

Proposed dwelling on land at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire.

**Archaeological Watching Brief &
Standing Building Recording**



By

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September 2016

HRSWales
Report No: 177

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF &
STANDING BUILDING RECORDING**

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at Llandruidion, Solva,
Pembrokeshire.**

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Planning Ref:

NP/15/0602/FUL

Date: September 2016

HRS Wales Report No. 177

Heritage
Recording Services Wales

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Executive Summary

The following report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundwork for a proposed new dwelling on land at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire. The report also presents the results of a program of standing building investigation and recording on the remains of the medieval Hospitium at Llandruidion.

The archaeological watching brief revealed very little of any great significance. As with the results of the earlier field evaluation undertaken in 2015, all finds the earliest datable finds were all pottery fragments and all were late 17th – 18th century in date and no earlier. In terms of features exposed, the groundwork for the cutting of the foundation trenches only revealed one interesting feature, an apparent cut filled by earth and stone. This cut feature and its earth and stone fill appears to be a continuation of the same feature already exposed in the earlier 2015 field evaluation. This feature appears to be the remains of a former late 17th century earth and stone boundary bank running north – south and may well be associated with the linear boundary features depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842 and the early OS map of 1887, boundaries that were obviously demolished at some time in the 20th century and the remains spread across the site.

With regards the remains of the hospitium, the standing building recording managed to photograph the present condition and character of the standing remains following partial clearance of vegetation from within the ruins and the removal of a number of trees from the curtilage of the structure. Inspection of the remains has revealed a number of internal architectural features, including two niches or recesses, the remains of a collapsed fireplace and the springs of two arches in the southern wall. The presence of these features confirms the description given in both the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey of 1908 and the RCAHMW survey in 1925.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundwork for a proposed new dwelling on land at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire. The report also presents the results of a program of standing building investigation and recording on the remains of the medieval *hospitium* at Llandruidion, which lies immediately adjacent to the proposed development.
- 1.2 The specific objectives of this work were to:
- Undertake a watching brief during all groundwork for the proposed development. This work includes turf and top soil strip and groundwork for foundation trenches.
 - Undertake a photographic survey at English Heritage Level I of the remains of the apparent medieval *hospitium* which is positioned directly opposite the proposed new dwelling.
- 1.3 The Technical Appendices for this Chapter contains the following information:
- *Appendix I*: Figures;
 - *Appendix II*: Photographs
 - *Appendix III*: Context Register
 - *Appendix IV*: Finds Register
 - *Appendix V*: Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description

- 1.4 The proposed development area lies within a small earth & stone bank enclosure at the centre of the small village of Llandruidion, approximately 2km west of Solva, only 550m west of the small hamlet of Nine Wells and 2km east of St.David's, Pembrokeshire, centered on NGR: SM 7843 2501. The site is best described as being the remains of a small earth & stone bank enclosure with the unroofed stone ruins of a former building aligned northeast to southwest. It is generally believed that these ruins are 15th century in date and may represent the site of a former medieval *hospitium* or *chapelry*. Both the interior of the enclosure and the ruins are presently grass covered with occasional mature trees of Sycamore, Cherry and Apple.

Planning Background

- 1.5 Prior to submission of a planning application for the proposed new dwelling, access drive and services on land within the enclosed area at Llandruidion, Solva, a pre-application and scoping enquiry was forwarded to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (henceforth PCNPA) on 11th June 2015. With reference to archaeology, the PCNPA replied on 31st July 2015, stating that 'the proposal lies within immediate proximity to the site of a possible medieval building, thought to represent a chapelry or *hospitium*. The structure is thought to be a rare medieval survival, and it was advised that *Cadw* be contacted in order to seek advice regarding the proposed development and its impact upon this building. It is also advised that an archaeological field evaluation be undertaken and

submitted as part of any planning application, to fully assess the site and likely impact from the development.'

- 1.9 The Heritage Management section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (henceforth DAT-HM) were also contacted with reference to the proposal and in response drew up a design brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation in late September 2015.
- 1.10 In response to the request by PCNPA and DAT-HM, following submission and approval of a project specification detailing the preliminary works, HRS Wales undertook the field evaluation between 21st and 22nd September 2015.
- 1.11 Following the results of the evaluation, HRS Wales recommended that any intrusive groundwork that is undertaken within the immediate area surrounding the apparent *hospitium* in relation to the proposed development is undertaken under strict watching brief conditions.
- 1.12 Following submission of the planning application (Ref: NP/15/0602/FUL) detailing the development proposals to PCNPA on 26th November 2015, full planning permission was granted by PCNPA on 10th March 2016, with condition 12 stipulating that,

"No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.

Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

- 1.13 In response to this planning condition HRS Wales submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation to DAT-HM on 12th April 2016, which was formally approved by DAT-HM on 18th April 2016.

Historic & Archaeological Background.

- 1.14 The application site lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of St. David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island (HLW (D) 4) as contained with the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, and within a short distance of several sites of historical and archaeological interest. In particular, this includes the structural remains of a possible medieval chapelry or hospice (PRN 2671).
- 1.15 The structure lies immediately south of the proposed development area, and is recorded as a probable medieval *hospitium* associated with St. David's, two miles to the west. A site such as this would have served the pilgrim route to St. David's, providing support and care for travelers and the sick. The surviving ruins are surrounded to the north, east and west by stone and earth boundary

banks.

- 1.16 As part of the original planning application, a pre-determination field evaluation was undertaken of the site by HRS Wales between the 21st and 22nd September 2016 (see HRS Wales Report No. 167). Unfortunately neither of the two evaluation trenches exposed any archaeological deposits and features of any great significance other than the position of a probable post medieval earth & stone bank at the far east end of Trench 2. All finds recovered from the two trenches were no earlier than the late 17th century – early 18th century and as such the results did not offer any further evidence to help inform the age and character of the apparent *hospitium*. In this respect, the evaluation results concluded that although there doesn't appear to have been any medieval activity within the area of the proposed development, this doesn't rule out the possibility that medieval remains may well be present further to the east or closer to the apparent *hospitium* remains, or within the standing structure itself. In response to these results it was recommended that any intrusive groundwork undertaken within the immediate area surrounding the apparent *hospitium*, in relation to the proposed development, is undertaken under strict watching brief conditions.

Development Proposals

- 1.17 The proposed works were the construction of a single two-bedroom environmentally sensitive timber built dwelling with associated external works. Access to the site is via the roadway that serves Llandruidion village. The current access point is adjacent to the gable end of the *hospitium* ruins. However, it has been proposed to re-open a former existing opening further northwards rather than use this existing opening, which will itself be closed with the construction of a new earth bank, thereby offering further protection to the ruins. The materials for the proposed dwelling are to be locally sourced larch timber cladding with a stone boulder and turf base. There are paved areas adjacent to the dwelling and an area for vehicular parking. All of this work commenced in early June 2016.
- 1.18 With regard to the ruins of the apparent *hospitium* building, it was proposed that existing debris and overgrown vegetation will be cleared from within and around the base of the ruins, and trees that have accumulated within the ruins, which are affecting the stability of the structure, will be carefully managed. It is anticipated that an element of this clearance work will be undertaken immediately prior to the standing building recording work in order to at least be able to inspect and record the building. Presently there are no plans to undertake any repair work or consolidation work on the structural ruins other than careful management of modern debris and vegetation. However, it is anticipated that some repair and consolidation work may be undertaken in the future following further advice and consultation with concerned parties.

Geology

- 1.19 The application area is positioned within an area of Lower Cambrian Rocks (Undifferentiated) of the Early Cambrian era, consisting of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones.

- 1.20 Only 100 meters north of the site, the geology changes to Un-named Extrusive Rocks of the Neo-proterozoic era consisting of felsic tuff igneous rocks, including quartz.

