

# LAND NORTH OF THE VILLAGE GREEN, TEMPLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

APRIL 2010



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Owen & Owen Chartered Surveyors  
(obo. Mr B. Lewis of the Henllan Estate)



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol  
**DYFED**  
archaeological trust

**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2010/30  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 99578

Mehefin 2010  
June 2010

# **LAND NORTH OF THE VILLAGE GREEN, TEMPLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

Gan / By

**James Meek**

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.*



**INVESTOR IN PEOPLE**  
**BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL**

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir  
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Epost: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited*  
*The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,*  
*Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF*  
*Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121*  
*Heritage Management Section 01558 823131*  
*Fax: 01558 823133*  
*Email: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*  
*Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth. The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)

**CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA**

**LAND NORTH OF THE VILLAGE GREEN, TEMPLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

	<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	2
	1.1 Project Commission	2
	1.2 Scope of the Project	2
	1.3 Report Outline	3
	1.4 Abbreviations	3
	1.5 Illustrations	3
<b>2.</b>	<b>THE SITE</b>	5
	2.1 Location, Topography and Geology	5
	2.2 Archaeological Background	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	10
	3.1 Geophysical Survey	10
	3.2 Trial Trenching	10
<b>4.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS</b>	16
	4.1 Trench 1	16
	4.2 Trench 2	16
	4.3 Trench 3	16
	4.4 Trench 4	19
	4.5 Trench 5	22
	4.6 Trench 6	25
	4.7 Trench 7	25
	4.8 Trench 8	28
	4.9 Trench 9	28
	4.10 Trench 10	28
	4.11 Trench 11	29
<b>5.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS?</b>	31
	5.1 Identified Areas of Archaeology	32
	5.2 South-western Area	32
	5.3 Northern Central Area	33
	5.4 South-eastern Area	33
	5.5 Archaeological Potential and Significance	34
<b>6.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	36

**FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1:</b>	Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey	4
<b>Figure 2:</b>	An extract from the 1820 Map of South Narberth, showing Templeton	8
<b>Figure 3:</b>	An extract from the 1889 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, showing Templeton	9
<b>Figure 4:</b>	The processed geophysical survey result, grey-scale, overlaid on local topographical features	12
<b>Figure 5:</b>	Interpretation of the geophysical survey	13
<b>Figure 6:</b>	Trench Location Plan	14
<b>Figure 7:</b>	Trench Plan showing main features	15
<b>Figure 8:</b>	Section drawings of features within Trench 3	18
<b>Figure 9:</b>	Plan of eastern end of Trench 4 showing wall (404) and floor (405)	20
<b>Figure 10:</b>	Sections of features within Trench 4	21
<b>Figure 11:</b>	Plan of Trench 5	23
<b>Figure 12:</b>	Sections of features within Trench 5	24
<b>Figure 13:</b>	Plan of Trench 7	26
<b>Figure 14:</b>	Sections of features within Trench 7	27
<b>Figure 15:</b>	Plan of Trench 10	30
<b>Figure 16:</b>	Sections of features within Trench 10	31

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photo 1:	View east along Trench 3 showing changes in levels	37
Photo 2:	South facing section through layer (310)	38
Photo 3:	South facing section through gully [403] in Trench 4	38
Photo 4:	View north showing wall (404), foundation cut [407] to left and floor [405] to right within Trench 4	39
Photo 5:	South facing section through ditch cut [512] to left and [517] to right, with earlier ditch [508] on far left edge within Trench 5	39
Photo 6:	View east along Trench 5 showing sections excavated through ditches [512]/[517] and [508] as well as layer (516) to west	40
Photo 7:	View north along western extension to Trench 5 showing ditch cut [508] with gully [503] truncated by the ditch	41
Photo 8:	West facing section through gully [503] in Trench 5	42
Photo 9:	View south-west along Trench 7 showing parallel pair of gullies [707] to south and [709] to north	43
Photo 10:	Close up of varying natural sand colours within Trench 8	44
Photo 11:	West facing section of ditch [902] within Trench 9	44
Photo 12:	East facing section through ditch [1011] in Trench 10	45



Photo 13:	East facing section of ring ditch gully [1004] in Trench 10	45
Photo 14:	West facing section of ring ditch gully [1009] in Trench 10	46
Photo 15:	South facing section through ring ditch gully [1006] in Trench 10	46

**TABLES**

<b>Table 1:</b>	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales.	47
-----------------	---	----

<b>APPENDIX I:</b>	<b>MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY FROM TEMPLETON (Paul Courtney)</b>	48
--------------------	--	----

<b>APPENDIX II:</b>	<b>CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS</b>	53
---------------------	-----------------------------	----

## **LAND NORTH OF THE VILLAGE GREEN, TEMPLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by Owen & Owen Chartered Surveyors (obo. Mr B. Lewis of the Henllan Estate) to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed residential development of a parcel of land to the north of the Village Green, Templeton, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application No. 09/0188/PA; NGR SN 1120 1155). The proposed development area lies to the east of Sentence Castle, a medieval Motte castle and Scheduled Ancient Monument. The castle is thought to have been established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and would have been a focal point for an extended settlement in the vicinity which has evolved into the village of Templeton as it exists today. The medieval street plan of the village is partially fossilised in the current village layout, comprising properties along the main north-south road, with rectangular plot boundaries running east-west from the road line. The name of Templeton is derived from the 'Templar's Town' based on the establishment of a Knights Templar Hospice on the site of the present church (to the east of the site area), for which there is documentary evidence. Given the site's location it was considered that there was a potential for important archaeological remains to survive within the development area that could be adversely affected by the proposed development, and thus the requirement for pre-determination evaluation was placed on the development proposals.*

*The pre-determination evaluation was undertaken in two phases, the first being a geophysical survey undertaken in January 2010, and the second, a trial trench evaluation undertaken in April 2010 comprising 11 trenches. The geophysical survey indicated the presence of a number of east-west and north-south field boundaries, a ring ditch in the south-western part of the site, and anomalies indicative of possible settlement activity along the eastern side of the site near the road frontage.*

*The trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of features representative of almost all the geophysical survey anomalies, most of which would appear to be of archaeological origin. The features are concentrated in three main areas: one on the south-western part of the site area, around the ring ditch and adjacent ditch (Trench 9 and 10); an area in the northern part of the centre of the site, where a pair of east to west gullies were recorded together with other ditches and a posthole (Trenches 6 and 7); and on the south-eastern frontage of the site where remains of a stone building, numerous gullies and a possible posthole were recorded (Trenches 3, 4 and 5). No archaeological features were visible within the trenches placed in the north-western part of the area (Trench 11), the central southern area (Trench 8) or the north-eastern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). The potential for archaeological remains to be present beyond the boundaries of the evaluation trenches cannot be discounted.*

*The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological remains exist at a shallow depth below the ground surface (generally less than 0.60m below the present ground surface). The ring-ditch in the south-western area is most likely of prehistoric date, and may be a Bronze Age round barrow (burial mound) or an Iron Age roundhouse. The east-west linear features seen within the central area of the site are likely to cross the entire site area (as suggested by the geophysical survey) and may represent the original line of medieval burgage plot boundaries extending back from the street frontage almost as far back as Sentence Castle. The archaeological remains on the south-eastern side of the site appear to represent settlement activity that dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century at the latest.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

1.1.1 A planning application has been submitted for residential development of a parcel of land to the north of the Village Green, Templeton, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application No. 09/0188/PA; NGR SN 1120 1155; **Figures 1 & 2**). In response to this application the archaeological advisors to Pembrokeshire County Council, (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Heritage Management (DAT-HM), have requested the implementation of a pre-determination archaeological evaluation. The aims of the evaluation would be to provide information on the presence, date, state of preservation, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the proposed development area. This information will be used to determine the planning application and establish if any further mitigation of archaeological remains will be required prior to development commencing. A brief detailing the required works was prepared by DAT-HM (DAT-HM 2009), hereinafter referred to as the 'brief'.

1.1.2 The proposed development area slopes down to the southeast of the site of Sentence Castle, a medieval Motte castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. PE110), which survives as a fairly substantial earthwork. The castle is thought to have been established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and would have been a focal point for an extended settlement in the vicinity which has evolved into the village of Templeton as it exists today. The medieval street plan of the village is partially fossilised in the current village layout, comprising properties along the main north-south road, with rectangular plot boundaries running east-west from the road line. The name of Templeton is derived from the 'Templar's Town' based on the establishment of a Knights Templar Hospice on the site of the present church (to the east of the site area), for which there is documentary evidence. Given the site's location it was considered that there was a potential for the presence of important archaeological remains within the development area that could be adversely affected by the proposed development, and thus the requirement for predetermination evaluation was placed on the development proposals.

1.1.3 Owen & Owen Chartered Surveyors (obo. Mr B. Lewis of the Henllan Estate) commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services (DAT-FS) to carry out the archaeological evaluation of the site. This comprised a geophysical survey undertaken in January 2010, and trial trench evaluation undertaken in April 2010.

1.1.4 Written Schemes of Investigation were prepared by DAT-FS detailing the scope of both stages of the evaluation works (DAT-FS 2010a and 2010b), which were approved by DAT-HM prior to the archaeological works commencing.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

1.2.1 The brief prepared by DAT-HM required a number of stages for the evaluation:

- Preparation of Written Schemes of Investigation for both the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (previously completed);
- Desk-based Research (Stage 1 from 'brief'), undertaken before trial trench evaluation, and included within this document;
- Geophysical Survey (Stage 2 from 'brief'), undertaken in January 2010 and previously reported (DAT Report Number 2010/10);
- Trial Trench evaluation (Stage 3 from 'brief'), undertaken in April 2010 and reported upon within this document;

- Archiving and Reporting (Stage 4 from 'brief'), this document provides the report and an archive has been prepared containing all finds, records, plans and photographs from the trial trench evaluation which will be deposited with an appropriate archive repository.

### **1.3 Report Outline**

1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results.

### **1.4 Abbreviations**

1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record<sup>1</sup> (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI

### **1.5 Illustrations**

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

---

<sup>1</sup> Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Carmarthen St., Llandeilo, SA19 6AF.





**Figure 1:** Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 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 AL51842A



## 2. THE SITE

### 2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

2.1.1 The site is located in a gentle southward sloping pasture field at the southern end of the village of Templeton, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 1120 1155; **Figure 1**). The site area lies on the western side of the main road, bounded by the Village Green to the south; residential development to the southwest; open fields to the west; Sentence Castle to the northwest; gardens, small paddocks and properties to the north; with the main road to the east. The village hall lies on the road frontage in the southeastern corner of the site. The field is accessed by a gated trackway to the north of the village hall.

2.1.2 The site covers an area of c.1.32ha

2.1.3 The underlying geology comprises interbedded argillaceous rocks, sandstone and conglomerates of the Milford Haven Group, overlaid with acid loams and clays.

### 2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial/ground photographic sources held at the Historic Environment Record has been undertaken to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains, and provide a sufficient framework to place the findings from the geophysical survey and trial trenching in an historical context. A brief history of the site is laid out below.

2.2.2 The proposed development area lies to the southeast of the site of Sentence Castle, a medieval Motte castle (SAM No. PE110, PRN 3750), and survives as a fairly substantial earthwork. The castle is thought to have been established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and would have been a focal point for an extended settlement in the vicinity which has evolved into the village of Templeton as it exists today.

2.2.3 The medieval street plan of the village is partially fossilised in the current village layout, comprising properties along the main north-south road, with rectangular plot boundaries running east-west from the road line. The street plan is shown clearly on the 1820 and 1889 maps of Templeton (**Figures 2 and 3**), which also indicate that the proposed development area was subdivided into three separate fields. No structures or development is shown within the site area.

2.2.4 The place name of Templeton is said to derive from ownership of the area by the Knights Templar, the religious military order of the medieval period. The Templars were most notable for their military actions in the Crusades, as well as being an order which owned a great deal of land in England.

2.2.5 The Knights Templar held very little property in Wales, whereas the Knights Hospitaller (another religious military order) appear to have been much better represented. It is considered that the Templars were viewed as being too close to the English King, to whom they acted in effect as bankers, with neither Marcher Lords or Welsh princes wishing to give the king any more influence in the area than was necessary (Nicholson 2001, p.172).

2.2.6 Templar property in Wales consisted of scattered properties in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan along with the church and manor of Llanmadoc in Gower. In Pembrokeshire the order's only recorded interests consisted of the mill on Pembroke Castle Bridge and the village of Templeton (*ibid*). Given the small amount of property held, no preceptory was established in Wales and the estates

were administered from Garway Preceptory in Herefordshire, which was founded during the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century (Lord 2004, p.147; Tapper 2005, pp.21-24).

2.2.7 Whilst Templeton is considered to have been a Templar possession, it is not included in a list of Garway Preceptory's properties and no surviving evidence exists for its original donor and date of donation (Rees 1947, pp.105-128). It is considered that, given the distance from Garway, the Welsh estates and properties were sub-let to other religious orders and secular tenants. Templeton does not figure in any of the surviving *Acta* issued by the Bishops of St Davids between 1148 and 1280 (Barrow 1998, pp. 35-170).

2.2.8 Following the suppression of the Knights Templar in 1312, a Bull issued by Pope Clement V, transferred all former Templar properties and estates to the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (Nicholson 2001a, p. 230). By 1338 Garway Preceptory had transferred to the Hospitaller Dinmore Commandery, also in Herefordshire (Tapper 2005, p.56). The Pembrokeshire properties of the Templars were transferred to the Hospitallers at Slebech Commandery, Pembrokeshire (Parry 1996, p.53). However, in many cases former Templar property failed to be transferred to the Hospitallers, much of it being taken back by the descendants of the original donors (Rees 1947, p.58) and possibly donated to different religious orders, or claimed by rulers and granted out to favourites.

2.2.9 The seizure of former Templar property by secular lords and rulers prompted a lengthy legal challenge by the Hospitallers and in 1324 Brother Thomas Archer, Prior of England, supported by the Pope and bishops succeeded in obtaining an Act of Parliament vesting all former Templar properties to the Hospitallers. The legal challenge made a serious impact on the finances of the Order and Brother Thomas was replaced soon after by Leonard de Tybertis, Prior of Venice, as acting Prior of England, a role he was to hold until 1330 when he handed control to Philip de Thame (King & Scarborough 2004, pp.28-29).

