EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2019
INTERIM REPORT

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EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2019 INTERIM REPORT

By

K Murphy, H Wilson, R Comeau & K Hemer

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
*Website: www.*dyfedarchaeology*.org.uk*

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EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2019: INTERIM REPORT

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EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2019: INTERIM REPORT

SUMMARY

This interim report is an account of the excavations undertaken at St Patrick's Chapel, Whitesands Bay, Pembrokeshire in September 2019. The excavation is one element of a Wales/Ireland project running from 2019 to 2021. Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavated the site in 2014, 2015 and 2016 and this report should be read in conjunction with the reports of those excavations. In 2019 the western end of the stone-built chapel was exposed, recorded and partially dismantled. The deposits associated with the chapel and upper earlier deposits were excavated; these included several burials, some in long cist graves. At the end of the excavation geotextile was laid down and the site backfilled. The excavation trench will be reopened in 2020 and again in 2021. At the end of the 2021 excavation the chapel walls will be rebuilt.

INTRODUCTION TO *REDISCOVERING ANCIENT CONNECTIONS - THE SAINTS*

The 2019 excavation of St Patrick's chapel was undertaken as part of the *Rediscovering Ancient Connections - The Saints* project. One of the eight work packages which forms part of the project is entitled 'Exploring a Shared Past', and the archaeological excavations at St Patrick's Chapel form an important part of that work package.

The inspiration behind this project is the friendship and mentoring relationship between St Aidan and St David. A crucial piece of work to underpin many of the other project elements within the operation is therefore to research and better understand the age of the Saints and our ancient connections between the two nations, and to use that knowledge to build and widely disseminate a compelling story.

This project will increase our knowledge and understanding of churches, cemeteries and settlements during the age of the Saints. During the period AD 400-1200, internal developments and external influences resulted in the foundation of Wales and south-east Ireland as we know it today. Many of the external influences in Wales were from south-east Ireland and can still be detected today and include place-names, Irish words in the Welsh language and, most obviously, ogham stones. Ogham is a form of Irish script and stones with this script can be found across west Wales. However, this evidence is slight and poorly understood. On the Irish side, it was Cambro-Norman mercenaries who led what ultimately became an invasion of Ireland in the 12th century and who transformed the physical and cultural landscape of south-east Ireland. As well as increasing our understanding of the period, it is planned that this element of Rediscovering Ancient Connections will promote closer working practices across the Celtic Sea and also inform and enhance the visitor experience.

As regards excavation, the main campaign in Wales focuses on the threatened St Patrick's Chapel site, which has been devastated by storms. There is now no surface evidence for St Patrick's Chapel. However, the foundations of a stone-built chapel lie just beneath the surface of the turf. The 2014-16 excavations showed that this stone-built chapel overlies a cemetery dating from the 8th century to the 11th century, which is of great historical and archaeological importance.

There will be three weeks of excavations each year in 2019, 2020 and 2021, with this interim report describing the work undertaken in 2019. These excavations will 'sterilise' the area most at risk from erosion.

INTRODUCTION TO ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL

A mound of windblown sand approximately 20m in diameter and 3.5m high occupying a strip of rough ground known as Parc y Capel (Chapel Field) immediately to the north of Whitesands (Traeth Mawr in Welsh) car park in the parish of St Davids, Pembrokeshire (National Grid Reference SM 7337 2723) marks the site of St Patrick's Chapel. Coastal erosion is active along the western side of the site and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the eastern boundary.

It is not certain when erosion started to directly affect site, but the sea made considerable inroads at Whitesands during the nineteenth century and there is anecdotal evidence of burials being exposed during the twentieth century. By 1970 coastal erosion was so severe – exacerbated by visitor erosion on the coast path which then ran along the seaward side of the site – that human remains were clearly visible and so a small-scale excavation took place. Subsequent to the excavation, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) acquired the site, moved the coast path from the seaward side of the chapel to the landward side, and restored the damage caused by visitors. Due to continuing coastal erosion, in about 2004, PCNPA protected the eroding face of the sand with boulders. This protection was successful until January/February 2014 when the boulders were washed away by severe winter storms. They were replaced, and immediately washed away by more storms, at which point the PCNPA decided not to continue to protect the site.

Following the 2014 storms, members of the pubic reported finding human bone sticking out of the sand dunes and loose on the beach below. Immediately staff from Dyfed Archaeological Trust and PNCPA recorded the exposed burials and recovered bone. It was clear that the site was of considerable importance and so the decision was made to excavate the most vulnerable parts of it.

In 1924, excavations by Alfred Badger and Francis Green (published in 1925) revealed the walls of a small, stone-built chapel. The plan and photographs in the report suggest that excavation was confined to within the chapel walls, but evidence from the 2014-16 excavations indicated that the outside west wall of the chapel was also exposed. At least eight burials were found within the confines of the chapel, and although the report provides no information on whether the excavators consider these to have been contemporary with the chapel or to have predated it, Badger, in a letter to Green written during the excavation, states that one skeleton lay beneath the west wall and was thus earlier than the chapel.

Five skeletons, some in long cist graves, were uncovered by Douglas Hague of the RCAHMW in a small-scale excavation of 1970. A cist grave lintel-stone had a cross lightly scratched on one face. Hague's excavation demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, in particular the good bone preservation in the calcareous windblown sand; this is unusual as acidic soils characterise the majority of west Wales.

Since 1970, as well as human bone exposed in the eroding face of the windblown sand, artefacts have occasionally been found on the beach immediately below the site. These include part of a shale bracelet and a blue glass bead. On the first day of excavation in 2014 a cross-incised stone was found below the site on the beach, presumably having eroded out from the end of a grave during the winter storms.

ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The site of St Patricks chapel and cemetery lies at the western edge of Britain where the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea meet, on a beach now known as Whitesands or Traeth Mawr. It forms part of an extensive zone of early Christian cult, marked by crosses and wells, and farms in place of the small hamlets of subsequent medieval records. One of these farms, Ty Gwyn lies close to St Patrick's Chapel and is itself the location of cist burials, discovered in the nineteenth century. The site's association with the cult of St Patrick has early roots, although the chapel is not recorded until the early seventeenth century when it was 'wholly decayed'. The writer (probably the local antiquary George Owen) noted that the offerings of seafarers and pilgrims had once made it a source of great revenue to St David's Cathedral. Shipping no longer calls at Whitesands, but its former significance is encoded in the bay's medieval name, Porth Mawr or *Portu Magno*, the 'Great Harbour,' mentioned circa 1188 by Gerald of Wales and by Rhygyfarch of St Davids (d. 1099) a century before that.

The name of this apparently remote site indicates a place of maritime connections, as represented by the discovery of a Chester mint silver coin of Eadred (AD 946–55) on the northern edge of the beach, and a tenth century Hiberno-Norse ringed pin at the nearby farm of Pen-Arthur. Whilst these may bring to mind accounts of Viking attacks on St Davids, a broader reading suggests a long-term context of trade and cultural contact with the Hiberno-Norse and Irish Sea world that extends back at least as far as the post-Roman period. Porth Mawr embodies this: it was, according to Rhygyfarch's late eleventh century *Life of St David*, the place from which Patrick sailed to evangelise Ireland after an angel ousted him from the local area in favour of David. Rhygyfarch also makes a possible allusion to the cemetery when he mentions Patrick resurrecting a priest, Cruimther, 'who had been buried near that shore [i.e Porth Mawr] for twelve years.' Some commentators suggest that the monastic establishment at St Davids was originally Patrician, and there is some similarity between its Irish early medieval name, *Cill Muine*, and one of Patrick's other names, 'Maun/Magonius,' though Gerald of Wales and subsequent commentators link the *muine* element with the Gaelic term for a thicket, making *Cill Muine* mean 'church of the thicket' rather than 'church of Patrick'. There is another early reference to *Portmaur* as an embarkation point for Ireland in *De Situ Brecheniauc,* a twelfth century account of an earlier tradition, which records how the Welsh Princess Marchell and one hundred retainers travelled from here to marry an Irish king, possibly in the late fifth century.

Earlier travellers still are implied by the inclusion of the adjacent St David's Head or *Octapitarum Promontorium* in Ptolemy's *Geography*, a reference approximately contemporary with Romano-British occupation at Clawdd y Milwyr, a substantial multivallate promontory fort of Iron Age origin on the tip of the headland. A Roman presence at Whitesands has long been the subject of speculation, fuelled by forged medieval references to a Roman road and settlement, and by the nineteenth century discoveries of walls in the sand dunes, which later commentators considered to be medieval structures. Material evidence of Roman-period activity is nonetheless provided by finds from the beach of coins and a 'decorated bronze cloak pin' reportedly of third century AD type. The latter was found beyond the mouth of the stream that forms the southern boundary of the field around the chapel. The coins, found on the beach below the chapel between 1983 and 1996, comprise mainly a scattered hoard of 112 third and fourth century bronze coins. The earliest date of the several other coins is the second century AD.