2 Aims & Objectives

- 2.1 The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the ClfA (2014) were to:
- Allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundwork.
 - Provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
- 2.2 The aims of the Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR), as defined by the ClfA (2014) were to examine the building and ITS setting, in order to inform:
- the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of the building/s and their setting and to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

3 Methodology

Watching Brief

- 3.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by HRS Wales staff using current best practice from June 2016.
- 3.2 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and followed the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014).
- 3.3 All proposed groundwork was undertaken under close and constant archaeological supervision. All groundwork by the contractor was undertaken using a mechanical digger with a toothless grading bucket. However, when bedrock was encountered then a toothed bucket as used.
- 3.4 All archaeological deposits or features when encountered were cleaned, recorded and partially excavated. All finds recovered during the watching brief were bagged and a grid coordinate was taken using a handheld GPS device in order to locate the findspot with the OS national grid.

- 3.5 Recording was carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 3.6 Where considered necessary plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 3.7 All features identified were tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.8 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using both a DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and JPEG formats.

Standing Building Recording

- 3.9 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the archaeological building investigation and recording was undertaken at English Heritage Level I only. This level of recording is essentially a visual record supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. In this instance a photographic record was made of all internal and external elevations where accessible, followed by a brief descriptive account of the building.
- 3.10 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and high resolution JPEG formats.

4 Results of Watching Brief

- 4.1 All numbers marked in () refer to archaeological contexts encountered during the ground work.
- 4.2 At the time of the archaeological watching brief, already some trees had been felled and cleared from the site and already much vegetation had been cleared from around and within the interior of the *hospitium*.
- 4.3 The groundwork began by first removing the turf (100) and top soil (101) from the area of the footprint of the proposed dwelling by machine. The top soil was a mid to dark brown garden top soil with occasional 19th century pottery fragments (not retained). Once these upper deposits had been removed, the cleared footprint was then made level by removing much of the sub soil (102). This was a very shallow deposit that was almost indistinguishable from the upper top soil, which may indicate that this part of the enclosed area has been dug over repeatedly over the years. Within this thin sub soil deposit was recovered two fragments of late 17th – early 18th century Staffordshire Slipware, one fragment of late 17th Sgraffito Ware and two fragments of late 17th – 18th century glazed Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware.
- 4.4 At the far south-eastern corner of the cleared development area, removal of the top soil and the sub soil exposed an area of stone rubble intermixed with earth (105). The position of this earth and rubble deposit coincides with the same deposit already exposed at the eastern end of the earlier

2015 evaluation trench (Trench 2) and probably represents a continuation of a former late 17th – 18th century earth and stone boundary bank, whose position is probably shown on the Tithe Map of 1842 and the early OS First Edition Map of 1887.

- 4.5 Other than the above finds and features, no further finds, features or deposits of any significance were exposed during the turf, top soil and sub soil stripping.
- 4.6 Once the stripping groundwork had been completed, work began for the cutting of the foundation trenches. At the far northern, western and southern ends of the development area, the groundwork for the foundation trenches cut directly through a natural deposit of orange/yellow sand/gravel and grit (104). At the far north-western and north-eastern corner the groundwork exposed a natural seam of sedimentary bedrock (108). No finds, features or deposits were exposed in these areas during the groundwork. However, at the far south-eastern corner, where the area of earth and stone became exposed, the foundation cutting exposed the line of a cut (105) for a shallow ditch with sloping sides and approximately 0.30m in depth. This cut (105) would seem to be a continuation of the cut already exposed in Trench 2 of the 2015 evaluation trench. A further similar cut (107) was also exposed at the base of the eastern foundation trench. Both these cuts with fills of dark grey/brown earth and stones and boulders of varying size and shape, appear to represent a ditch cut for a now levelled earth and stone enclosure or boundary bank of the late 17th – 18th century. As before, this bank is most probably the physical remains of a boundary bank marked on the Tithe Map of 1842 and the early OS map of 1887, interspersed with stone demolition rubble from demolished structures also shown in the immediate area on the early historic maps,

Summary of Results

- 4.7 The archaeological watching brief during groundwork for turf, top soil and sub soil stripping on land at Llandruidion directly opposite the remains of the *hospitium* revealed very little of any significance, apart from confirming the results of the 2015 field evaluation, that is that the area of the proposed development exposed no finds, features or archaeological deposits earlier than the late 17th – 18th century.

5 Results of Standing Building Recording

- 5.1 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the standing building recording of the *hospitium* remains was limited to a photographic record only at English Heritage Level I. This record is also complimented by a brief description of the remains of the *hospitium* at the time of the site visit.
- 5.2 At the time of the visit, the ruins of the *hospitium* were in a very poor state with the entire earth/clay mortared stone ruins covered in both ivy and vegetation, including the growth of several fairly young but already coppiced Sycamore trees around the immediate exterior perimeters of the ruins, and

within the interior. These trees have caused considerable damage to the stone walls over the years, their roots beginning to bulge and damage the walls. To further aggravate the building remains, the interior has also been used over the decades to dump garden waste and soil, which has led to the floor level being hidden beneath an estimated depth of 1 meter in garden and vegetation waste.

- 5.3 The building measures approximately 20m x 6m and appears to have been built as two separate conjoined structures neither having access internally to the other. Each of the external walls measures approximately 0.50m in thickness and all been constructed using locally sourced stone having been bonded using local clay and earth.
- 5.4 In terms of the standing remains of the *hospitium*, the only wall that still stands to its original height is the far west gable end, which is essentially being held together by a network of ivy growth. The only other high walls are those at the far northeast corner and the eastern wall. All other visible walls stand to between approximately 1m to 1.5m in height. Unfortunately, due to vegetation cover, the south facing elevation was almost entirely obscured which made inspection and recording of the exterior of this elevation impossible.
- 5.5 Close inspection of the visible external elevations of the *hospitium* revealed only one architectural feature in the fabric of the north-eastern corner of walling. This is an apparent blocking in of an apparent window niche in the fabric. The existence of this opening is also confirmed by inspection of the interior of the wall.
- 5.6 Internal architectural features noted, included two small niches at ground floor level head height within the western gable wall, along with the remains of three put-log holes spread evenly across the width of the wall above the niches, indicative of a former upper floor level. Within the central interior of the *hospitium*, architectural features noted include the remains of a stone built fireplace with the partial remains of its original timber lintel.
- 5.7 Within the interior western unit, architectural features noted within the interior are the remains of two apparent *springs* of arches, both built into the southern wall, one alongside the western gable end and the other alongside the remains of the fireplace. These architectural features would suggest there was originally at least two arched openings in the south wall, in the western unit at least. Unfortunately detailed inspection of the eastern unit was not entirely possible due to vegetation cover. The presence of these arch springs and other internal and external features would seem to confirm the description of the *hospitium* ruins given in the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey of 1908 and the RCAHMW Survey in 1925, that is that the ruins included vaulted 'recesses', arches, and a possible lancet window,

6. Conclusion & Recommendations

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief during groundwork for turf, top soil and sub soil stripping on land adjacent to the remains of the *hospitium*, at Llandruidion, Solva in Pembrokeshire, revealed very little of any great significance. As with the results of the earlier field evaluation undertaken in 2015, all finds the earliest datable finds were all pottery fragments and all were late 17th – 18th century in date and none earlier. In terms of features exposed, the groundwork for the cutting of the foundation trenches only revealed one interesting feature, an apparent cut filled by earth and stone. This cut feature and its earth and stone fill appears to be a continuation of the same feature already exposed in the earlier 2015 field evaluation. This feature appears to be the remains of a former late 17th century earth and stone boundary bank running north – south and may well be associated with the linear boundary features depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842 and the early OS map of 1887, that were obviously demolished at some time in the 20th century and the remains spread across the site.
- 6.2 With regards the remains of the *hospitium*, the standing building recording managed to photograph the present condition and character of the standing remains following partial clearance of vegetation from within the ruins and the removal of a number of trees from the curtilage of the structure. Inspection of the remains has revealed a number of internal architectural features, including two niches or recesses, the remains of a collapsed fireplace and the springs of two arches in the southern wall. The presence of these features confirms the description given in both the *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey* of 1908 and the *RCAHMW* survey in 1925.
- 6.3 Unfortunately, due to a build of spoil and garden waste over the decades within the interior of the building and dense vegetation in places externally and internally, a complete photographic record was not possible and therefore the full character of the building is still uncertain. As such, it is recommended that if any groundwork is to be undertaken in the future within the interior of the *hospitium* remains, for the purpose of clearing the built up material within the interior of the building, that this work is undertaken under a watching brief and the results submitted as a report to all interested parties. As well as giving further information as to the original ground plan of the building, this work would also allow the opportunity to gather dating material to help inform both the original date of the buildings foundations, its development and a clearer picture of its function as a lodge for weary travelers and pilgrims on route to and from Nine Wells and St. David's.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; Heidi Malein for allowing access to the site for all her patience and understanding during the groundwork.

