

HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE, PERIMETER FOOTPATH, TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT 2021

NGR SM 9531 1574



Prepared by DAT Archaeological
Services for: Pembrokeshire
County Council



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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**HVERFORDWEST CASTLE,
PERIMETER FOOTPATH
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 2021**

By

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**HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE, PERIMETER FOOTPATH:
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 2021**

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**HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE PERIMETER FOOTPATH:
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 2021**

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**HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE PERIMETER FOOTPATH:
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 2021**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of a new footpath on land within the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle (PE366, roughly centred on NGR SM 9531 1574). Five trenches were hand excavated and of the five, three trenches contained modern deposits, but one contained the remains of a probable metalled surface and another the detritus from a robbed/dismantled wall.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal gwerthusiad ffos prawf ar hyd llwybr arfaethedig llwybr troed newydd ar dir yn ardal rhestredig Castell Hwlfordd (PE366, wedi'i ganoli'n fras ar NGR SM 9531 1574). Cloddiwyd pum ffos â llaw ac o'r pump, roedd tair ffos yn cynnwys dyddodion modern, ond roedd un yn cynnwys olion wyneb metel tebygol ac un arall y detritws o wal wedi'i lladrata / datgysylltu.

**HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE, PERIMETER FOOTPATH:
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 2021**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 Over recent years Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) has been working with organisations in the public, private and third sectors exploring the need and feasibility for creating a Flagship Heritage attraction that tells the story of Pembrokeshire. The concept being to provide a central first port of call for exploring the County's heritage, and the scheduled monument of Haverfordwest Castle (PE 366) has been selected as the location for this attraction.
- 1.1.2 As part of these proposals access to the castle is being improved and the perimeter walkway forms part of these works (Work Package 2, Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 Work Package 2 includes an intention to provide a linking stair to Bridge Street and associated landscaping, a new walkway link to Castle Back, a new walkway link to Hayguard Lane and improvements to the north staircase.
- 1.1.4 The scheme involves the creation of a new perimeter walkway connection from 16 Bridge St North to Hayguard Lane and south to Castle Back. The proposed pathway will be of light touch construction, measuring approximately 1.5m wide and having a maximum depth of 0.3m depending on the evaluation results.
- 1.1.5 Haverfordwest Castle is a scheduled monument (SM PE366, DAT PRN3320) and the new perimeter footpath will lie partly within the scheduled area - within the area of the former northern defensive ditch of the castle (Figure 3).
- 1.1.6 The evaluation was recommended by Cadw in order to assess the potential impact of the development upon potential archaeological remains within the scheduled area of the castle. The aim of the evaluation was to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that may have survived within the development area.
- 1.1.7 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake the trial archaeological trench evaluation on the north side of Haverfordwest Castle - the northern half of Area 2/1.
- 1.1.8 Five 1m wide x 2m long x 0.4m depth hand-dug evaluation trenches were excavated along the proposed route of the new footpath, at right angles to the line of the path (Figures 4 and 5). The evaluation trenches were hand cleaned to an appropriate standard to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance.
- 1.1.9 The area under investigation was approximately 48m long and up to 6m wide and lies on level ground at the base of a steep, grassy slope, above which c. 10m away, stands Haverfordwest Castle. It is bounded to the north by a dilapidated fence and line of bushes which stand on the edge of a sharp slope about a metre deep; this being one side of Hayguard Lane.

1.1.10 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the trial trench evaluation was produced by DAT Archaeological Services (Appendix I) and was approved by Cadw prior to the commencement of works as part of the conditional scheduled monument consent for the proposed works.

1.1.11 All works undertaken were in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (S&G AFE) (CIfA 2014). Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organization with CIfA.

1.2 Scope of Project

1.2.1 A WSI for trial trenching was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works (Appendix I). This outlined the methodology by which the trial trenching was undertaken.

1.2.2 The purpose of field evaluation as laid down in the CIfA S&G AFE is:

to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

1.2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation along the route of a proposed perimeter walkway within the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle, Pembrokeshire. The archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.

A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.

1.3 Report Outline

This report describes the location of the study area, reviews the historical and archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the trial trenching and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 All sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI; National Monument Record – NMR, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales - RCAHMW.

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AE.

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

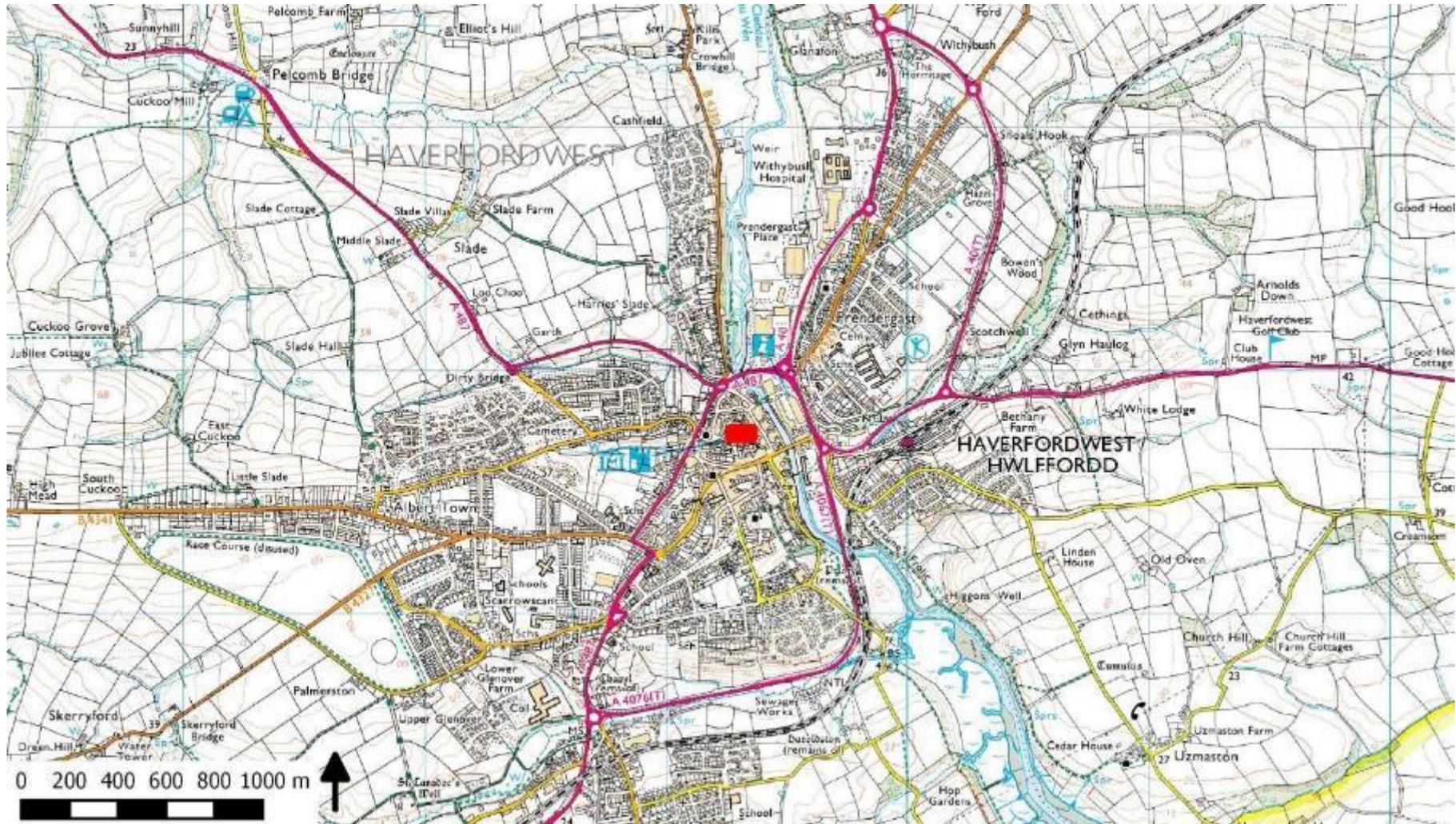


Figure 1: Location of Haverfordwest Castle in red

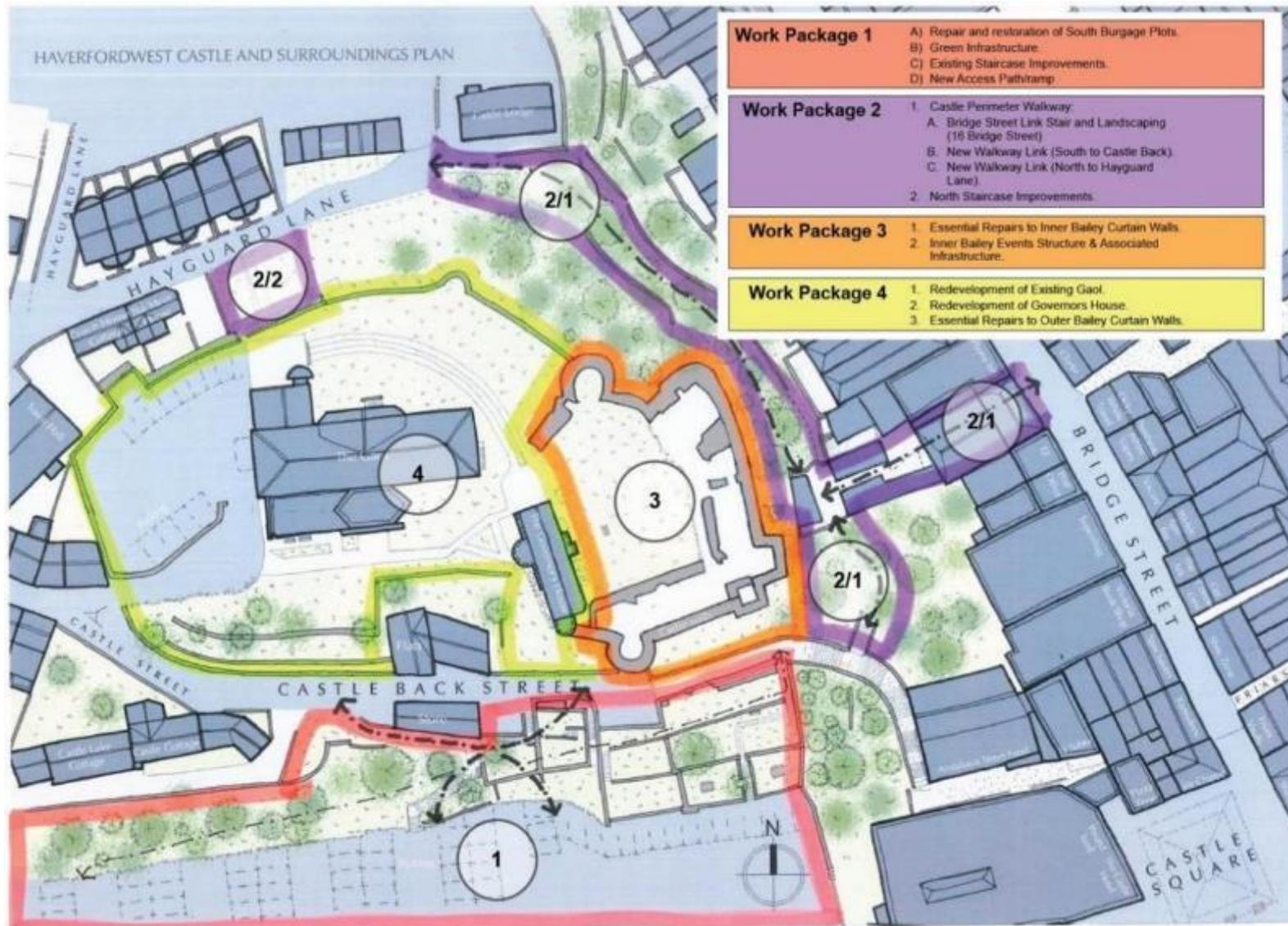


Figure 2: Plan showing defined areas of proposed work packages (supplied by client).

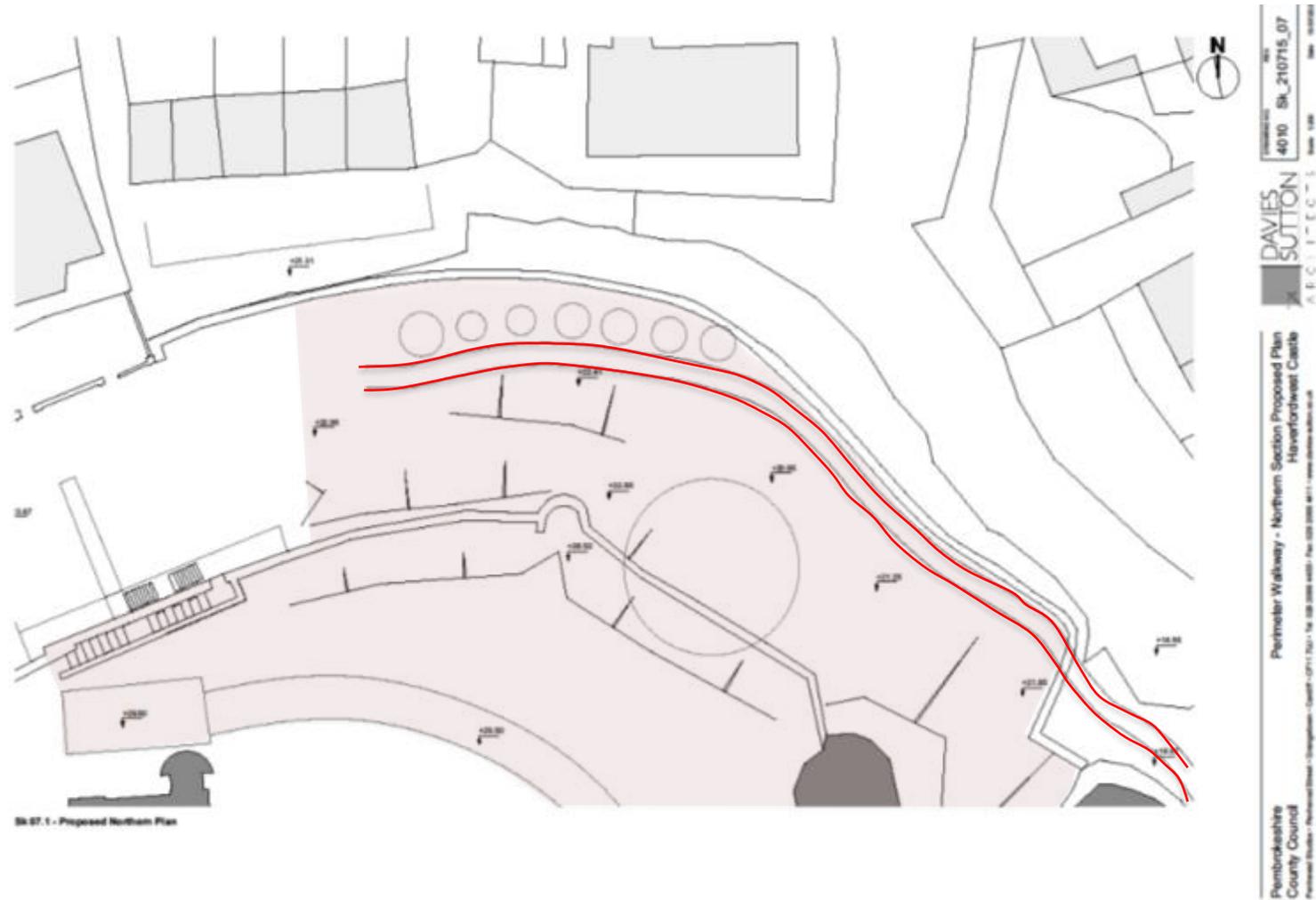


Figure 3: Plan showing the proposed northern section of the perimeter walkway that runs through the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle (shaded).