The documentary and archaeological records therefore suggest that this bay was a nexus of activity in the Roman and Early Medieval periods, when it was used for travel to Ireland and the north. It is consequently notable that there is no evidence of the fifth to seventh century pottery and glass of Mediterranean and continental origin that is found at Early Medieval landing sites elsewhere in south-west Britain. Such evidence is also lacking from other sites around and to the north-west of Whitesands where there are strong indications of post-Roman Irish settlement, and it has been speculated that this may relate to differences in cultural traditions.

Such evidence could alternatively have been lost during processes of landscape change. Examples of this are the coastal erosion that necessitated the 2014-16 excavation and sand dune formation that elsewhere in Britain and Ireland engulfs coastal settlements in the medieval period, with the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries particularly implicated in Wales. At Whitesands it is clear that the landscape we see today is very different to that of earlier periods. A British Association report of 1886 on the erosion of the English and Welsh sea coasts notes 'considerable inroads' of the sea here: a 40 feet (12 metres) wide shingle bar was moving landwards, and the course of a sea-edge road of the 1840s was 20 yards (18 metres) out to sea. The field around the chapel, Parc-y-Capel, had lost 34 yards (31 metres) in the 50 years running up to 1886, a substantial loss that older residents also recalled during the 1924 excavation of the chapel. One person described the foundations of a structure, apparently a large building, some 40 feet (12 metres) from the chapel in an area that by 1924 was under the high water mark, its stones having been removed in the 1850s for building work.

An earlier configuration of the coastal edge is described circa 1536 in Leland's reference to 'Port Maure, where is a greate sande with a shorte estuary into the lande.' No estuary is visible today but work by St Davids Historical Society suggests that the stream mouth once curved in from the small rocky promontory at the northern edge of the modern beach, behind the shingle bar which has also disappeared. The cemetery and later chapel would have been within the land on the northern edge of the 'estuary' or stream mouth. Hence the Roman coin hoard, the brooch, and tenth century silver coin all probably derive from an eroded land surface (incorporating the lost westward extent of 'Parc y Capel' and the area of the nineteenth century ruins) that extended to the shingle bar where shallow-draught boats like curraghs and Viking longships could be pulled up.

ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2014-16 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

A total of eight weeks' excavation has been undertaken: two weeks in May 2014, three weeks in May 2015 and three weeks in May 2016. Work concentrated on that part of the site most vulnerable to coastal erosion; necessitating the complete excavation of a *c.*23m x 6m trench. This revealed 89 graves plus a quantity of loose bone that could not be assigned to any grave. In other trenches only superficial and recent deposits were removed revealing the upper surfaces of archaeological deposits.

The archaeological sequence lay entirely within windblown sand, which at its maximum was *c.*4m deep. It is not known when this sand began to form, but it was already up to 1.5m-2m thick when the site began to be used as an Early Medieval cemetery. Sand continued to accumulate during the lifetime of the cemetery, burying and preserving archaeological features and deposits until the 1970s, when, following restoration works, accumulation largely ceased. As the depth of sand increased, burying the earliest graves,

new graves were excavated and were in turn rapidly covered as sand continued to accumulate. New graves were then dug, also themselves in turn to disappear. The deepest recognised stratigraphic sequence consisted of eight superimposed graves.

Archaeological features such as grave cuts were rarely visible. The main reason for this was the highly mobile character of the sand due to the almost constant wind, exacerbated by the churning of the uppermost sand layers by the passage of feet during the use of the cemetery. Vegetation had only taken hold hard up against walls and other stonework, evidenced by dark bands in the sand. Elsewhere in the cemetery, and for most of its existence, there would have been bare sand. In the few instances where grave cuts were visible during excavation, they rapidly disappeared as the surface of sand dried and sand driven by the wind obscured them.

Across most of the excavation the integrity of the archaeological evidence was good, with no evidence of modern disturbance. This was not the case, however, along the western edge of the site. This area had been subjected to severe visitor erosion followed by restoration in the 1970s, during which, along with the dumping of brick and concrete, a car had been buried in a deep erosional hollow. At least an upper layer of graves had been lost to erosion, as the car was found to rest directly on several long cist graves and during its removal human bone was found intermixed with bits of carburettor and other car parts.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The project addresses shared academic and heritage protection objectives:

- to explore the extent of the site, including the chapel, cemetery and associated remains
- to investigate any pre stone-built chapel remains
- to obtain dating evidence for the chapel and cemetery
- to investigate the period of abandonment of the chapel and cemetery
- to identify possible settlement remains associated with the chapel

This project will address several of the research objectives in the *Introducing a Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*:

- The early medieval church – more needs to be known of the process of Christian conversion, the evolution of religious sites and the broader impact of the church.

It also addresses priorities in Early Medieval Wales: a framework for archaeological research:

- Analysis of human remains for information on origins, demography, health, nutrition and transfer of pathogens
- Improving understanding of the chronological framework for the period through the application of all available methods and increase use of radiocarbon dating, especially on multi-period sites

PLANS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE 2019-20 EXCAVATIONS

The plan for 2019-2021 is to excavate completely a *c*.22m long and 5m wide area contiguous to and east of the main excavation area excavated in 2014-16 (Figs. 1 and 2). This will require the removal of the west end of the stone-built chapel and its reconstruction following excavation. Removing the west end of the chapel will allow for

the investigation of deeply buried pre-cemetery features, potentially one of the most interesting elements of the site:

- Year 1 (2019). Excavation of the south end of the trench and recording and removal of most of the walls of the chapel.
- Year 2 (2020). Excavation of the north end of the trench and part of the central area.
- Year 3 (2021). Excavation of the central area and reconstruction of the chapel.

RESULTS OF 2019 EXCAVATION

The 2019 excavation took place from the 9th September to the 27th September; 19 days continuous on-site work. The trench measured c.16m N-S and 5m E-W and took in the west end of the stone-built chapel, an area to the south and a small area to the north. All excavation was done by hand. At the end of the excavation geotextile was laid over the excavated area. The trench was then backfilled by machine and turf replaced by hand.

The stone-built chapel

Superficially this appeared to be a simple rectangular building with walls standing to over 1m in height. However, detailed examination revealed a complex building history (Photos 1-7; Figs. 3-4). Internally the chapel measured 3.1m at the west end and 4.6m externally. The stone for the walls had been sourced locally and consisted of beach boulders/stones and angular shale slabs of varying size. Bonding material was compacted sand, although in the north wall this had been mixed with a little clay giving it a more coherent texture.

A blocked doorway (wall 83/176) 0.68m wide lay approximately in the centre of the west wall. The blocking had not taken place until after approximately 0.3m of sand had accumulated in the doorway and against the outside the chapel. Two phases of threshold were recognised in the blocked doorway. The earliest consisted of flat stones roughly placed in the threshold and extending outside the chapel. Over this wind-blown sand had accumulated to depth of c.0.15m. The second phase of threshold (509) was constructed on this sand and comprised a vertical stone slab placed internally to support the sand, flat shale slabs and two vertically-placed slabs on the outside of the threshold seeming designed to prevent sand from blowing into the chapel. The wall (82 externally, 177 internally) to the north of the blocked entrance and the north-west corner of the building was of very different character to the rest of the structure being built almost entirely of angular shale slabs, and is presumed to be a rebuild/repair prior to the entrance being blocked. To the south of the entrance close to the corner a vertical joint in the internal wall face (174/175) probably indicates the point to which the south wall of the chapel was rebuilt – see below. This vertical joint was not present on the external wall face (81), although the upper part of the southwest corner of the chapel had been rebuilt as part of the reconstruction of the external south wall of the chapel (511).

The upper part of the external south wall of the chapel had been rebuilt using massive beach boulders and other stones (511). Rather curiously the rebuilt external face rested on sand and projected 0.2m out from the original wall line, the lower courses of which survived (517). This rebuilding was not evident in the internal south-wall elevation (174). A 0.7m wide entrance in the south wall was created when the south wall was rebuilt, presumably at the same time that the entrance in the west wall was blocked.

Apart from the rebuilding of its northwest corner the north wall seems to have had little done to it, although it bulged alarmingly internally (181).

The walls had a substantial internal and external foundation offset. These were wrongly interpreted as benches in the 1924 excavation.

All wall elevations were drawn and photographed and stones individually numbered. The walls were carefully dismantled, apart from the foundations, and the stones stored off-site in preparation for reconstruction in 2021.

Chapel roof. The chapel had been roofed in local slate/shale. Several complete examples of roof slates of various sizes, as well as numerous fragments, were found. Some had traces of white lime mortar adhering to them. As lime was not used as a wall bonding material, the lime on the slates can be interpreted as evidence of re-roofing sometime after original construction of the chapel.