2.2.10 In a 1338 report, detailing the income and expenditure of the Commandery of Slebech, produced by de Thame, to the Grand Master of the Order, Elyan de Villanova, Templeton is recorded amongst the properties as:

*TEMPLETON*

- 53 *One house and carucate of land value per annum £6 3s 3d*
- 54 *This was granted to Sir Thomas de Hungerford, knight, for the term of his life rent free, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher, on condition of his providing a chaplain to do duty in the chapel there. The residue to wit 50s is the annuity granted to Sir Thomas.*

(Reproduced in Parry 1996, pp.44-45)

2.2.11 Given that the property was granted to Sir Thomas de Hungerford during the office of Brother Thomas Larcher it is considered that the property may have formerly belonged to the Templars. However, there is the suggestion that the Templeton referred to in the de Thame Report may refer to a site in Berkshire (Walker 2002, p.143). The Berkshire site connection appears to be debatable given that the site is a farm currently known as Templeton, the original name for the holding being Temple Inglewood (Ford 2004). Given that Templeton is included amongst the Slebech Commandery properties, which were concentrated in Pembrokeshire, it is considered that the Templeton referred to is located in Pembrokeshire and not Berkshire.

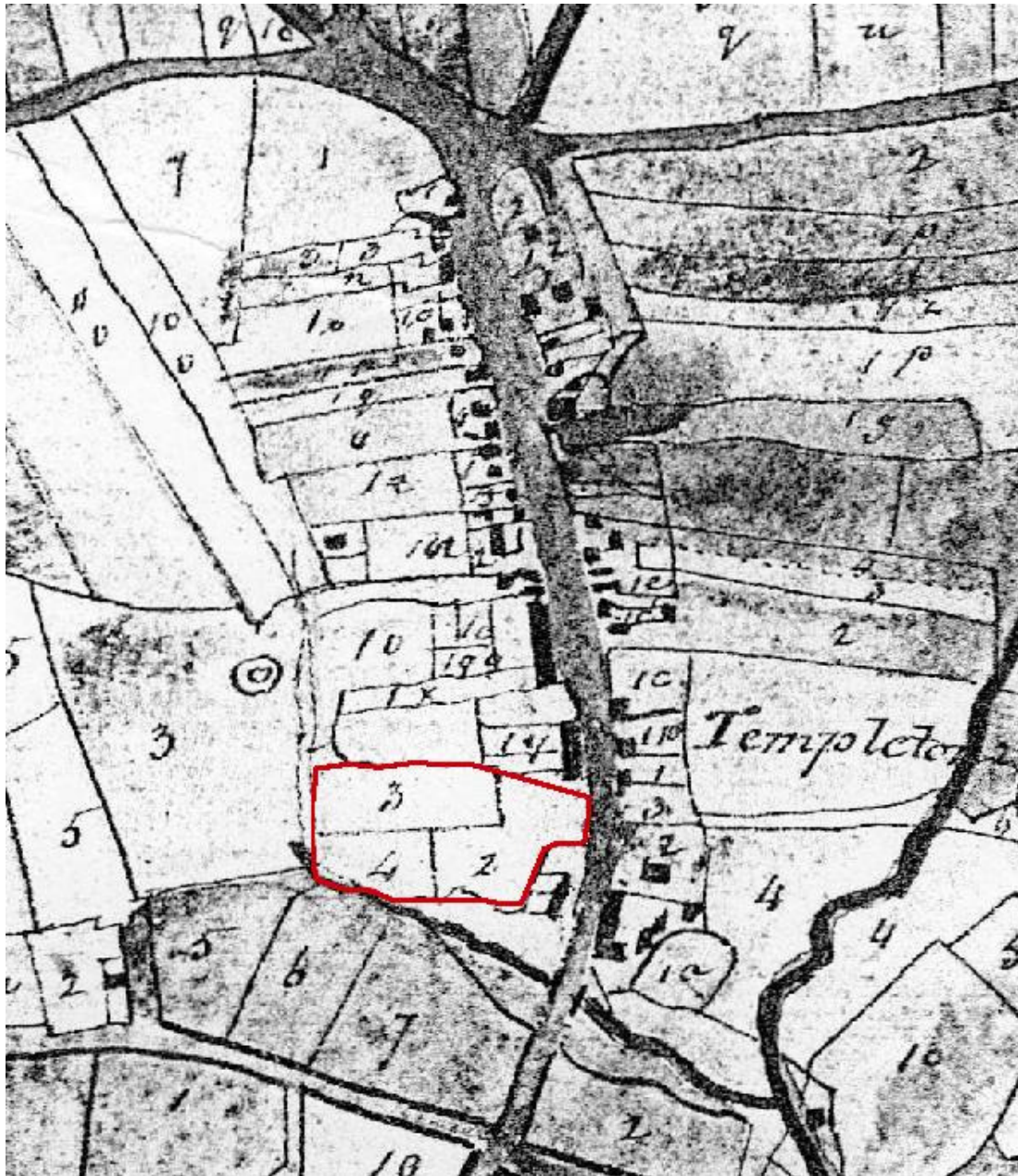
2.2.12 There is the suggestion that in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Templeton formed part of the landed estate of the Mortimer Lordship of Narberth. In the inquest post mortem of Roger Mortimer in 1282 Templeton was recorded as *villa Templarii* and *Templariorum* (Walker 2002, p.143). In 1283 Templeton is recorded as *Villa*

*Templarorium Campestris* references are made to burgesses in the village (Coflein data). It is possible that the Templars held property at Templeton but the settlement itself came under the jurisdiction of the Lordship of Narberth and was administered from nearby Sentence Castle. Local tradition suggests that the castle was constructed by the Templars, although this is considered unlikely.

2.2.13 Given the documentary references to a house and chapel at Templeton, it is considered that a '*camera*' may once have been in existence in the village. The term '*camera*' refers to a Templar property without a resident preceptor and functioned like a monastic grange specialising in arable agriculture, pastoralism or dairying and often included their own chapels. In addition to agricultural buildings and a chapel, '*camerae*' included a hall, brewhouse and other ancillary structures and associated trackways (Gilchrist 1995, p.93).

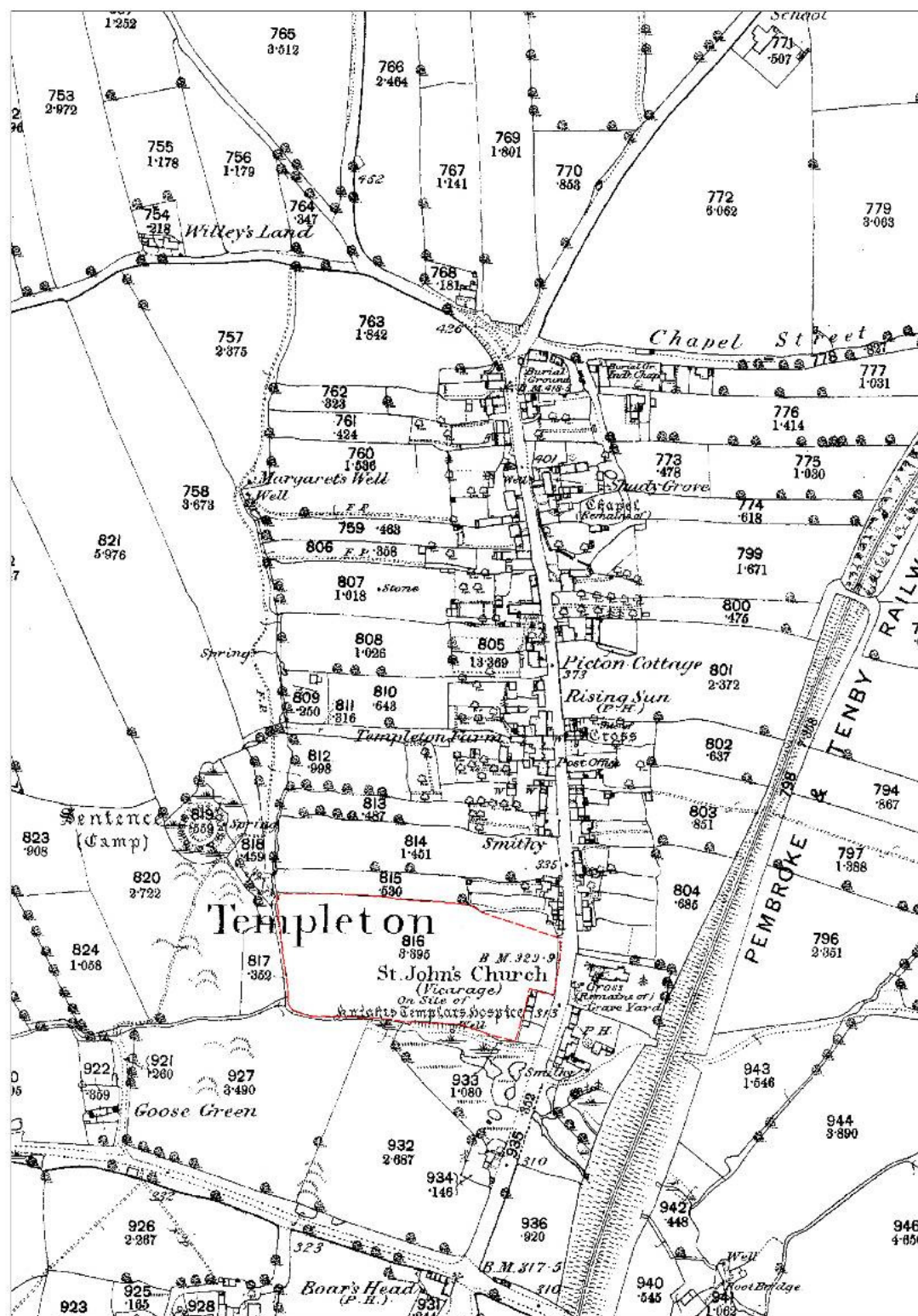
2.2.14 When Templeton was visited by Fenton he suggests the presence of a ruined chapel '*a little recessed in a field*' on the east side of the road along with '*the remains of pretty large houses*' at an unspecified location in the village. Local tradition infers that a chapel and Templar house stood on the site now occupied by St John's Church in the village but it has not been possible to substantiate this.

2.2.15 Following the dissolution of the Hospitallers in 1540 it is unclear what happened to the property at Templeton, but it is understood that burgages were still present in the village in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The burgage plot layout of the village remains fossilised in the present street layout, mostly located to the north of the proposed development plot.



**Figure 2:** An extract from the 1820 Map of South Narberth, showing Templeton. The survey area is outlined in red.





**Figure 3:** An extract from the 1889 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, showing Templeton. The survey area is outlined in red.



### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 A fluxgate gradiometer was used for the geophysical survey, which detects variations in the earth's magnetic field. Readings were taken on traverses 1m wide and every 0.25m within a 20m x 20m grid across the whole site. In total an area of c.1.16ha was surveyed. Small strips close to the field boundaries were left un-surveyed due to the presence of post and wire fencing and known electrical services that would have obscured any geophysical results.

3.1.2 The survey was undertaken using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer, with integral data-logger. This uses a pair of Grad-01-100 sensors. These are high stability fluxgate gradient sensors with a 1.0m separation between the sensing elements, giving a strong response to deeper anomalies.

3.1.3 The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT, typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The instrument is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT.

3.1.4 The data was transferred from the data-logger to computer, then compiled and processed using ArchaeoSurveyor 2 software. The data was presented in Report 2010-10 as a grey-scale plot, supplemented by an interpretation diagram showing the main features of the survey. These are also included within this report (**Figures 4 and 5**).

#### 3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 The scope of the trial trench evaluation was based on the results of the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies within the proposed development site. The proposed trench locations were concentrated on the eastern side of the site area, where more geophysical anomalies were identified. In total 11 trenches were proposed to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, and the following Areas and Features relate to those identified within the geophysical survey report (Poucher 2010; Figure 6).

- **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located to partially cover the large group of anomalies (Area 1) and the area to the north.
- **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located over the eastern part of the site close to the eastern edge of the site.
- **Trench 3:** This trench was positioned to target through the possible sub-rectangular structure (within Area 1) identified from the survey. The trench was also intended to cross the large boundary revealed by the survey (Feature 2).
- **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was also located within Area 1 to target other smaller anomalies and the large boundary (Feature 2).
- **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located in the south-eastern part of the site aiming to target a complex of linear features within Area 1 and the southern end of the north – south linear feature (Feature 2).
- **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located in the central part of the site targeting the relationship between a northeast – southwest aligned anomaly

(Feature 5) and an east – west aligned anomaly (Feature 3). The trench was also positioned to target a possible pit to the north of Feature 3.

- **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located to identify the relationship between the east – west aligned anomaly (Feature 3) and a similar linear feature aligned north – south (Feature 4).
- **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was positioned to target the northeast – southwest aligned anomaly (Feature 5) and its relationship with the north – south anomaly (Feature 4).
- **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was located to target an 'L'-shaped anomaly (Feature 5).
- **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was positioned to investigate a circular anomaly measuring 7m in diameter (Feature 6).
- **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was positioned to target north-south linear anomalies within Area 7, in the northwestern part of the site.

3.2.2 The trial trench positions were laid out using a Trimble Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey to ensure that the trenches were placed as close to the identified anomalies as possible.

3.2.3 Trenches were excavated by machine fitted with a c.1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket to the top of any archaeological deposits, or to the top of the undisturbed subsoil, in shallow spits under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were then hand cleaned using trowels in order to determine the presence and extent of archaeological deposits.

