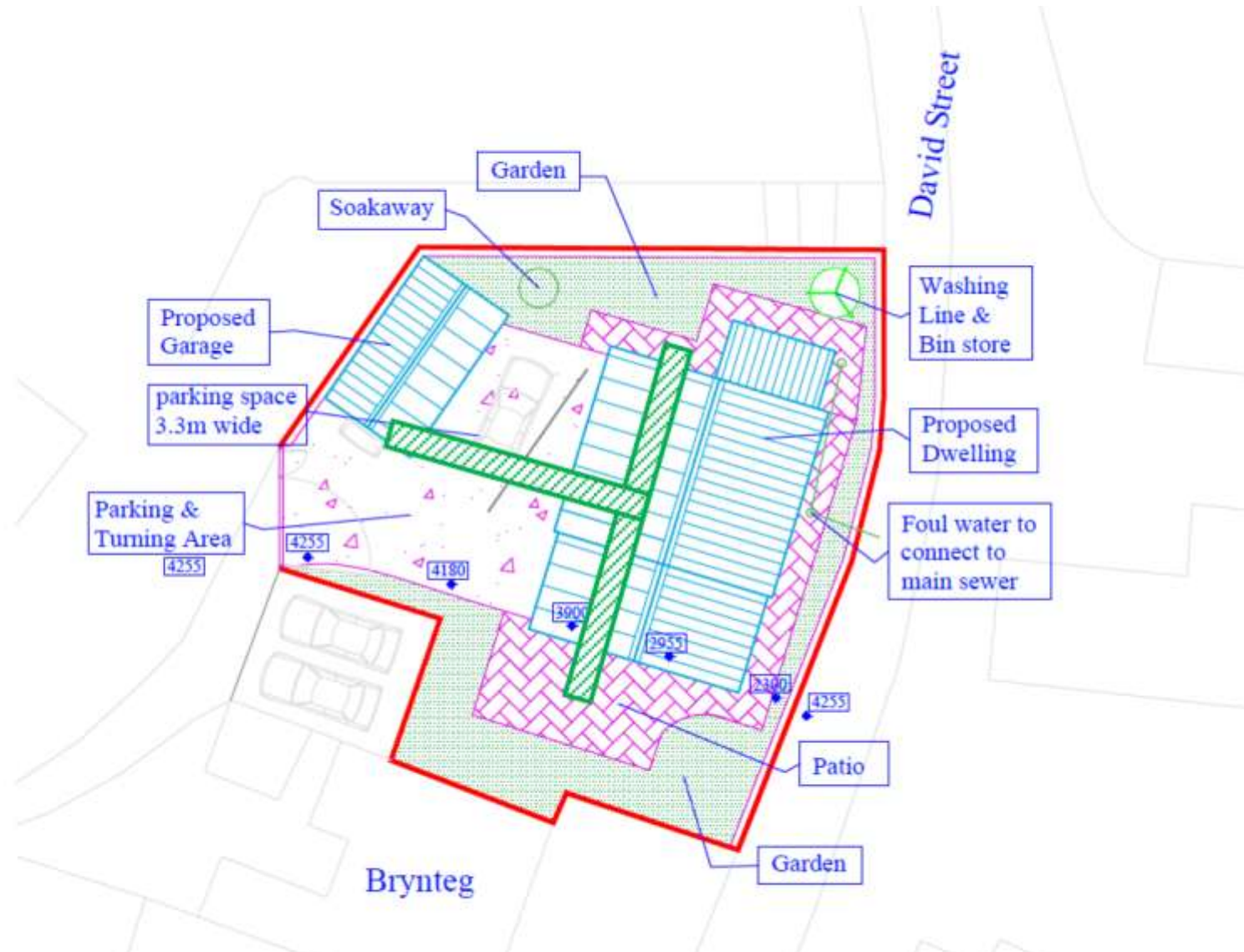


Figure 3: Development proposal (supplied by Stewart Corbett) with proposed evaluation trench overlaid (green).