Floor. During the 1924 excavations parts of the floor were dug through exposing burials beneath. It is also suspected that sometime prior to 1924 when the chapel was in an advanced state of decay the interior had been cleared of rubble and collapsed roofing slate, perhaps to recover useable building material. It is possible that the floor was damaged at this time. The rubble, roofing slate and other material immediately outside the south door of the chapel are a result of this clearance.

An area of original floor (510) in the southwest corner of the chapel (Photo. 8), in the northwest corner and possibly towards the east end of the trench survived these episodes of excavation and clearance. The floor comprised compacted sand. Occasionally some lamination could be detected indicating perhaps that the floor had not been laid in one episode and in the northwest corner a thin charcoal deposit overlay the sand (Sample no. 801); similar less distinct deposits were seen elsewhere. However, as sand lay beneath the floor and the sandy backfill from the 1924 excavation lay above, it was not always entirely certain what was *in situ* floor, what was backfill and what were earlier deposits. The east end of a grave was seen beneath the floor but not excavated.

Small sherds of medieval pottery and three iron nails (SF 909) were found in the floor (510)

Area to the north of the stone-built chapel

As this small area, measuring just 2m N-S, will be considerably extended in 2020 only the upper levels of the archaeological deposits were investigated (Photo. 9; Figs. 3-4). Evidence from the 2014-16 excavations indicated that there were no burials contemporaneous with the stone-built chapel; all were earlier. However, in 2019 it was evident that sand that had accumulated up to a depth of *c.*0.3m against the north wall of the chapel had graves dug into it. This revelation will promote a reassessment of the 2014-16 evidence.

Removal of recent sand deposits and rubble revealed a sandy layer (504), built up against the north wall of the chapel, through which a cist grave (506) had been excavated.

Removal of 504 revealed a further layer (514) similar to 504, which was also built up against the north wall of the chapel. These two layers, as well as the layer immediately underlying 514 (not excavated in 2019), comprised windblown sand and pockets of medium-sized, flat rounded stones, clearly obtained from the beach and probably laid down in an attempt to stabilise the mobile windblown sand.

Four small cist graves were revealed after the removal of 514, of which three were excavated – Burials B91, B92 and B93. No further excavation took place in this area to the north of the chapel in 2019.

Area to the south of the stone-built chapel

Removal of recent sand deposits revealed the fill (501) of a trench (505) dug alongside the south wall of the chapel. This trench may have been dug to remove sand that was accumulating alongside the chapel wall. It was dug through deposit 505 which was associated with rubble deposit 503. Both these seem to be the result of clearing rubble and debris out of the ruined chapel, probably sometime during the 17th to the 19th century. A coin of Edmund who ruled England from AD 939-946 (Small Find 901) was found in deposit 505. This was clearly in a residual context and may have been derived from sandy deposits below the floor of the chapel inadvertently disturbed during clearance. Layer 522 lay beneath 503/505. This was a sandy layer with pockets of flat rounded stones similar to 504/514 on the north side of the chapel. It butted up against the lower wall face (511) of the south wall of the chapel but ran beneath the later wall face (517).

A layer of boulders and large rounded stones (88) lay beneath sandy deposit 522. Layer 88 was noted in 2015-16 lying to the west of the stone-built chapel. Three flat shale slabs within rubble 88 marked the location of a grave (Burial 94). This directly overlay an earlier cist grave (Burial 95).

To the south of layer 88 the ground surface sloped down to the south. Here deposits consisted of windblown sand with some rounded boulders and stones. The windblown sand was divided into an upper deposit (45) which possibly merged with layer 522 to the north and a lower deposit (73) which contained the boulders and stones (532). These boulders and stones may have rolled down the slope from layer 88 as they were concentrated closest to layer 88. A large cist grave (Burial 96) cut through layer 73, at the same level as burials B26 and B36, the western ends of which were excavated in 2015 and the eastern ends in 2019. Several small cist graves (B98, B99, B101, B102), a simple dug grave (B100) and a N-S aligned burial (B97) all lay within sand deposit 73. This area at the south end of the trench was completely excavated down to the buried soil 41.

Register of the Burials

Burial B90 – infant/child grave. The cist of this burial (506) measured 1.15m E-W and 0.6m N-S. The top of the grave was flush with the top of layer 504 and was visible as six upright shale slabs one at the west end, one at east and two on either side. A pavement of quartz pebbles and other rounded stones occupied the rectangular space formed by the slabs. Upright rounded stones lay at the NE, SE and SW corners (presumably there once had been a NW corner stone). A small, upright shale slab had been positioned midway along the external east end of the grave. This slab, probably a grave marker, had been shaped to a point and buried in the sand, point down, to a depth of 0.3m. What had probably been the upper portion of the slab had broken off at ground level. Unfortunately the slab was cracked and laminated and disintegrated on removal. Removal of the quartz pebbles revealed that they sat on horizontal shale slabs. During excavation it was discovered that several rounded boulders had been placed around the outside of the grave to help support the upright shale slabs. No skeletal remains were present in the cist grave – this has been the same with all the graves that have quartz pebbles over them.

Photographs of Burial B90 showing the grave at various stages of excavation and the grave marker (bottom right). Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Burial B91 – infant grave. Small cist grave noted in the edge of the 2016 excavation. The grave comprised two small upright slabs at the west end and several small upright slabs at the east end. Large rounded stones placed over these may have been a deliberate action or be part of a later rubble deposit. The cist measured c.0.5m in length E-W. Skeletal remains (702) were poorly preserved. The remains of the skull lay at the west end; other bones could not be identified with confidence.

Burial B91 with the upright cist edge stones visible in the section below the boulders (left) and partially excavated right. Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Burial B92 – infant grave. Small lintel long cist grave, 0.6m in length E-W and covered by 8-9 flat slabs. The slab over the west (head) end had a cross lightly scratched on the face-down side (Small Find 903). Several upright stones formed the sides of the cist. The only skeletal remains were teeth found at the west end (703).

Burial B92 showing the top of the cist and the cross incised stone after excavation. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B93 – infant grave. A coffin-shaped shale slab (small find number 904), 0.62m by 0.18m and 0.03m thick capped lintel long cist grave 521. A cross had been lightly scratched onto the upper surface of the slab and a more distinct cross on the underside. Removal of this capping stone revealed a small cist grave composed of 6-7 small upright slabs and four flat basal slabs. Basal slabs have been rarely recorded at St Patrick's. No skeletal remains were present.

Burial B93 showing the top of the cist (left), the cross incised stone, and the cist after removal of grave fill. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B94. Lintel stone grave 523 comprised three horizontally laid shale slabs. These covered the skeletal remains - there were no obvious side slabs to the cist. The skeletal

remains (704) were difficult to identify and seemed to be disarticulated and possibly from several individuals.

Burial B94 top of the cist grave. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B95 – infant/child grave. Lintel long cist grave of 20 small lintel slabs which covered a poorly constructed cist. The east end of the grave comprised a gap in the boulders of rubble 88. Two upright shale slabs formed the west end. Internally the cist measured 0.8m. There appeared to the two individuals buried in the cist, an infant and an older child (705, 706). It was not possible to separate the bones. Heads to the west.

Burial B95 after removal of the lintel slabs showing the two skeletons 705 and 706. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B96 – adult grave. A lintel long cist grave. This burial was marked by a distinct soil mark (516) outlined by large stones place around its edge after the grave had been backfilled. A glass bead (908) was found in the upper levels of the grave fill. At 0.95m it was one of the deepest graves discovered on the site. It was E-W aligned. The top of the lintel grave (518) lay 0.6m below the top of the grave fill and consisted of numerous roughly laid flat shale slabs overlying a neat cist composed of nine vertically set shale slabs. A single shale slab lay beneath the pelvis of the skeleton. An upright shale slab (small find 914) shaped to a pointed end rested on the top of the lintel slabs at the west end of the grave, with the point resting on a lintel slab. This grave marker had snapped

off at the top of the grave fill some time in the past. The skeleton (701) was in fair condition, with the skull and some long bones surviving. Head to the west, supine, with arms straight by the side. A small quartz pebble had been placed to the right side of the skull and a larger one to the left side.

Burial B96 showing the top of the grave (top left), the top of the cist with grave marker (centre top), the skeleton (top right), detail of skull showing quartz stones (bottom left) and the empty cist with basal slab (bottom right). Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Burial B97 – adult grave. No grave was visible. The skeleton (707) lay in sand 73 just above the buried soil 41. It was N-S aligned with the head to the N. Supine, legs extended. Left arm alongside the body with thumb beneath the femur. Right arm flexed with hand up to neck. At a later date burial B36 had cut through this burial removing part of the pelvis, the right femur and parts of the tibia and fibula. These bones were found in the grave of Burial B36. Other than this damage the skeleton was in good condition with the bones of the hands and feet surviving.