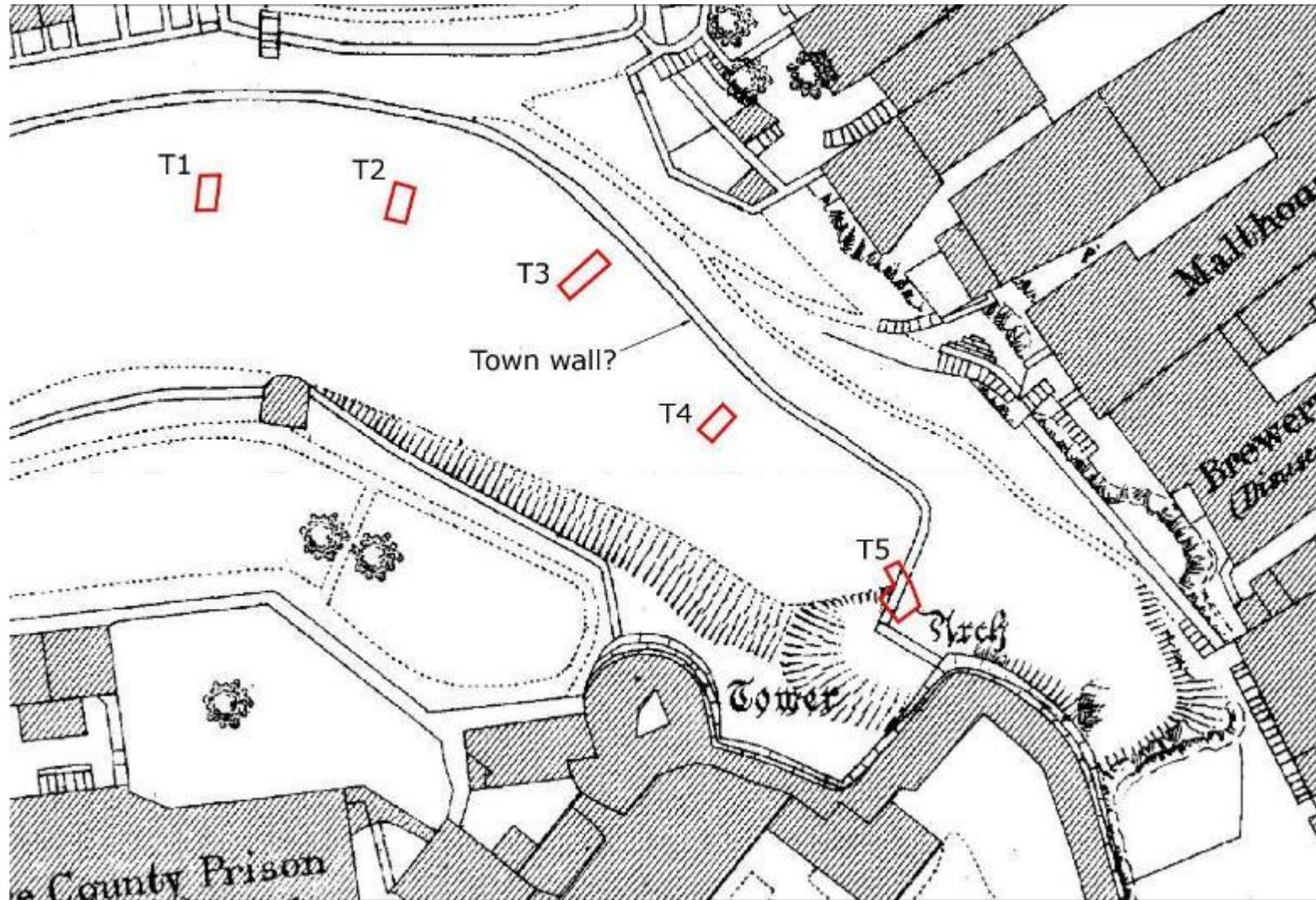


Figure 4: Extract of 1:500 (1889) OS map showing area north of Haverfordwest Castle and location of trial trenches.

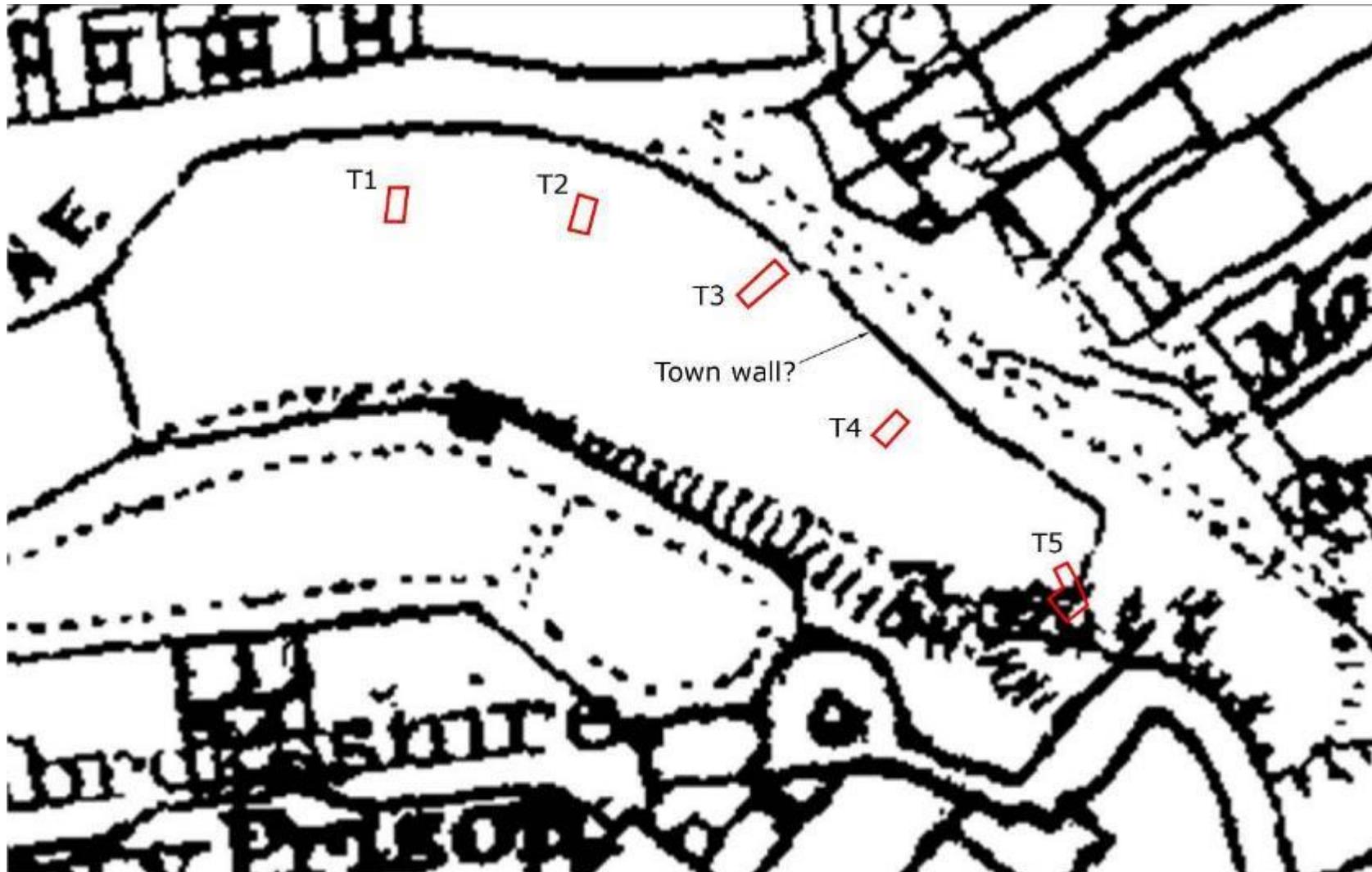


Figure 5: Extract of OS 1st edition (1890) map showing area north of Haverfordwest Castle and location of trial trenches.

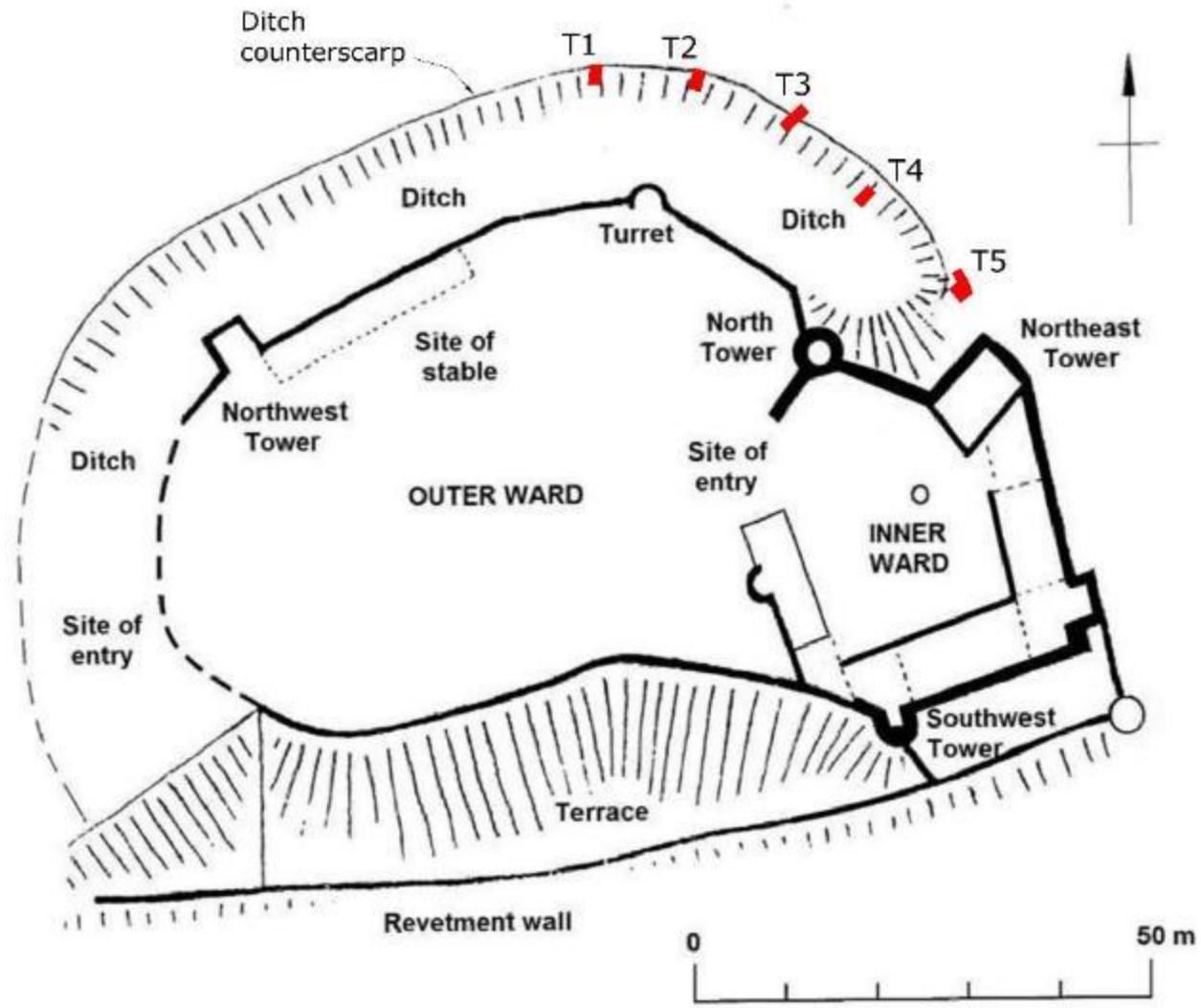


Figure 6: Sketch plan of the medieval remains at Haverfordwest Castle with 2021 evaluation trenches (Adapted from Ray 1969).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location (Figures 1-4; Photo 1)

- 2.1.1 The evaluation trenches lie within the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle (PE366; PRN 3320) on the north side of the outer-ward curtain wall between 20m and 23m OD. All the trenches target the route of a proposed footpath, whilst Trench 5 also targets a possible wall line (reputed by some to be the old town wall). Trenches 1 to 4 lie within a flat, c. 6m wide, grassy strip that skirts the curtain wall, which is located approximately 11m to the south up a steep bank. To the north of the strip, around 1.5m to 3m away is a boundary fence, below which the land falls steeply about a metre to what was once possibly part of Hayguard Lane.
- 2.1.2 Trench 5 was positioned close to the remnants of a lime-mortared, stone wall and a c. 3m wide stone arch. The base of the NE tower stands 2.5m away, while immediately to the north the land falls sharply down to a boundary fence.
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the area comprises east – west bands of alternating mudstones and sandstones, with some interbedded conglomerates around the southern edge of the town, and limestone outcrops to the southwest and northeast (BGS 2021).