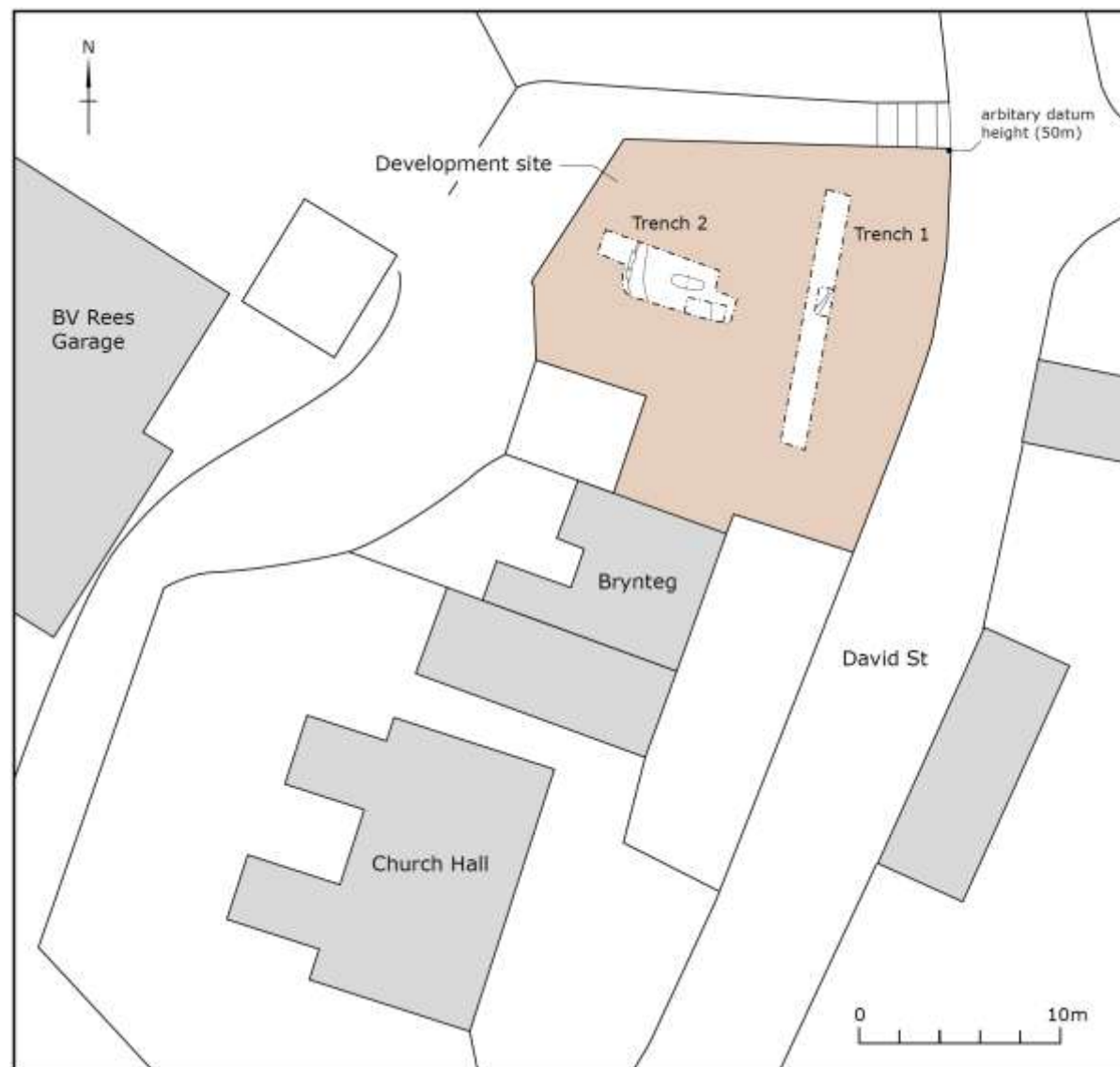


Figure 4: Actual locations of evaluation trenches in relation to the development site.

4. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

- 4.1 Descriptions of contexts recorded in the trench can be found in Table 3 and illustrated in Figures 5 and 6.
- 4.2 The initial excavation plan for the site was altered slightly due to the uneven topography of the ground. Rather than one T-shaped trench being excavated two, covering a similar area, were dug. Trench 1 (Photo 1) was orientated north to south and was approximately 12.75 metres by 1.30 metres in plan. Trench 2 (Photo 3) was orientated east to west and was approximately 7 metres by 2.5 metres in plan.

Trench 1

- 4.3 Trench 1 (Photo 1; Figure 5) was overlain by a dark brown layer of loamy soil (101) between 0.21m and 0.40m thick covered by grass. This overlaid a second layer (102) that was also present along the length of the trench, with a maximum depth of 0.55m. This subsoil layer was lighter in colour and was composed of silty clay. These layers sealed further material beneath which did not appear to be natural, but of archaeological origin and so machining was ceased at this level.
- 4.4 Towards the midsection of the trench a small sondage was excavated through the base of the trench. A feature was identified (Photo 2; Figures 5 & 6) on its eastern side – a possible pit cut [105] – which upon excavation gave all the indications of tree root activity or possibly an animal burrow due to its irregular edges and patches of fill running beyond the edges of the feature.
- 4.5 Further investigation of this area exposed a second feature on the western side of the sondage, with a curving edge sloping down to the west, cut [106] (Photo 2; Figure 5). Although not fully excavated, it was clear that this was archaeological in origin with well-defined edges, possibly representing a pit or ditch.
- 4.6 A range of artefacts were recovered from this trench, including roof tile, Dyfed Gravel Tempered Wear pottery, Ham Green Wear pottery, animal bone and a fragment of ceramic ridge tile. Modern ceramics were also found. All artefacts were excavated from the uppermost layers (101) and (102) with nothing evident in the deposits within the pit/root/burrow feature cut [105] or the possible pit cut [106].