Burial B97. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B98 – infant grave. A small lintel long cist grave (525) within sand 73. Five horizontally placed small shale slabs lay over the cist. The sides of the cist consisted of 6-7 medium-sized platy, rounded stones set on edge pushed into the soft sand. The cist was aligned E-W and was 0.7m long. The skeleton (708) was very poorly preserved, with just part of the skull surviving at the west end. The skeleton measured about 0.5m in length.

Burial B98. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B99 – infant grave. Revealed after removal of stone rubble 532. A small lintel long cist grave (528). Three horizontally placed shale slabs marked the top of the cist. The sides were formed from five upright rounded stones and a shale slab at the west end. The cist was E-W aligned and was 0.76m long. The skeleton (709) was poorly preserved with just the base of the skull and traces of leg bones surviving. Head at west end.

Burial B99. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B100 – adult/juvenile grave. This grave showed as a distinct soil mark (529) towards the base of sand deposit 73. The grave measured 1.8m E-W. There was no cist. The skeleton (710) was very poorly preserved with just a crushed and fragmentary skull surviving at the west end of the grave and traces of right arm. The body appears too short for the length of the grave.

Burial B100. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B101 – infant grave. This small lintel long cist grave (530) was revealed after the removal of a massive boulder, part of rubble 532. The grave lay within sandy deposit 73. Five shale slabs lay over the cist. The sides of the cist were formed from eight large upright rounded stones. The cist was aligned E-W and was 0.8m long. The upper part of

the skeleton was well preserved; the lower part had almost entirely disintegrated. Head to the west; the skeleton measured 0.5m long.

Burial B101 after removal of the lintel stone and the skull. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B102 – infant grave. A small cist grave (524) within sandy layer 73. No lintel slabs. The sides of the cist consisted of six upright shale slabs and two rounded stones. No skeletal material survived. It was E-W aligned and 0.6m long.

Burial B102. Scale 0.5m.

Burial B26 – adult grave. The upper, west end of this burial, a lintel long cist grave, was excavated in 2015, the lower, east end in 2019. Skeleton 227 was generally well preserved.

Burial B26 showing the top of the cist and the skeleton after removal of the lintel stones. Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Burial B36 – adult grave. The upper, west end of this burial, a lintel long cist grave, was excavated in 2015, the lower, east end in 2019. Skeleton 239/240. This grave had cut through the earlier grave Burial B97 disturbing the right-side leg and pelvis - these bones had been placed in the grave of B36.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH

Community engagement and outreach is a key element of the project. During the course of the fieldwork 45 volunteers participated on the excavation, giving 2100 hours of their time.

One member of staff was dedicated to showing visitors around the excavation. In addition other members of staff and volunteers showed visitors around the excavation on an *ad hoc* basis when the dedicated outreach staff member was otherwise engaged. In total we delivered guided tours of the excavation to over 4000 visitors.

Dyfed Archaeological Staff continue to provide talks on the project to local societies and to special interest groups. To date the following have been delivered:

20.05.2019 Talk on St Patrick's Chapel to Brecon U3A. 40 attendees

01.07.2019 Talk on St Patrick's Chapel to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, 30 attendees

05.07.2019 Talk on St Patrick's Chapel to the Clwyd-Powys archaeology day. 40 attendees

13.07.2019 Talk on St Patrick's Chapel to the Society of Antiquaries. 20 attendees

THE FINDS

Small finds catalogue

901. (Context 505 – post-medieval rubble/material). Coin. Penny of Edmund (939-946). Moneyer: Theodulf. No mint name, but probably Chester (info. pers. comm. Rose Hedley).

902. (Context 176 core of the stone-built chapel wall). Iron nail.

903 (Context - lintel slab of cist grave 520). Shale slab (0.24m x 0.14m x 0.02) used as a lintel stone covering the west (head) end of grave 520. A simple cross has been lightly scratched on one face of the stone – this was face down. Figure 5.

904. (Context - lintel slab of cist grave 521). Coffin-shaped shale slab (0.62m x 0.18m x 0.03m) covering small cist grave 521. A simple cross had been lightly scratched on the upper face and a more distinct simple cross scratched on the side placed face down. Figure 6.

905. (Context – fill 529 of grave). Two small pieces of unworked amber.

906. (Context - 517 core of the stone-built chapel wall). Sherd of Roman mortarium.

907. (Context – 512 fill of grave below floor of chapel). Curved piece of iron.

908. (Context – 516 top of grave fill). Blue glass bead.

909. (Context – 510 chapel floor). Three small iron objects, including two nails.

910. (Context – 506 fill of cist grave). Three v. small amber fragments.

911. (Context – layer 514). Two iron nails.

912. (Context – sand layer 45). Iron nail.

913. (Context – 506 fill of cist grave). Flint flake.

914. (Context – 518 cist grave). Upright grave marker at W end of grave. Upper part of marker not present.

Other finds

Context 45. Sherd of pottery from sand layer 45.

Context 505. Nine sherds of pottery from layer 505.

Context 503. Five pieces of mortar from layer 503 and two sherds of pottery.

Context 507. Glass bottles and tobacco pipe stem and pottery sherd from backfill of 1924 excavation.

Context 510. Approximately 20 sherds of medieval pottery from chapel floor 510.

Samples

801. Charcoal deposit from floor (510) of chapel in NW corner.

802. Bonding material from chapel wall 517.

803. Bonding material from chapel wall 527.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. The stone-built chapel.

Photograph 2. The stone-built chapel.

Photograph 3. The internal west wall of the stone-built chapel showing the blocked doorway 83/176, the wall to the north of the doorway (82/177) and the wall to the south (174/175). Scale 1m

Photograph 4. The west threshold (509) to the chapel after removal of the blocking of the west doorway. Scale 0.5m

Photograph 5. The external rebuilt façade of the south wall of the chapel (511). Scale 1m

Photograph 6. The external façade of the north wall of the chapel (181). Scale 1m

Photograph 7. The partly dismantled chapel walls. Scale 1m

Photograph 8. A section through the floor (510) of the chapel showing an underlying grave. Scale 0.5m

Photograph 9. The area to the north side of the chapel showing the emerging cist grave (506). Scale 1m

FIGURES

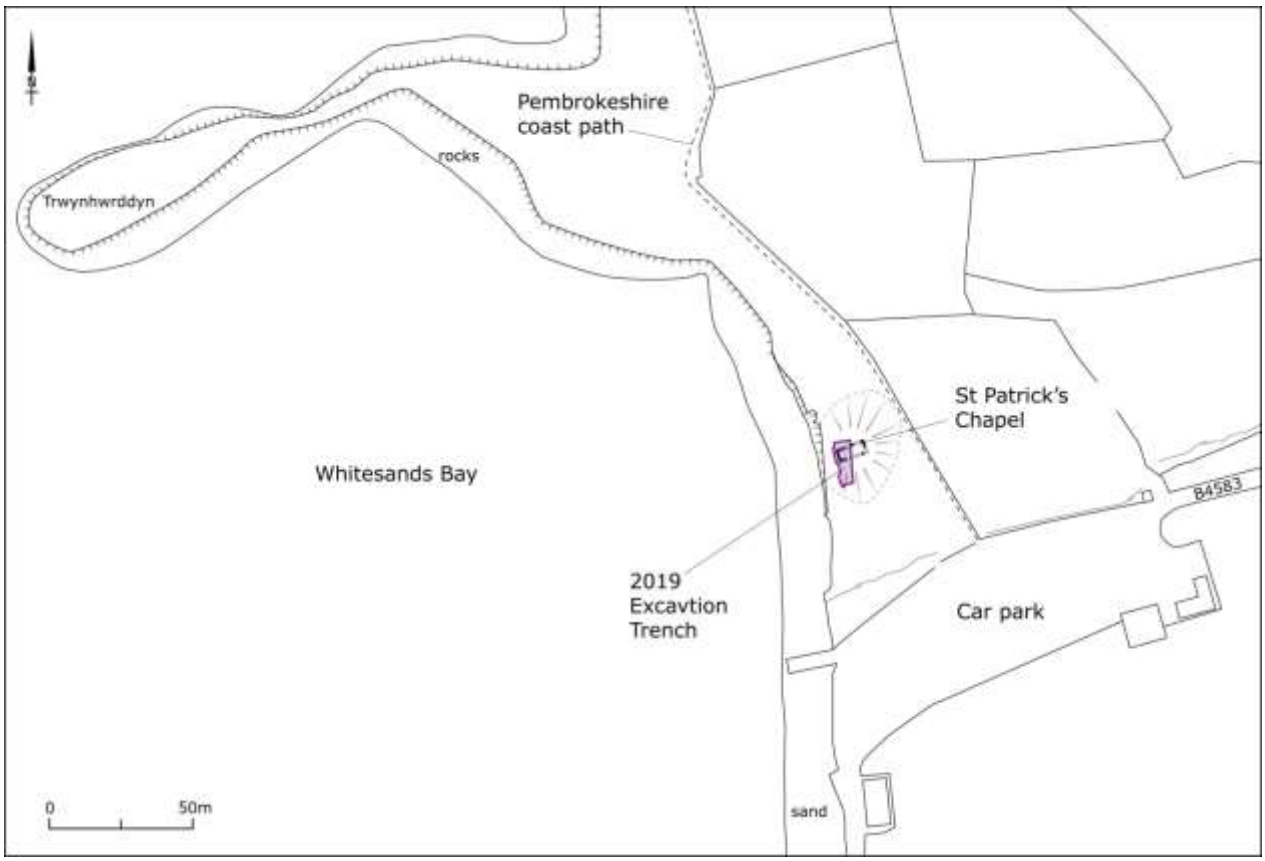


Figure 1. Location map.