8 Bibliography

JONES, R, S. 2015. Proposed Dwelling on land at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Evaluation (HRS Wales Rpt No. 166).

LAWS, E & OWEN, L. 1908. *Pembrokeshire Arch Survey*.

Other references

British Geological Survey 1979, Ten Mile Map 3rd edition (solid) 1:625000

Soils of England and Wales 1983. Sheet 2: Wales, 1:25000

Cartographic Sources

- St. David's Parish (East) Tithe Map 1842
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1887 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1907 (1:2500)

APPENDIX I:

Figures



Project Title: Dwelling at Llandrudion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date: 24th September 2015

Drawn by:

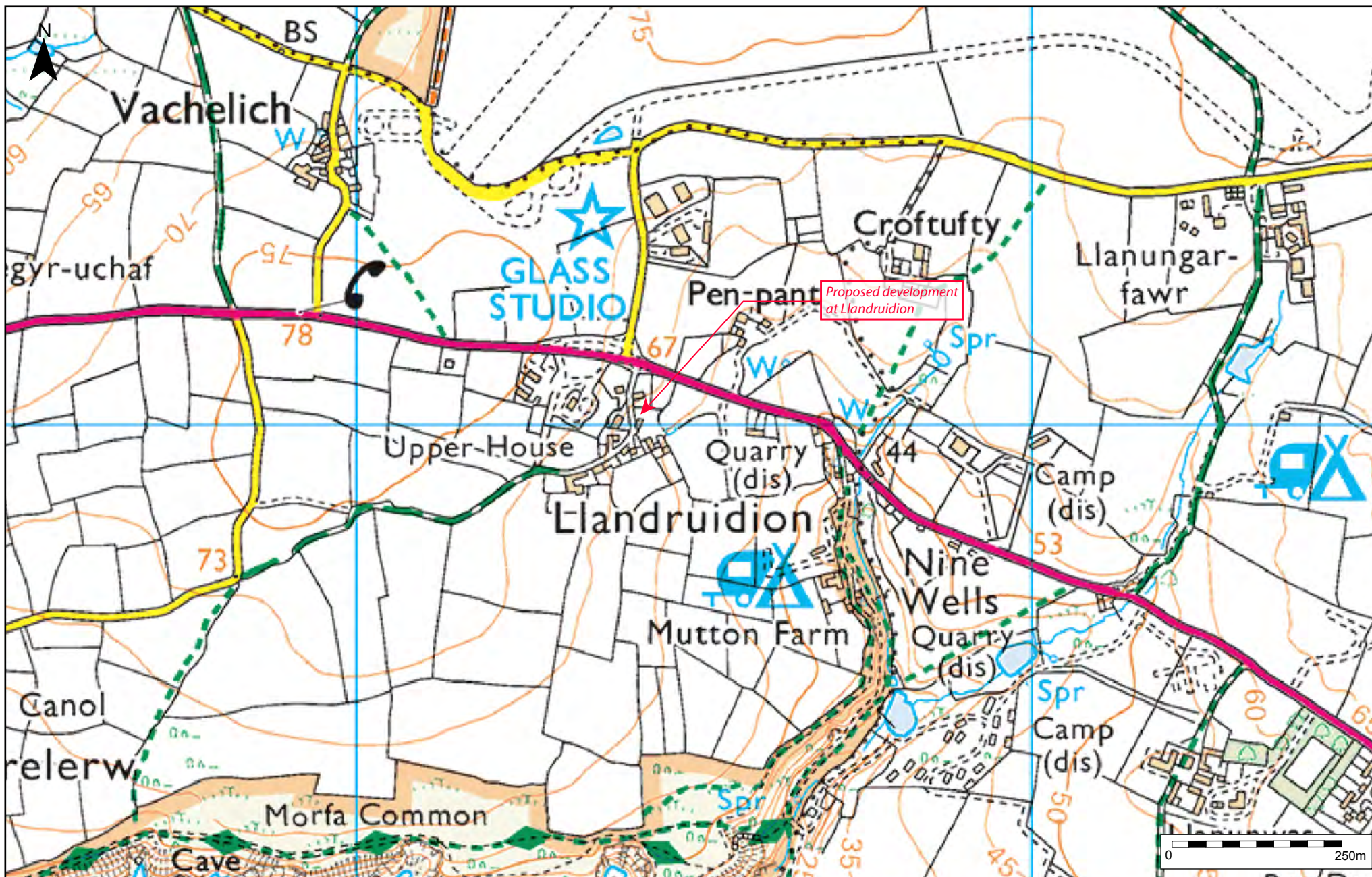
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Drawing No.

Figure 1

Site Location

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Date: 24th September 2015

Drawn by:

Approx. scale (@A4): 1:5,000

Drawing No.

Figure 2

Proposed location of new dwelling at Llandruidion

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Date: 24th September 2015

Approx. scale (@A4): 1:400

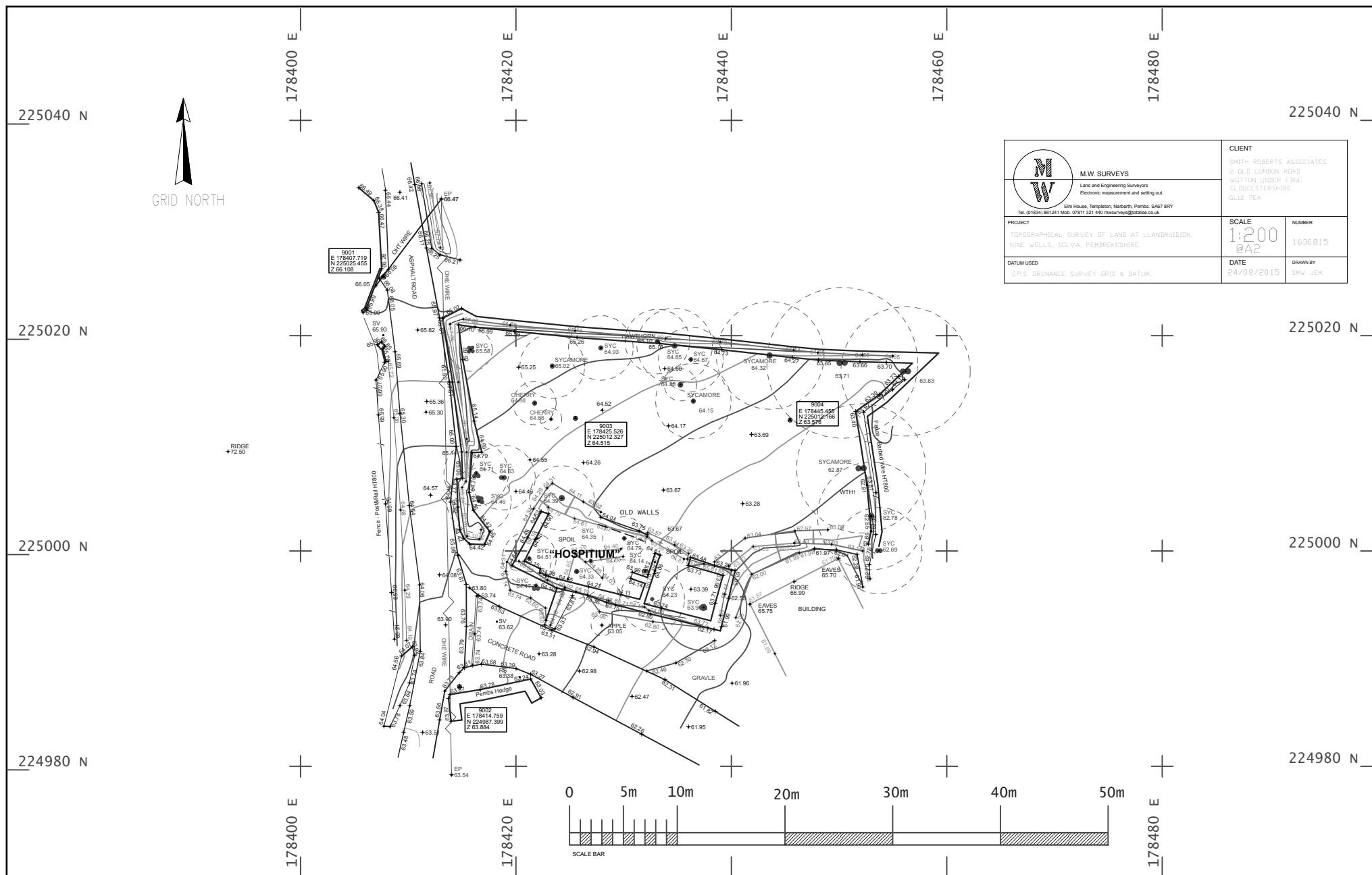
Drawn by:


Drawing No.

Figure 3.

Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo of Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire (*study area outlined in red*)

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 M.W. SURVEYS Land and Engineering Surveyors Electronic measurement and setting out. Elm House, Templeton, Narberth, Pembro. SA67 6RY Tel: (01834) 861241 Mob: 07811 321 440 mwsurveys@btinternet.co.uk	CLIENT SMITH ROBERTS ASSOCIATES 2 OLD LONDON ROAD WOTTON UNDER EDGE GLOUCESTERSHIRE GL12 7EA	
	PROJECT TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF LAND AT LLANDRUIDION, SOLVA, PEMBROKESHIRE	SCALE 1:200 @A2
DATUM USED S.P.S. ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID & DATUM.	DATE 24/08/2015	NUMBER 1630815 DRAWN BY SHW/JEM

Project Title: Dwelling at Llandrudion, Solva, Pembrokeshire	
Date: September 2016	Approx. scale (@A4): 1:400
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 4.

Topographical Survey of proposed development area



Project Title: Dwelling at Llandrudion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

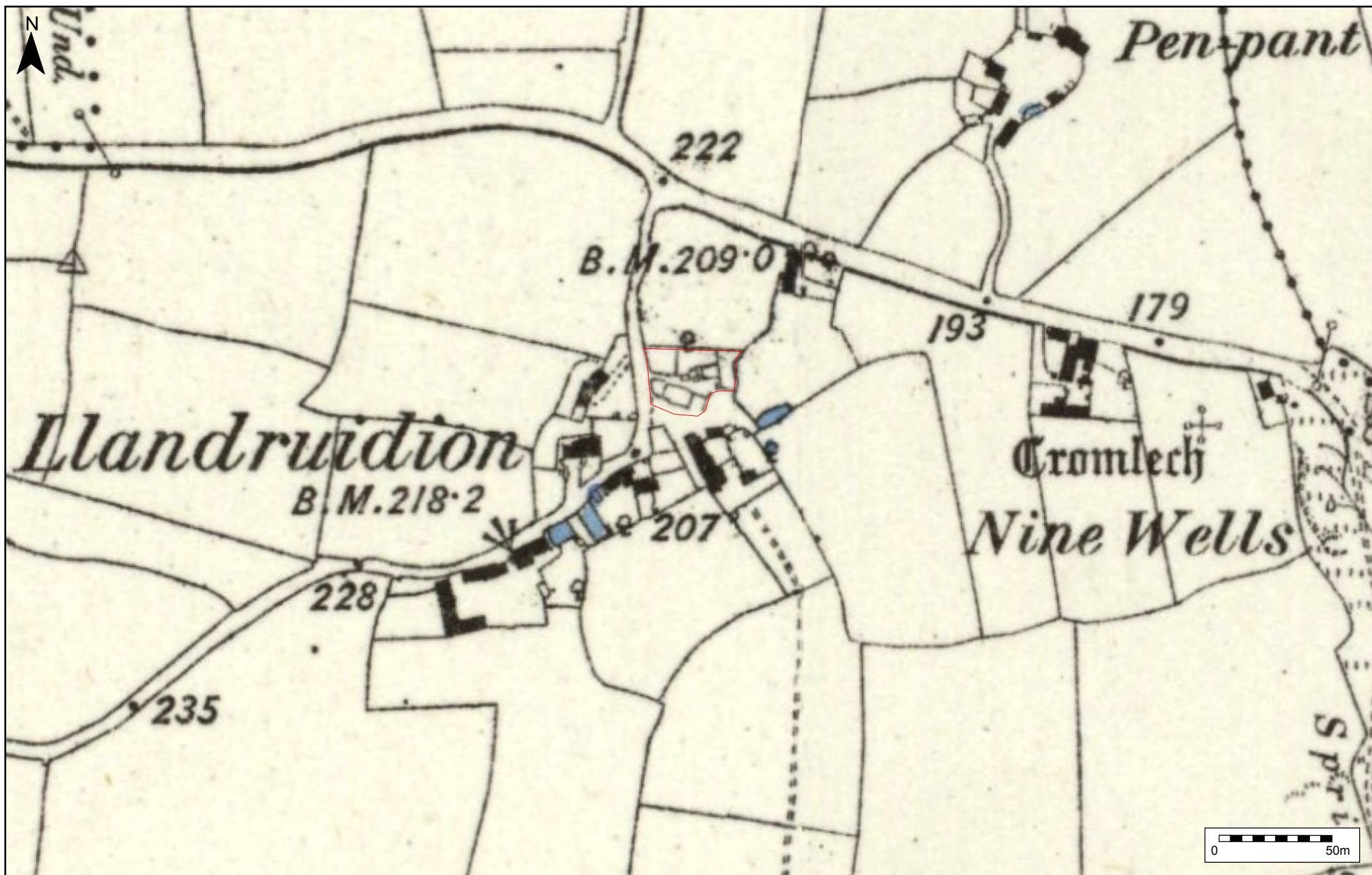
Date: September 2016

Approx. scale (@A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 5. Portion of Tithe Map from St. David's Parish (East) dated 1842. Village marked as Llandrudion and proposed development area appears to have been shared between No's 734 and 739, John Jones MD and William Lewis respectively.