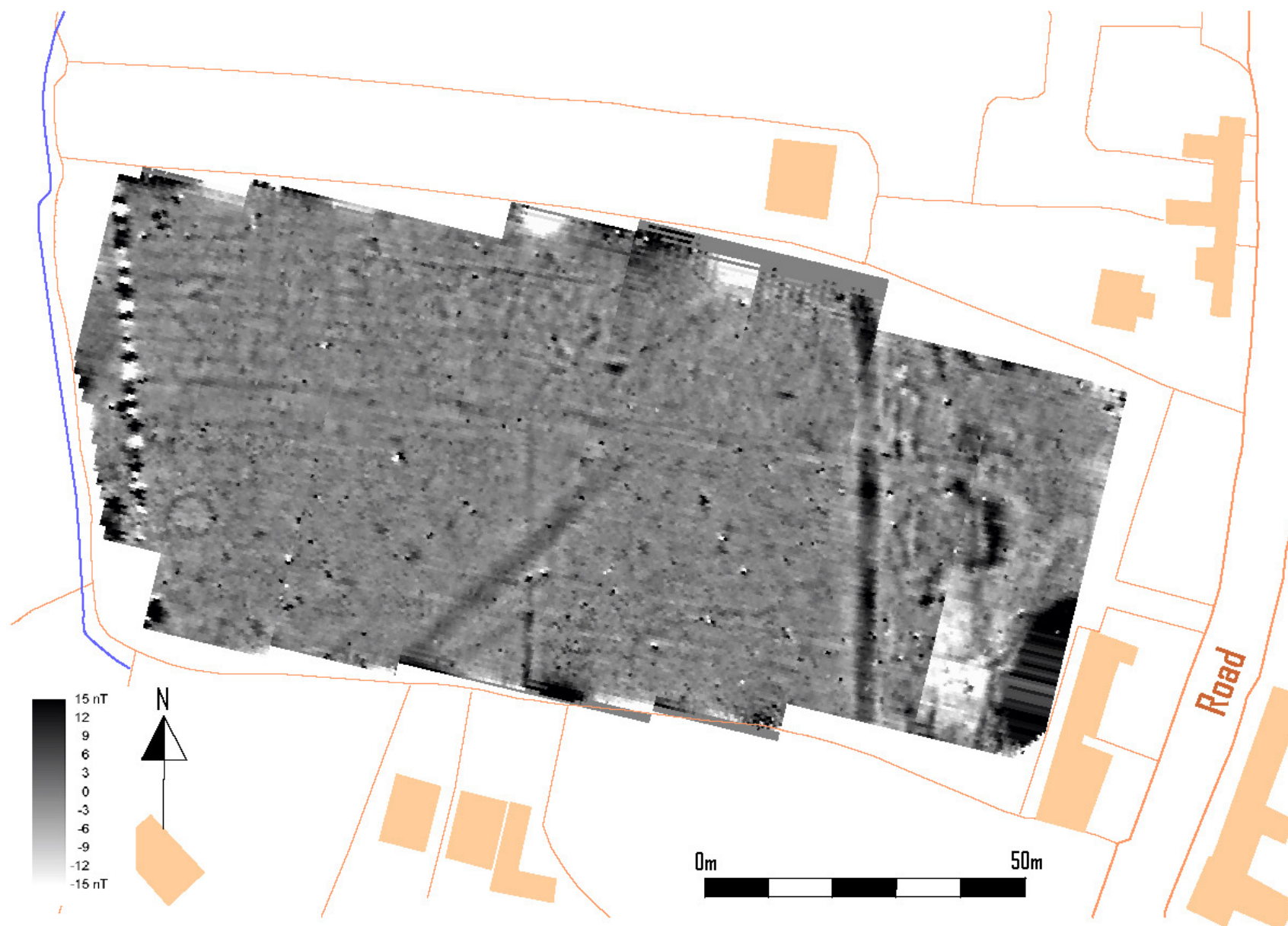
3.2.4 Sample excavation of identified features was undertaken.

3.2.5 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services' Recording Manual<sup>2</sup>. Drawn plans were related to Ordnance Datum. A photographic record was maintained using digital formats.

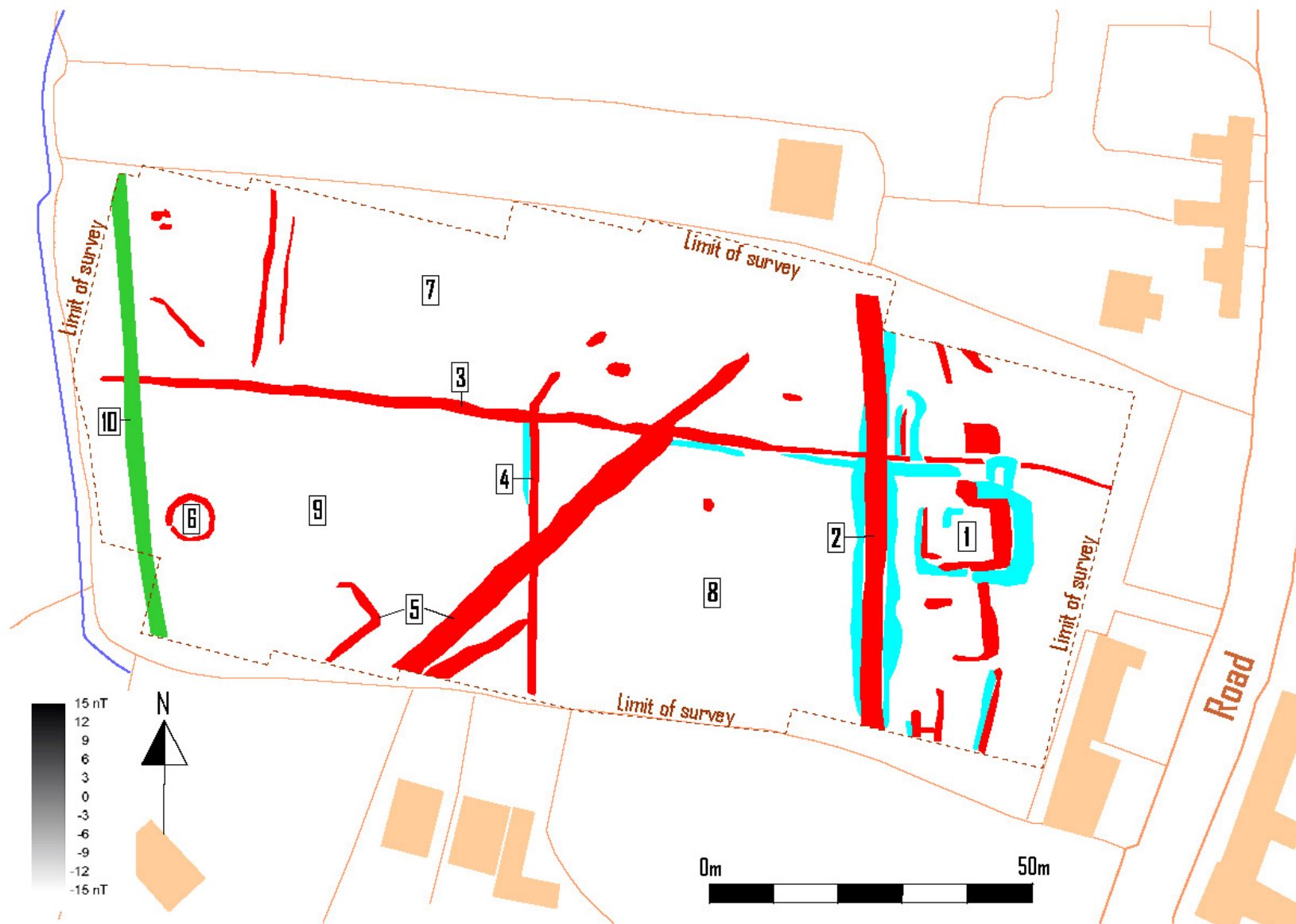
3.2.6 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples were retained and related to the contexts from which they derived.

---

<sup>2</sup> 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 4:** The processed geophysical survey result, grey-scale, overlaid on local topographical features.

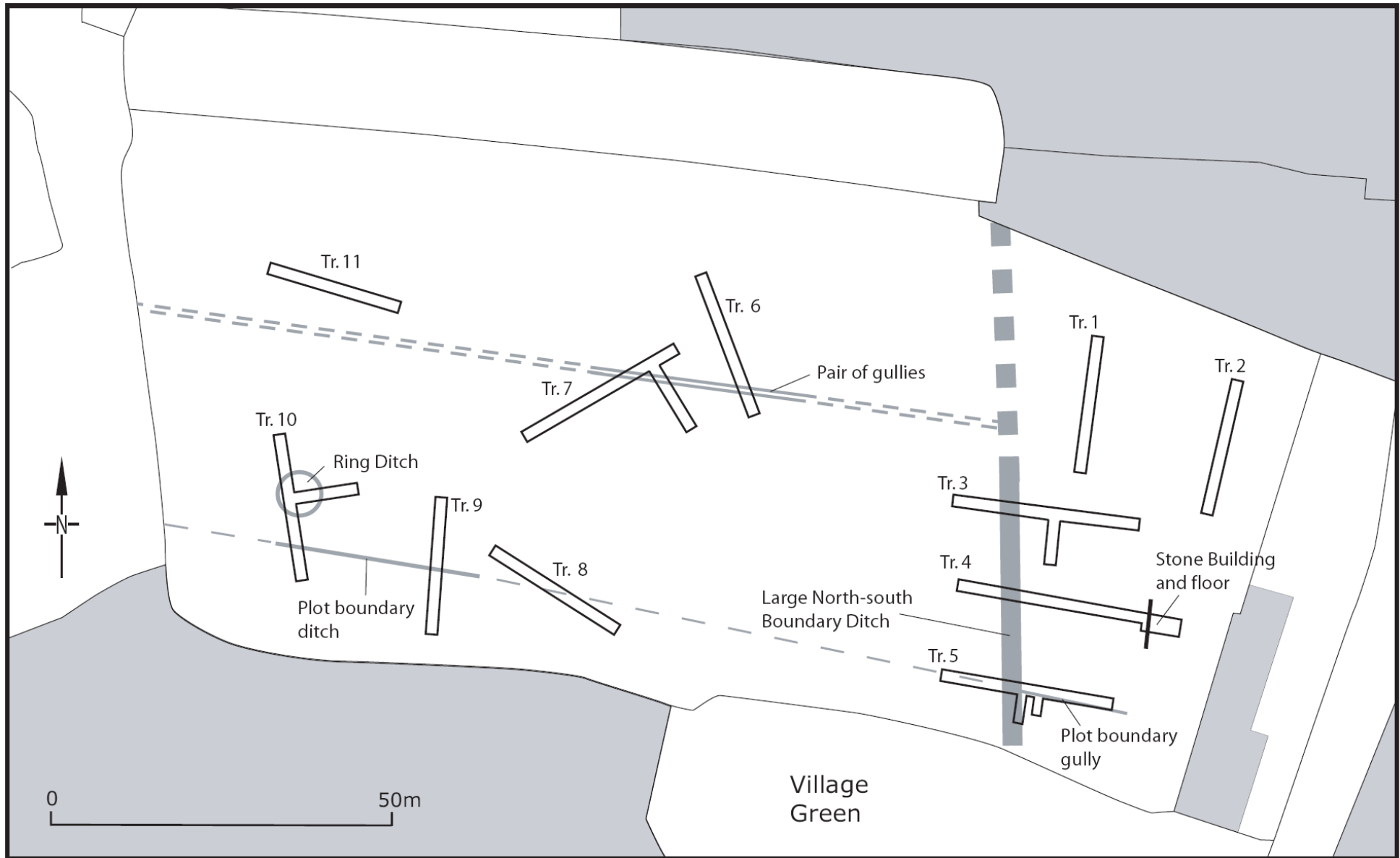


**Figure 5:** Interpretation of the geophysical survey. Numbers relate to 'Geophysical Interpretation' section in the main text, red highlights the main positive magnetic anomalies, blue highlights the main negative magnetic anomalies and green the main bipolar anomalies.



**Figure 6:** Trench Location Plan





**Figure 7:** Trench Plan showing layout of main features

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 6 & 7)

Length of Trench: 19.9m	Area of trench: 23.88 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 99.84 – 101.62	Machined Level (m OD): 99.84 – 101.08

Context Nos: 100, 101

4.1.1 The trench was located in the north-eastern part of the field. The trench was linear, with no extensions, aligned north to south on the south facing slope of the field.

4.1.2 Although the trial trench was located within an area where the geophysical survey had indicated the potential for archaeological features (Area 1, **Figure 5**), no clear features were revealed. Two areas of darker soil were noted within the underlying geology which were investigated to determine if they were archaeological, although these were shown to be of probable geological origin and not recorded further.

4.1.3 The topsoil (101) lay on top of a shallow subsoil (102), with underlying natural geology and bedrock beneath. The natural ground level stepped up around 6m from the southern end of the trench. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the trench during machining.

### 4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 6 & 7)

Length of Trench: 20.0m	Area of trench: 24.00 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 99.21 – 101.05	Machined Level (m OD): 99.07 – 100.60

Context Nos: 200, 201

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located on the eastern side of the site area, lying parallel with the field boundary, aligned north to south down the south facing slope of the field.

4.2.2 The topsoil (201) lay on top of a patchy shallow subsoil (202). The trench was very shallow with clear bedrock comprising areas of rab and shale. One sherd of medieval pottery and two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were revealed within the trench. An area of darker soil was noted within the underlying natural geology in the southern part of the trench, roughly aligned east to west. Following investigation it was considered that it was of probable geological origin and not recorded further.

### 4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 6, 7 & 8)

Length of Trench: 27.5m + 6.7m	Area of trench: 41.04 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 98.88 – 99.83	Machined Level (m OD): 98.38 – 99.30

Context Nos: 300 - 312

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located within the central part of the eastern side of the site, targeted on the large sub-rectangular anomaly (Area 1, **Figure 5**). The trench was aligned east to west, with a north to south extension added to the southern side of the trench near its centre.

4.3.2 The topsoil (301) lay on top of subsoil (302). The natural ground level was higher at the western end of the trench, stepping up in a number of places (Photo 1). Across the majority of the centre and eastern end of the trench was a layer or spread of material (310) lying on top of the natural (comprising a light reddish brown rab) (Photo 2). No clear relationship between the layer (310) and the subsoil (301) could be discerned. The deeper soil lay within the area

indicated by the sub-rectangular anomaly on the geophysical survey. The changes in depths of subsoil and steps in the natural may indicate slight terraces in the hill slope.