Trench 2

- 4.7 Trench 2 (Photo 3; Figure 7) was overlain by a turf layer throughout its length. However, the stratigraphy was a little more complex in this trench with a deep loamy topsoil layer being covered by dump deposits towards the eastern end of the trench (Photo 5).
- 4.8 The upper turf layer and modern topsoil (211) measured a maximum depth of 0.25m, with it generally being around 0.10m in depth. At the eastern end of the trench, for a length of 1.75m, a dump deposit of probable 20th Century origin (212) was present below this layer measuring a maximum of 0.26m in depth. A thin layer of charcoal and ash lay below this (214). The dump deposit (212) was present where the topography of the site area began to slope to the east.

- 4.9 Sealed below the dump deposit, and lying below the turf layer for the entire trench was a thick topsoil / garden deposit of around 0.60m depth, except at its eastern end where it thinned to 0.30m, as the ground sloped to the east.
- 4.10 A further layer was present below (201), which was much lighter in colour and had less humic content, layer (213). This material was seen across the base of the trench and at its western end lay directly upon the natural ground beneath. It had a maximum depth of 0.26m. At the eastern end of the trench, it lay upon a further layer of material (204), of maximum depth of 0.20m.
- 4.11 Towards the middle/east end of the trench an elongated oval feature was exposed cutting into layer (204). This contained a deposit of darker soils (202), cut [203] (Photos 3 and 4; Figures 6 & 7), measuring some 1.70m in length and 0.50m in width. The dimensions suggested a possible grave cut. This was half-sectioned to gauge its extent and character, but proved to be very shallow (0.10m maximum) and may have been a downward intrusion of the topsoil.
- 4.13 At the eastern end of the trench a sondage was excavated through layers (204) (Photos 5 and 6; Figures 7 & 8). This sample excavation indicated the presence of a much deeper feature, probably a pit, sealed beneath the layer. The eastern edge of the pit was clearly identified forming a steep sided cut [205] dropping into a large feature containing several layers of fill. This could not be fully excavated due to safety considerations i.e. excessive depth.
- 4.1.4 The top fill of this feature, (208), contained numerous fragments of broken roofing slates and shales, as well as a few fragments of ceramic roofing tile. This layer was around 0.20m in depth sealing a second layer (209) of 0.24m depth. This again contained broken roofing slate, but no ceramic tile was found in the part excavated. The lowest layer investigated, (210), had less slate and no ceramic material was found within the small amount excavated. A fragment of roofing slate with peg holes was recovered from this layer.
- 4.8 In terms of stratified artefacts, they were predominantly found in the layer (204) and the underlying pit fills. A small selection of material was found in context (202), comprising small fragments of ceramic of post-medieval date. A number of unstratified finds were recovered from the machining and initial cleaning of the trench. Overall the artefacts recovered were overwhelmingly ceramic in nature dating to various periods from the medieval onwards, with some animal bone, roofing slates, mortar and a piece of furnace lining.
- 4.9 The ceramic roof and ridge tiles recovered are usually associated with high-status or ecclesiastical buildings.
- 4.10 Lying just below the turf at the western end of the trench were upright slate slabs thought to represent edging for modern garden features.



Photo 1: Trench 1 facing south. 1m scales.



Photo 2: Trench 1 facing west, showing excavated sondage with tree root\ burrow to the bottom of the photo and pit or ditch in the upper part. 1m scale.



Photo 3: Trench 2 facing east showing feature (202), cut [203]. 1m scales.



Photo 4: Trench 2 facing east. Half section of feature (202), cut [203].
0.5m scale.



Photo 5: Trench 2 facing south. Eastern part of section of trench showing tip lines of various dump layers and pit [205]. 1m scale.



Photo 6: Trench 2 facing east. View of sondage and pit [205]. 1m scales.