Project Title: Dwelling at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

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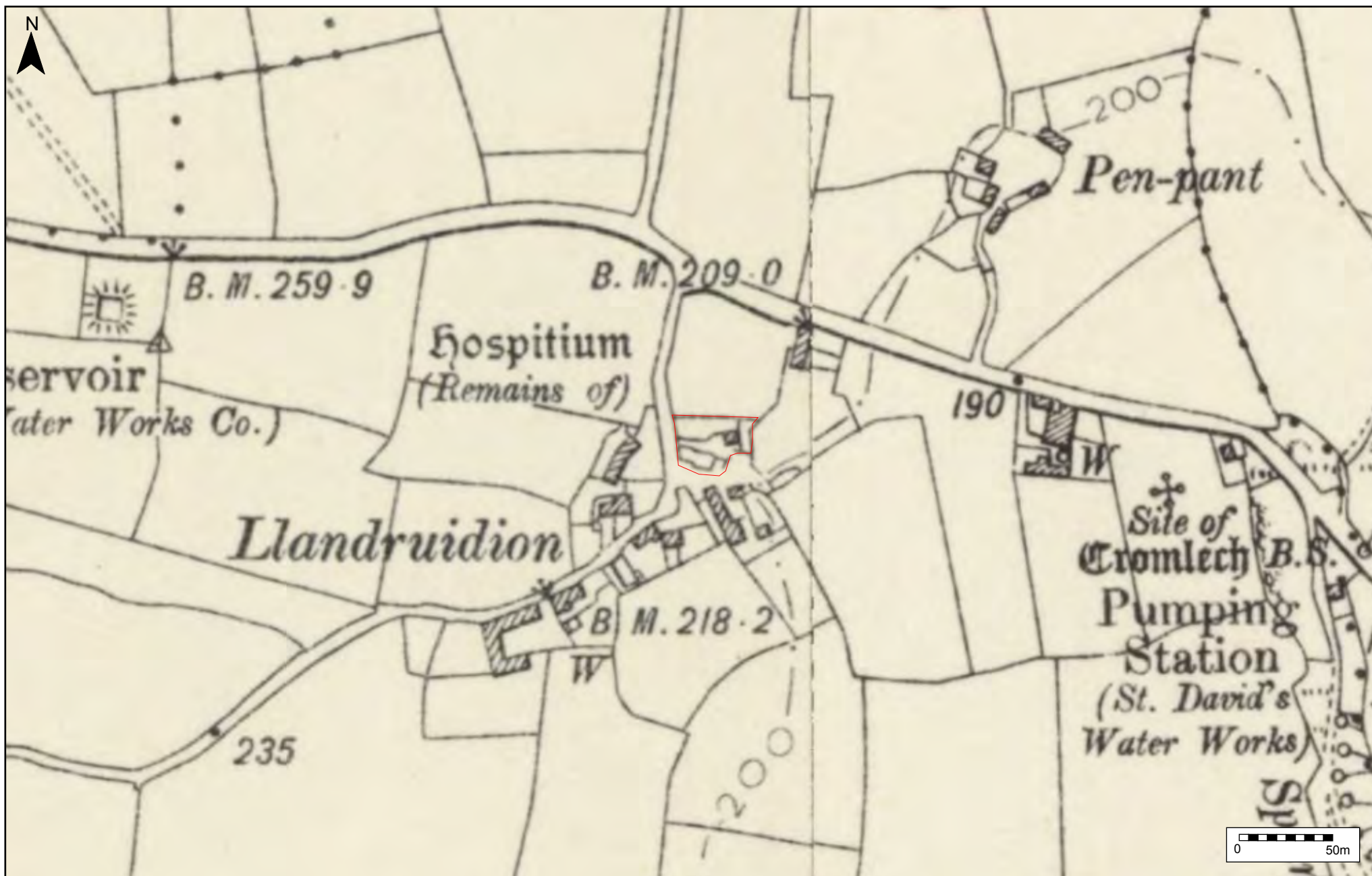
Approx. scale (@A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 6. Portion of Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1887 showing village of Llandruidion and study area. Note position of pond at southeast end of red line area

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Approx. scale (@A4):

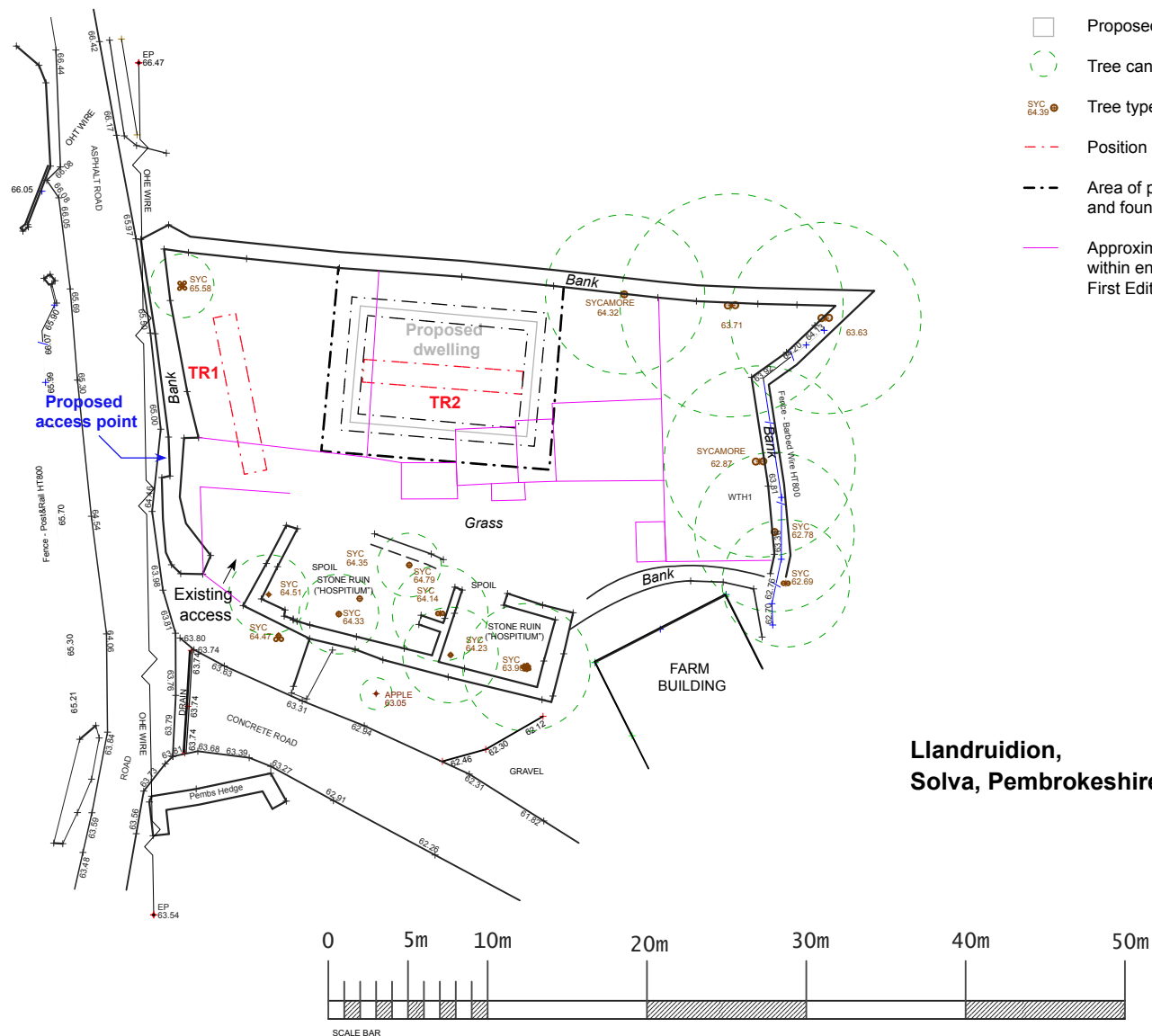
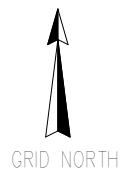
Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 7.

Portion of Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1906 showing village of Llandruidion and study area.