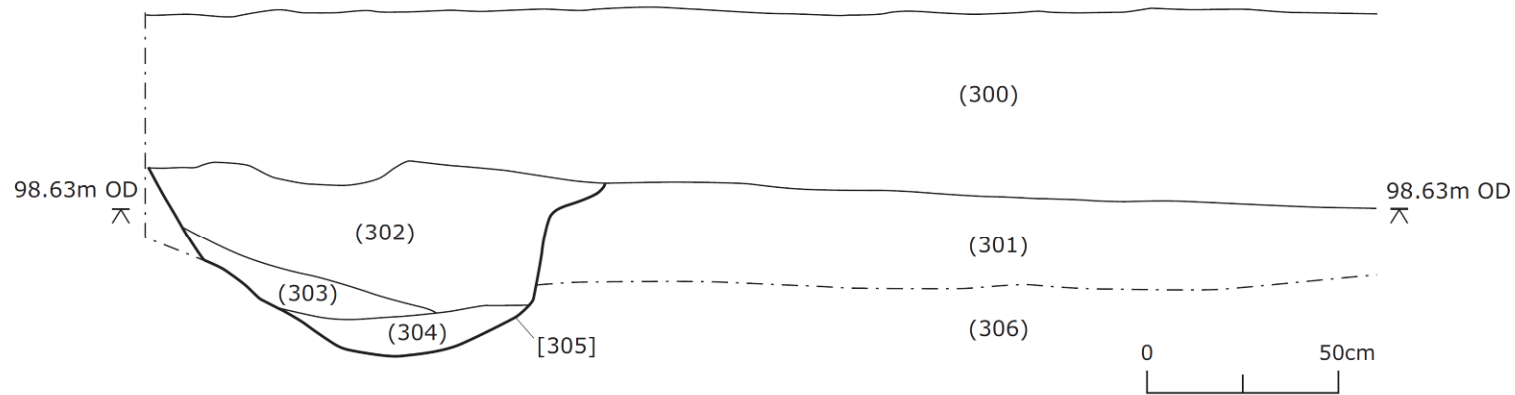
4.3.3 Two possible features were recorded cutting through this material (310), a small gully [305] c.0.5m in depth at the western end and a flat based possible ditch [308] in the central part of the trench, c.0.37m deep (Sections 3.1 & 3.2 on **Figure 8**). Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill (303) of gully cut [305].

4.3.4 Adjacent to the eastern side of ditch cut [308] was a spread of stonier material (307), which lay within the layer/spread (310) (Section 3.2 on **Figure 8**).

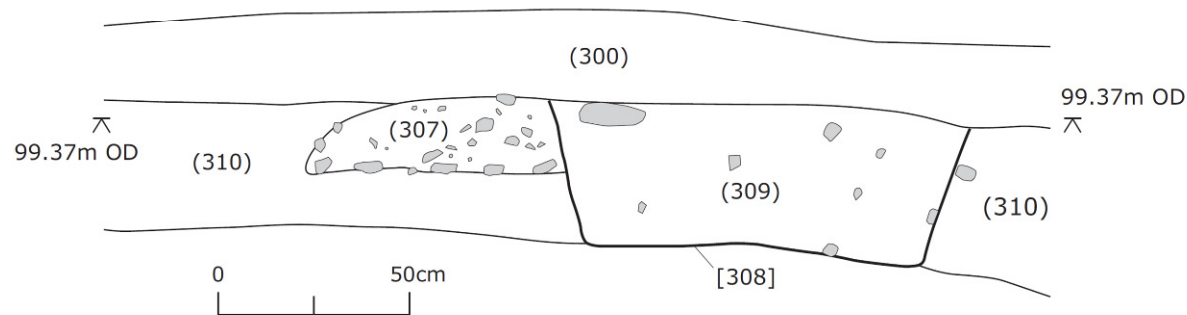
4.3.5 A small posthole was recorded at the eastern end of the trench (west of ditch [305] (Section 3.3 on **Figure 8**). The circular posthole was 0.16m in depth.

4.3.6 A clear ditch feature was visible at the western end of the trench aligned north-south [313], which aligns with Feature 2 (**Figures 5 & 7**). The feature was not excavated.

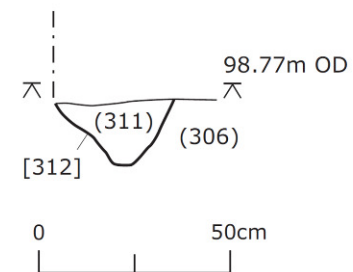
Section 3.1: North facing section through gully [305]



Section 3.2: South facing section through gully [308] and layer (310)



Section 3.3: East facing section through posthole [312]



**Figure 8:** Section drawings of features within Trench 3

#### 4.4 Trench 4 (Figures 6, 7, 9 & 10)

Length of Trench: 27.3m + 5.7m x 2.5m	Area of trench: 47.01 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 97.14 – 98.83	Machined Level (m OD): 96.99 – 98.35

Context Nos: 400 - 410

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located to the south of the large anomaly within the central part of the eastern side of the site, targeted on the large sub-rectangular anomaly (Area 1, **Figure 5**) and also to cut across the linear anomaly (Feature 2, **Figure 5**). The trench was aligned east to west, with a wider area added to its eastern end.

4.4.2 The topsoil (401) lay on top of a varying depth subsoil (402). The natural exposed within the trench comprised a light reddish brown rab. The trench depth was fairly even across its length with no obvious steps in the underlying natural.

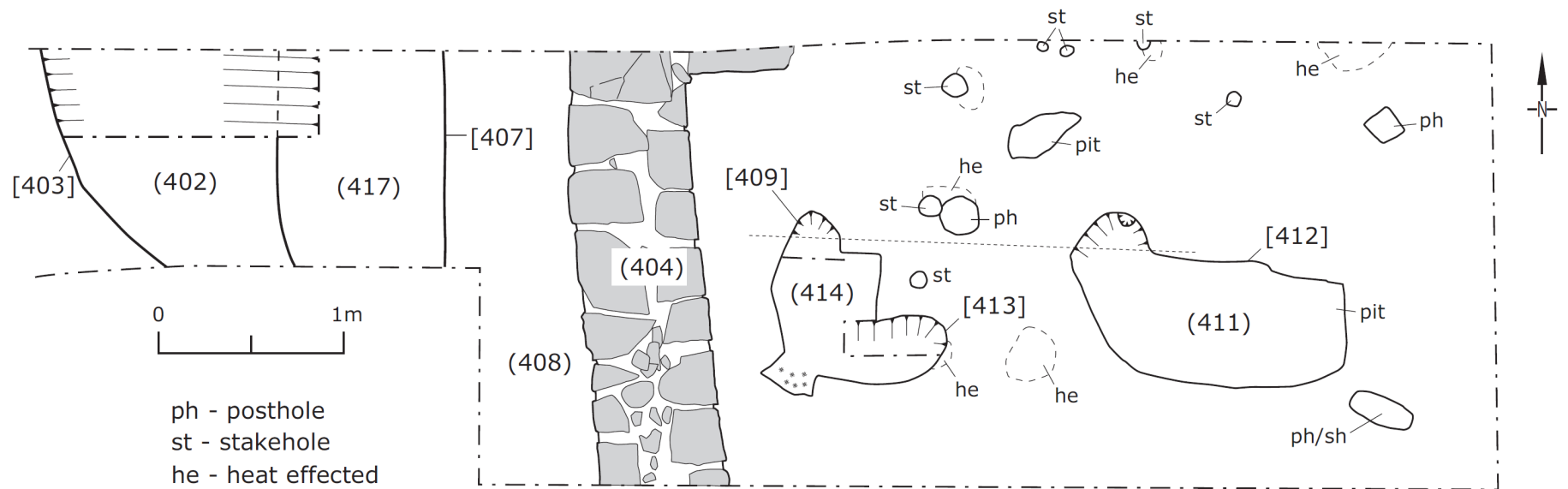
4.4.3 At the western end of the trench a well defined ditch could be seen crossing north to south [409], which corresponds with Feature 2 identified from the geophysical survey (**Figures 5 & 7**). The feature was not excavated.

4.4.4 A roughly north-south aligned gully was revealed at the eastern end of the trench [403], 0.26m in depth (Photo 3; Section 4.1 on **Figure 10**). The gully appeared to narrow to the south. A flint blade was recovered from the top of the fill of the gully.

4.4.5 The trench was extended to the east in order to uncover more of gully [403], but also exposed a stone wall (404), within a foundation cut [407] (Photo 4; Section 4.2 on **Figure 10**). The wall was hand cleaned with the removal of an accumulation of rubble and dark soil above (406), from which 1 sherd of medieval and 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The wall was constructed from mostly limestone blocks of varying sizes, with larger stones used on the wall faces with a rubble core. A probable clay bonding material was visible within the wall.

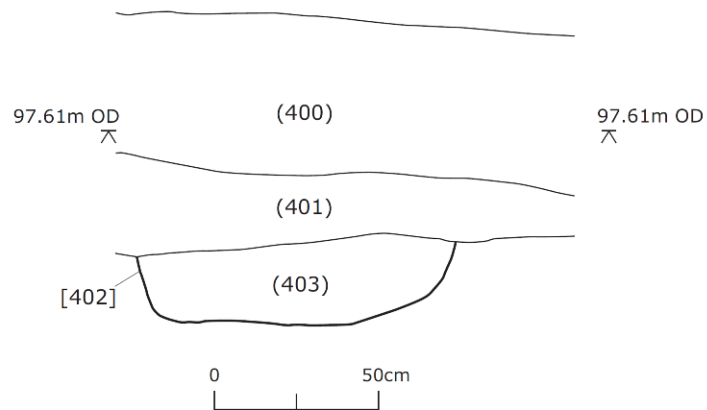
4.4.6 To the east of the wall a compacted crushed limestone floor was revealed (405) (Photo 4). A total of 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the rubble layer (418) above the eastern side of the wall and over the floor. A few areas of burning and also a number of small features were visible cutting into floor (405), although excavation demonstrated that they were all very irregular and most likely to represent disturbance from roots and other vegetation that would have grown on the floor following its disuse ([411], [413], [415] Section 4.3 on **Figure 10**). A number of other possible postholes and stakeholes were noted cutting through the floor, although none of these were excavated and their interpretation is tentative. The wall and floor are not indicated on any available maps although their location corresponds with a large dark anomaly seen on the geophysical survey which was originally considered to represent an area of modern disturbance.



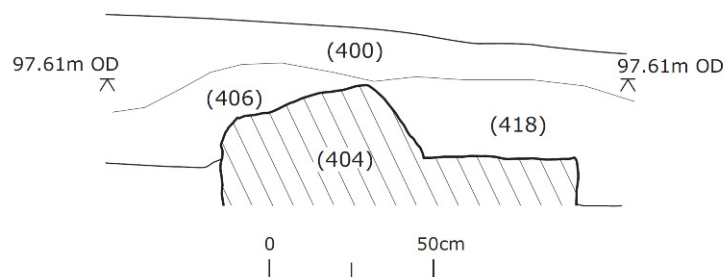


**Figure 9:** Plan of eastern end of Trench 4 showing wall (404) and floor (405)

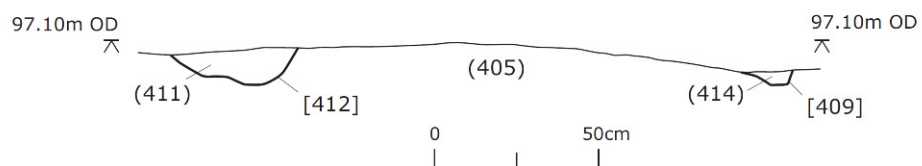
Section 4.1: North facing section through gully [402]



Section 4.2: South facing profile across wall (404)



Section 4.3 North facing section through features cutting into floor (405)



**Figure 10:** Sections of features within Trench 4

#### 4.5 Trench 5 (Figures 6, 7, 11 & 12)

Length of Trench: 25.5m + 4.2m + 2.5m	Area of trench: 38.64 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 96.24 – 97.29	Machined Level (m OD): 95.93 – 96.78

Context Nos: 500 - 526

4.5.1 Trench 5 was located in the southern part of the eastern side of the field. It was located to target possible archaeological features represented by linear anomalies on the geophysical survey to the south of Area 1 (**Figure 5**).

4.5.2 Topsoil (501) overlay a patchy subsoil, not present across the whole length of the trench. The natural comprised a light reddish brown rab which became yellower to the east and south. The topsoil depth was fairly constant along the length of the trench.

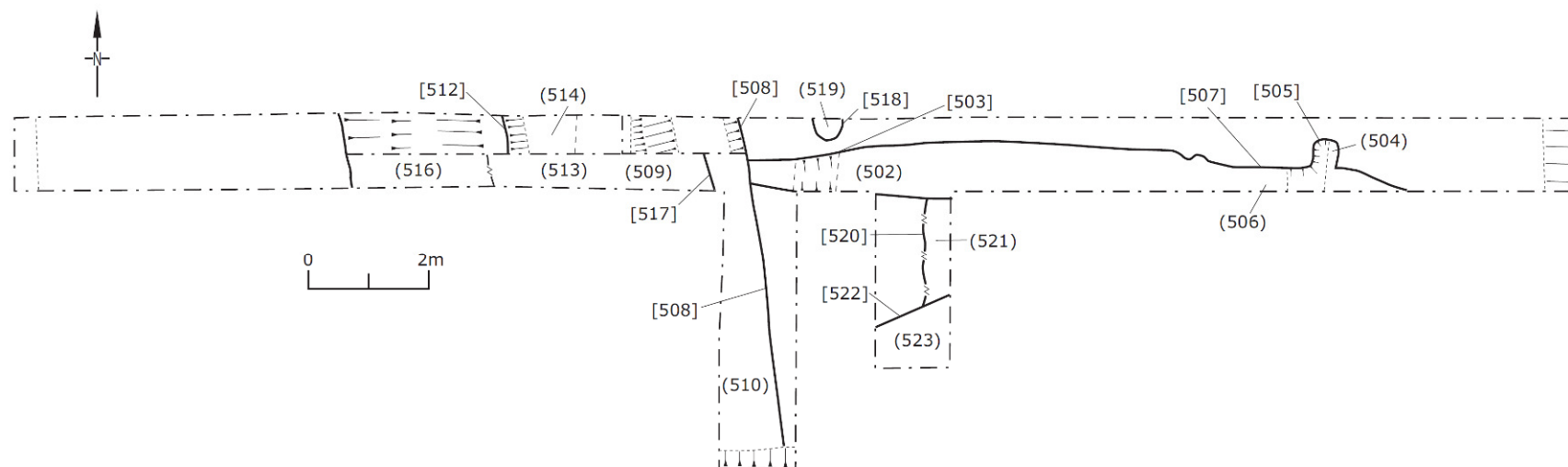
4.5.3 In the western half of the trench a wide area of soil fill was noted (c.6.5m width). Excavation revealed that this comprised a shallow spread of material, a maximum of 0.29m in depth, (516) within a possible cut [515]. At 3m from the western edge of [515] a deeper cut was revealed forming a substantial ditch [512]/[517], aligned with the anomaly Feature 2 on the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**; Photos 5 & 6; Section 5.1 on **Figure 12**).