Photo 1: View east across the development area (Trench 1 in the foreground)

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Hayguard Lane and the Castle Ditch (Work Package Area 2)

Description

- 3.1.1 Hayguard Lane is first recorded in 1791 (Charles 1992, 642), but appears to have medieval origins, as a 'back lane' giving access to the rear of the burgrave plots along North Street and the Holloway and providing access to the northern edge of the castle ditch along which it runs. While it is not mentioned, under this name at least, in the fourteenth-sixteenth century records compiled by Henry Owen and B. G. Charles (Charles 1967; Owen 1911), few streets in the Castleton are distinguished by name and are normally treated collectively as the 'Castleton', *aka* 'Viculus Sancti Martini' or 'Viculus Pontis' (eg. Owen 1911, 135-42).
- 3.1.2 Early origins for a routeway here were confirmed by excavations by DAT in 2003, in which part of a medieval trackway following a similar line, later metalled, was revealed just north of the present Hayguard Lane (Crane 2004, 4-6; Crane and Courtney 2004, 65); both phases were broadly dateable to the twelfth-early thirteenth century. Immediately to the north were a series of post-holes, beam-slots and 'industrial' hearths, that had been revealed in a previous excavation of 1978 (Crane 2004, 1-3, 9; Crane and Courtney 2004, 61-3; Freeman 1999, 51-2).
- 3.1.3 Hayguard Lane is not depicted in Terry James's plans of the medieval town (James 2002, 434, 446), presumably because it was not a through-way. However, it has been suggested, with some plausibility, that it formerly led to the northeast gatehouse (or 'Red Gate') in the Castleton town wall (Phillips 1922, 453; Soulsby 1983, 140), ie. if it was its back lane, it is likely that Hayguard Lane connected with the Holloway at its east end.
- 3.1.4 The Castleton was progressively abandoned from the late thirteenth century onwards, in favour of larger plots in the suburb to the south (James 2002, 444-5, 452). Thirty-two of its burgrave plots seem to have been vacant in 1473-4 (Owen 1911, 135-40), and further vacant plots were recorded in 1596 (Charles 1967, 229); *pro rata*, the Castleton recorded by far the largest number of vacant plots in the town during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1648, 23 adults were liable for rates in the Castleton (Charles 1967, 82), perhaps giving an idea of its population. In 1652 it appears to have been used to isolate the town's plague victims (Charles 1967, 106), in an early imposition of lockdown measures.
- 3.1.5 The Hayguard Lane investigations of 1978 and 2003 revealed a deep deposit overlying the metalled trackway, hearths and other features. In 2003, this deposit was interpreted as a defensive counterscarp bank for the castle ditch (Crane 2004, 5-6, 9; Crane and Courtney 2004, 61-3, 66); its dating evidence was consistent with disuse of the underlying features c.1270-1300. In 1978, the deposit was also thought to overlie upcast silts derived from the re-cut of an existing castle ditch (Crane and Courtney 2004, 63, 66; Freeman 1999, 51-2). Conversely, the quantity of stone and earth in the deposit led the excavator of 2003 to conclude that it comprised spoil from a castle ditch that, here at least, was an entirely new feature of c.1300 (Crane and Courtney 2004, 66-7). Neither interpretation is certain. Either way, two questions arise: was the deep deposit a bank for the castle ditch? It would be very wide for such a feature (over 20 metres), while it has been observed by Heather James that back lane areas were prime locations for rubbish disposal (pers. comm.). And what happened to Hayguard Lane between the deposition of this material over the trackway, and the eighteenth century when the lane is again recorded?

- 3.1.6 The sources imply that a lane or trackway may have still been in existence here in 1324, by which time the castle north ditch had been leased to the townsfolk for the grazing of livestock (Owen 1911, 113-16): access to the ditch would be a necessary requirement. The name 'Hayguard' may be associated with these grazing rights, which would presumably have included the right to cut hay in the castle ditch (or, like the surname Hayward, may refer to the official responsible for maintaining livestock enclosures). A garden, similarly, under lease to the town, had also been created in the ditch by 1343 (Owen 1911, 66, 117-18), and again, some kind of access is implied.
- 3.1.7 Activity in the depopulated Castleton area may have been dominated by such gardens and grazing rights during the later medieval period and was memorialised in 1843 when the name 'Hayguard Meadow' was recorded (Charles 1992, 642). The outer ward ditch was held from the castle curtilage until the mid-seventeenth century (Owen 1903, 46; Owen 1911, 170), but the slighting of the castle in 1648, and its subsequent disuse, appear to have facilitated a more informal and permanent occupation of the ditch – and ultimately led to its development.
- 3.1.8 Repopulation of Castleton was however gradual and may not have been complete until the mid-nineteenth century. In the early seventeenth century, the 1978/2003 excavation site was levelled, apparently to create a garden (Crane 2004, 9; Crane and Courtney 2004, 64), presumably in the backyard of a property on North Street or the Holloway; infill of the castle ditch appears to have begun at the same time (Crane 2008b, 2), although it was still apparently open, at least in part, in 1811 (Fenton 1811, 205).
- 3.1.9 Hayguard Lane is not shown on Philip Lea's 1693 map of Haverfordwest, which is however very stylised in its treatment of Castleton. The Buck prints of the 1740s depict the area immediately north of the castle as green space, but this is not necessarily evidence of Hayguard Lane's absence. The lane was recorded by name in 1791 (see above), and while it is not depicted on the Dawson map of 1832, and no buildings are suggested, the map is very sketchy with a number of other omissions. Hayguard Lane is shown on the tithe map of 1842, along with two small buildings (summerhouses?) that had occupied the 1978/2003 excavation site but were demolished in 1973 (Crane 2004, 1; Crane and Courtney 2004, 61); like the kitchen garden wall and summer-houses that survive just to the west, which are from c.1800 and Grade II listed (DAT PRN 4536), they presumably belonged to a property fronting onto North Street or the Holloway.
- 3.1.10 Further development had occurred in the Holloway backyards, and within the castle north ditch, by the later nineteenth century. By this time, at least, Hayguard Lane had been extended to the east, to cross the line of the Castleton town wall just north of the castle, connecting with the backyards of properties on Bridge Street. This extension is still identifiable as a green strip, though overgrown with trees, and is the route followed by the walkway access proposed in Work Package 2.
- 3.1.11 A group of six dwellings were constructed on the north side of the lane, north of the castle outer bailey, after the archaeological evaluation of 2003 (Crane 2004; Crane and Courtney 2004, 61).

3.2 Archaeological potential

Buildings and structures

- 3.2.1 No pre-nineteenth century buildings have been recorded within this section of the Work Package 2 area boundary.

Below-ground archaeology

- 3.2.2 The castle ditch was largely infilled between the seventeenth and the nineteenth centuries, sealing earlier deposits. These deposits, where undisturbed, represent an undisturbed resource of the greatest significance, potentially as a stratified sequence containing a wealth of structural, environmental, and artefactual evidence. It has been suggested that the ditch was re-cut during the later medieval period, but this is uncertain and work at eg. Carmarthen Castle has shown the rich and well-preserved assemblages that ditch deposits can yield (Ludlow 2014, 141, 300-31). The undeveloped eastern half of the ditch is included within the scheduled area of the castle (SAM PE366).
- 3.2.3 The deep deposit revealed during excavations in 1998 and 2003 (interpreted as a counterscarp bank in 2003) sealed earlier deposits along the north side of Hayguard Lane, meaning the potential exists for deposits to survive where recent development has been minimal.
- 3.2.4 The section of Work Package area 2 that lies north of the castle inner ward is still undeveloped, meaning that buried archaeological deposits could potentially survive within it.
- 3.2.5 The proposed walkway access between Bridge Street and Hayguard Lane crosses the medieval town wall line, which may survive as below-ground evidence.

4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1.1 To ascertain the significance and state of preservation of potential archaeological features within the proposed route of the pathway, five evaluation trenches (T1 to T5) were positioned along the route at regular intervals, approximately 10m apart. The trenches were hand-dug, measured 2m by 1m and were at least 0.4m deep. In order to better characterize the exposed archaeology, Trenches 3 and 5 were extended by approximately 1m.
- 4.1.2 All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed, and the trenches were excavated down onto archaeological levels or, if that was absent, onto the undisturbed natural ground.
- 4.1.3 Following hand excavation the trenches were appropriately cleaned to best determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 4.1.4 All deposits were recorded in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services Recording System. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured sketches and GPS survey. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.
- 4.1.5 A small number of pottery artefacts were identified within the topsoil deposits, readily identified as late post-medieval and of limited archaeological interest. Once noted, these artefacts remained on site.
- 4.1.6 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.
- 4.1.7 On completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled and reinstated.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 4.2.1 The WSI stated that an archive would be prepared if it would meet the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). In this case, due to the archaeological results, the project does not meet the requirements and as such this report forms the archive for the project.
- 4.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

5 RESULTS (Figures 3 - 6)

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The excavation was conducted over six days from the 27th of September to the 4th of October 2021 by Tom Jamieson (Archaeologist) and Hubert Wilson (Archaeologist).
- 5.1.2 Five trenches (T1 to T5) were positioned at regular intervals (approximately 10m apart) at right angles across the route of the proposed footpath. All the trenches were hand excavated and measured 2m by 1m and were at least 0.4m deep. Trenches 3 and 5 were extended by approximately 1m to better characterize the exposed archaeological deposits. Trench 5 was also positioned besides the standing remains of a possible wall. These remains (up to 7 courses high, 0.8m long and 0.6m wide) are adjacent to a stone arch which in turn is attached to the base of the NE tower of the castle.

5.2 Trench 1 (Figures 7; Photo 2)

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was positioned at the base of a steep, grassy slope, approximately 9.5m north from the curtain wall and 1.5m south of the boundary fence. It measured 2m by 1m by 0.4m deep and was orientated north south (Photo 2).
- 5.2.2 The topsoil (101) consisted of a dark brown, silty, clay loam and ranged in depth from 0.14m to 0.2m. Below this stood a deposit of reddish-brown, silty loam (102) containing gravels, modern pot sherds, pieces of asbestos, barbed wire and other modern materials. This stood above a layer of compact dark brown, mortar-rich, silty-clay (103) containing small stone and coal pieces which sloped down towards the north (Figure 7).
- 5.2.3 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in Trench 1.

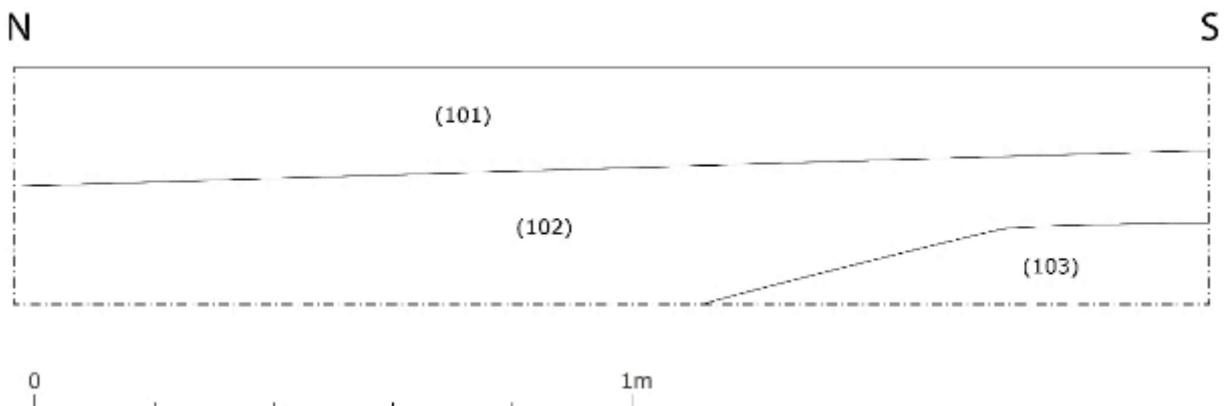


Figure 7: Schematic west facing section of Trench 1



Photo 2: View north across Trench 1 (1m scale)

5.3 Trench 2 (Photo 3)

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 was positioned at the base of a steep, grassy slope, approximately 10m north of the curtain wall and 2m south of the boundary fence. It measured 2m by 1m by 0.4m deep and was orientated north south (Photo 3).
- 5.3.2 The topsoil (201) a dark brown, silty-clay loam, was 0.14m deep and contained at its base a lens of burnt wood (evidence of a modern bonfire). Below the topsoil stood a deposit of grey-brown, silty-clay (202) containing occasional mortar pieces, gravels, willow-pattern pot sherd and a possible fragment of a medieval, glazed tile (Photo 4).
- 5.3.3 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in Trench 2.



Photo 3: View north across Trench 2 (1m scale)



Photo 4: Possible sherd of medieval tile from Trench 2 (0.2m scale)

5.4 Trench 3 (Figure 8, Photos 5-12)

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned at the base of a steep, grassy slope, approximately 11.5m northeast of the curtain wall and 1m southwest of the boundary fence. It initially measured 2m x1m but was extended by a metre and a sondage inserted, to better characterize the archaeological deposits. It was orientated northeast-southwest (Photos 5-7).
- 5.4.2 The topsoil (301) was a dark brown, silty-clay loam, approximately 0.1m thick. Below the topsoil stood (302), a deposit similar to (301) but containing small stones and gravels. At the south end of the trench, it was 0.1m deep, extending to 0.53m at the north end; it stood above all the deposits below it. Directly below (302) on the south side of the trench stood (303) a dark brown, silty-clay loam, containing medium stones and two pieces of iron-slag at the base. Beneath (303) stood (304) a friable deposit of mortar and silty clay containing pieces of slate and brick which sloped down at its north end and joined (305), a thin, level layer of hard, compacted mortar which continued north to the end of the trench. In order to see whether (305) was a floor, the trench was extended to the north by a metre which revealed the deposit continuing for a further 0.1m before fading and ending in an indistinct, amorphous line. Between (305) and the edge of the trench stood (306); a surface consisting of small/medium stone beneath (304) (Figure 8).
- 5.4.3 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in Trench 3.

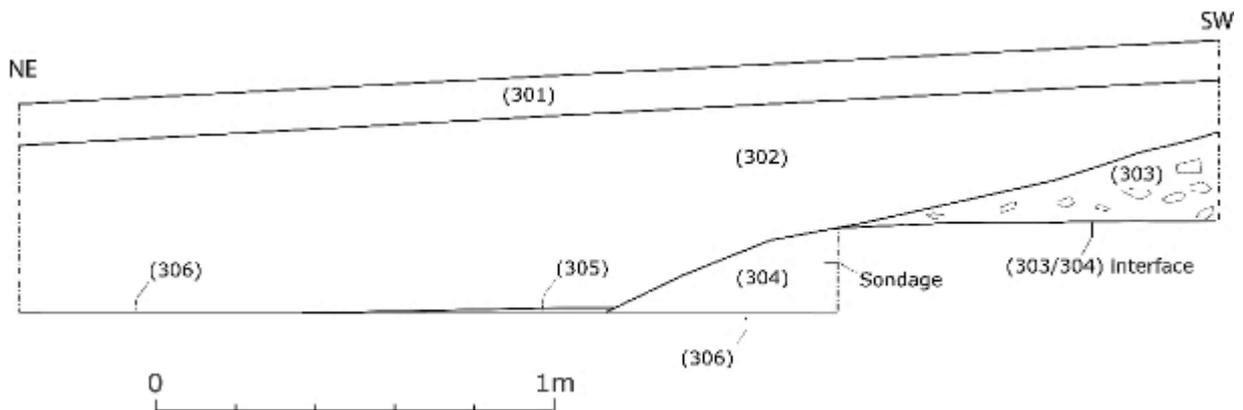


Figure 8: Schematic section of Trench 3



Photo 5: View southwest across Trench 3 before extension, showing (304) and (305) 1m scale.