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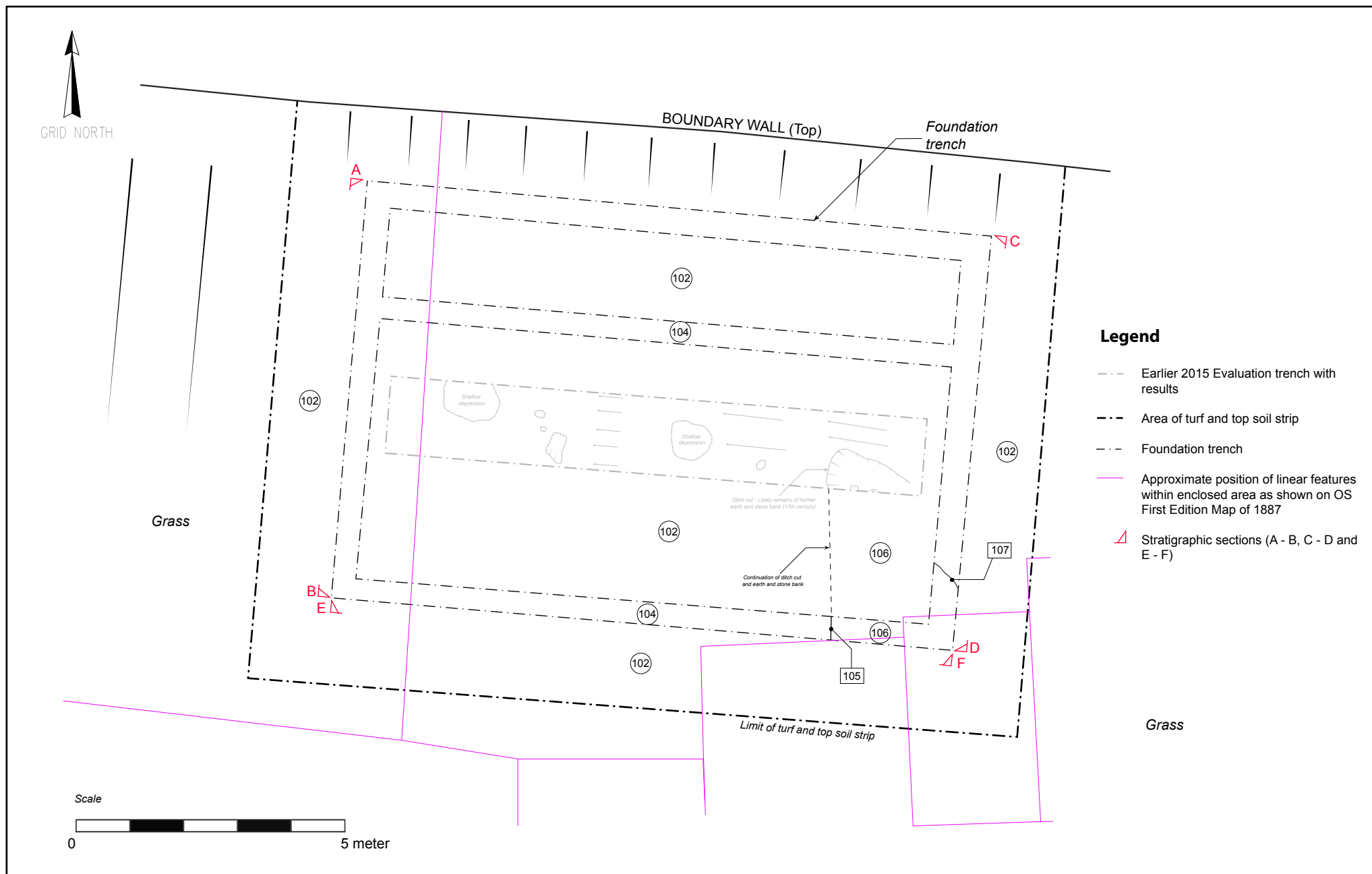
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Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 8.

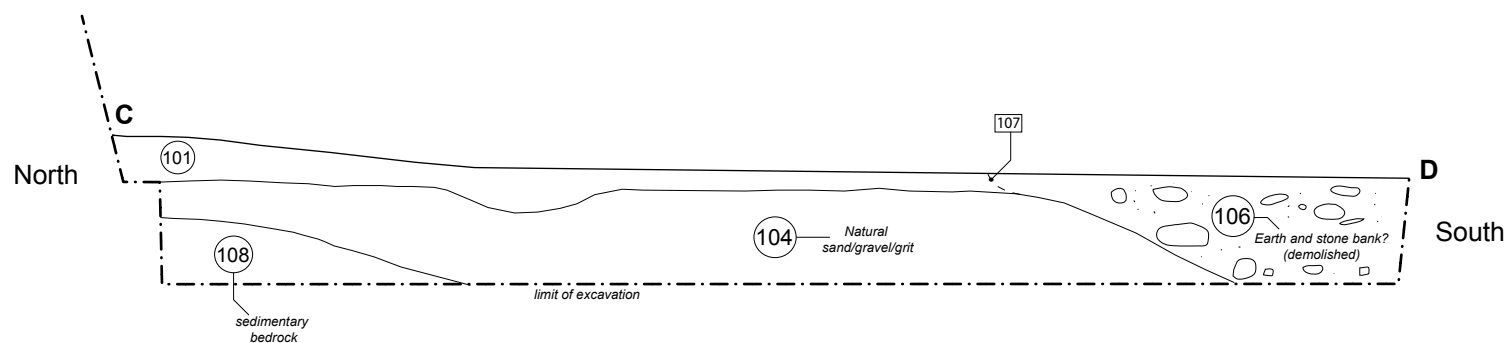
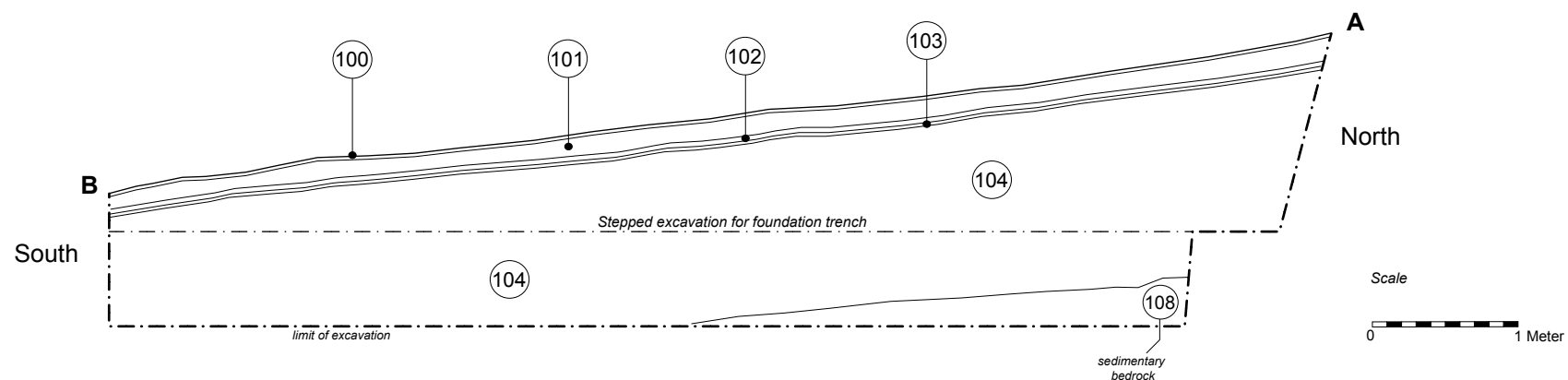
Site plan showing position of proposed dwelling in conjunction with positions of 2015 evaluation trenches and boundaries as marked on early OS edition maps.



Project Title: Dwelling at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire	
Date: September 2016	Approx. scale (@A4): 1:300
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 9.

Ground Plan following groundwork.