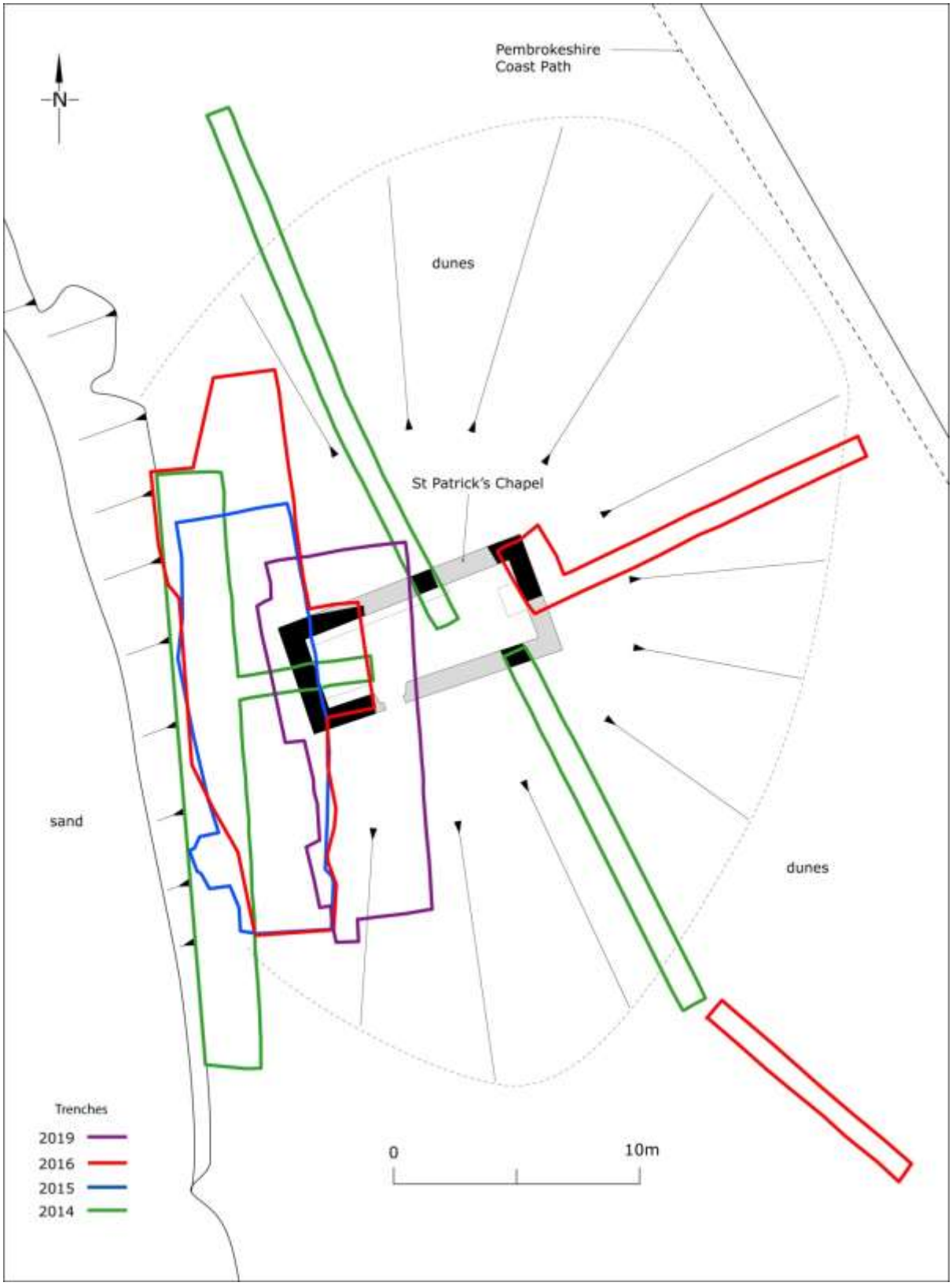


Figure 2. Map showing location of excavation trenches.

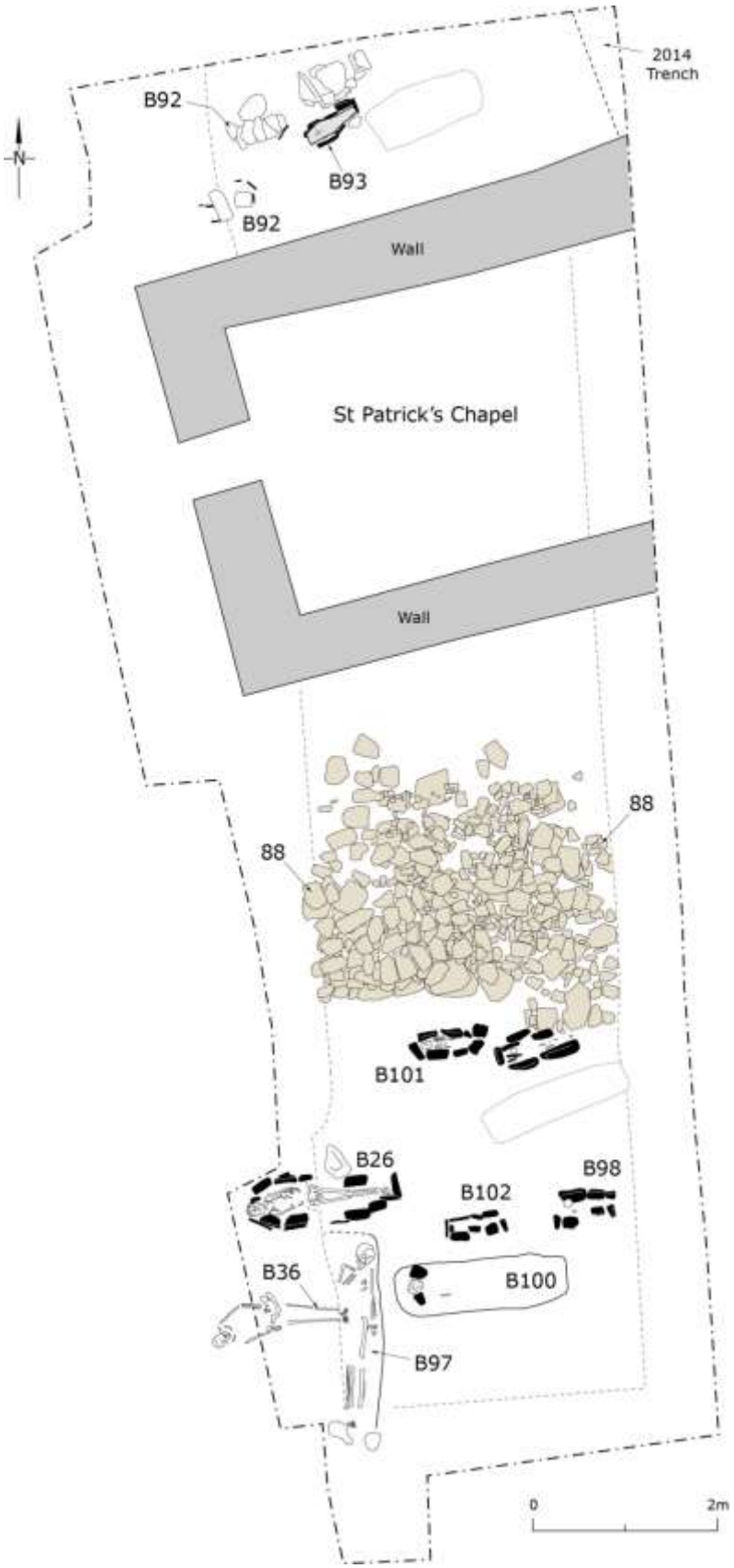


Figure 3. Plan of the 2019 excavation trench showing the earliest identified features.