Photo 6: Northwest facing section of Trench 3 before extension – 0.5m scale



Photo 7: Northwest facing section after trench had been extended – 0.5m scale



Photo 8: Southern end of Trench 3 showing (304) and (305) – 1m scale

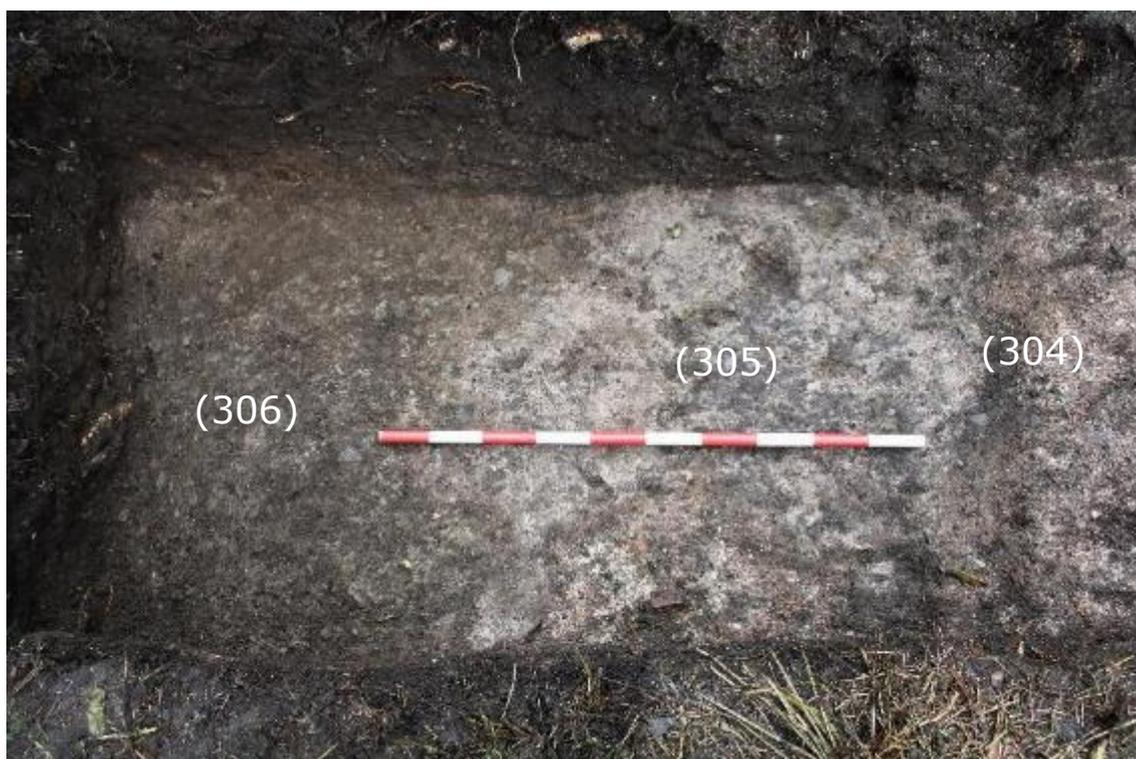


Photo 9: View east of northern half of Trench 3 – 1m scale



Photo 10: West facing section and sondage of Trench 3 – 0.5m scale

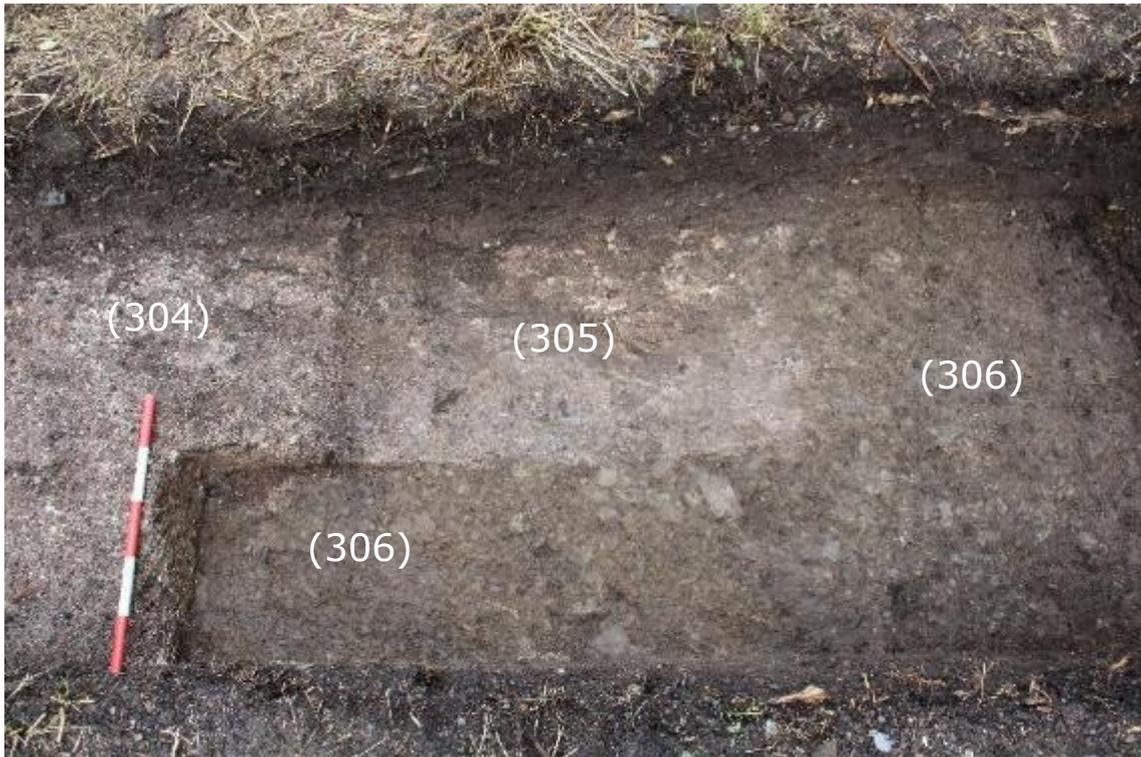


Photo 11: View west of sondage in Trench 3 - 0.5m scale



Photo 12: View west; detail of metallised surface - 0.5m scale

5.5 Trench 4 (Photo 13)

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned on level ground beside a steep, grassy slope. The outer ward curtain wall was approximately 8m to the southwest and the boundary fence 1.5m to the northeast. The trench measured 2m by 1m and was circa 0.4m deep (Photo 13).
- 5.5.2 The topsoil (401) was a dark brown, silty-clay loam and was 0.12m deep. Beneath the topsoil stood a light brown, silty-clay loam (402) containing small, sharp stones and two sherds of willow pattern pottery.
- 5.5.3 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in Trench 4.



Photo 13: View southeast of Trench 4 – 0.5m scale

5.6 Trench 5 (Figures 9 and 10; Photos 14-21)

- 5.6.1 Trench 5 was positioned on the route of the proposed footpath where it also crossed a possible robbed out wall (part of the wall remains as an upstanding structure SW of the trench). The land rises steeply on the west side of the trench and falls sharply on the east. The trench originally measured 2m by 1m and was oriented NW-SE, but in order to investigate the wall's relationship with an arch that protruded from the NE tower, the trench was later extended by a metre, making it somewhat L-shaped (Figure 10, Photos 14, 15)
- 5.6.2 The removal of a thin layer of topsoil (501) revealed two deposits, (502) and (503) at the north end of the trench – their contiguous edges forming a slight curve. The later of the two deposits (502) was a light brown, mortar-rich, silty-clay, containing frequent small stones, mortar lumps, slate, and old electrical components such as wire and ceramic insulators. This deposit is a combination of detritus and backfill inserted to fill the void created by the removal of wall (506). The west side of (502) butted up against (503) and (504); these were colluvial deposits that had accumulated up against wall (506) and remained, more or less, in situ after the removal of the wall and the subsequent backfilling. The later of the two colluvial deposits (503) was a loose, dark brown, silty-clay loam up to 0.3m thick, containing small and medium sized stones and sherds of whiteware pottery. Below this deposit stood (504) a compact, grey-brown, silty-clay at least 0.22m thick containing pieces of mortar and small stones (Photo 16). No evidence of a robber-cut was revealed on the downslope side.
- 5.6.3 The partial removal of (502) in the southern half of the trench revealed the lower courses of wall (506) (Photo 17) and the remains of a small, tapered wall (507) (Photo 18) protruding at an angle from the robbed base of wall (506). This wall must have been a temporary structure, built during a period before the backfill (502) was deposited.
- 5.6.4 The remains of wall (506) stood up to 2.2m where it met the arch and protruded 0.85m and was approximately 0.6m wide and of random coursed construction with semi-dressed facing stone. The wall provided the springer for the arch and therefore they both are contemporary (Photo 19).
- 5.6.5 The arch was 3.10m wide and spanned between the NE Tower and wall (506) (Photo 20). A small trench extension revealed that the rear of the arch beside wall (506) was a sheer rock face set back approximately 0.65m from the front (Photo 21).
- 5.6.6 It was noted that on the slopes above the arch and obscured by vegetation, were two flat, iron bands approximately 1.5m long, 0.1m wide and 1.2m apart (Figure 10). The area between the two bands, although heavily vegetated, suggested the existence of a filled in void.

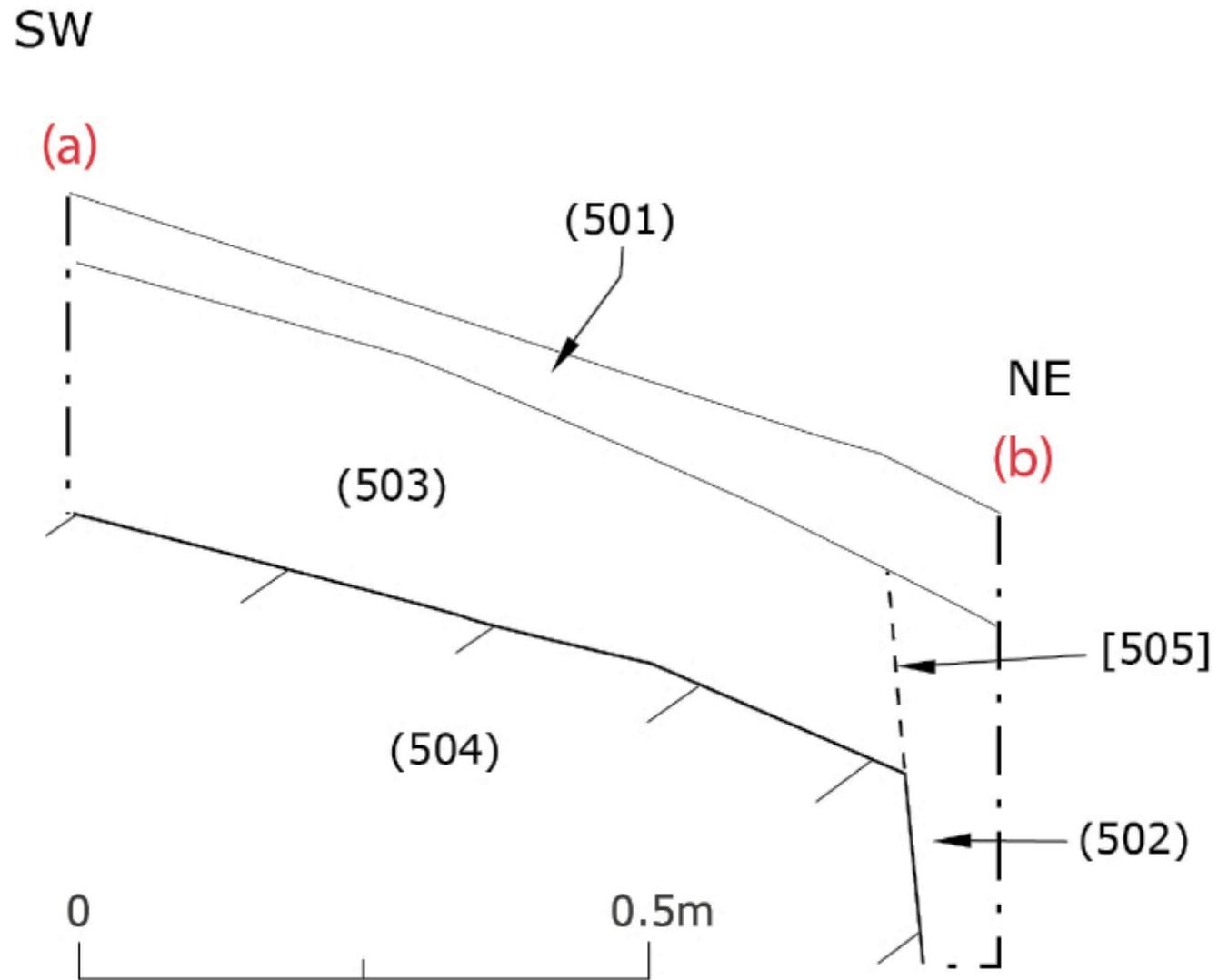


Figure 9: South facing section of Trench 5 (see plan)

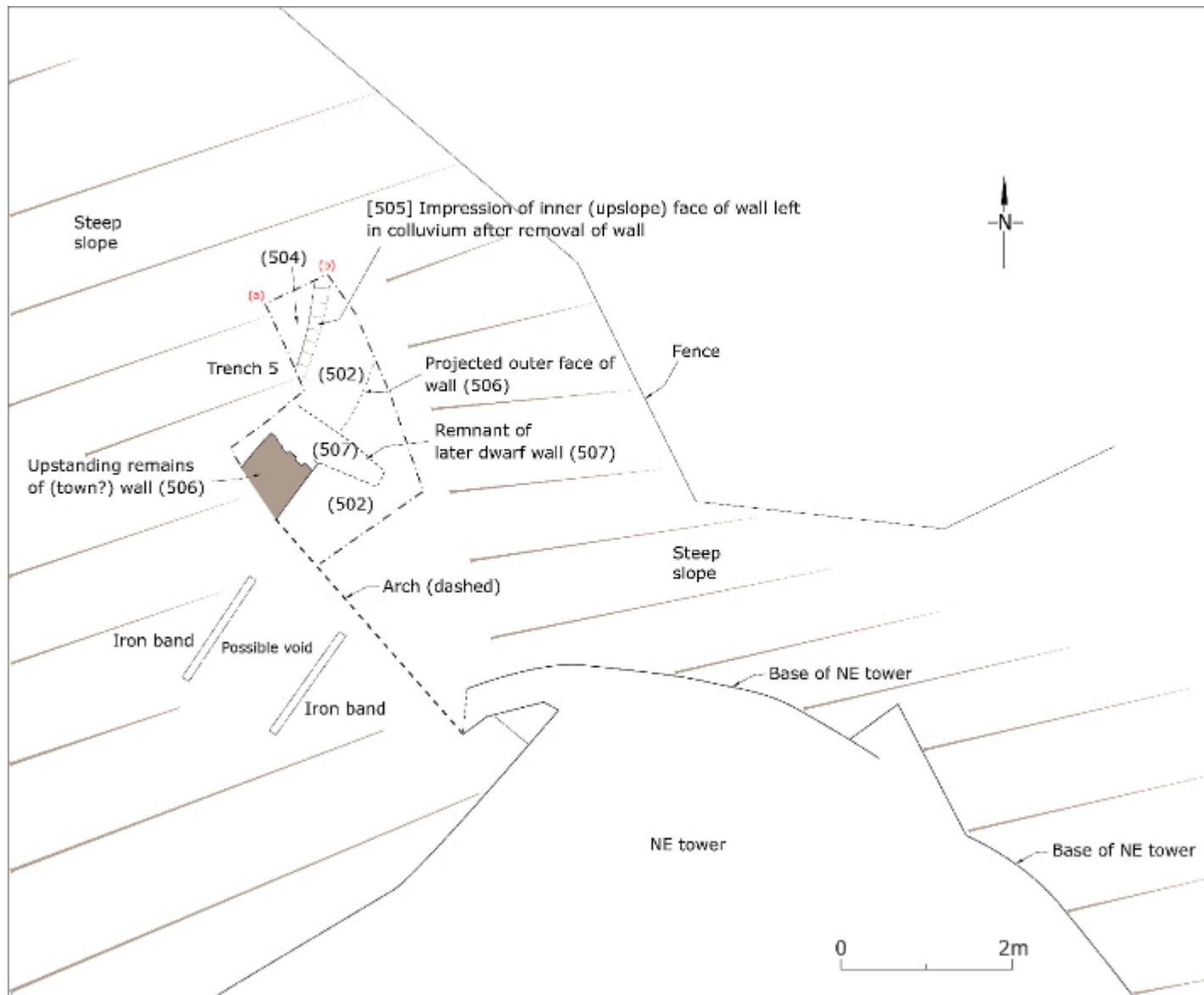


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 5 in relation to arch and NE Tower.