4.5.4 The ditch [512]/[517] was excavated in two parts, with a baulk left between the two edges (due to time constraints and depth of the feature). Three main fills of the ditch were revealed (513)/(509), (514)/(511) and (526) (Section 5.1 on **Figure 12**). Finds were recovered from the layer comprising fills (514) and (511) containing 1 sherd of post-medieval and 4 sherds of medieval pottery. The ditch was not fully excavated, but was taken down to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The western edge of the feature appeared to be a fairly steep cut (around 55 degrees). The eastern side of the cut was stepped, with a steep sided part at the base of the excavated section. The natural ground exposed in the side of the ditch varied from light reddish brown rab near its top to bedrock at the base of the excavated section.

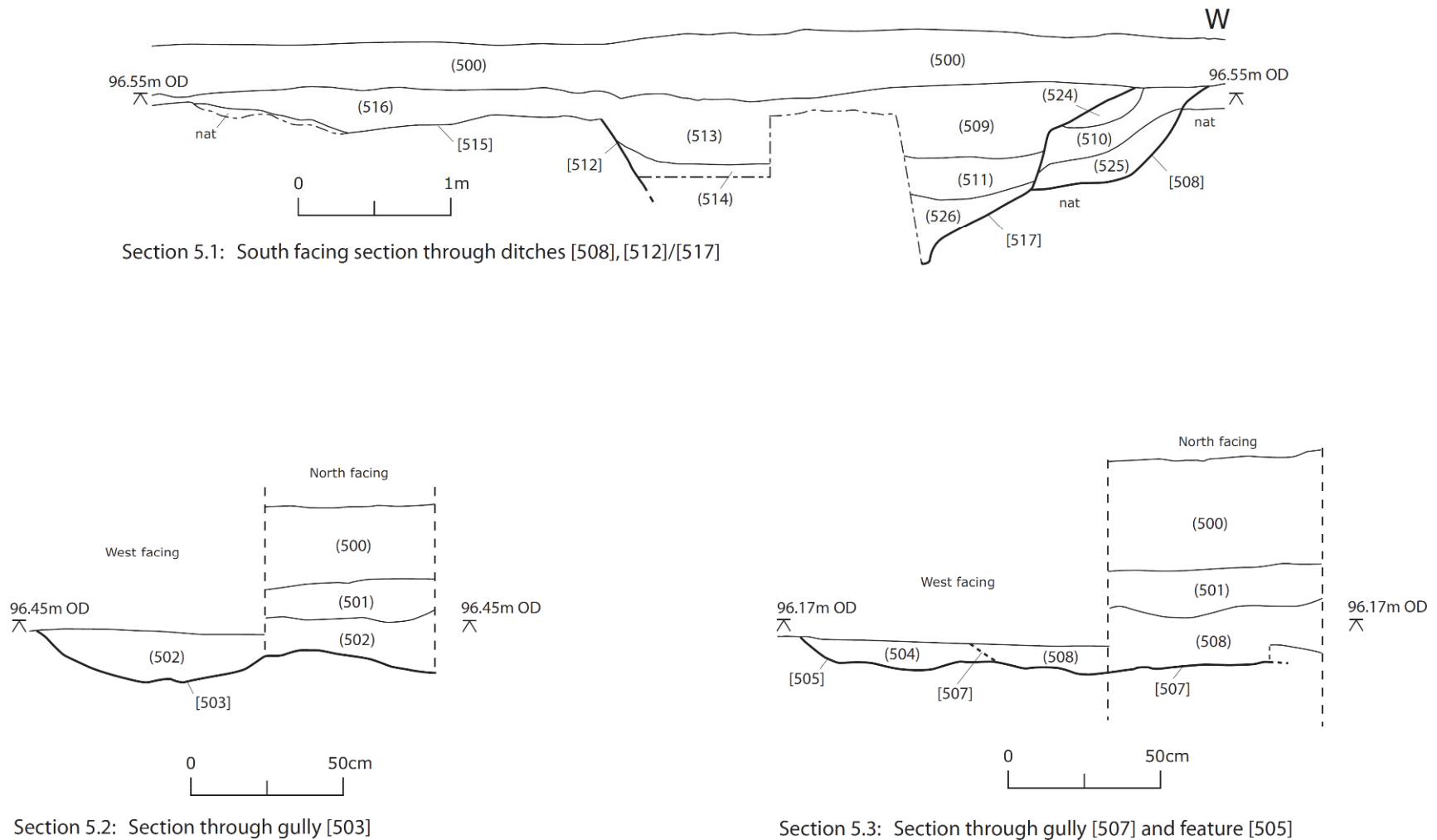
4.5.5 The eastern side of the ditch [517] truncated an earlier ditch [508], which appeared to be on the same alignment, but comprised a shallower cut with a flat base of only 0.7m depth (Photo 5; Section 5.1 on **Figure 12**). No finds were recovered from the three fills of the feature (510), (524), (525). The top fill of this ditch (524) contained a lighter and more stoney fill than the adjacent ditch, and could be clearly followed along a trench extension to the south for a total length of over 5m.

4.5.6 Ditch cut [508] truncated through a small east to west aligned gully which was seen along the southern side of Trench 5, eventually disappearing into the baulk towards the eastern end of the trench (Photo 7). Two sections were excavated through the gully indicating that it contained a single fill (502)/(506) within a shallow U-shaped cut of c.0.22m maximum depth [503]/[507] (Photo 8; Sections 5.2 & 5.3 on **Figure 12**). A flint blade was recovered from the western end of the ditch in the area of [503], (502). The eastern end of the gully appeared to truncate a smaller north to south aligned gully (504), [505] of only 0.09m depth with an irregular base.

4.5.7 Other features were also revealed within Trench 5 and the easternmost of the extensions to the south, including a possible linear feature (521), [520] which was truncated by gully [503] and also a further possible ditch to the south (523), [522]. A possible posthole was also revealed to the north of gully [503]. None of these three features were excavated.



**Figure 11:** Plan of Trench 5



**Figure 12:** Sections of features within Trench 5

#### 4.6 Trench 6 (Figures 6 & 7)

Length of Trench: 22.1m	Area of trench: 26.52 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 100.58 – 102.33	Machined Level (m OD): 100.20 – 101.64

Context Nos: 600 - 605

4.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the central part of the site to target an east to west aligned anomaly, Feature 3 and a possible south-west to north-east aligned anomaly, Feature 5 (**Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly north to south.

4.6.2 The topsoil (600) lay upon a patchy subsoil (601), which was absent in some parts of the trench. The subsoil lay upon natural? which comprised a light yellowish brown rab with clays.

4.6.3 No indication of Feature 5 identified from the geophysical survey was revealed within the trench, but the east to west linear anomaly Feature 3 was identified. This was visible as a pair of gullies each of around 0.6 – 0.8m in width, separated by a gap of around 0.30m. The northernmost gully [603] was 0.26m in depth and the southern one [605] only 0.11m. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill (604) in [605]. No other features were visible within the trench.

#### 4.7 Trench 7 (Figures 6, 7, 13 & 14)

Length of Trench: 25.5m + 10.7m	Area of trench: 43.44 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 100.17 – 101.41	Machined Level (m OD): 99.72 – 100.90

Context Nos: 700 - 716

4.7.1 Trench 7 was located in the centre of the field targeting the intersection of two linear anomalies, Feature 3 aligned east to west and Feature 4 aligned north to south (**Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly south-west to north-east. A perpendicular extension was placed running to the south-east.

4.7.2 The topsoil (700) lay upon a very thin and patchy subsoil (701), which was absent in many parts of the trench. The subsoil lay upon natural? which comprised a light yellowish brown rab with clays.

4.7.3 At the western end of the trench a small posthole was revealed [703] of 0.14m depth (Section 7.4 on **Figure 14**). No finds were recovered from the fill (704) and no other associated structural features were recorded in the vicinity.

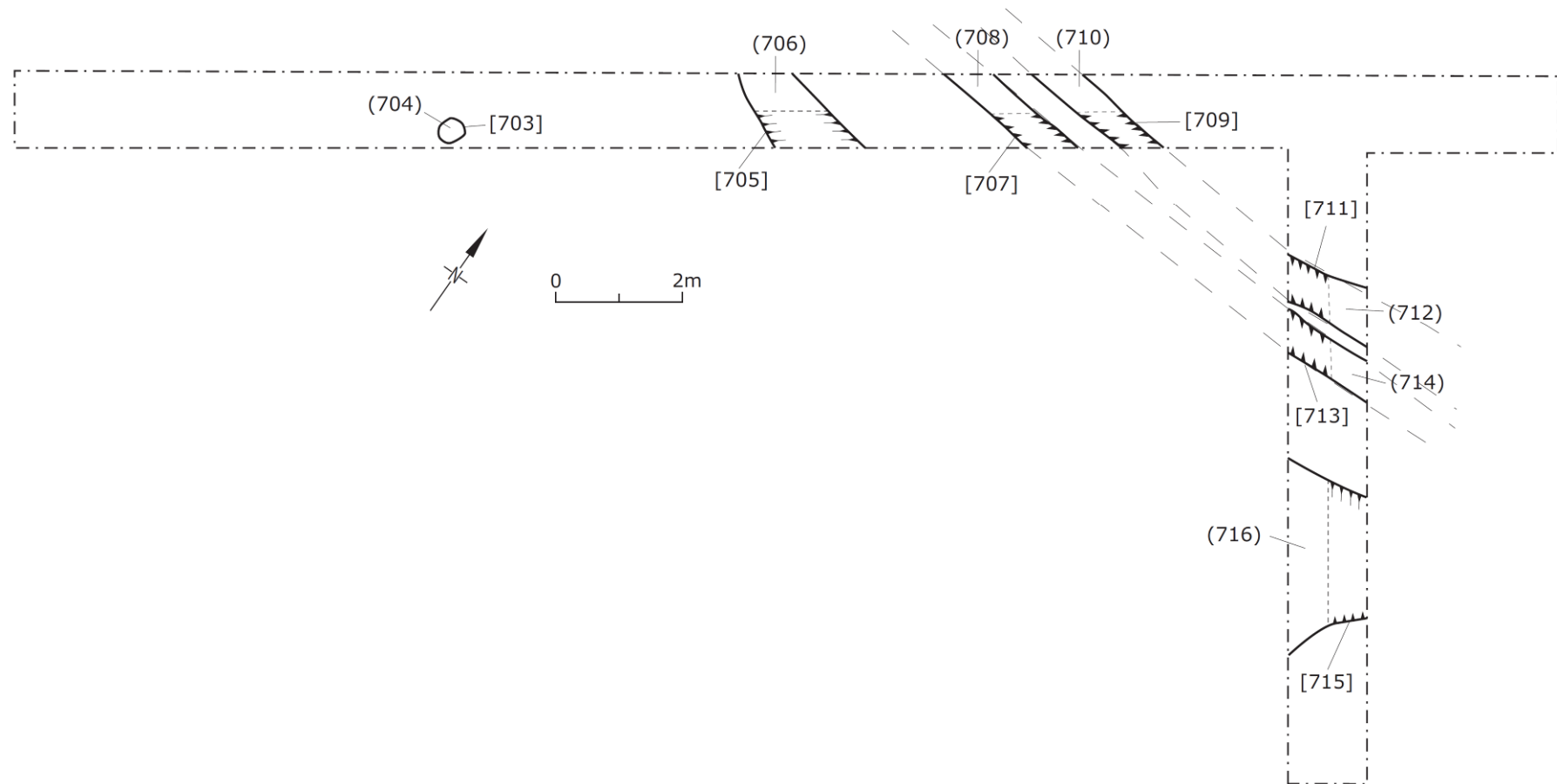
4.7.4 In the centre of the trench a linear feature was revealed [705] (Section 7.1 on **Figure 14**), from which four sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered during cleaning over the top of the feature, as was a single broken flint blade (702). No finds were recovered from the lower fill of the feature (706).

4.7.5 A parallel pair of gullies, aligned east to west were noted to the east of [705], which aligned with Feature 3 from the geophysical survey (Photo 9; Section 7.2 on **Figure 14**). The northernmost gully [709] was shallow, measuring between 0.02m and 0.09m in depth, with the southern gully [707] being slightly deeper at 0.14m depth. The gullies were around 0.5m apart.

4.7.6 An extension to the trench was added to the south in order to ascertain if the gullies continued to the east. A pair of shallow gullies were identified within this trench also, aligned with [705] and [709]. The northern gully [711] was 0.12m in depth and the southern gully [713] being 0.11m in depth.