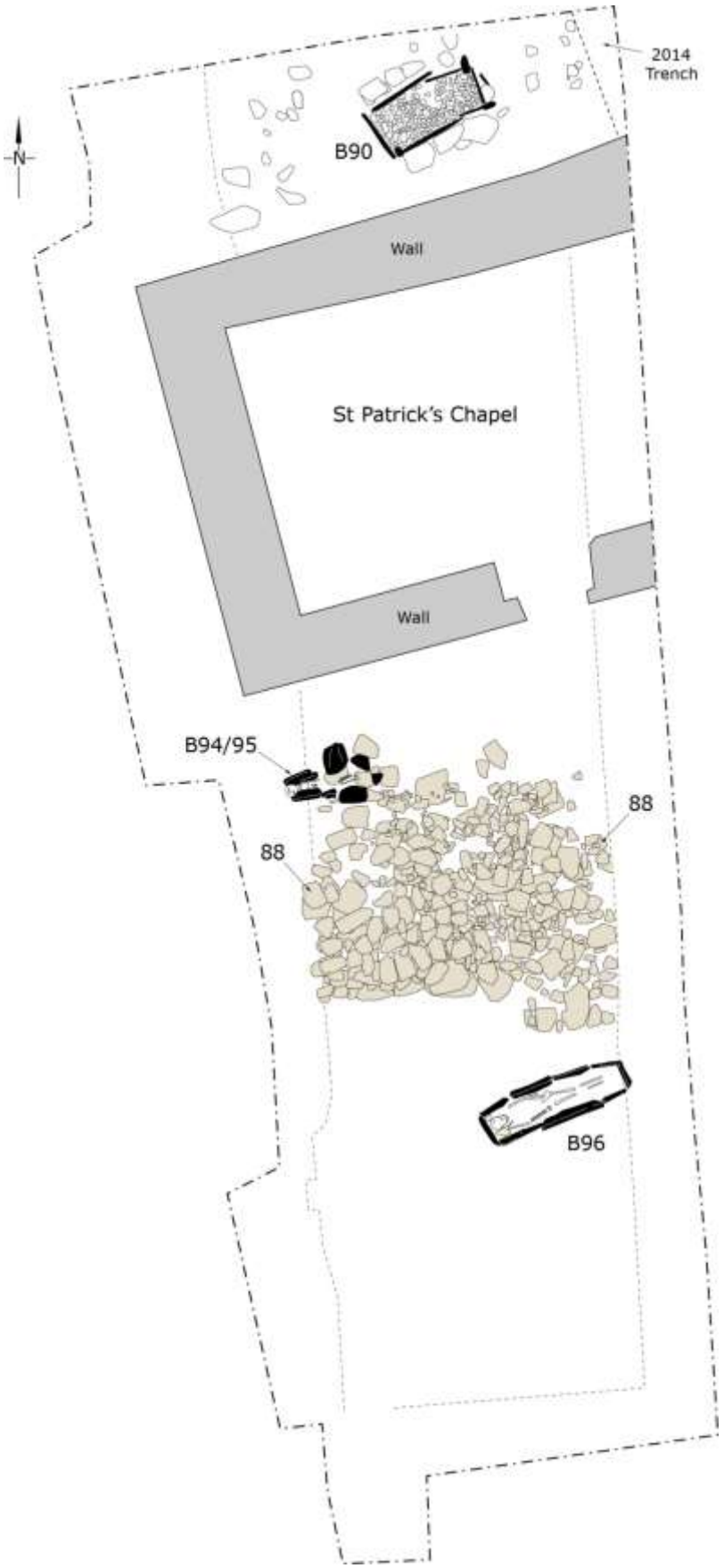


Figure 4. Plan of the 2019 excavation trench showing the latest identified features.

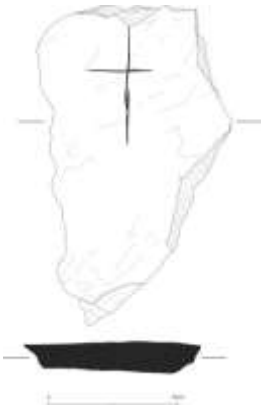


Figure 5. Small Find 903. Cross incised stone from Burial B92.

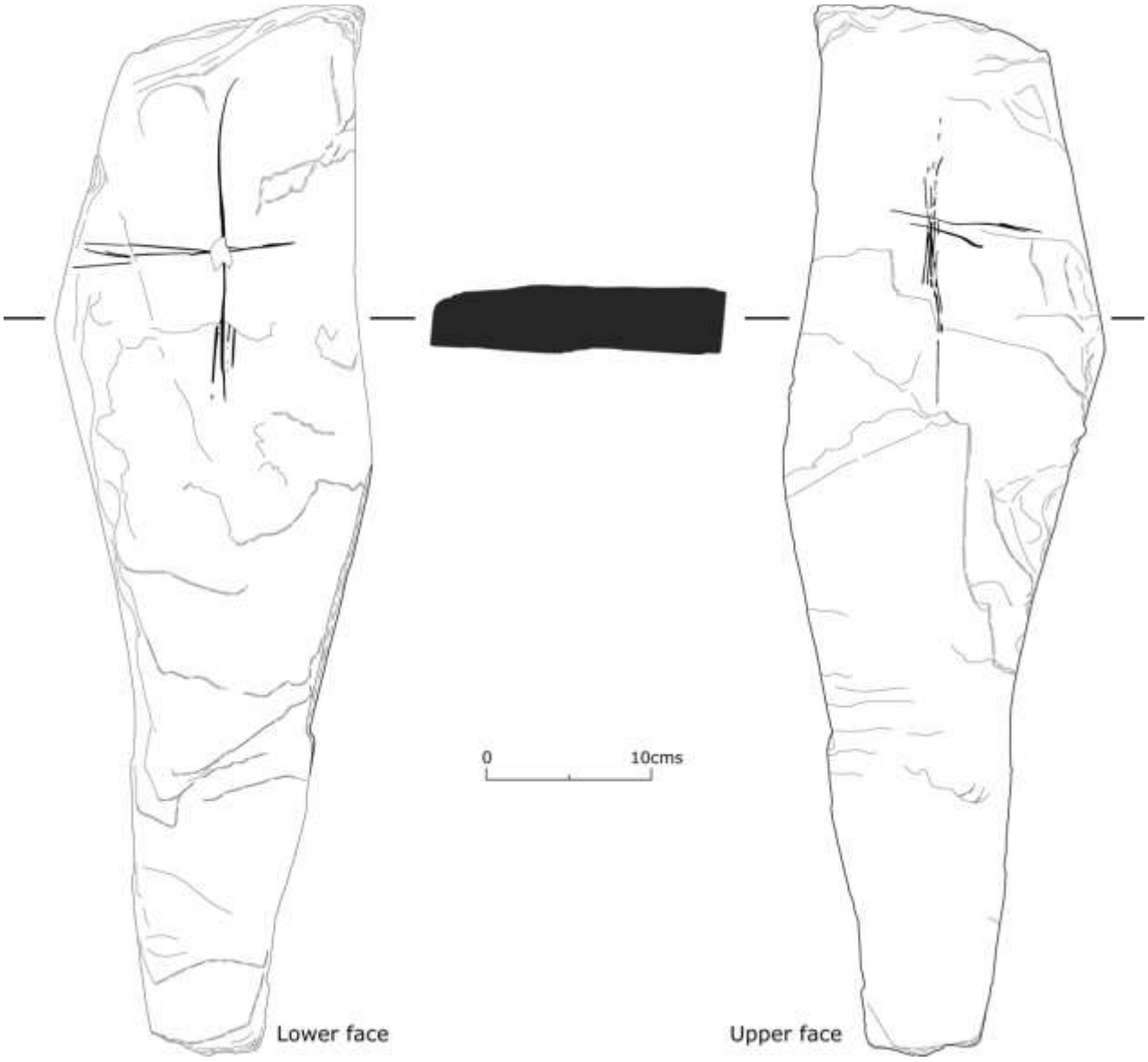


Figure 6. Small Find 904. Cross incised stone from Burial B93.

RADIOCARBON DATES

The following radiocarbon dates have been provided by SUERC (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Council). The calibrated ranges have been determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal v4.3).