N.B. In both photo 5 and 6, the dark layer in the base of the trench is a spread of topsoil laid down during the evaluation to accentuate the base of the excavated area

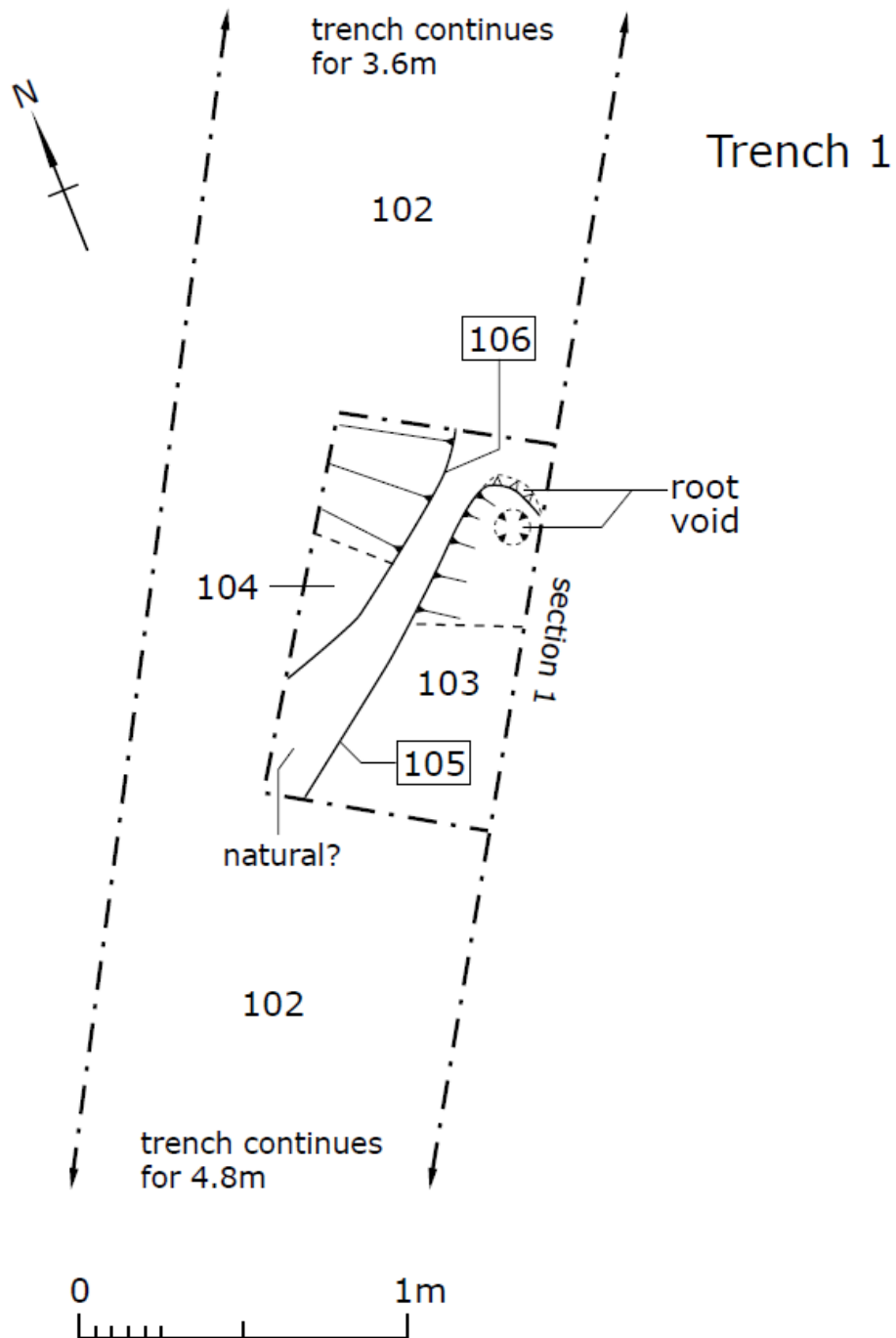


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1, Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire

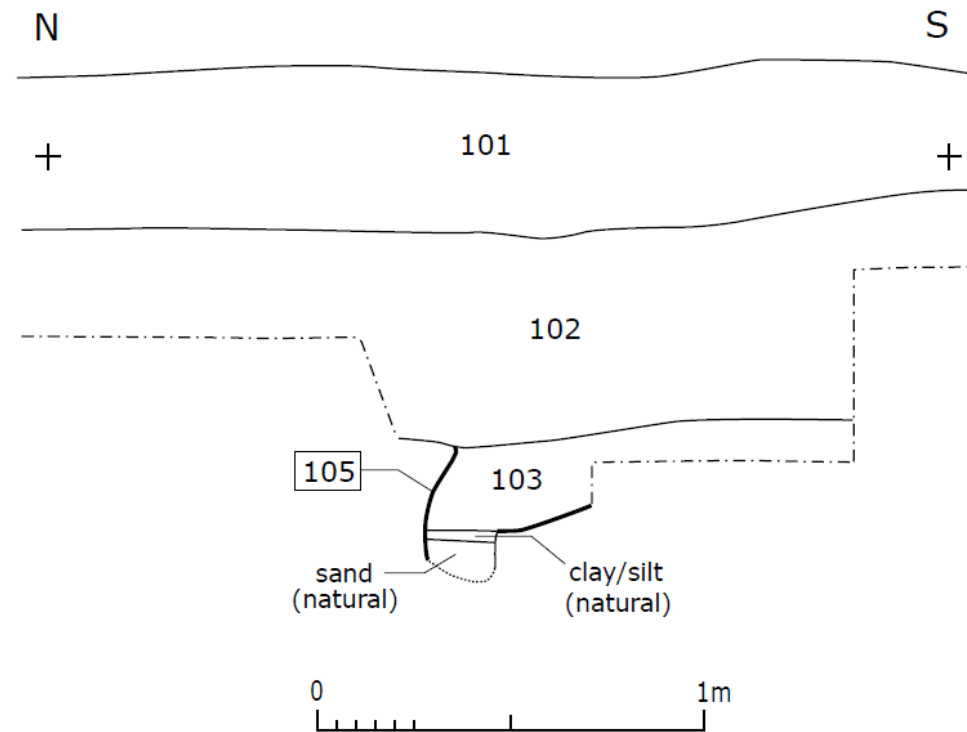


Figure 6: Section of Trench 1 at Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire showing sondage and natural feature [105].

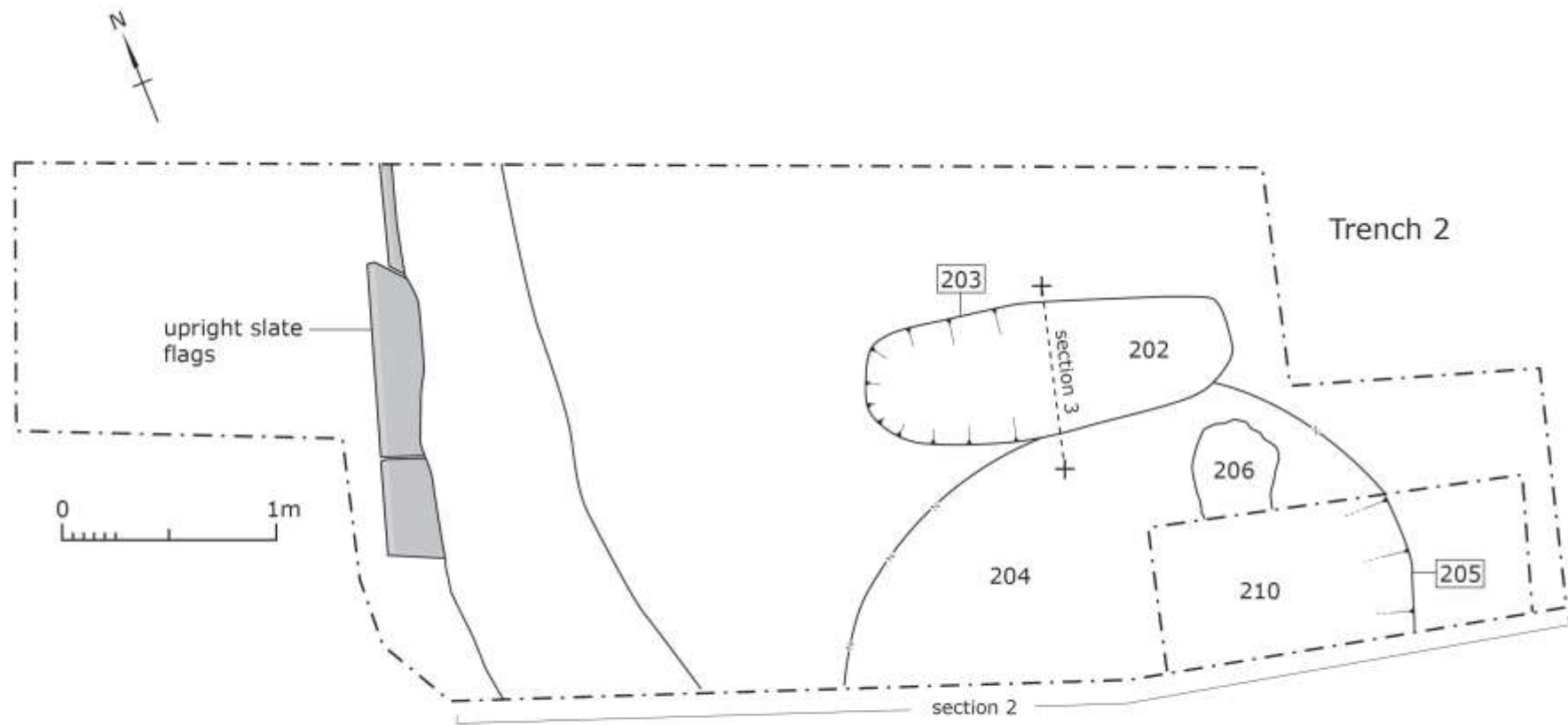


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2 at Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire

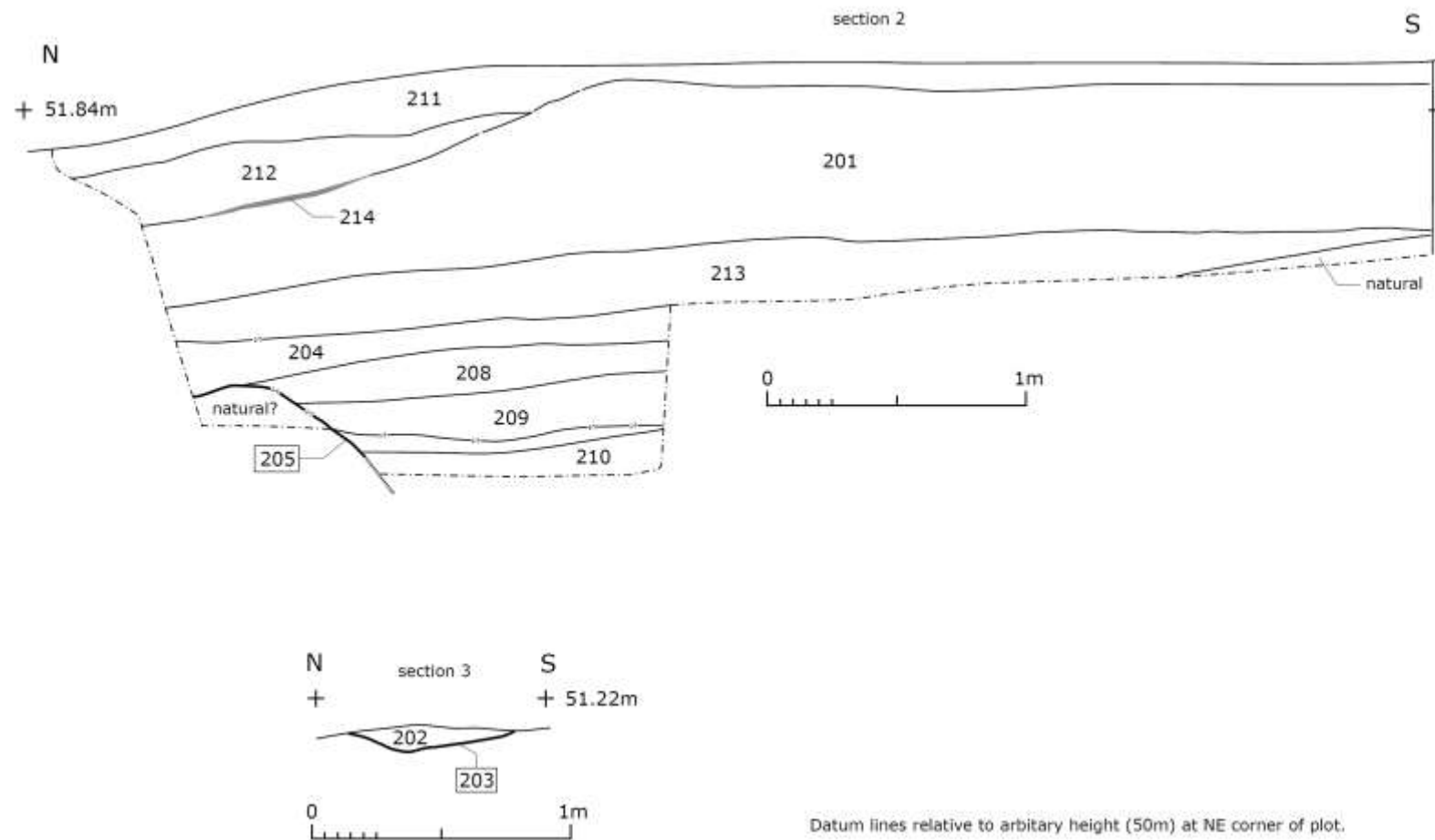


Figure 8: Sections of Trench 2 at Brynteg, David Street, St Dogmaels, Pembrokeshire
Section 2: East end of trench 2, sondage and pit cut [205]
Section 3: Feature cut [203].