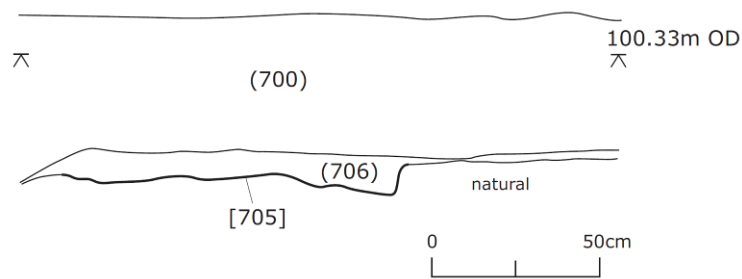
4.7.7 A further linear feature was noted to the south-east of the pair of gullies, indicating a ditch of 0.25m depth [715], with very shallow sloping sides at the top running down to a far steeper U-shaped base close to the centre (Section 7.3 on **Figure 14**). Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill (716).



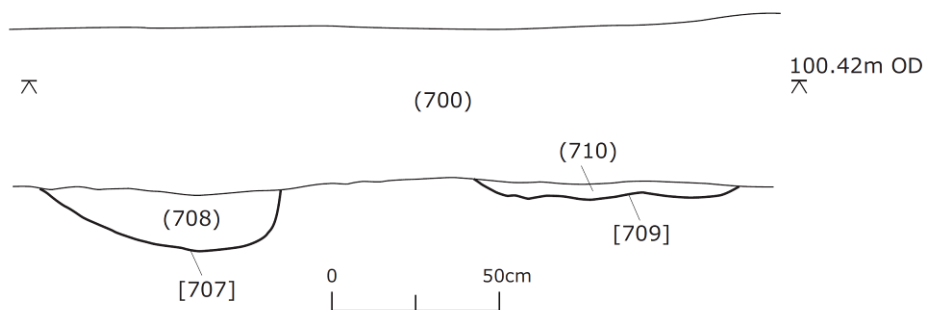


**Figure 13:** Plan of Trench 7

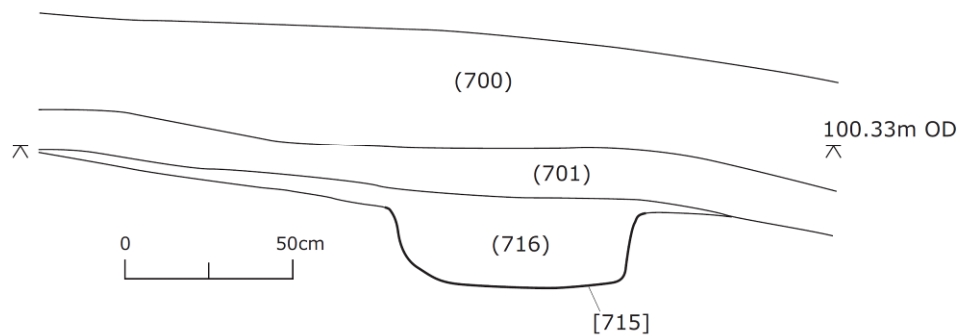
Section 7.1: North-west facing section through gully [705]



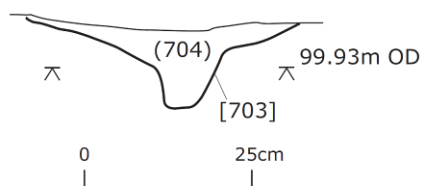
Section 7.2: North-west facing section through gullies [707] & [709]



Section 7.3: South-west facing section through [715]



Section 7.4: North facing section through [703]



**Figure 14:** Sections of features within Trench 7

#### 4.8 Trench 8 (Figures 6 & 7)

Length of Trench: 21.7m	Area of trench: 26.04 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 97.41 – 98.78	Machined Level (m OD): 96.51 – 98.00

Context Nos: 800 - 805

4.8.1 Trench 8 was located in the southern part of the field targeting a series of possible linear anomalies and a large south-west to north-east aligned anomaly (Feature 5) as seen on the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly north-west to south-east.

4.8.2 The topsoil (800) and subsoil (801) were deepest within this trench, possibly as a result of colluvial (hillwash) build up. The trench was machined onto a very sandy natural, comprising intermingled layers of sands coloured from light yellow to black (Photo 10).

4.8.3 A single possible feature was noted within the trench, comprising a mid brown clayey sand, but this was considered to be of natural origin following excavation. It is considered likely that the anomalies revealed on the geophysical survey within this area correspond to changes in the natural geology, such as the sands seen within Trench 8.

4.8.3 One large sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

#### 4.9 Trench 9 (Figures 6 & 7)

Length of Trench: 20m	Area of trench: 24 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 97.01 – 99.23	Machined Level (m OD): 96.68 – 98.63

Context Nos: 900 - 903

4.9.1 Trench 9 was located in the southern part of the field targeting a series of possible linear anomalies associated with the large linear Feature 5 as seen on the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly north to south.

4.9.2 The topsoil (900) overlay a subsoil (901) which was deeper at the southern end of the trench (downslope). The trench was machined onto a light yellowish brown rab.

4.9.3 A ditch was noted within the southern part of the trench, aligned east to west. This was excavated revealing a shallow roughly U-shaped cut [902] of a maximum depth of 0.11m (Photo 11). The ditch was aligned with feature [1011] in trench 10.

4.8.3 One sherd of medieval pottery and one sherd of post medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

#### 4.10 Trench 10 (Figures 6, 7, 15 & 16)

Length of Trench: 21.3m + 9.5m	Area of trench: 36.96 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 97.18 – 99.20	Machined Level (m OD): 97.08 – 98.83

Context Nos: 1000 - 1014

4.10.1 Trench 10 was located in the south-western corner of the site targeting a circular anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey (Feature 6, **Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly north to south. An extension to the east was added. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil, with one sherd of post-medieval and one sherd of medieval pottery found within the subsoil.

4.10.2 The relatively even depth of topsoil (1000) overlay a shallow subsoil (1001) which was slightly deeper at the southern end of the trench (downslope). The trench was machined onto a yellowish brown rab, within which were patches of clay, gravels and an area of sands in the centre of the trench coloured light yellow to black.

4.10.3 At the southern end of the trench an east to west aligned feature was revealed [1011] which was 0.5m in total depth (Photo 12; Section 10.4 on **Figure 16**). No finds were recovered from the feature although fragments of coal were noted within the fill (1010). The ditch was aligned with feature [902] within trench 9.

4.10.4 The circular ring ditch revealed by the geophysical survey was revealed within the trench and in its eastern extension. Three sections were excavated through the ring ditch. The northern section demonstrated a U-shaped cut [1004] of c.1m width and 0.20m depth (Photo 13; Section 10.1 on **Figure 16**). The arc of the ring ditch was clearly visible crossing the trench. The southern section through the ring ditch, in an area which was also clearly visible as an arc, revealed a cut [1009] of 0.7m width and 0.19m depth (Photo 14; Section 10.3 on **Figure 16**). The third section through the ring was located on its eastern side, in an area where the gully had no clear arc in plan. The cut [1006] was 1.15m wide and 0.35m deep (Photo 15; Section 10.2 on **Figure 16**). No finds were recovered from any of the three sections.

4.10.5 A further small possible gully was recorded within the ring ditch, aligned north to south, although following excavation it was determined that the feature was most likely of natural origin demonstrating the wide variations in the natural ground within this trench.

#### 4.11 Trench 11 (Figures 6 & 7)

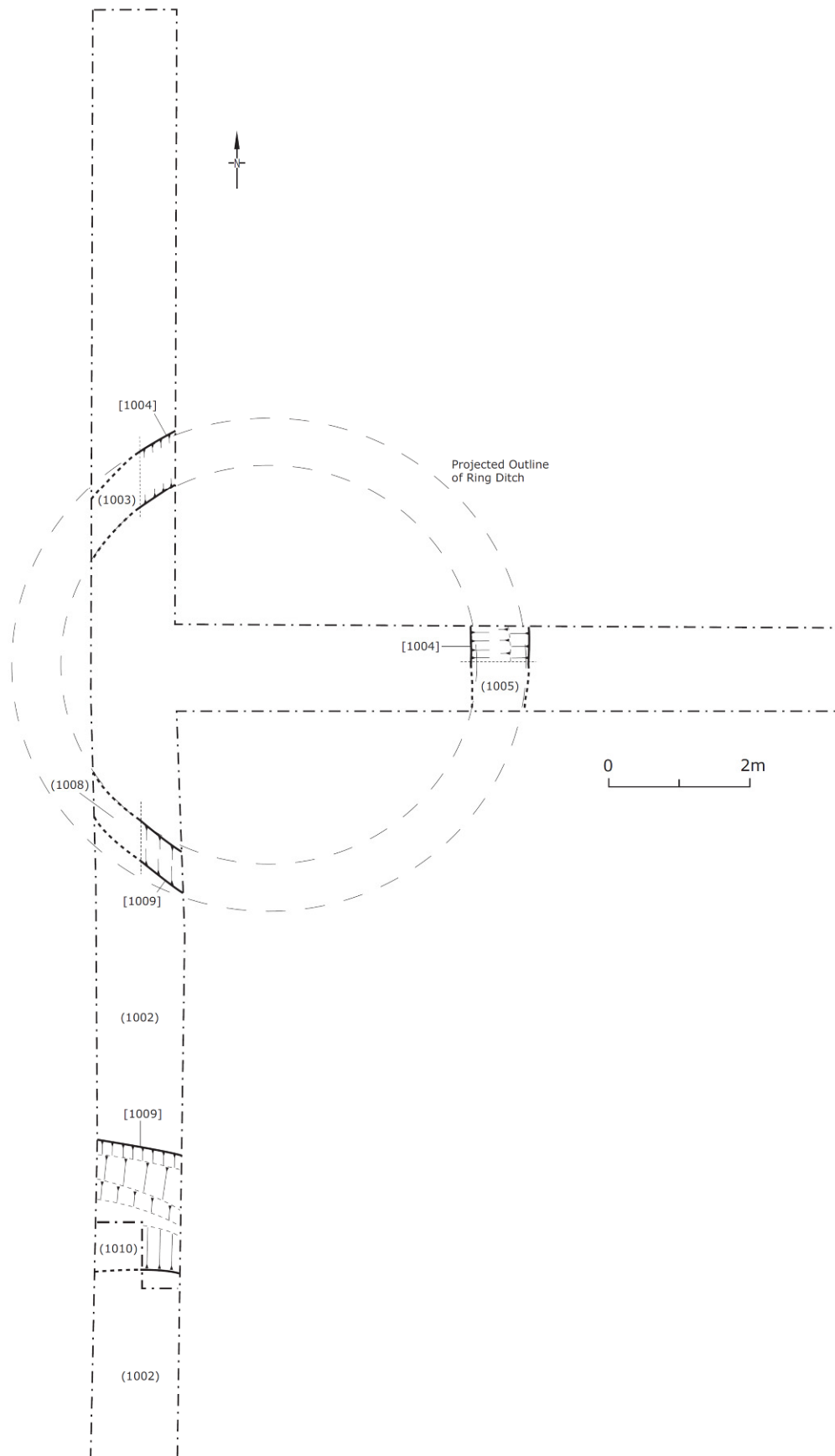
Length of Trench: 20.1m	Area of trench: 24.12 sq m
Turf level (m OD): 100.74 – 101.56	Machined Level (m OD): 100.34 – 101.10

Context Nos: 1100 - 1101

4.11.1 Trench 11 was located in the north-western corner of the field targeting a series of possible linear anomalies as seen on the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**). The trench was aligned roughly east to west.

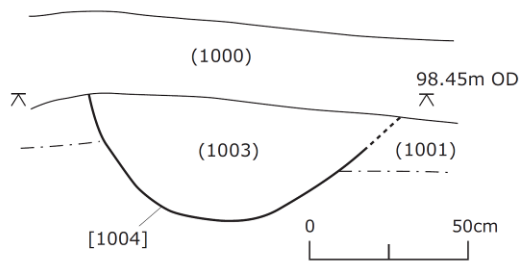
4.11.2 The topsoil (1100) was fairly shallow within this trench, varying in depth between 0.16m and 0.32m, whereas the subsoil (1101) was deeper overall (0.26m to 0.32m). The natural geology comprised a light yellowish brown rab and reddish brown rab, with patches of clay.

4.11.3 Two potential archaeological features were identified within the trench following hand cleaning, although on excavation these proved to be slight hollows in the natural rabs filled with natural clays. One sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil during machining.

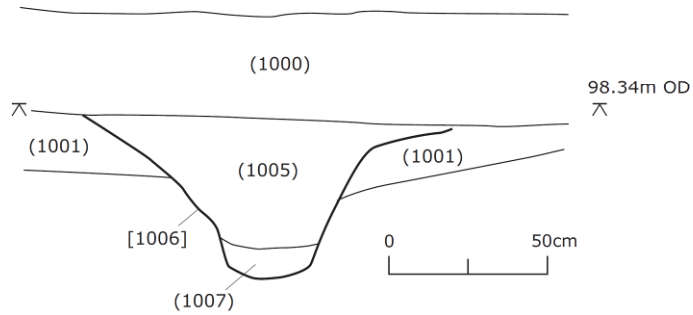


**Figure 15:** Plan of Trench 10

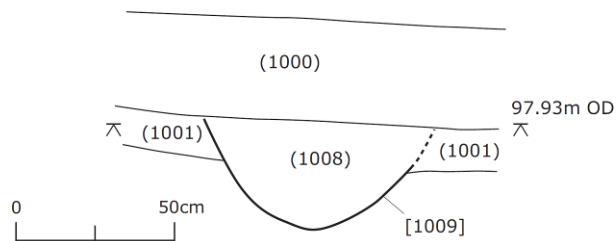
Section 10.1: West facing section through gully [1004] (ring ditch)



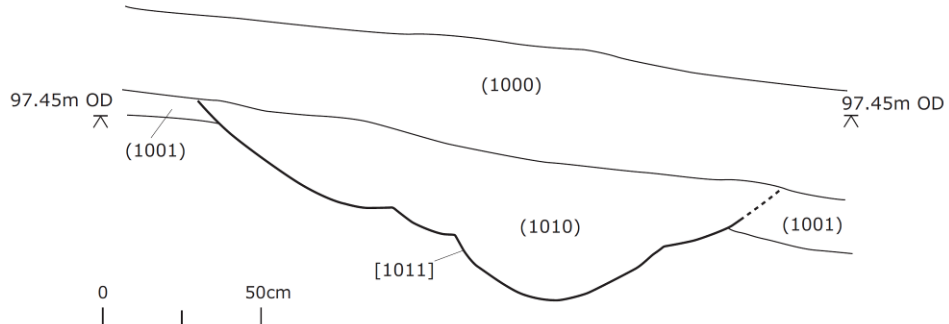
Section 10.2: South facing section through gully [1006] (ring ditch)



Section 10.3: West facing section through gully [1009] (ring ditch)



Section 10.4: West facing section through ditch [1011]



**Figure 16:** Sections of features within Trench 10



## **5. CONCLUSION**

### **5.1 Identified Areas of Archaeology (Figures 6 & 7)**

5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features across the proposed development area. The features are concentrated in three main areas: one on the south-western part of the site area, around the ring ditch and adjacent ditch (Trench 9 and 10); an area in the northern part of the centre of the site, where a pair of east to west gullies were recorded along with other ditches and a posthole (Trenches 6 and 7); and on the south-eastern frontage of the site where remains of a stone building, numerous gullies and a possible posthole were recorded (Trenches 3, 4 and 5).