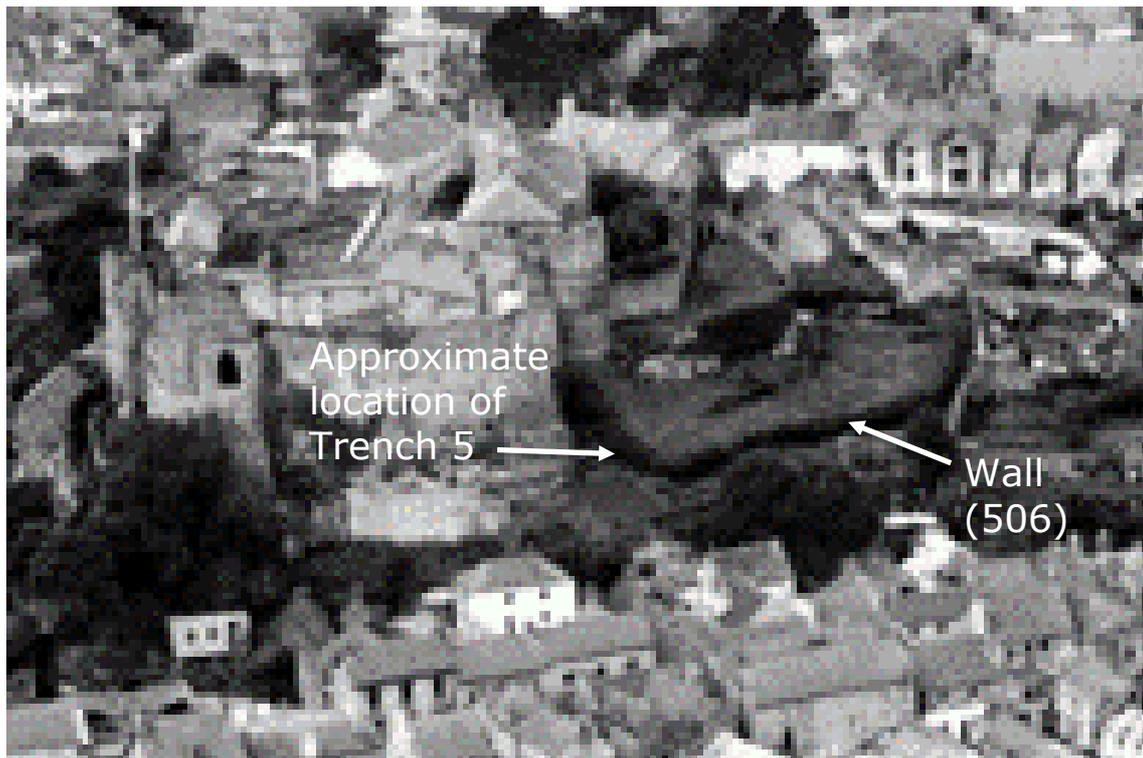


Figure 11: Aerial view of castle from the east taken in 1932 showing wall (506)

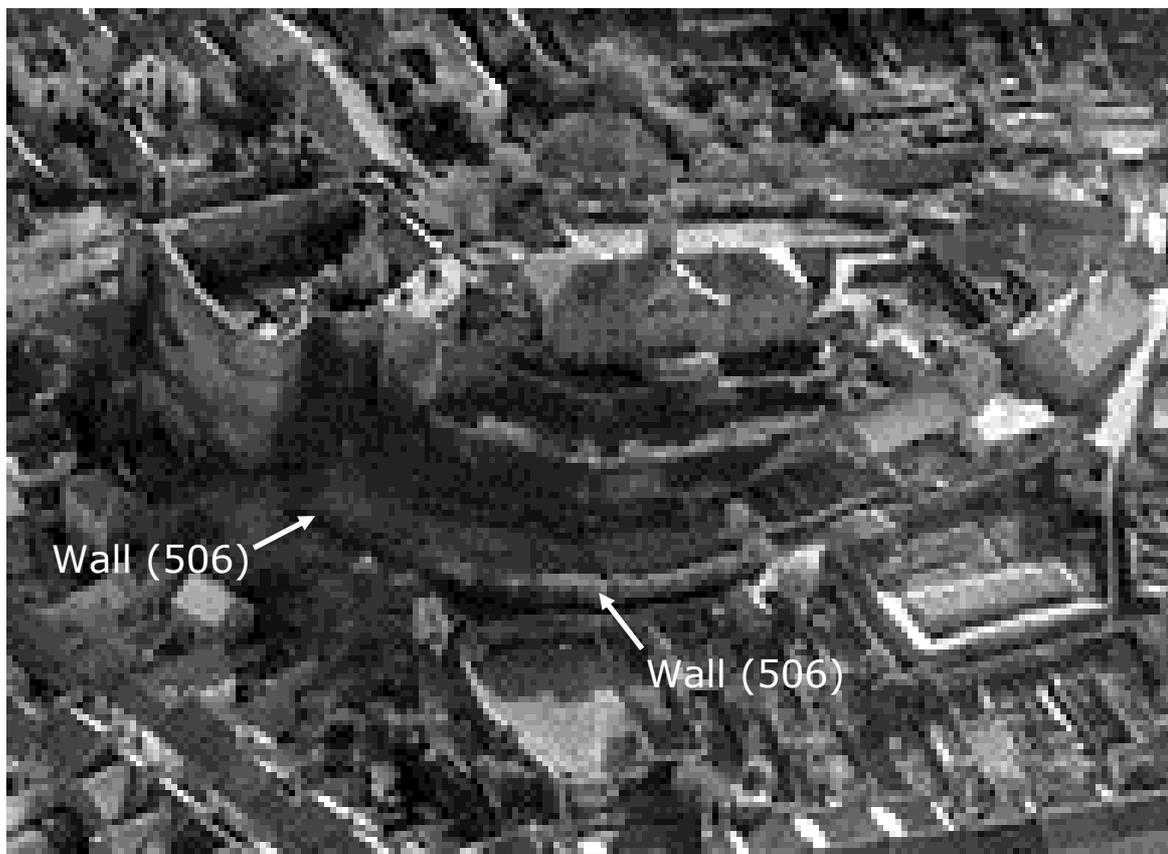


Figure 12: Aerial view of castle from the north taken in 1950 showing wall (506)



Photo 14: Trench 5: View NE from top of arch – 1m scale



Photo 15: View north Trench 5 and arch in background – 0.5m scale

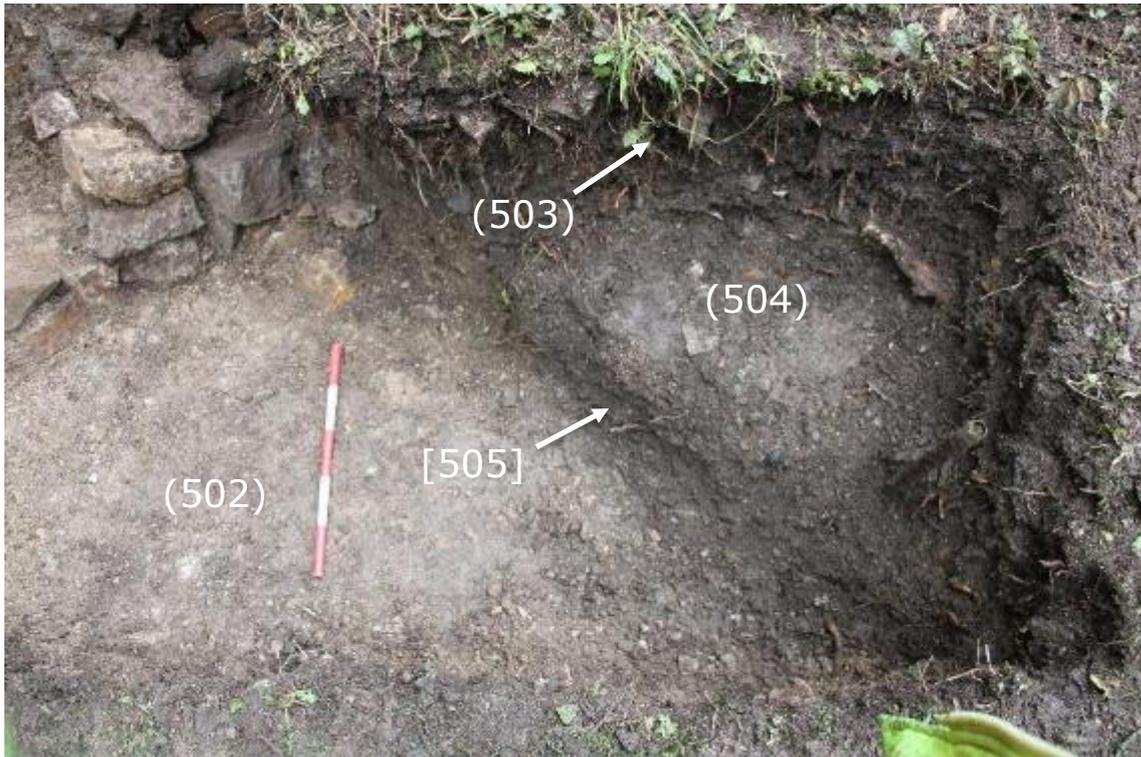


Photo 16: View SW of north half of Trench 5 – 0.5m scale



Photo 17: View NW toward Trench 5 – 0.5m scale



Photo 18: View WNW toward Trench 5 – 0.5m scale

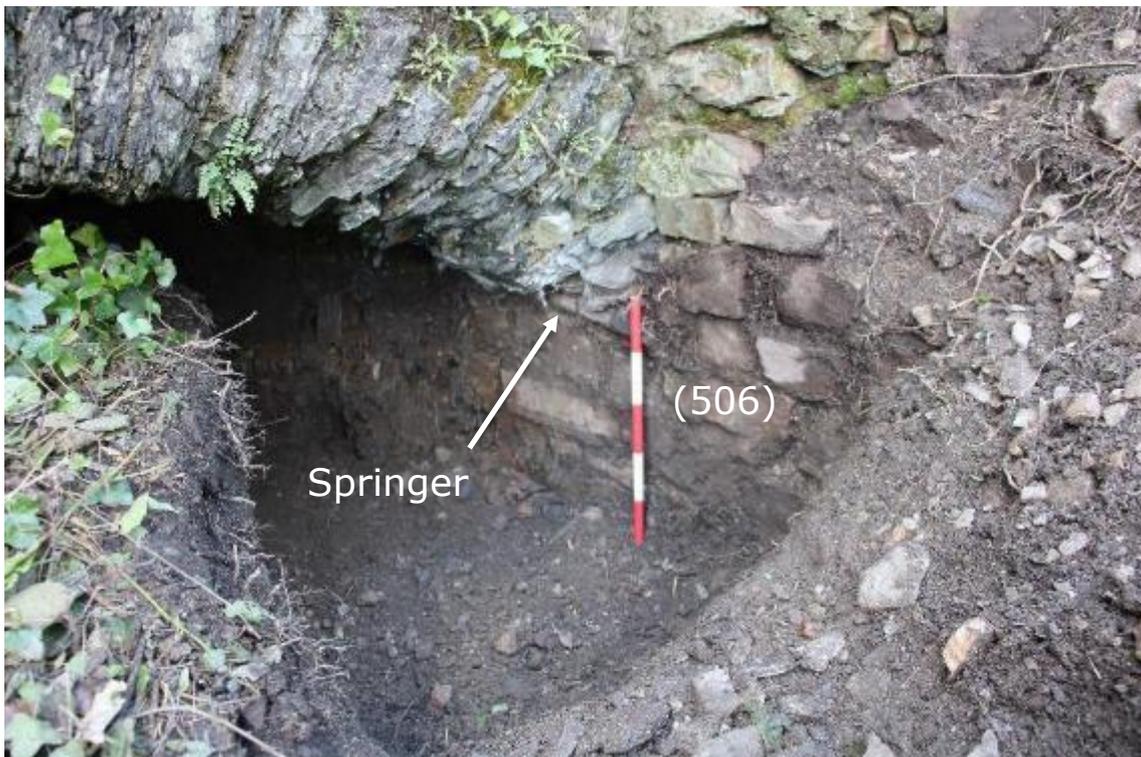


Photo 19: View SW at springer of arch in wall (506) – 0.5m scale

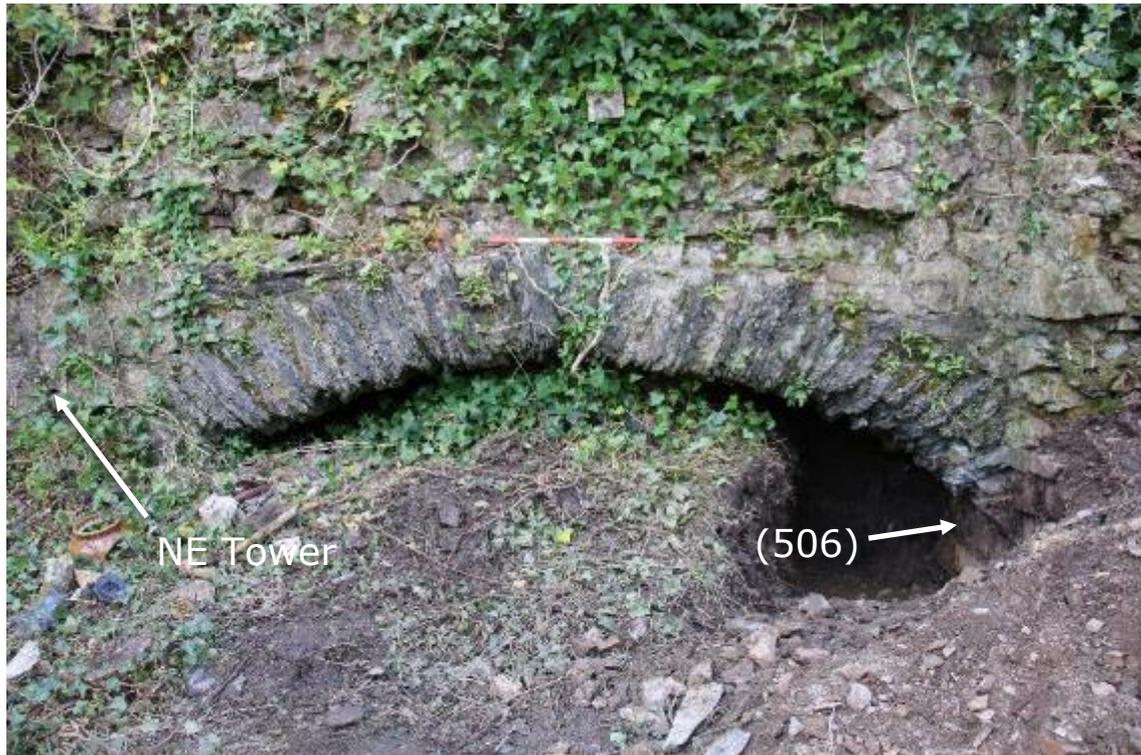


Photo 20: View SW towards arch and NE Tower - 0.5m scale.