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 This evaluation has identified archaeological evidence of multi-period activity at the site. This activity extends from the medieval period up to the 20th Century.
- 5.2 The stratigraphic data suggest that the development plot has been modified to some extent with tipping of deposits down the slope particularly evident in Trench 2. This landscaping appears to have occurred during the post-medieval and modern period, with potentially 20th Century dumping at the east end of Trench 2, overlain by a modern topsoil and turf layer. A considerable depth of garden soil was sealed by this modern turf, which may indicate the area was formerly used for cultivation (allotments or vegetable garden?) before being turned over to lawn in more recent years. The upright slate slabs at the eastern end of Trench 2 may be associated with the layout of this garden.
- 5.3 The garden soil overlay two further layers of material which contained stone and also shattered roofing slate, with medieval and post-medieval pottery. In turn these layers appeared to have sealed earlier features, probably medieval, containing further broken slates, roofing tile, mortar etc.
- 5.4 The excavations yielded many artefacts from various periods with an emphasis on medieval finds relating to a number of structures/activities. These include fragments of structural materials such as roofing tile and slates, and household objects, mainly fragments of pot.
- 5.5 The animal bones, though not a major component of the assemblage, suggest activities relating to food processing and consumption. No animal bones were found within the medieval contexts and it is likely that due to the acidity of the soil, bone from that period does not survive. The recovered animal bone therefore relates to post-medieval and perhaps modern waste disposal.
- 5.6 The slate discs, which may have been weights of some sort, hint at industrial processes such as fishing or wool production, while the vitrified piece of furnace lining could yield interesting data if subjected to chemical analysis. A clay pipe stem was also found – a common item from the beginning of the 17th Century up to the end of the 19th Century.
- 5.7 The presence of ceramic roofing tiles, including glazed fragments of ridge tile in the assemblage would indicate a high status or ecclesiastical building in the vicinity. It is possible that the material may have originated from St Dogmaels Abbey and transported to the undeveloped site area for disposal. The author considers that this is open to discussion, primarily because the site is over 100 metres away from the Abbey on the other side of a watercourse – not an impossible task by any means but one that would take more effort than common sense would expect. It would be equally valid to suppose that another high-status or ecclesiastical building might have been in the immediate vicinity. This could also tie in with the 19th Century records that the earlier St Thomas' church stood on or near the site of the former National School. If the church was located here and had been demolished, then perhaps the empty plot of land of the site was used as an area for dumping demolition material.
- 5.8 Contrary to the site being close to or within the graveyard associated with the early church, no graves or human remains were found. However, the lack of graves or human remains should not be taken as an indication that no such archaeology exists in the vicinity of the development site. Indeed, bearing in mind the various documentary sources mentioned above, the

suspicion still persists that the site of the first church of St Dogmaels might well be nearby and beneath it might be St Dogmael's cell itself.

- 5.9 The overall impression from the evaluation is of an area used to dump various forms of litter and broken items since the medieval period. The lack of evidence for a structure ever being built within the main body of the site, excluding the small structure in the northeast corner shown on the 1841 Tithe map, may suggest that the plot has always remained as largely undeveloped and therefore a prime spot for waste disposal. The section in Trench 2 also gives the impression that at a later stage (modern) attempts were made to remodel the topography of the site, maybe to make the surface more level or even out the slope.
- 5.10 It would appear that the more significant deposits of medieval date are sealed beneath layers of dumped material and thick garden soils between 0.70m and 0.90m in depth. With the proposed development to include a minimal depth of groundworks and landscaping, in order to use screw piles for the foundation of the proposed dwelling, it is most unlikely that the medieval deposits will be disturbed by this development (other than by the piles themselves). Assuming groundworks and levelling can be kept to a minimum (at most around 0.50m depth) then it is unlikely that any further archaeological work would be required in advance of or during this proposed development. It should be noted that any alteration to the development proposals or any other future development in the vicinity should be subject to archaeological investigation.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS AND ARTEFACT REPORT