Lab Code: SUERC-59871
Context: Human bone Skeleton 218 (B18)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1259±31
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 665 (83.3%) 780 cal. AD; 790 (7%) 830 cal. AD; 835 (5.1%) 870 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59872
Context: Human bone Skeleton 209 (B9)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1059±31
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 895 (14.6%) 930 cal. AD; 940 (80.8%) 1025 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59873
Context: Human bone Skeleton 211 (B11)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1239±31
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 680 (95.4%) 880 cal.AD

Lab Code: SUERC-59874
Context: Human bone Skeleton 216 (B16)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1133±31
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 775 (4.1%) 795 cal. AD; 800 (7.7%) 845 cal. AD; 855 (83.6%) 990 cal. AD

Lab Code: SUERC-65288
Context: Human bone Skeleton 222 (B22)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 923±30
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 1025 (95.4%) 1185 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-65289
Context: Human bone Skeleton 231 (B30)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1241±33
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 680 (95.4%) 880 cal AD

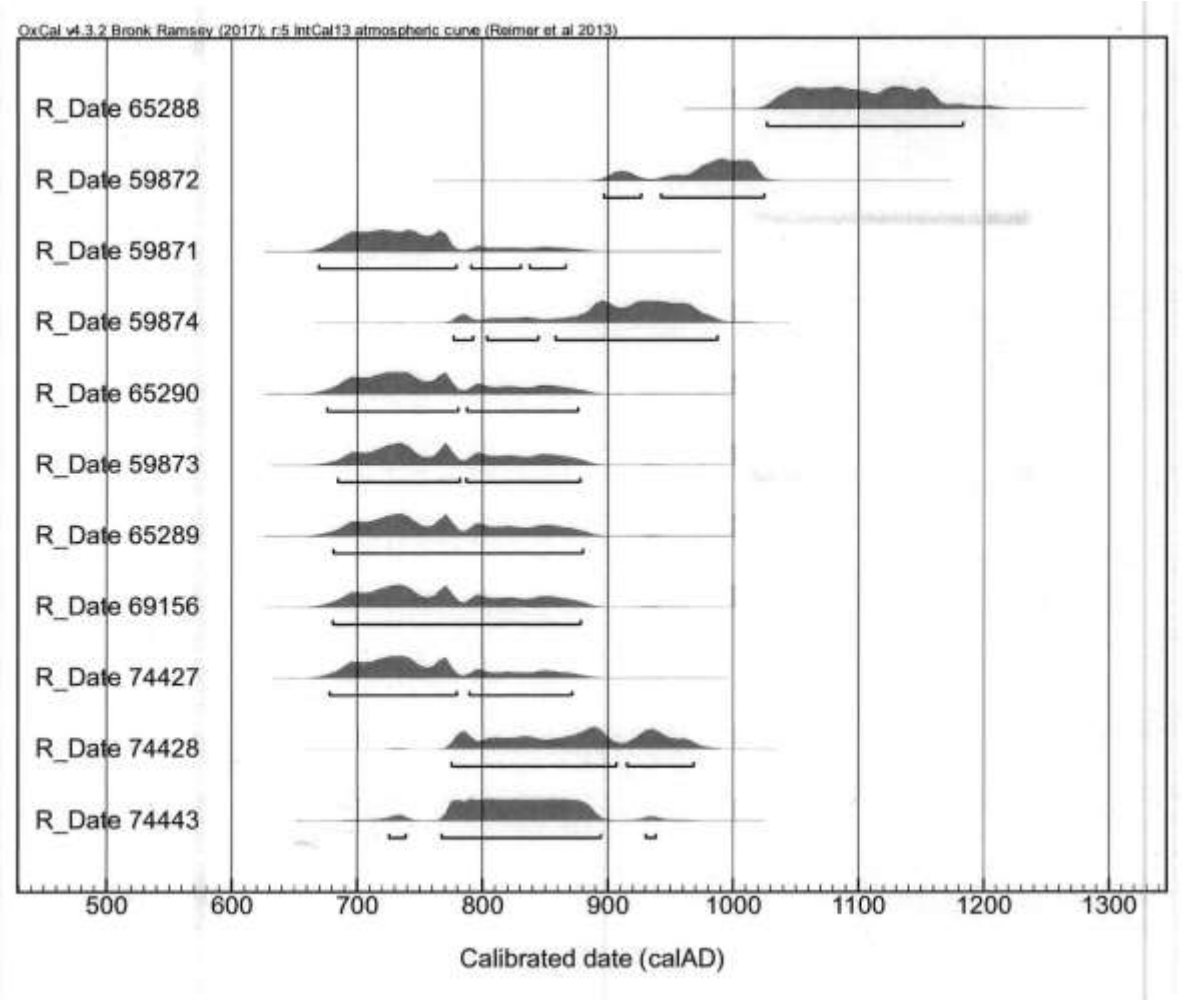
Lab Code: SUERC-65290
Context: Human bone Skeleton 230 (B29)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1248±33
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 675 (69.0%) 780 cal AD; 785 (26.4%) 880 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-69156
Context: Human bone Skeleton 285 (B75)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1242±33
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 680 (95.4%) 880 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-74427
Context: Human bone Skeleton 285 (B75)
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1248±30
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 675 (72.4%) 780 cal AD; 785 (23.0%) 875 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-74428
Context: Cattle bone from layer 187
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1156±30
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 775 (67.6%) 910 cal AD; 915 (27.8%) 970 cal AD

Lab Code: SUERC-74443
Context: Charcoal – Ulex europaeus L. (gorse) from layer 160
Radiocarbon Age BP: 1194±27
Calibrated range at 2 sigma (95.4% probability): 725 (2.4%) 740 cal AD; 765 (91.9%) 895 cal AD; 930 (1.1%) 940 cal AD



DRAFT TABLE OF ALL BURIALS 2014-6 AND 2019

Grave type. Dug grave = simple grave with no side/end, lintel or basal slabs, or no grave cut identified. Lintel long cist = cist grave with side/end slabs and lintel slabs, no basal slabs. Long cist = cist grave with side/end slabs, no lintel slabs or basal slabs. Lintel stones= grave with lintel slabs, no side/end or basal slabs. Cist grave with stones/shells = grave with side/end slabs and covering of stones or shells.

Condition. Good = all or most of skeleton present. Fair = most of skeleton present. Poor = most of skeleton does not survive. V. Poor = Only partial remains of skeleton. None = No skeleton remains.

Position. Supine = skeleton on back with legs extended. Prone= skeleton on front with legs extended. Flexed = skeleton on back or side with legs drawn up.

Burial No.	Grave Type	Alignment	Position	Skeleton No.	Sex	Maturity	Condition	Articulated	Radiocarbon	Isotope	Comment	Phase
B1	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Flexed	201			Fair	Yes			Head missing due to erosion	Period III Phase 7
B2	Long cist?		?	202			Poor	Partial			Bones piled in a heap	Period III Phase 7
B3	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	203			Poor	Yes			Upper part of skeleton missing.	Period III Phase 6
B4	Dug grave	E-W. Head to W	Supine	204			Poor	Yes			Only leg bones survive	Period III Phase 6
B5	Dug grave	E-W. Head to W	Supine	205			Poor	Yes			Lower legs slope up towards the feet	Period III Phase 7
B6	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	206			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B7	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	207			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B8	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	208			Poor	Yes			Only lower leg bones survive	Period III Phase 7
B9	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	209			Good	Yes	895 (14.6%) 930 cal. AD; 940 (80.8%) 1025 cal. AD			Period III Phase 7
B10	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	210			Good	Yes			Head missing due to erosion. Below B6.	Period III Phase 5
B11	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	211			Poor	Yes	680 (95.4%) 880 cal.AD		Right side of skeleton removed by B10	Period III Phase 4
B12	Dug grave	NE-SW Head to NE	Supine	212			Poor	Yes			Skull and lower part of the skeleton missing. Skeleton below large stone. Boulder at head end of grave.	Period III Phase 5
B13	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	?	213			V. Poor	Yes			Only part of skull survives	Period III Phase 6
B14	Long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	214			Poor	Yes			Slightly different alignment to the other E-W burials. A quartz stone lay on the chest.	Period III Phase 7
B15	Long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	215			V. Poor	Yes			Only lower leg bones survive	Period III Phase 7
B16	Dug grave	W-E Head to E	Flexed	216			Good	Yes	775 (4.1%) 795 cal. AD; 800 (7.7%) 845 cal. AD; 855 (83.6%) 990 cal. AD		Feet removed by erosion	Period III Phase 5
B17	Dug grave?	?	?	217			V. Poor	No			Skull and loose bone	Period III Phase 7
B18	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	218			Good	Yes	665 (83.3%) 780 cal. AD; 790 (7%) 830 cal. AD; 835 (5.1%) 870 cal. AD		Upright cross incised stone at head of grave and small upright footstone	Period III Phase 6
B19	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	219			Good	Yes			Adult foot bone in cist.	Period III Phase 6