5.1.2 No archaeological features were visible within the trenches placed in the north-western part of the area (Trench 11), the central southern area (Trench 8) or the north-eastern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). The potential for archaeological remains to be present beyond the boundaries of the evaluation trenches cannot be discounted.

### **5.2 South-western Area (Figures 6, 7, 15 & 16)**

5.2.1 The ring ditch was clearly visible on the geophysical survey and was revealed within Trench 10. The feature was not substantial, measuring between 0.7 and 1.2m in width, and with a maximum depth of 0.35m. The ring ditch itself was c.5.75m in diameter. The ring ditch is considered to be of high archaeological significance. The potential for other associated features to be present in the vicinity of the feature cannot be discounted.

5.2.2 Although no finds were recovered from the ring ditch sections, such a feature is most likely to date from the prehistoric period. Its size would suggest it represents the remains of a circular building or roundhouse, perhaps forming a drip gully which would have surrounded the structure. In contradiction to this, the depth and width of the gully would be considered excessive for a feature essentially associated with drainage, in an area with such effective natural drainage. The majority of roundhouses are of Iron Age date, and almost entirely have entrances to the east. In this case the drip gully would run in front of an entrance into the building, which although not unheard of, is usually only seen where the underlying geology is clay and thus badly draining (necessitating extensive run-off water management).

5.2.3 The other possibility for the ring ditch would be that the feature forms the remains of a round barrow, a burial mound of Bronze Age date. Round barrows were formed by the excavation of a ditch around a central burial, with up-cast from the ditch being used to form the mound over the top. No central burial was revealed within the ring ditch (the plan shows that the trench location crosses the centre). As bone does not survive at the site due to the acidity of the soils, it cannot be confirmed that a burial existed. No visible remains of a former earth mound survives over the area of the ring ditch, although this may have been due to ploughing and levelling from at least the medieval period onwards. Such ploughing could have reduced the surviving level of the ditches also.

5.2.4 The ditch recorded to the south of the ring ditch [1011], which runs through into trench 9 [902], could be an associated feature. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, although coal fragments were noted in fill (1010) which suggests that it is from a later period. The feature could be a boundary ditch associated with the ring ditch, or alternatively it may form remnants of former field or plot boundaries of medieval or later date. Only small sections of the ditch were revealed during the evaluation.

### 5.3 Northern Central Area (Figures 6, 7, 13 & 14)

5.3.1 A pair of gullies were recorded in Trench 6, Trench 7 and the extension of Trench 7. These were all on the same alignment and correspond with Feature 3 as seen on the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**). The gullies also align with a former field boundary that crossed the site as shown on earlier cartographic sources. The pair of gullies is a typical form in which former field boundaries survive (of medieval and later date). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill (716) of the northern ditch cut [713]. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill (604) of the southern gully cut [605].

5.3.2 Further features not identified on the geophysical survey were revealed in this area during the evaluation. These included two ditches, [705] and [715], and a posthole [703]. Such features indicate the presence of further archaeological activity in the area although of possible post-medieval date. These may be associated with agricultural activity. All of the features are considered to be of low to moderate archaeological significance.

### 5.4 South-eastern Area (Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12)

5.4.1 The large rectangular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey appears to have been caused by a deeper depth of subsoil. Excavation did not indicate any recognisable cut features, but small differences in ground levels and sharp rises between these levels. It is considered likely that this has occurred as a result of slight terracing of the land possibly during the medieval period. Such terraces are likely to be associated with plot boundaries and levelling of rear yard areas associated with properties on the street frontage. Potentially this levelling has not occurred as a single act of ground reduction, but occurred through continuous cultivation of the plot areas. Further information regarding the extent of terracing and further information on its construction are present within the site area. A number of possible areas of terracing were visible within this frontage area, and a topographic survey was undertaken at the eastern end of the site. Unfortunately the results of the survey were inconclusive and have not been illustrated in this report.

5.4.2 The stone building identified as a north-south aligned stone wall and crushed limestone floor within Trench 4 was not expected. Comparison of the location of this building and the geophysical survey suggests it corresponds with a dark anomaly in the south-eastern corner of the area. If this does represent the same structure (or a number of structures) the implication would be that it could cover the same length as the current buildings on the street frontage (including the village hall and dilapidated structures to the north). The date of the building is uncertain, but it is known that it is not indicated on any available early map of the site (and thus was already demolished by 1820). Finds from the rubble layers sealing the structure included a single sherd of medieval and numerous post-medieval sherds of pottery. The finds do not preclude the building from being medieval. Further remains of the building are present within the site area. The significance of this building is difficult to ascertain at this stage as only a small part of the structure was revealed, although the fact that it represents a stone building demolished before the 19<sup>th</sup> century may indicate it is of some age. The possibility that it is associated with the Knights Templar cannot be discounted at this stage, although no evidence to support this was recovered either.

5.4.3 Trench 5 revealed a number of gullies and a posthole, although these were undated. The features are likely to be associated with plot boundaries and possible structures located in the rear yard areas of structures fronting the road to the east. Due to their alignments they are likely to be of medieval date (following roughly east-west or north-south), even though a single flint blade was found in the fill of [503]). Further evidence regarding the layout of the gullies and further possible postholes will still be present within the surrounding area.

5.4.4 The large ditch recorded within the western half of Trench 5 was aligned roughly north-south and corresponded with the Feature 2 recorded on the geophysical survey. The ditch was also visible within Trench 3 and 4 to the north (although remained unexcavated within these areas due to time constraints). The feature comprised an earlier ditch [508] which was quite shallow (c.0.70m deep) and had a relatively flat base. This ditch was re-cut at a later date with a much steeper and deeper ditch [512]/[517]. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from fills of this ditch and all but one dated from the medieval period including a sherd from a Llanstefan jug (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries) and three sherds of Dyfed Gravel Tempered wares (late 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century). The post-medieval sherd (16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century) was very worn (in contrast to the medieval sherds). It is assumed that due to the size of the ditch that a bank was present, and potentially this may have been located on the western side of the ditch over the shallow scoop feature [515] (possible remnants of levelling of the bank and back filling of the ditch?). The feature does not correspond to any feature on available earlier maps and must thus have been backfilled and levelled before 1820 (possibly explaining the presence of the worn post-medieval sherd in the fill of the ditch). The date of the feature, and that of the earlier ditch is assumed to be medieval.

5.4.5 The earlier ditch [508] clearly truncated the east – west gully [503]/[507]. If the gully represents a medieval plot boundary, then the excavation of the ditch would have foreshortened this parcel of land. The cutting of ditch [508] may thus represent a change in land ownership or in land use, perhaps separating the possible burgrave plots leading from the east side of the street from agricultural lands to the west. The re-cutting of this ditch with the larger [512]/[517] would indicate either a reaffirmation of the boundary, perhaps due to erosion or silting up, or potentially through a change in land ownership or land-use. The size of the feature may indicate a more defensive purpose, although this cannot be confirmed, possibly associated with attacks in the first few years of the 15<sup>th</sup> century from the Plant Owain (followers of Owain Glyndwr). Narberth, to the north of Templeton, remained as an English stronghold throughout the years of the rebellion and may have influenced Templeton similarly and thus defences were required to prevent attack.

## **5.5 Archaeological Potential and Significance**

5.5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Such remains exist at a shallow depth, generally less than 0.60m below the present ground surface. Such remains could be exposed, damaged or destroyed during groundworks for the proposed development of the area.

5.5.2 The ring-ditch in the south-western area is most likely of prehistoric date, and whether a Bronze Age round barrow (burial mound) or an Iron Age roundhouse, would be considered of high archaeological significance (although not of such significance that it warrants preservation in-situ and thus precluding development).

5.5.3 The east-west linear features seen within the central area of the site are likely to cross the entire site area (as suggested by the geophysical survey) and may represent the line of medieval burgrave plot boundaries extending back from the street frontage almost as far back as Sentence Castle (although at this stage this is only conjecture). The ditch seen to the south of the ring ditch in Trench 10 and in Trench 9 may align with the gully recorded in Trench 5, again suggesting another plot boundary that originally divided the entire site area lengthways towards Sentence Castle. Such boundaries are considered to be of moderate archaeological significance, demonstrating land divisions and land use during the medieval period (with some boundaries still in use in the post-medieval period).

Such features do not warrant preservation in-situ. Other features associated with land divisions may be present in other areas of the site, but such features could be recorded through survey and excavation during development.

5.5.4 The archaeological remains on the south-eastern side of the site are perhaps the most dense, with the stone building, gullies and ditches recorded. Further evidence allowing further characterisation of the buildings and plot layouts will be present within the areas, including more information on dates of the features, character and usage. The potential for the stone building being associated with the Knights Templar cannot be discounted at this stage and still remains a possibility, which would be of high archaeological significance. Such a building would require further archaeological investigation to confirm this or otherwise, as it could not be said to be worthy of preservation in-situ at this time (and by undertaking further archaeological investigation it would be deemed more sensible to carry out full preservation by record at that stage). The change in land divisions with the north-south ditches being added at a later date is also of moderate archaeological significance, providing further information on land divisions and land use. The possibility that it is a defensive feature is of higher archaeological significance, especially if it provides evidence of defensive works being erected against followers of Owain Glyndwr.

5.5.5 Further archaeological works would need to be undertaken within the proposed development area in advance of construction, although the scope and scale of this work would need to be discussed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management in their role as archaeological advisors to Pembrokeshire County Council. It is understood that it is proposed that an archaeological condition will be placed on any outline planning permission granted for the site.

## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barrow J (ed), 1998, *St Davids Episcopal Acta 1085-1280*, Cardiff: South Wales Record Society

DAT-FS 2010a, *Written Scheme Of Investigation Land North Of Village Green, Templeton, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Evaluation (Geophysical Survey)*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services WSI FS09-058

DAT-FS 2010b, *Written Scheme Of Investigation Land North Of Village Green, Templeton, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trench)*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services WSI FS09-058

DAT-HM 2009, *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation at Land North of Village Green, Templeton, Narberth*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management

Gilchrist R, 1995 *Contemplation and Action: The Other Monasticism*, Leicester: Leicester University Press

Lord E, 2004, *The Knights Templar in Britain*, Harlow: Pearson

Nicholson H, 2001, *The Knights Templar: A New History*, Stroud: Sutton

Nicholson H, 2001, *The Knights Hospitaller*, Woodbridge: Boydell

Parry J M, 1996, *The Commandery of Slebech in Wales of the Order of the Hospital of St John Of Jerusalem*, Fairwinds Publications

Poucher P, 2010, *Village Green, Templeton, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical survey*, DAT Report No. 2010/10

Rees W, 1947, *A History of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in Wales and on the Welsh Border*, Cardiff: Western Mail and Echo

Tapper A, 2005, *Knights Templar and Hospitaller in Herefordshire*, Little Logaston: Logaston Press

Walker R F, 2002, 'The Lordships of Pembrokeshire in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries' in B Howells (ed) *Pembrokeshire County History Volume II: Medieval Pembrokeshire*, Haverfordwest: Pembrokeshire Historical Society



Photo 1: View east along Trench 3 showing changes in levels, possibly indicating terracing, and with location of ditch [314] indicated by scales





Photo 2: South facing section through layer (310)



Photo 3: South facing section through gully [403] in Trench 4





Photo 4: View north showing wall (404), foundation cut [407] to left and floor (405) to right within Trench 4



Photo 5: South facing section through ditch cut [512] to left and [517] to right, with earlier ditch [508] on far left edge within Trench 5





Photo 6: View east along Trench 5 showing sections excavated through ditches [512]/[517] and [508] as well as layer (516) to west



Photo 7: View north along western extension to Trench 5 showing ditch cut [508] with gully [503] at top of picture truncated by the ditch





Photo 8: West facing section through gully [503] in Trench 5



Photo 9: View south-west along Trench 7 showing parallel pair of gullies [707] to south and [709] to north





Photo 10: Close up of varying natural sand colours within Trench 8



Photo 11: West facing section of ditch [902] within Trench 9





Photo 12: East facing section through ditch [1011] in Trench 10



Photo 13: East facing section of ring ditch gully [1004] in Trench 10





Photo 14: West facing section of ring ditch gully [1009] in Trench 10



Photo 15: South facing section through ring ditch gully [1006] in Trench 10

**Table 1:** Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales.

<b><i>Period</i></b>	<b><i>Approximate Date</i></b>
Palaeolithic	c.225,000 BC – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c.3500 BC
Neolithic	c.3500 BC – c.2000 BC
Bronze Age	c.2000 BC – c.600 BC
Iron Age	c.600 BC – 43 AD
Roman	43 AD – 410 AD
Early Medieval	410 AD - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1485
Post Medieval	1485 – c.1900
Modern	c.1900 onwards

## **APPENDIX 1: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY FROM TEMPLETON**

**Paul Courtney, June 2010**

The trenches at Templeton produced 13 sherds (107g ) of medieval pottery and 30 sherds (392g ) of post-medieval pottery. Medieval finds included common Dyfed produced wares, namely Llanstephan jugs and Dyfed gravel tempered wares, as well as two sherds of Iberian red micaceous (Merida) ware. The latter import is not uncommon in coastal South Wales in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries reflecting its Atlantic trade links. None of the post-medieval pot recovered was locally produced with North Devon being the main source.