Photo 21: View of rock-face 0.65m to 1m behind arch - 0.5m scale



Photo 22: View east of evaluation area after backfilling the trenches.



Photo 23: View south showing the backfilled area around the archway.



Photo 24: View west showing the backfilled area around the archway.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the proposed route of a perimeter footpath outside the outer-ward curtain wall, on the north side of Haverfordwest Castle. Four of the trenches were positioned within the 19th century backfill of the defensive ditch (T1 – T4) whilst Trench 5 was positioned outside the ditch terminus above a possible buried wall (Figure 5).
- 6.2 Of the four trenches positioned within the defensive ditch, Trenches 1, 2 and 4 contained modern deposits, which were considered not to be archaeologically significant. Trench 3 contained the remains of a probable metalled surface.
- 6.3 The excavation of Trench 5 revealed evidence of a possible robbed out wall (506) that appears to survive as an upstanding remnant of wall SW of the trench.
- 6.4 It is suggested the remains of wall (506) recorded in Trench 5 are the wall line shown in Figures 4 and 5 and labelled 'town wall?'; namely the Castleton town wall. This wall is shown in 1932 and 1950 aerial photographs (Figure 10 and 11), and it is probable that its route is reflected in an existing modern fence-line. The wall appears to be of some antiquity and may have Medieval origins. Unfortunately, no dating evidence for the wall was recorded during the evaluation.
- 6.5 It is suggested that deposits (304) and (305) recorded in Trench 3 originated from the demolition/dismantling of wall (506); the looser mortar (304) from scraping the mortar off the stones, whilst the hard, thin deposit of mortar (305) could represent a trample layer produced whilst standing and cleaning the stones. Considering that Trench 3 is probably within 19th century infill, metalled surface (306) would be of relatively modern origin; a possible yard surface, but of the 4 trenches within the ditch, Trench 3 is the nearest to the wall line and (306) might be the remains of an associated path running alongside it and therefore more contemporaneous with the wall.
- 6.6 It is uncertain when after 1950 wall (506) was demolished; it appears fairly robust in the 1932 aerial photograph (Figure 10) and a solid structure in the 1950 aerial photograph (Figure 11). Judging by the discarded modern items within context (502) (ceramic insulators and lengths of wire etc) it could have been demolished anytime between 1950 and the 1960s. Deposits (503) and (504) are colluvium deposits that have accumulated along the base of the inner (upslope) face of wall (506) and remained more or less in situ when the wall was removed. No robber trench was evident on the downslope side.
- 6.7 Having proven that the arch and wall (506) are contemporary (the arch springs from the wall), the reason for an arch and not a stone wall to join wall (506) with the NE tower is uncertain. If, as evidenced by the trench extension into the arch, the rear of the arch is a rock-face then the base of the rock-face might not be conducive to building a wall and a relieving arch was a viable option. Only excavation of the scree obscuring the front of the arch would produce a conclusive answer.
- 6.8 In conclusion, the evaluation has shown that the proposed pathway of light touch construction is unlikely to damage or destroy significant archaeological deposits along its route within the area of the northern defensive ditch of the castle.

- 6.9 However, the evidence recorded in Trench 5 has shown that significant archaeological features and deposits survive at shallow depth. Further archaeological mitigation would be prudent in this area, where groundworks could damage or destroy the archaeology.

7 VISUAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTHERN HALF OF WORK PACKAGE 2

- 7.1 The southern half of Work Package 2 (Figure 13) was subjected to a visual assessment in order to ascertain whether any structures of archaeological significance could be identified. This was undertaken on the 5th and 6th of October 2021 and involved a certain amount of vegetation clearance in addition to photography.
- 7.2 Work Package 2 includes an intention to provide a linking stair to Bridge Street and associated landscaping, a new walkway link to Castle Back, a new walkway link to Hayguard Lane and improvements to the north staircase (Figure 14).
- 7.3 The results of this assessment are presented as a series of photographs with relevant texts and an extract of the 1:500 (1889) Ordnance Survey map showing location of photographs presented in the report.

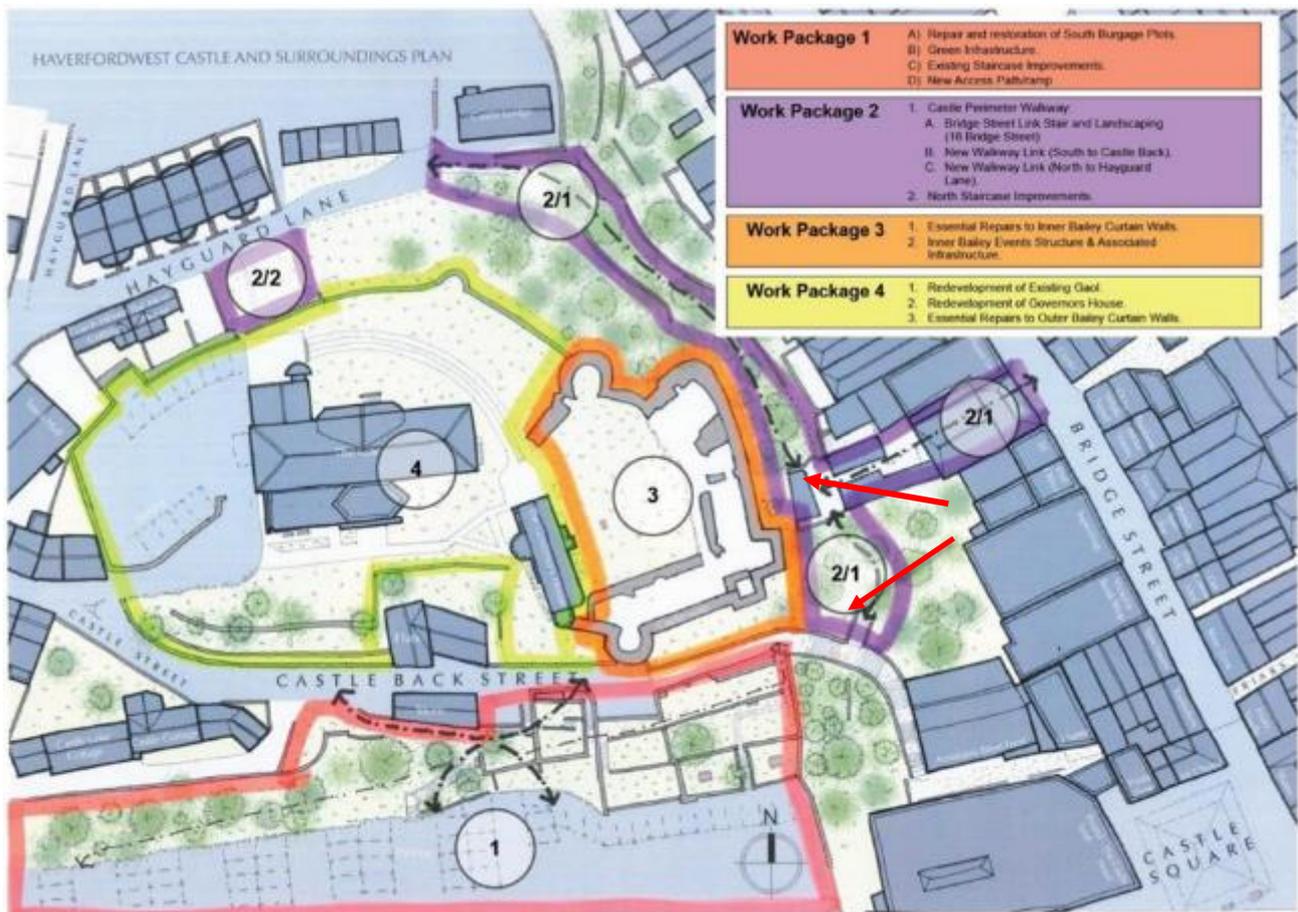


Figure 13: Arrows point to visually assessed area (plan supplied by client)

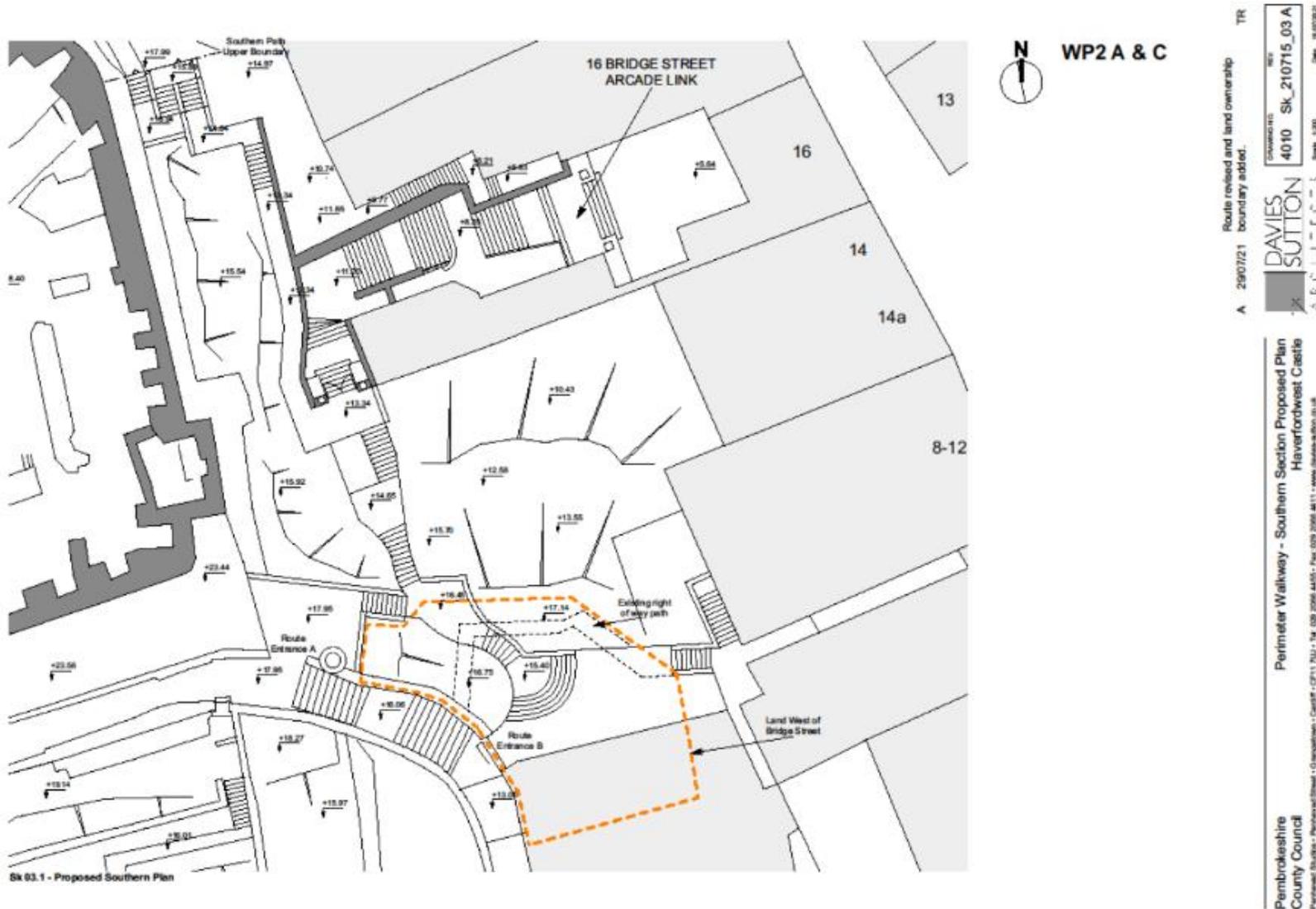


Figure 14: Plan showing the proposed southern section of the step arrangement leading to the perimeter walkway.