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts where recovered (prepared by K Murphy)
Unstratified	Unstratified material from Trench 1 found during machining	n/a	10 small sherds of pottery/tile. 1 bone fragment (animal?). Mixed pottery assemblage ranging from medieval Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware to 19 th Century brown-glazed 'teapot' ware.
Cleaning layer	Material recovered from initial cleaning of trench 1 after machine excavation	n/a	2 pieces of tile, including 1 small sherd of roof ridge tile. 4 sherds of pottery, including 2 sherds of 13 th /14 th Century Ham Green Ware. 2 sherds of 19 th Century pottery. 1 fragment of animal bone.
101	Topsoil Friable, dark grey-brown, loam Occasional small stones	12.75m long, 0.21m-0.4m thick	
102	Layer Friable, medium grey-brown, silty clay Small to large slate fragments, small to large angular/subangular stone, pottery sherds	12.75m long, up to 0.45m thick	4 sherds of tile (one with thumb impressions) and 5 sherds of Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware. Note: due to the small size of some sherds it is not always possible to distinguish tile from pot sherds.
103	Fill Friable, dirty orange-brown, sandy silty clay Small to medium angular stones	1.02m long, 0.25m thick	
104	Fill Friable (soft), orange grey-brown, silty clay Grit, large subangular stones, charcoal flecks	0.78m long, 0.32m thick	
105	Cut of probable natural feature, root or burrow	Irregular, not further recorded	
106	Cut Edge of pit or hollow?	0.78m long, 0.32m thick	
Unstratified	Unstratified material from Trench 2 found during machining	n/a	4 sherds of pottery of 18 th /19 th Century date. 2 animal bones
Cleaning layer	Material recovered from initial cleaning of trench 2 after machine excavation	n/a	20 sherds of pottery dating from the medieval period through to the 19 th Century. Most is 18 th /19 th Century. 3 pieces of animal bone. 1 clay pipe stem. 2 pieces of white mortar.
201	Topsoil Loose, friable, very dark greyish brown, silty sandy clay loam/humic Common small to medium pebbles,	7.0m long, 0.60m thick	

	occasional larger stones		
202	Fill of feature Slightly more compact than 201 but essentially similar	1.70m long, 0.09m thick	8 sherds of pottery, 1 sherd of ceramic tile and 1 small animal bone fragment. The pottery sherds are small and are 18th/19 th Century date.
203	Cut of feature Grave-like shape, no bone, contained post-med to modern ceramics artefacts	1.70m long, 0.09m thick	
204	Dump deposit? Brownish grey, silty sandy clay Abundant small to medium stones and crushed/broken slate, abundant ceramic artefacts	1.90m long, 0.10-0.20m thick	17 pieces of ceramic tile, including on crest piece from a roof ridge tile. 1 sherd of Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware. 1 small sherd of pot with internal green glaze, probably 17 th /18 th Century, possibly earlier. Half a perforated, roughly shaped circular shale/slate weight (?), 130mm diameter, 11mm thick. 1 roughly shaped circular shale/slate disk 70mm diameter, 6mm thick. Piece of furnace lining 90mm x 60mm and 50mm thick. Vitrified on the inner face. Analysis may determine the function of the furnace.
205	Cut of pit? Possible feature, pot, roof tile/slate recovered from fills	Approx. 1.30m diameter	
206	Fill of feature Compact/friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay Common small pebbles, charcoal	Approx. 0.25m in diameter	
207	Cut of feature No real edges or base – possible remnant of topsoil	Approx. 0.25m in diameter	
208	Fill of pit Friable, light brown – yellowish brown, slightly silty clay sand 80% broken slates	Approx 1.60m long, 0.20m thick	2 small sherds of Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware. 3 sherds of tile ceramic tile. Slate/shale roofing tile, 210mm x 175mm by 15mm thick. Note: Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware dates to the 12 th – 16 th Century. It is not possible to be more precise with this assemblage on account of the small size of the sherds. The ceramic tile is also of Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware and of similar date to the pottery. Some sherds have green or brown green on one face. It is probably all roof tile. Ceramic roof tile in south-west Wales is associated with high status sites – monasteries and castles, and it is therefore likely that the tile from this site originates from St Dogmaels Abbey.

209	Fill of pit Loose/friable, light yellowish brown, slightly silty clay sand Common small to medium pebbles and angular stones, grit and broken slates	Approx. 1.40m long, 0.20m thick	
210	Fill of pit Compact but friable, yellowish brown, silty clay sand with occasional clay lumps very common medium stones and pebbles, lots of quartz and occasional slates – one with nail hole and chamfered edges	1.15m long, 0.10m-0.15m thick	Piece of slate/shale roofing tile with nail hole.
211	Turf line Friable/loose, dark greyish brown, humic loam Small grit, occasional pebbles	7.0m long, up to 0.25m thick	
212	Dump deposit Loose/friable, mid brown/yellowish brown, silt sand clay Common small to medium stones	1.75m long, up to 0.25m thick	
213	Layer Compact but friable, grey brown, clay silt sand Abundant small to medium stones and fragments of slate	7.0m long, up to 0.25m thick	
214	Layer Loose Black, silt sand clay with much charcoal	0.65m long, up to 0.03m thick	

Table 3: Context descriptions with artefact report

**PROPOSED DWELLING ON LAND ADJACENT TO
BRYNTEG, DAVID STREET, ST DOGMAELS,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2014/47
RHIF YR DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NUMBER 107517**

**Rhagfyr 2014
December 2014**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by
Rhodri Kemp


Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 05/12/14

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

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

Swydd / Position: Head of DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 05/12/14

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