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Date: September 2016

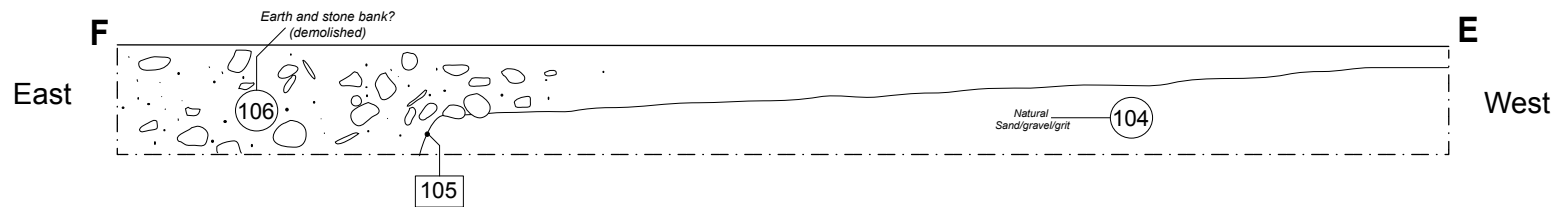
Approx. scale (@A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 10.

East facing section (A - B) and West facing section (C - D)



Scale



Section E - F North Facing Section

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Date: September 2016

Approx. scale (@A4):

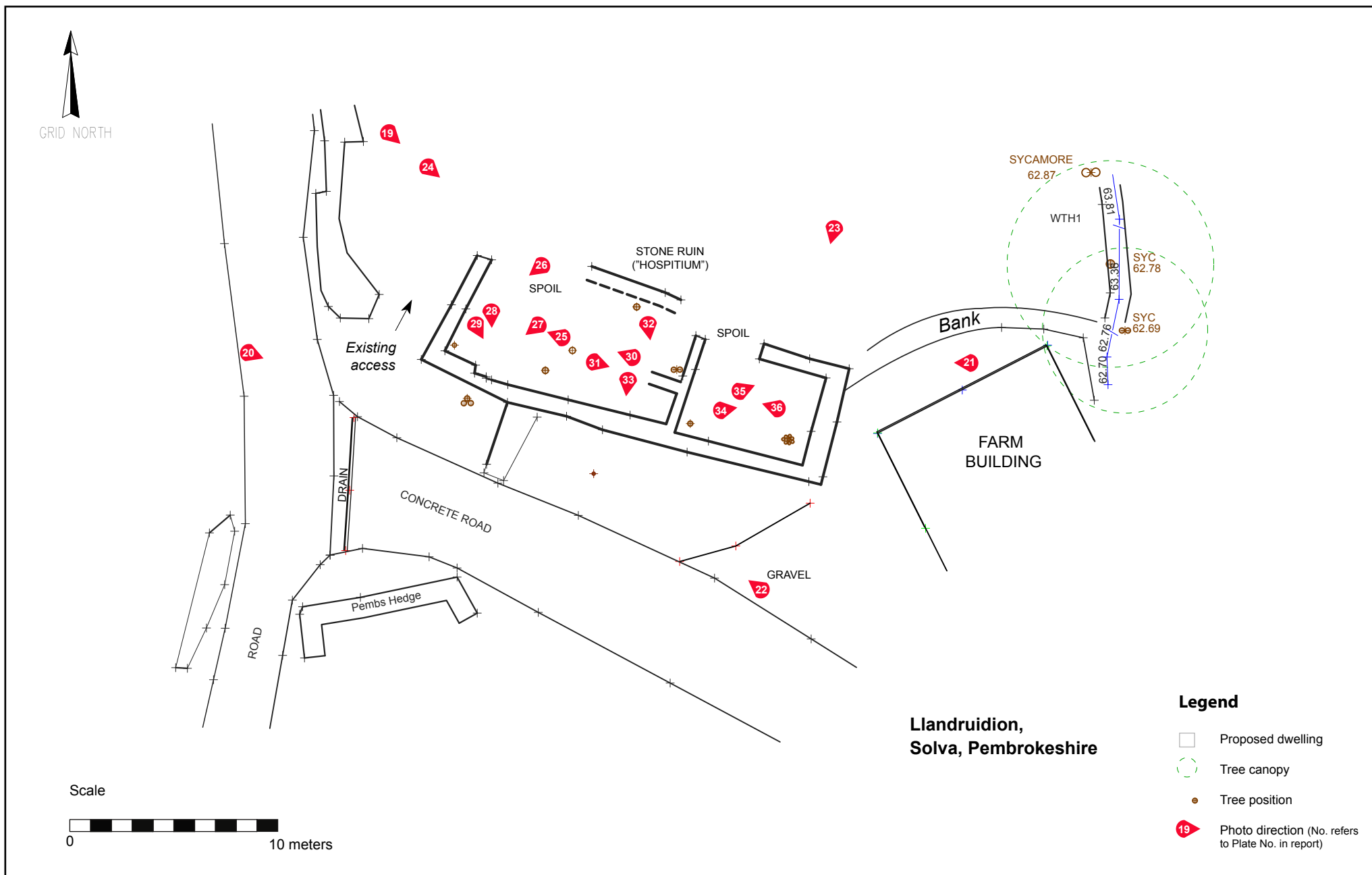
Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 11.

North facing section (E - F)

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Project Title: Dwelling at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire	
Date: September 2016	Approx. scale (@A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 12.

Photo Index Plan for Standing Building Recording.

APPENDIX II:

Photo plates



Plate 1. View of development area. Looking east. Remains of Hospitium hidden by vegetation at right of photo.



Plate 2. View of development area. Looking west. Remains of Hospitium hidden by vegetation at left of photo.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva	Photo Plate No's. 1 - 2	
Date taken: September 2016		
Photographer: Richard Scott Jones		



Plate 3. Working shot during top soil strip. Looking west.



Plate 4. Working shot during top soil strip. Looking southwest.



Plate 5. Working shot during ground reduction and top soil strip. Looking east.



Plate 6. East facing section following ground reduction and top soil strip. Looking west.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 3 - 6



Plate 7. Development area following top soil strip and ground reduction. Looking east.



Plate 8. Working shot during foundation cutting. Looking west.



Plate 9. West facing section following groundwork. Looking west. North end.



Plate 10. West facing section following groundwork. Looking west. Southern end.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 7 - 10



Plate 11. South facing section following groundwork. Looking north.



Plate 12. Working shot during foundation cutting at east end, southern corner. Looking east.



Plate 13. West facing section of southeastern corner of site following ground work. Shows deposit of earth and loose stone, indicative of demolition deposit, Looking east.



Plate 14. West facing section of southeastern corner of site following ground work. Looking east.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 11 - 14



Plate 15. Completed groundwork. Looking eastwards.



Plate 16. Completed groundwork. Looking westwards.



Plate 17. Turf strip alongside Hospitium's north facing elevation.



Plate 18. Groundwork during re-opening of original 18th/19th century access point to enclosure area.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva	Photo Plate No's. 15 - 18	
Date taken: September 2016		
Photographer: Richard Scott Jones		



Plate 19. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Looking east.



Plate 20. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Looking northeast.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 19 - 20



Plate 21. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. External east facing gable end. Looking west.



Plate 22. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Looking northwest.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 21 - 22



Plate 23. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. External north facing east end. Looking south.