### ***Medieval Wares***

#### **DGTG - Dyfed Gravel-Tempered Glazed Wares**

This fabric group contains the standard local/regional siltstone tempered fabric range used for jugs. Inclusions include rounded quartz sand, and occasional to abundant flattened fine-grained (? siltstone) rock fragments up to 3 mm. occur. Kiln waste is known from Newcastle Emlyn (Early and Morgan 2005); but multiple kiln sites across Dyfed are likely. ?Late 12th-15th century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56; O'Mahoney 1985 and 1995, 9-11). 5 shs; 40 g.

#### **DGTU - Dyfed Gravel Tempered Unglazed**

Unglazed cooking pots/jars with rounded quartz sand and moderate to abundant, flat water-eroded fine-grained rock (?siltstone) inclusions up to 3mm. This general type of pottery is found widely across Dyfed and was probably produced at several centres. Kiln waste has been published from Newcastle Emlyn (Early and Morgan 2004). Probably ?late 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century (O'Mahoney 1985 and 1995, 9-11; Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56). 3 shs; 25 g.

#### **IBRW - Iberian Red Micaceous (Merida) Ware**

Sherds from jars in an orange fabric with large mica flakes. Probably from Portugal, 15th-16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 69-73; Papazian and Campbell 1992, 22 and fig.5). 2 shs; 31 g.

#### **LLAJ - Llanstephan Jugs**

Two sherds from glazed jugs with reduced cores and oxidised outer surfaces, with numerous fine calcareous inclusions. Probably 13th - 14th centuries, from the Carmarthen Bay area (O'Mahoney 1995, 17-9; Papazian and Campbell 1992, 65-8). 2 shs; 14 g.

#### **MPWJ - Medieval Pink-ware jug**

A single jug sherd in a fine pink-firing oxidised fabric with a few red iron-mineral inclusions and a yellowish-brown glaze. Possibly from a Coal Measures source in S. Wales or western England. Probably 13th-14<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sh; 7 g.

### ***Post-medieval Wares***

#### **BSYS - Bristol/Staffordshire-type Yellow Slip Wares**

Finely potted yellow glazed wares with a fine buff body and red slip decoration (trailed, combed or feathered). Bristol or Staffordshire, c.1675-c.1780 (Dawson 1979; Barker 2007). 1 sh; 5g.

#### **NDGT - North Devon Gravel Tempered**

Coarsewares in red to grey gravel-tempered fabrics with green to brown glazes. The fabric is tempered with coarse gravel (angular quartz with some biotite)

produced in Barnstaple and Bideford in North Devon. However, the main period of export around the Severn estuary seems to have been from the late 16th century to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, some vessels may have been exported to Wales as late as the 19th century (Good and Russet 1987; Allan 1984, 129-32; Grant 2005). 24 shs; 303 g.

#### **NDGF - North Devon Gravel Free**

Similar to NDGT (see below) but without the coarse inclusions and generally used for jars. It has been found in Dissolution contexts at Haverfordwest Priory. 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. 2 shs; 39 g.

#### **NDSW - North Devon Slip Ware**

A single sherd from a North Devon dish with sgraffito decoration of c. 1620-1700. 1 sh; 41 g.

#### **PEAW - Pearlware**

A single sherd in Pearlware, a white fabric with blue-tinged white all-over glaze, c.1780-1840. 1 sh; 1g.

#### **SDRE - Slip Decorated Red Earthenware**

A single shed in a red-firing earthenware with lead glaze and white trailed-slip decoration. Probably Glamorgan or Somerset, 17th-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. 1 sh; 3 g.

### **References**

Allan, J. P. 1984, *Medieval and Post-Medieval finds from Exeter, 1971-1980*. Exeter Archaeological Report 3, Exeter.

Barker, D. 2007, *Slipware in the Collection of the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery*. Stoke-on-Trent.

Dawson, D. 1979, 'Notes on Bristol Yellow Slipwares', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 13, 204-205.

Early, V. and Morgan, D. 2004, 'A Medieval Pottery Kiln site at Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed', *Archaeology in Wales*, 44, 97-99

Good, G. L. and Russett, V. E. J, 1987, 'Common types of earthenware found in the Bristol area' *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* 6, 35-43.

Grant, A. 2005, *North Devon Pottery*. Bideford.

Hurst, J. G., Neal, D. S. and van Beuningen, H. J. E. 1986, *Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe, 1350-1650*. Rotterdam.

O'Mahoney, C. 1985, 'West Wales fabrics – an interim note, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 8, 20-4.

Papazian, C. and Campbell, E. 1992, *Medieval Pottery and Roof Tiles in Wales AD 1100-1600. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 13 (special issue).

### **CATALOGUE**

*Abbreviations (approx. dates)*

IG: internally glazed

Med: medieval. c. 1200-1400

LMed: late medieval/transitional, c. 1400-1600

PM: Post-medieval .c 1600-1500

Ind: c.1750-

**Context: Trench 1 (100)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
MPWJ	1	7g	Jug, worn – Medieval pottery

**Context: Trench 2 (200)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
LLAJ	1	3g	Jug, worn – Medieval Pottery
NDGT	1	12g	Worn – Post Medieval pottery
NDGF	1	1g	Worn – Post Medieval pottery

**Context: Trench 3 (303)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	3	21g	Internally glazed – Post Medieval pottery

**Context: Trench 4 (400)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Burnt Clay	6	30g	Soft, amorphous, mostly oxidised - undated

**Context: Trench 4 (406)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	1	1g	Post medieval
DGTG	1	26g	Jug, wheel-thrown - medieval

**Context: Trench 4 (418)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	13	133g	Internally glazed (some), Very worn sherds – Post Medieval
NDGF	1	38g	Internally glazed – Post Medieval pottery
NDSW	1	41g	Sgraffito dish rim – Post medieval pottery



**Context: Trench 5 (511)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	1	3g	Worn – Post medieval
DGTG	3	13g	Jug (worn), wheel thrown - medieval

**Context: Trench 5 (514)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
LLAJ	1	11g	Glazed jug, worn - medieval

**Context: Trench 6 (604)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
DGTU	1	2g	Cooking pot (sooted) - medieval

**Context: Trench 7 (700)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
DGTU	1	8g	Cooking pot/jar - medieval

**Context: Trench 7 (702)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	4	11g	Very worn – Post medieval

**Context: Trench 7 (716)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
DGTG	1	1g	Jug, glazed – medieval
PEAW	1	1g	Mug or jug? – Post medieval
Burnt clay	1	1g	undated

**Context: Trench 8 (800)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	1	120g	Bowl rim, worn – Post medieval

**Context: Trench 9 (900)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NDGT	1	135g	Bowl – Post medieval
IBRW	1	27g	Unglazed. Handleed jar - medieval

**Context: Trench 10 (1000)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SDRE	1	2g	Dish or bowl, IG, slip triled – Post medieval
Burnt clay	1	3g	undated

**Context: Trench 10 (1001)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
IBRW	1	4g	Jar, carination – medieval
DGTU	1	15g	c.pot/jar – medieval

**Context: Trench 11 (1100)**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No. of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
BSYS	1	5g	Mug rim – Post medieval

**APPENDIX II: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS FOR VILLAGE GREEN TEMPLETON**

Context Number	Description	Depth
	<b>TRENCH 1</b>	
100	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.18-0.28m
101	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.31-0.35m
	<b>TRENCH 2</b>	
200	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.11-0.35m
201	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.03-0.18m
	<b>TRENCH 3</b>	
300	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.50m
301	Subsoil - spreads of mid brown silty clay	0.28m
302	Fill of gully [305] - dark brown silty clay	0.38m
303	Fill of gully [305] - light reddish brown silty clay	0.11m
304	Bottom fill of gully [305] - light greyish brown silty clay	0.11m
305	Cut of ditch	0.52m
306	Natural - comprising mid orangey brown silty clay	n/a
307	Layer - yellowish light brown silty clay	0.20m
308	Cut of ditch	0.37m
309	Fill of ditch [308] - dark brown silty clay	0.37m
310	Layer - dark brown silty clay	0.18m
311	Fill of [312] - mid brown silty clay	0.16m
312	Cut of circular feature/posthole?	0.16m
313	Fill of ditch [314] - mid brown silty clay	Unexcavated
314	Cut of ditch (as [410] Tr 4 and [508],[512], [517] Tr 5)	Unexcavated
	<b>TRENCH 4</b>	
400	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.45-0.52m
401	Subsoil - mid orangey brown silty clay	0.10-0.31m
402	Fill of gully [403] - light reddish brown silty clay	0.26m
403	Cut of gully	0.26m
404	North\south aligned wall of building	0.38m min
405	Floor of building	Unexcavated
406	Backfill\rubble covering wall [404]	c.0.35m
407	Cut of foundation trench for wall [404]	Unexcavated
408	Fill of foundation trench [408]	Unexcavated
409	Cut of ditch (as [314] Tr 3 and [508],[512], [517] Tr 5)	Unexcavated
410	Fill of ditch [409] - mid brown silty clay	Unexcavated
411	Cut of small feature/root - tree bowl?	0.11m
412	Fill of small feature/root [411] - tree bowl?	0.11m
413	Cut of irregular feature	0.13m
414	Fill of irregular feature [413] - dark brown silty clay	0.13m
415	Cut of irregular feature	0.06m
416	Fill of irregular feature [409] - dark brown silty clay	0.06m
417	Natural	
418	Rubble/Backfill over east end of trench	
	<b>TRENCH 5</b>	
500	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.28-0.36m
501	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.00-0.16m
502	Fill of gully [503] - mid brown + light brown clay sands	0.20m max
503	Cut of gully	0.20m max
504	Fill of gully [505] - dark brown silty clay	0.09m max
505	Cut of gully	0.09m max
506	Fill of gully [507] - mid-dark brown silty clay	0.22m max
507	Cut of gully	0.22m max

508	Cut of ditch	0.70m min
509	Fill of ditch [517] - dark reddish brown silty clay	0.52m
510	Fill of ditch [508] - light brown silty clay	0.30m max
511	Lower fill of ditch [517] - yellowish brown silty clay	0.29m
512	Cut for ditch	0.52m min
513	Fill of ditch [512] - dark reddish brown silty clay	0.44m
514	Fill of ditch [512] - light reddish brown silty clay	0.22m min
515	Cut of spread	0.29m max
516	Fill of spread [515] - dark brown silty clay	0.29m max
517	Cut of ditch	1.2m min
518	Cut of post hole	Unexcavated
519	Fill of post hole [518] - mid brown silty clay	Unexcavated
520	Cut of gully	Unexcavated
521	Fill of gully [520] - reddish brown silty clay	Unexcavated
522	Cut of linear	Unexcavated
523	Fill of linear [522] - dark brown silty clay	Unexcavated
524	Fill of ditch [508] - mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.22m
525	Lower fill of ditch [508] - mid brown silty clay	0.24m max
526	Fill of ditch [517] - mid greyish brown silty clay	0.44m min
<b>TRENCH 6</b>		
600	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.20-0.41m
601	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.00-0.21m
602	Fill of gully [603] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.26m
603	Cut of gully (north)	0.26m
604	Fill of gully [605] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.11m
605	Cut of gully (south)	0.11m
<b>TRENCH 7</b>		
700	Topsoil - dark	0.40-0.52m
701	Subsoil -	0.00-0.12m
702	Cleaning over 706	n/a
703	Cut of post hole	0.14m
704	Fill of post hole [704] - greyish brown silty clay	0.14m
705	Cut of ditch	0.14m
706	Fill of ditch [705] - mid brownish silty clay	0.14m
707	Cut of ditch	0.19m
708	Fill of ditch [707] - mid-darkish brown silty clay	0.19m
709	Cut of ditch	0.02-0.09m
710	Fill of ditch [709] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.02-0.09m
711	Cut of ditch	0.12m
712	Fill of ditch [711] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.12m
713	Cut of ditch	0.11m
714	Fill of ditch [713] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.11m
715	Cut of ditch	0.25m
716	Fill of ditch [715] - mid brown silty clay	0.25m
<b>TRENCH 8</b>		
800	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.35-0.64
801	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.30-0.50m
803	Natural -	n/a
<b>TRENCH 9</b>		
900	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.28-0.42m
901	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.12-0.30m
902	Cut for ditch	0.01-0.11m
903	Fill of ditch [902] - mid reddish brown silty clay	0.01-0.11m

	<b>TRENCH 10</b>	
1000	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.30-0.38m
1001	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.08-0.19m
1002	Natural -	n/a
1003	Fill of gully [1004] - mid brownish silty clay	0.20m
1004	Cut of gully	0.20m
1005	Fill of gully [1006] - reddish brown silty clay	0.35m
1006	Cut of gully	0.35m
1007	Primary fill of gully [1006] - light orangey brown silty clay	0.10m
1008	Fill of gully [1009] - mid brown sandy silty clay	0.19m
1009	Cut of gully	0.19m
1010	Fill of ditch [1011] - yellowish silty clay	0.5m
1011	Cut of ditch	0.5m
1012	Fill of gully [1005] - pinkish brown silty, sandy clay	0.13m
1013	Fill of gully [1005] - mid darkish brown silty clay	0.22m
1014	Cut for gully	0.35m
	<b>TRENCH 11</b>	
1100	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay	0.16-0.32m
1101	Subsoil - mid brown silty clay	0.26-0.39m

# LAND NORTH OF THE VILLAGE GREEN, TEMPLETON, PEMBROKESHIRE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2010/30**  
**RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 99578**

**Mehefin 2010**  
**June 2010**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:  
**James Meek**

Swydd / Position: **Head Of Field Services**

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

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

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

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager**

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

*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*