B20	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	220			V. Poor	Yes			Only lower leg bones survive. The remainder having been removed by erosion	Period III Phase 7
B21	Unknown	?	?	221			V. Poor	No			Only a skull survives of this burial	Period III Phase 4
B22	Other	E-W Head to W	Supine	222			Fair	Yes	1025 (95.4%) 1185 cal AD		Burial in rubble within an arc of stones	Period III Phase 8
B23	Lintel stones	E-W Head to W	Flexed	223			Good	Yes			Limpet shells between the lintel slabs and the skeleton	Period III Phase 7
B24	Cist grave with stones/shells	E-W	?	225		Infant	V.Poor	?			Small cist grave capped with quartz pebbles over small lintel slabs	Period III Phase 8
B25	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	226			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B26	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	227			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B27	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	228			V. Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B28	Lintel stones	NE-SW Head to SW	?	229			V. Poor	?			5 slabs form a lintel.	Period III Phase 6
B29	Dug grave	NE-SW Head to SW	Supine	230			Fair	Yes	675 (69.0%) 780 cal AD; 785 (26.4%) 880 cal AD		Top of grave edged with lines of stones. Amber bead and piece of amber below the skeleton	Period III Phase 5
B30	Dug grave	E-W Heads to W	Supine	231, 232				Yes	680 (95.4%) 880 cal AD from skeleton 231.		Double burial. Upper parts of skeletons disturbed and bones placed in with burial B29	Period III Phase 4
B31	Unknown	?	?	233			V. Poor	Yes			Partial remains of two feet, articulated in rubble layer	Period III Phase 8
B32	Unknown	?	?	234			V. Poor	No			A collection of small bones may be the remains of an infant burial	Period III Phase 8
B33	Other	?	Kneeling	235			Poor	Yes			Partial skeleton in a Kneeling position on rubble. Associated with limpet shells	Period III Phase 8
B34	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	236			V. Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B35	Unknown	?	?	238			V. Poor	No			A concentration of bone fragments may have been a child's skeleton	Period III Phase 5
B36	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	239/240			Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B37	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	241			Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B38	Dug grave	E-W Heads to W	Supine	242, 248			Good	Yes			Adult (242) possibly with a foetus (248) B89 may be part of this burial.	Period III Phase 5
B39	Dug grave	?	?	243			None	?			It was not possible to recover the fragile remains of a young infant	Period III Phase 4
B40	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	244			V. Poor	Yes			Cross incised on a lintel slab	Period III Phase 6
B41	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	245			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 6

B42	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine?	246			V. Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B43	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	249			V. Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 7
B44	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	250			Good	Yes			Skull removed. Remainder of burial not excavated	Period III Phase 7
B45	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	251			Good	Yes			Skull removed. Remainder of burial not excavated	Period III Phase 7
B46	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	252			Good	Yes			Skull removed. Remainder of burial not excavated	Period III Phase 7
B47	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Flexed	253			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B48	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Prone	254			Good	Yes			Face down with stone slabs over base of skull and lower ribs	Period III Phase 4
B49	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Flexed	255			Fair	Yes				Period III Phase 5
B50	Other	E-W Head to W	?	256			Poor	Yes			Infant placed under lintel slabs of grave B54	Period III Phase 6
B51	Dug grave	E-W Heads to W	Supine	257, 258, 259			Good	Yes			Triple child burial, Metal working debris in grave fill. Stone 'pavement, on top of grave.	Period III Phase 5
B52	Dug grave	S-N Head to S	?	260							Only leg bones survive	Period III Phase 5
B53	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	261			Poor	Yes			Skeleton jammed into a narrow cist	Period III Phase 6
B54	Lintel long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine	262			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B55	Lintel stones	E-W Head to W	Supine	224/263			V. Poor	Yes			Burial at W end of B54. Cross incised slab placed against the edge of the grave	Period III Phase 7
B56	Long cist	E-W Head to W	Supine?	264			V. Poor					Period III Phase 6
B57	Dug grave	?	?	265			V. Poor	No				Period III Phase 4
B58	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Flexed	266			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 6
B59	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	267			V. Poor				Only the skull survives, the remainder removed by later burials	Period III Phase 4
B60	Dug grave	NE-SW Head to SW	Flexed	268			Poor	Yes				Period III Phase 3
B61	Dug grave	NE-SW Head to SW	Flexed	270			Fair	Yes			Only upper part of skeleton survives	Period III Phase 4
B62	Lintel stones	E-W Head to W	Supine	271			Fair	Yes			Lower part of skeleton not removed	Period III Phase 6
B63	Dug grave	NNE-SSW Head to SSW	Supine	272			Good	Yes			Lower part of skeleton not removed	Period III Phase 2
B64	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Flexed	273			Fair	Yes			Flat stone placed on pelvic area of skeleton	Period III Phase 3
B65	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	274			Poor	Yes			Quartz pebble rests on centre of skeleton	Period III Phase 4
B66	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	275			Good	Yes				Period III Phase 4
B67	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Prone	276			Good	Yes			Lower part of skeleton not removed	Period III Phase 3
B68	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Flexed	277			Fair	Yes			Skeleton on side,	Period III Phase 2

											flexed. Lower left leg missing. Stones over foot area and over chest immediately below the skull.	
B69	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	278			Fair	Yes				Period III Phase 4
B70	Dug grave	?	?	280			V. Poor	No				Period III Phase 3
B71	Dug grave	?	?	281			V. Poor	No				Period III Phase 2
B72	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	282			Fair	Yes				Period III Phase 2
B73	Dug Grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	283			Poor	Yes			Lower part of skeleton not removed	Period III Phase 2
B74	Dug Grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	284			Good	Yes			Stones placed on skeleton. Directly above B79 possible double burial	Period III Phase 3
B75	Dug grave	S-N Head to N	Supine	285			Fair	Yes	2 dates. 680 (95.4%) 880 cal AD. 675 (72.4%) 780 cal AD; 785 (23.0%) 875 cal AD		Quartz pebble between legs	Period III Phase 1
B76	Dug grave	E-W Heads to W	Supine/flexed	286, 287			Fair	Yes			Double burial. 286 on side with legs flexed. 287 slightly curved	Period III Phase 2
B77	Lintel stone?	S-N Head to N	Supine	288			Poor	Yes			Single stone over skeleton may be a token lintel stone	Period III Phase 1
B78	Dug grave	NE-SW Head to SW	Supine	289			V. Poor	Yes			Directly below B74 – possible double burial	Period III Phase 2
B79	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	Supine	290			Fair	Yes				Period III Phase 2
B80	Lintel long cist	E-W	--	---			None	---			West end of burial only. Skeleton not present – removed in the 1970s. Cist grave 20	Period III Phase 6
B81	Cist grave with stones/shells	E-W	---	---			None	----			Small cist grave with quartz stones. Cist grave 28.	Period III Phase 8
B82	Cist grave with stones/shells	E-W	---	---			None	----			Small cist grave with quartz stones. Slab at E end forms a grave marker. Cist grave 61 (30)	Period III Phase 8
B83	Long cist	E-W	---	---			None	---			Cist 69	Period III Phase 7
B84	Lintel stones	E-W	---	---			None	---			Cist 85	Period III Phase 6
B85	Cist grave with stones/shells	E-W	---	---			None	----			Small grave with limpet shells. Cist grave 86.	Period III Phase 8
B86	Long cist	E-W	----	----			None	-----			Limpet shells between slabs. Cist grave 98.	Period III Phase 6
B87	Dug grave	SE-NW	---	----			None	----			Upright slab at NW end of grave. Grave 115	Period III Phase 5
B88	Lintel stones	E-W					Fair	No			Jumble of bones below stone slabs. Grave 134	Period III Phase 7
B89	Dug grave	E-W Head to W	?	247			Fair	Yes			In with B38	Period III Phase 5
B90	Cist grave with stones	E-W	?	----			None	----			Small cist grave with quartz stones placed on top, corner marker stones and snapped-off grave	

											marker at E end	
B91	Long cists	E-W head to W	?	702			V. poor	?			Small partial cist of an infant	
B92	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	?	703			V poor	?			Small lintel grave with a cross scratched on one of the lintel stones - small find 903. Only teeth survive of the skeleton	
B93	Lintel long cist grave	E-W	?				None				Lintel grave with a single slab with crosses lightly scratched on the upper and lower faces – small find 904	
B94	Lintel stones	E-W	?	704			V. poor	No			Possible reburial of parts of several individuals	
B95	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	Supine	705, 706			Poor	Yes			Possibly 2 individuals in grave	
B96	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	Supine, arms straight by side, knees together	701			Fair	Yes			Marker stone at W end – small find 914	
B97	Dug grave	N-S with head to N	Supine. Legs extended, Left arm alongside body, right arm flexed with hand at neck.	707			Good	Yes			Cut by burial B36	
B98	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	Supine	708			V. poor	?				
B99	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	Supine, extended	709			V. poor	?				
B100	Dug grave	E-W head to W	Supine, extended	710			V. poor				Skeleton appears too short for grave.	
B101	Lintel long cist grave	E-W head to W	Supine, extended	711			Fair	Yes				
B102	Cist grave	E-W					None					

EXCAVATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL 2019

INTERIM REPORT

REPORT NO. 2019/51

PROJECT NO. 118089

October 2019

This report has been prepared by

K Murphy

Position: CEO

Signature ..... Date 04/11/2019

This report has been checked and approved by

Alice Pyper

Position: Project Manager Heritage Management

Signature .. Alice Pyper . . .. Date / 04/11/2019

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