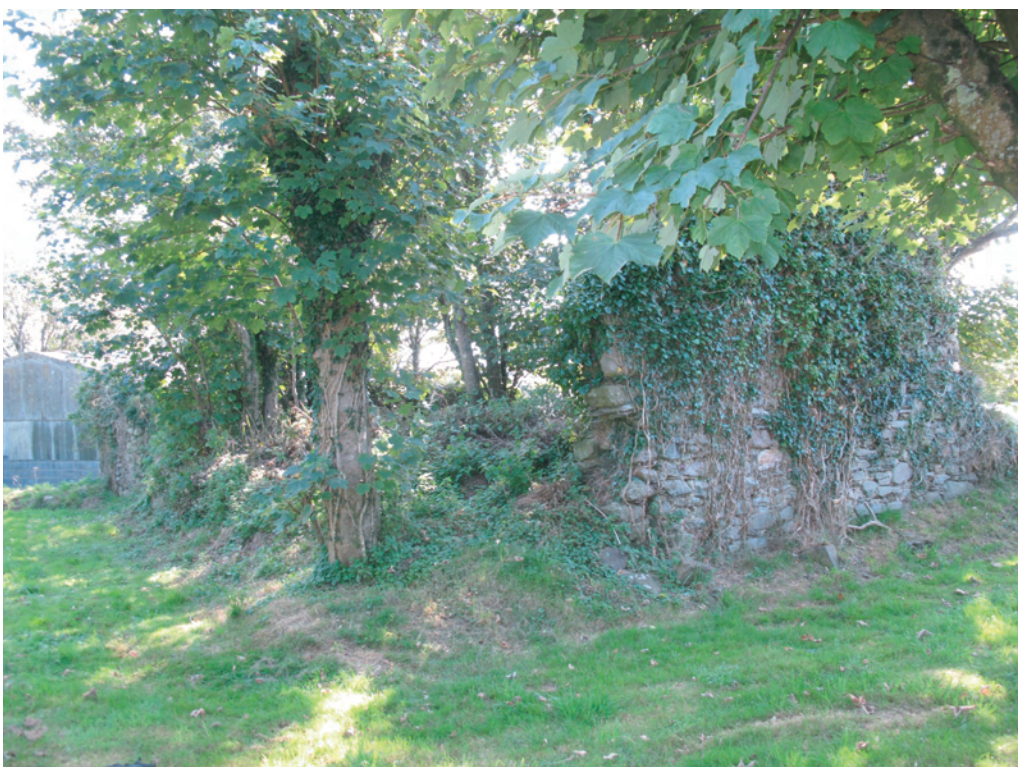


Plate 24. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Looking southeast.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 23 - 24

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 25. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal east facing gable end. Note blocked in niche and put-log hole. Looking west.

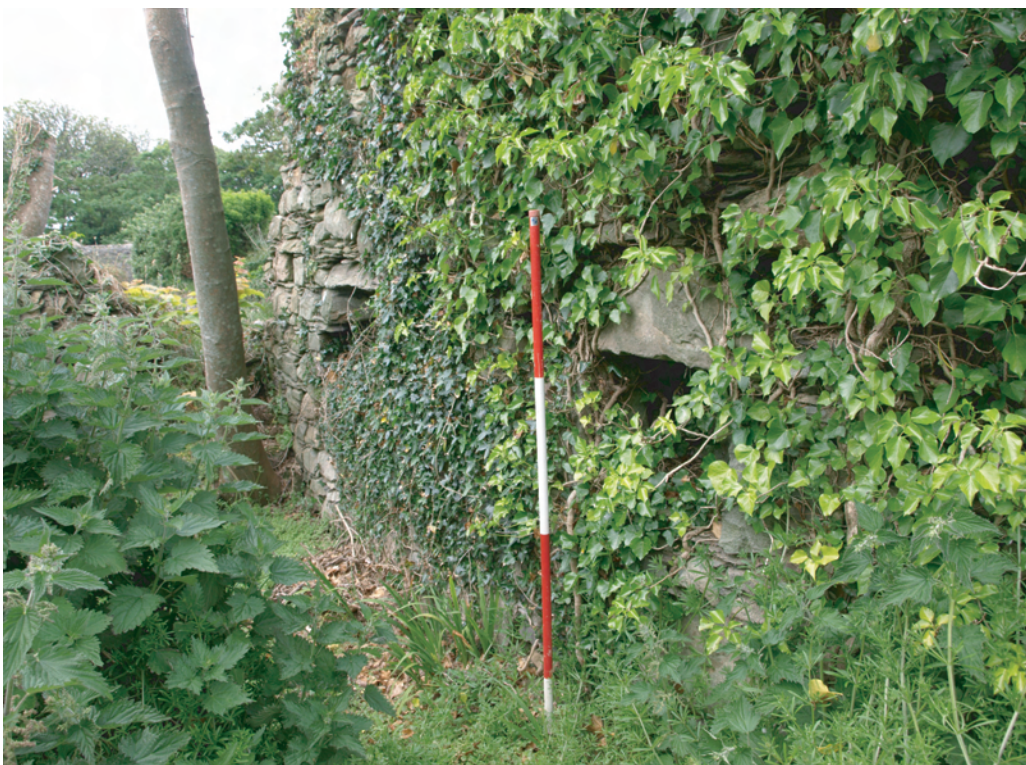


Plate 26. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal east facing gable end. Looking southwest.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 25 - 26

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 27. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal east facing gable end and part of north facing internal wall. Looking southwest.



Plate 28. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. West end of internal north facing wall. Looking south.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 27 - 28

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 29. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. West end of internal north facing wall. Looking south.



Plate 30. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal east facing gable end. Looking west.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 29 - 30

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 31. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal fireplace opening in central area. Looking east.



Plate 32. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Oblique view of remains of internal fireplace opening in central area. Looking south.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 31 - 32

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 33. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. View of remains of 'spring of arched opening' in internal masonry alongside fireplace opening in central area. South wall looking south.



Plate 34. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal east end. Looking eastwards.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 33 - 34

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 35. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. Internal view of east end north wall. Looking north.



Plate 36. View of Hospitium remains prior to any clearance and consolidation work. View of internal area looking west from east end.

Project Title: Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

Date taken: September 2016

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 35 - 36

Heritage
Recording Services Wales

APPENDIX III:

Context Register

Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

APPENDIX III

Context Register

Turf and Top Soil Strip and foundation trenches

Context No.

100. Deposit - Turf

101. Deposit - Top soil

102. Deposit - Sub soil. Finds recovered included post medieval pottery fragments with a date range of between late 17th – early 18th century.

103. Deposit – Thin deposit of mid brown/pink clay/silt.

104. Natural - Orange/yellow sand/gravel and grit.

105. Cut – Cut for apparent trench or ditch. Sloping sides, only approximately 0.30m deep into natural (104).
Area exposed extended approximately 1m eastwards.

106. Fill – Fill of cut (105). Filled with a mixture of dark grey/brown earth and large and small stones and boulders of varying size and shape. All stones were smooth and irregular varying from 0.10m to 0.35m in size. Interpreted as being the remains of an earth and stone bank intermixed with other stones from other former demolished structures at east end of enclosure, as shown on OS First Edition map of 1887. Character and form of possible bank were almost identical to the sub soil (102). Finds recovered from within this fill were all post medieval pottery fragments.

107. Cut – Cut for apparent trench or ditch. Sloping sides, only approximately 0.30m deep into natural (104).
Area exposed extended approximately 1m southwards. Likely forms part of same cut as (105).

108 – Natural – Sedimentary rock (bedrock)

APPENDIX IV:

Finds Register

Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire

APPENDIX IV

Finds Register

Turf, Top Soil and Foundation Cuts

- Pottery -					
Context	Find Type	No. of pieces	Fabric Type	Date Range	Weight
102	Pottery fragment (body sherd)	1	Sgraffito Slipware Ware	Late 17 th century	62.1gm
102	Pottery fragment (body sherd)	1	Green Glaze Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware	Late 17 th century	17.0gm
102	Pottery fragment (rim sherd)	1	Green Glaze Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware	Late 17 th – Early 18 th century	68.6gm
102	Pottery fragment (body sherd)	1	Slipware	Late 17 th – Early 18 th century	33.7gm
102	Pottery fragment (body sherd)	1	Slipware	Late 17 th – Early 18 th century	18.3gm

APPENDIX V:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Proposed dwelling at Llandruidion,
Solva, Pembrokeshire.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION – HRS Wales

Site Name:	Proposed dwelling at Llandruidion, Solva, Pembrokeshire.
Site Code:	RC/2016/WB
PRN:	N/A
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	HRSW Report No. 177
NGR:	SM 7843 2501
Site Type:	Late Medieval
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	June 2016
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHMW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Number of Finds Boxes:	
Location of Finds:	
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to access:	N/A



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