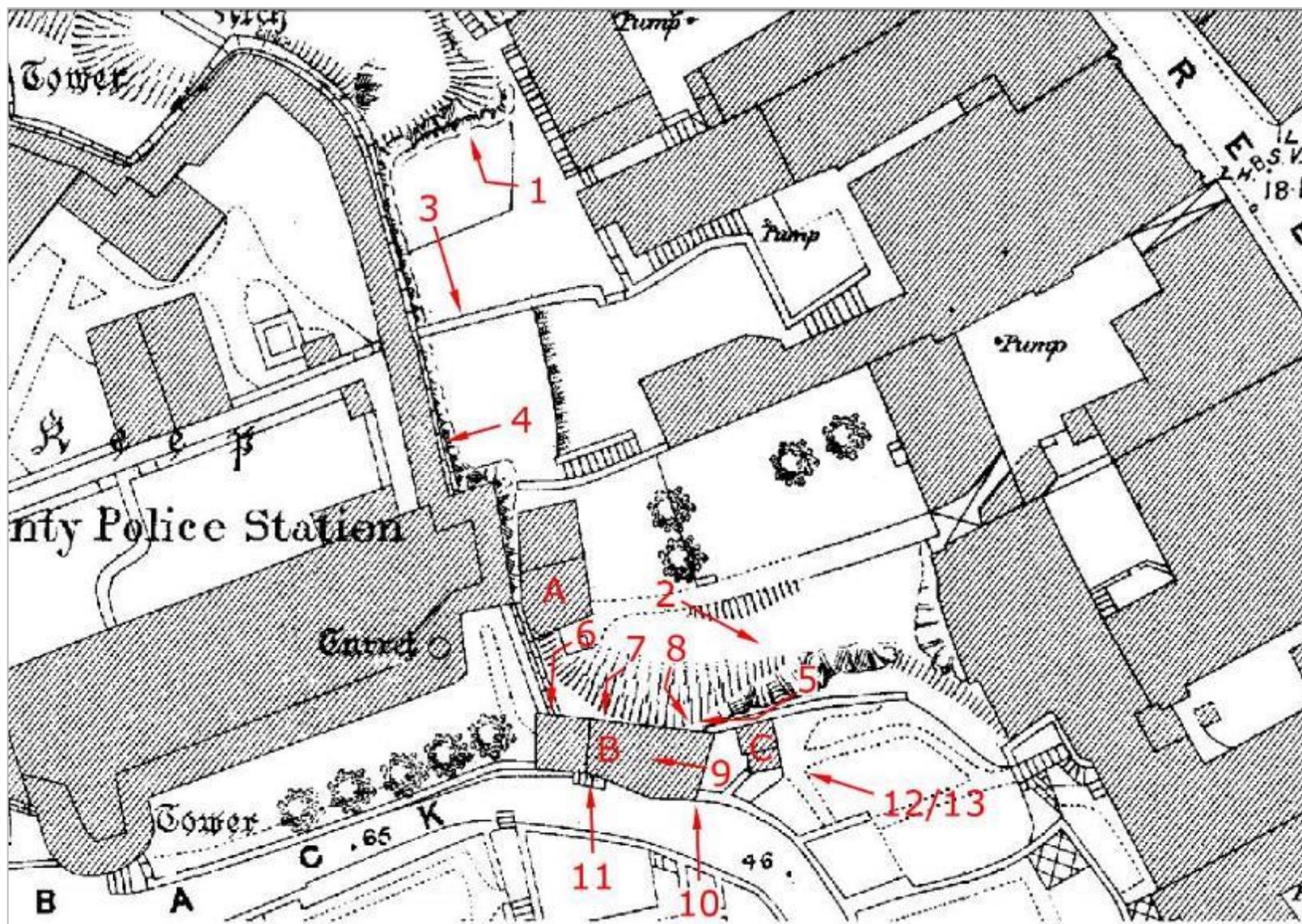


Figure 15: Location of photographs superimposed onto extract of the 1:500 OS (1889) map

7.4 Assessment Results

- 7.4.1 It was apparent that quarrying had taken place within the recent past. This was evident in the vertical rock face just to the south of the NE Tower (**Photo 1**), the rock face directly below the castle and at the southern end of the area – the slopes of which are depicted in Figure 15 by hachuring (**Photo 2**).
- 7.4.2 The property boundary shown in Figure 15 was evident (**Photo 3**) but the one shown a little further south was absent as was building **A** and any evidence of the path leading up to it.
- 7.4.3 A roof scar could be seen etched into the rockface directly below the castle. This must have been a relatively recent structure as it is not depicted in the 1:500 map, also a continuation of the scarring can be seen in the concrete shuttering to the north (**Photo 4**).
- 7.4.4 Roughly 7.8m of the north wall of Building **B** survives (**Photo 5**). It is approximately 1.7m high at its eastern end, where it butts up against the Castle wall (**Photo 6**) and 0.4m high at its western end (**Photo 7**) where it can be seen standing on the bedrock. Between 3.3m and 3.9m from its eastern end a bricked-up opening is visible (**Photo 8**). It's uncertain whether this is a doorway, window or some other aperture. Vegetation and other visual impediments make it difficult to see if any internal surfaces or walls survive within the building (**Photo 9**). What is probably the southeast corner of the building can be seen in the wall of Castleback Lane (**Photo 10**) and, within the same wall, a change in the stonework can be seen at the place where the 1:500 map shows a set of steps (**Photo 11**).
- 7.4.5 The southeast corner of building **C** is visible and survives up to approximately 1.4m (**Photo 12**) with its southern and western walls seemingly present to some extent beneath the vegetation.
- 7.4.6 All of the structures noted during the visual assessment were of probable 19th century origin.

7.5 Photographs



Photo 1: View north at ivy clad quarry face (arrowed) (1m scale)



Photo 2: View south at quarried slopes and building **B** (arrowed)



Photo 3: View south at boundary wall (arrowed) seen on 1:500 OS map (1m scale)



Photo 4: View east at roof scars in rockface (arrowed) directly below castle (1m scale)



Photo 5: View east along north wall of building **B** (0.5m scale)



Photo 6: East end of north wall of building **B** butting up against Castle wall (1m scale)



Photo 7: Bricked-up opening in north wall of building **B** (1m scale)



Photo 8: West end of north wall of building **B** (1m scale)



Photo 9: View east within interior of building **B** (1m scale)

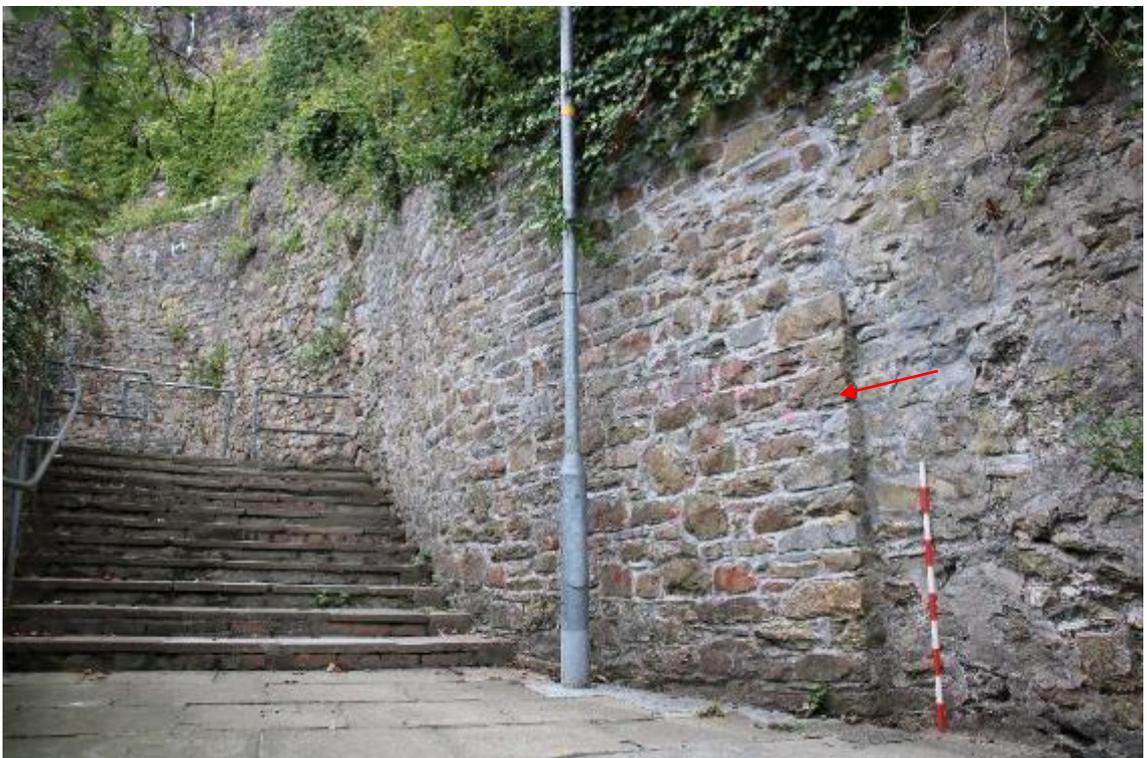


Photo 10: Probable SE corner of building **B** (arrowed) in Castleback wall
(1m scale)



Photo 11: Slight change in stonework in Castleback wall where 1:500 OS map shows steps (1m scale).



Photo 12: SE corner of building **C** (1m scale)



Photo 13: SE corner of building **C** and castle in background (1m scale)

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Database

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Online resources

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APPENDIX I

HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE PERIMETER WALKWAY: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (the contracting arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) to provide a methodology for archaeological trenching along the route of a proposed perimeter walkway around Haverfordwest Castle, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 9531 1574; Figure 1). The WSI and archaeological works have been commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 1.3 Over recent years Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) has been working with a partnership of 12 organisations in the public, private and third sectors exploring the need and feasibility of creating a Flagship Heritage attraction that tells the story of Pembrokeshire. The concept being to provide a central first port of call for exploring the County's heritage and for this facility to then encourage and signpost visitors to find out more about specific stories that they are interested in by visiting other heritage sites/attractions elsewhere in the county.
- 1.4 The scheduled monument of Haverfordwest Castle has been selected as the location for this attraction and which will:
 1. Make more of the county's heritage assets and which currently are an underutilised resource.
 2. Contribute to the regeneration of Haverfordwest, the county town of Pembrokeshire, by creating a facility which would drive increased visits and dwell time in the town.
- 1.5 As part of these proposals access to the castle is being improved and the perimeter walkway forms part of these works (Work Package 2).
- 1.6 Work Package 2 includes an intention to provide a linking stair to Bridge Street and associated landscaping, a new walkway link to Castle Back, a new walkway link to Hayguard Lane and improvements to the north staircase (Figure 2).
- 1.7 Haverfordwest Castle is a scheduled monument (SM PE366, DAT PRN3320) and the new perimeter walkway will lie partly within the scheduled area, within the area of the former northern defensive ditch of the castle (Photographs 1 and 2). This WSI will support an application for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.8 It is understood that the results of the archaeological evaluation will inform the design of the perimeter walkway, which is at a preliminary stage (Figures 3 and 4).



Photograph 1: View from Hayguard Lane along the route of the proposed perimeter walkway.



Photograph 2: View of the northern side of the castle along the route of the proposed perimeter walkway.

- 1.9 The intended pathway will measure roughly 1500mm wide and be constructed from self-binding gravel; to a possible maximum depth of 300-400mm depending on the evaluation results.
- 1.10 The aim of the evaluation is to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the development area. Should any significant archaeological deposits be revealed, then a programme of further mitigation can be formulated and potentially implemented prior to development.
- 1.11 It is intended to excavate 5 hand excavated trenches positioned at right angles to the route of the walkway spaced regularly within the scheduled area (Figure 3).
- 1.12 The trenches will be approximately 2m long by 1m wide and will be excavated to a depth of 400mm.
- 1.13 Trench 5 lies partly outside the scheduled area. It has been positioned to investigate a possible buried wall line (see figure 3) that is no longer apparent above ground. Immediately to the south, this wall line turns to the east to join the outer face of the Northeast Tower of the Inner Ward, at which point standing remains of an arch and stone walling of potential medieval date were recorded in 2020 during a watching brief by DAT Archaeological Services (Photograph 3), and it is hoped deposits within this trench may also help to provide some evidence for the function of the archway.



Photograph 3: Section of walling recorded during a recent watching brief carried out by DAT Archaeological Services in 2020.

- 1.14 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the methodology of the evaluation which will be undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field

Evaluation (CIFA 2014). A copy will be sent to the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority for their approval³.

- 1.15 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.16 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.17 ***All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ certified to work on construction sites***

³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management.

⁴ Construction Skills Certification Scheme.

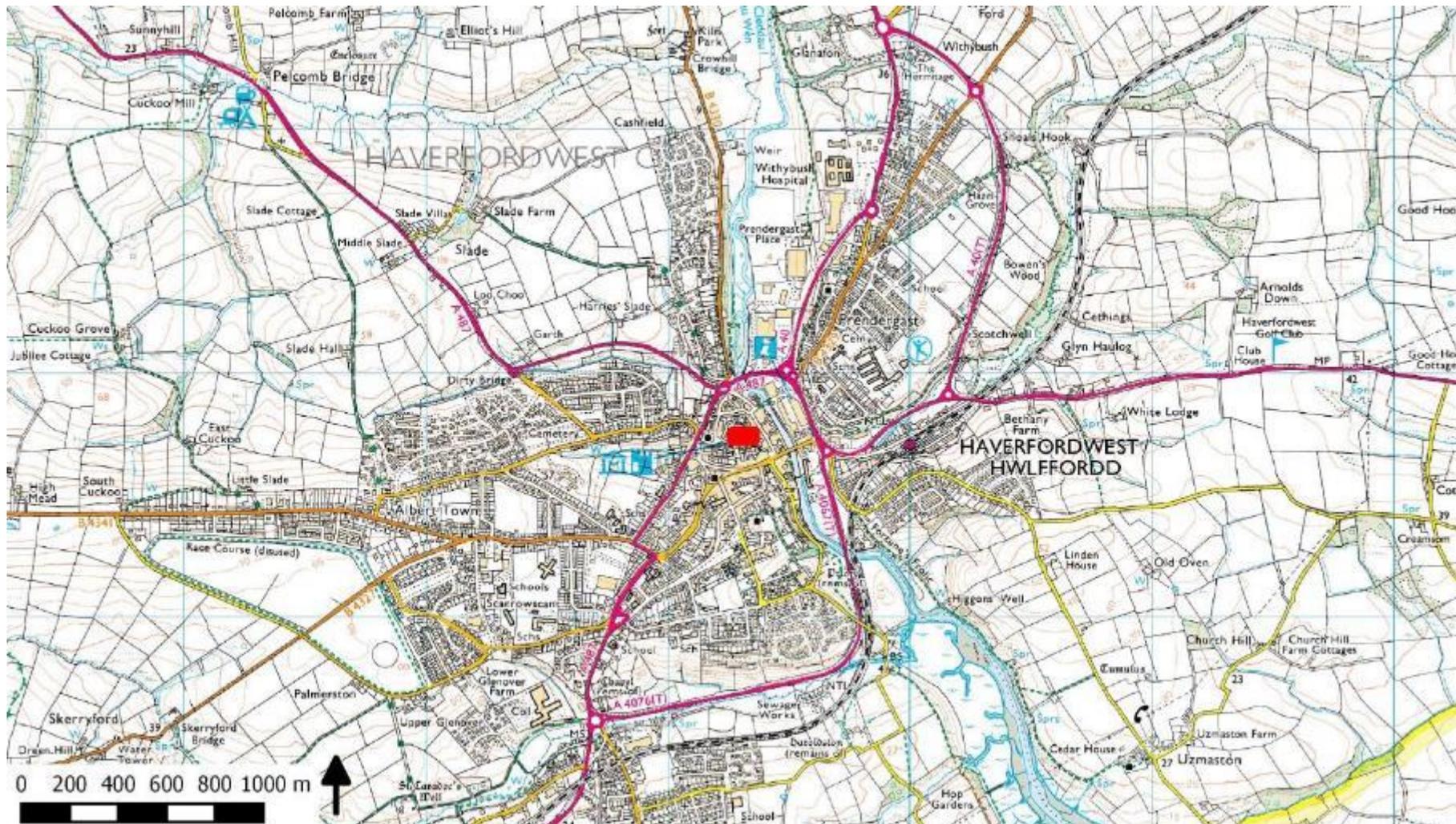


Figure 1: Location map showing the location of Haverfordwest Castle in red.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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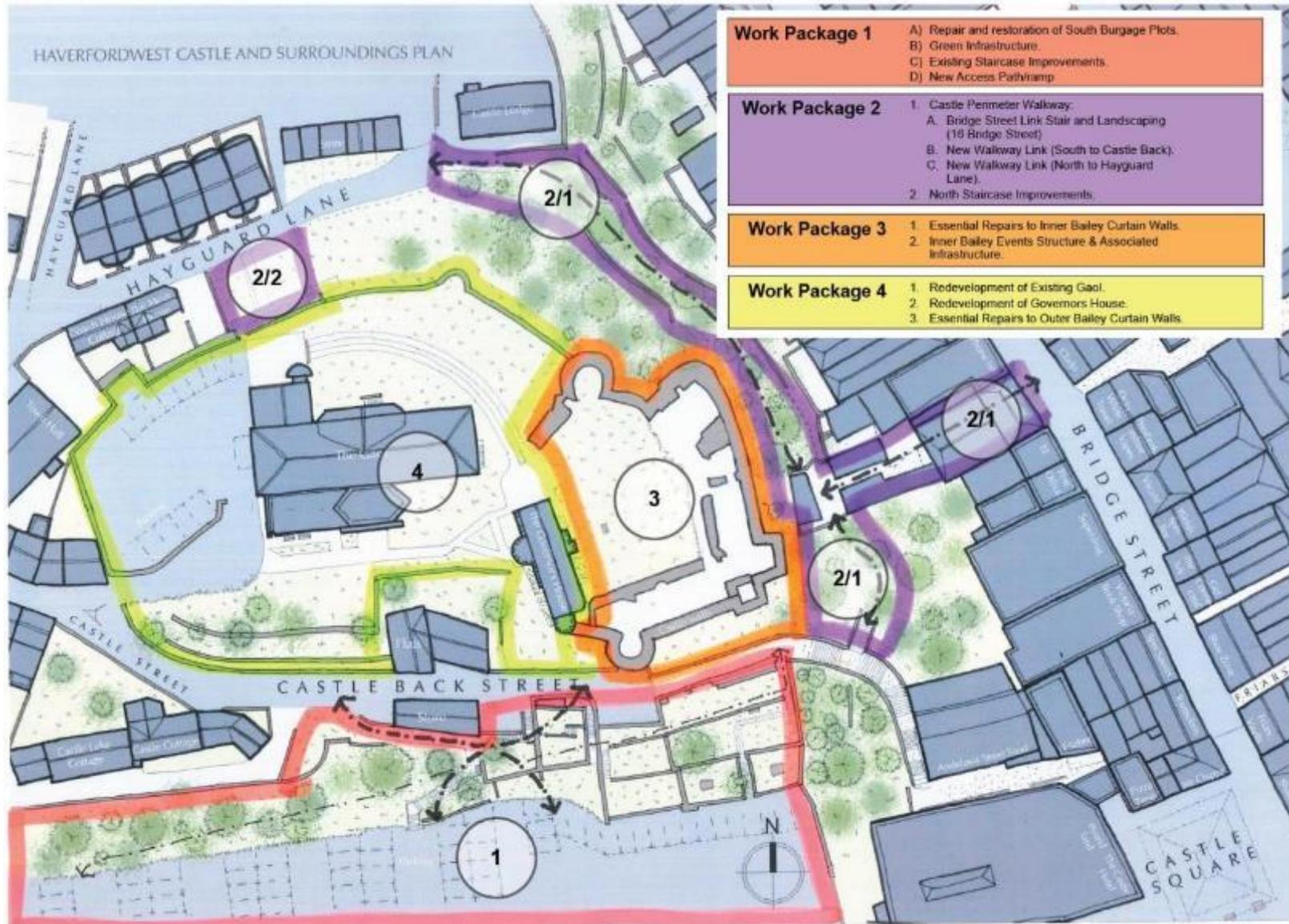


Figure 2: Plan showing defined areas of proposed work packages (supplied by client).

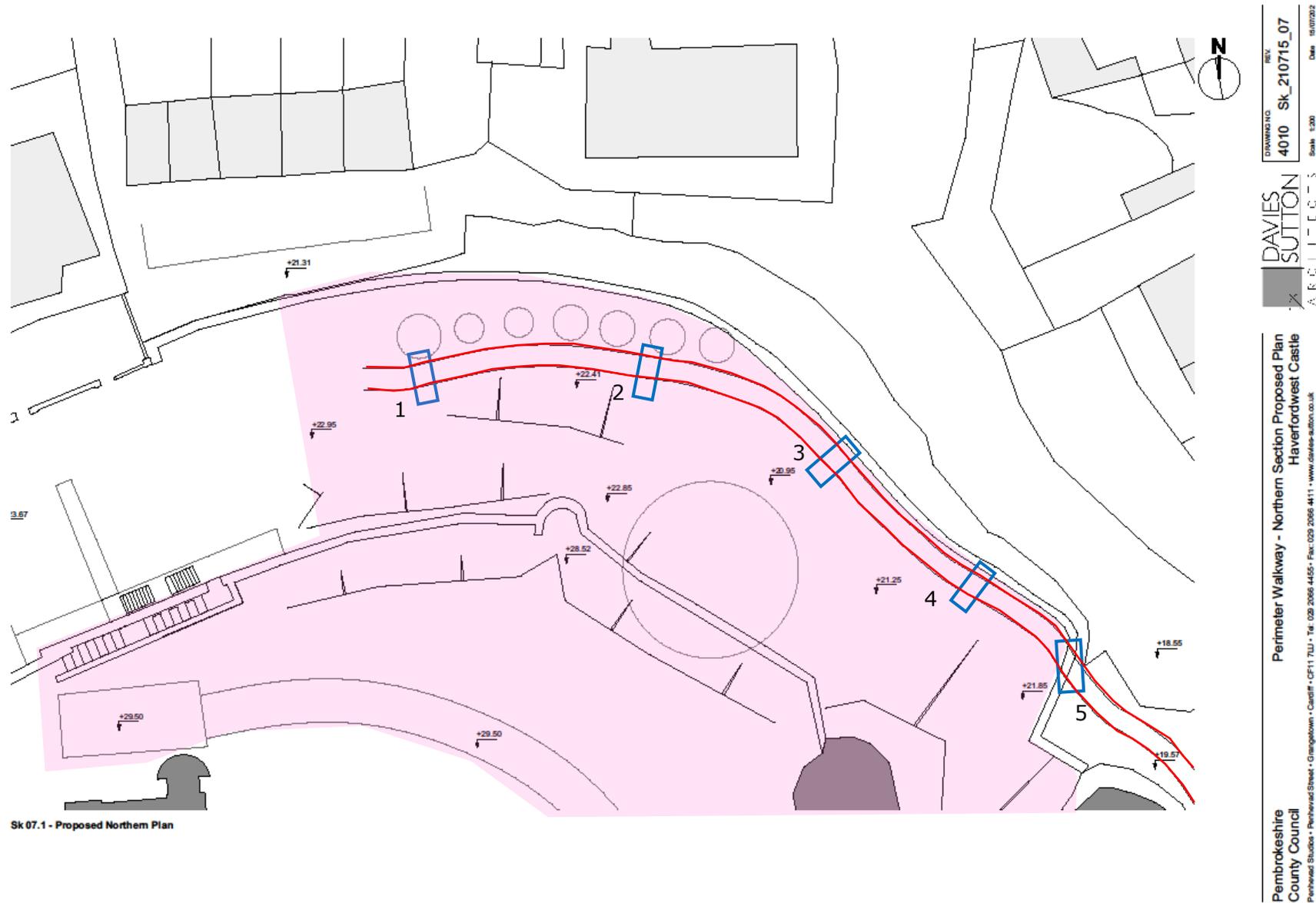


Figure 3: Plan showing the proposed northern section of the perimeter walkway that runs through the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle (shaded pink). The suggested positions of the five evaluation trenches are shown outlined in blue.

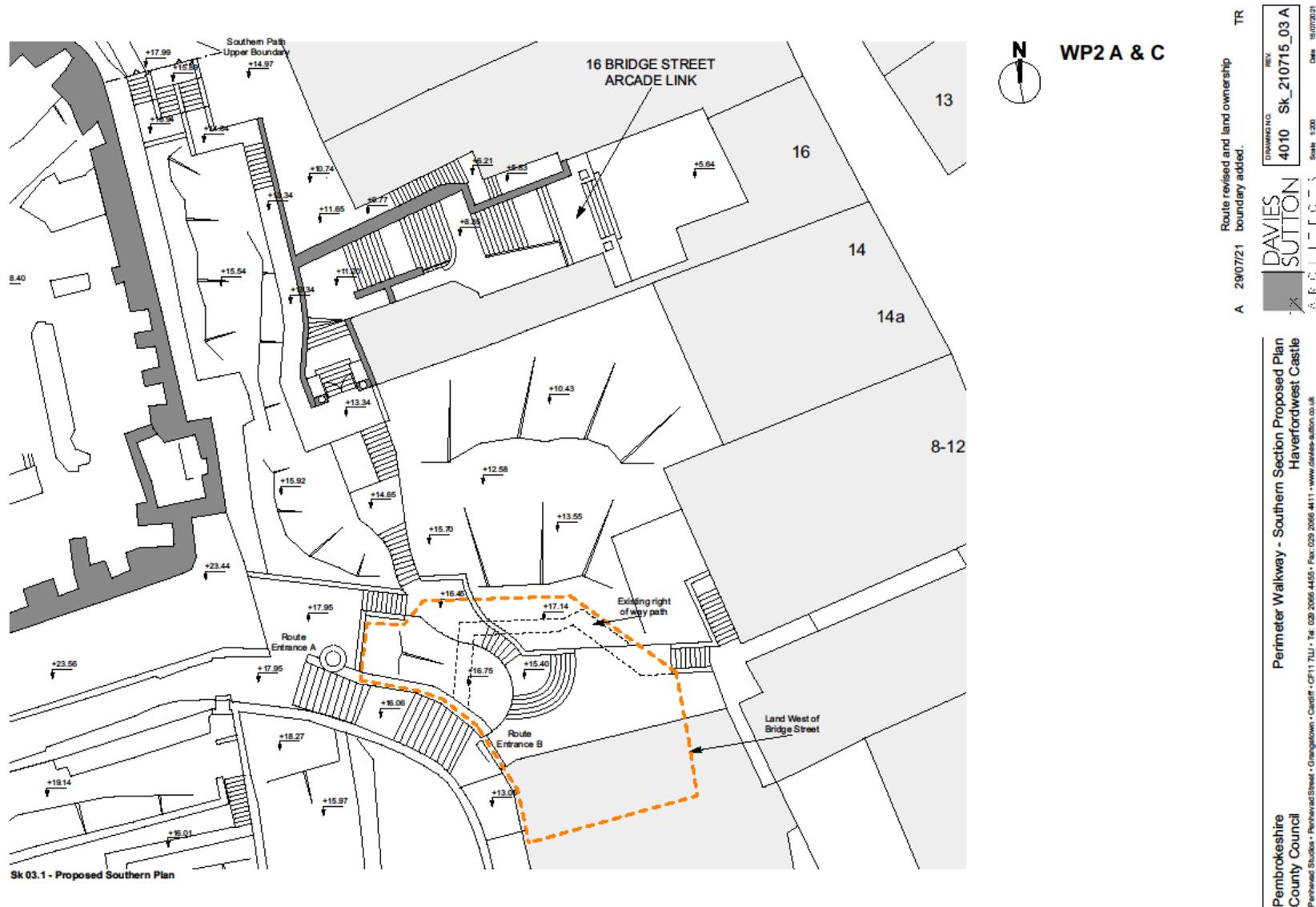


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed southern section of the step arrangement leading to the perimeter walkway.

2. AIM OF THE PROJECT

2.1 The definition of an archaeological evaluation taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA S&G: AFE 2014) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

2.2 The purpose of field evaluation as laid down in the CIfA S&G AFE is:

to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

a. The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource

b. The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource

c. The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation along the route of a proposed perimeter walkway within the scheduled area of Haverfordwest Castle, Pembrokeshire. The archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.

A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

3.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the archaeological contractor will undertake the archaeological field evaluation.

3.2 To undertake an archaeological field evaluation in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

3.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

3.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.

3.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 To better ascertain the significance and state of preservation of the potential archaeology within the development site, it is proposed that five evaluation trenches are excavated (Figure 3).

4.2 The trenches will be approximately 2m long by 1m wide and will be excavated to a depth of 400mm.

4.3 The trenches will be excavated by hand. All non-archaeologically significant deposits will be excavated by hand to the required depth of 400mm. However, if encountered before this depth the excavations will stop at the top of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural substrata (whichever is reached first).

4.4 Arisings will be stored adjacent to the evaluation trenches (at a safe distance).

4.5 The trenches will be appropriately hand cleaned to prove the presence or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The trenches will be surveyed using accurate GPS or Total Station to record the identified features.

4.6 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.

4.7 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual⁵. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A photographic record will be maintained using high resolution digital photography.

4.8 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive material will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure⁶, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission has been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).

4.9 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:

- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
- Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
- Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;

⁵ DAT Archaeological Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

⁶ If any material deemed to be Treasure is found, the Coroner must be informed

- Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.10 In the event of the discovery of human remains they will, at this evaluation stage, be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities and at a later stage of any necessary archaeological works (the Coroner must be informed and a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the watching brief will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.
- 5.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.
- 5.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 5.5 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 5.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g., Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 5.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIFA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 5.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 5.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea

- **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
- **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now independent pottery specialist)
- **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
- **Radiocarbon dating** - Beta Analytic
- **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
- **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
- **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

6. STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced members of DAT Archaeological Services staff.

7. MONITORING

- 7.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by the Regional Cadw Inspector, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the evaluation works. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS registered.
- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices during the current Covid-19 Pandemic, and guidance issued by CIfA.
- 8.4 CIfA recommends that ROs should ensure that their own risk assessments and local site operating procedures take account of Prospect's COVID-19 site working advice (updated 4 May 2020).. These procedures are attached to the project risk assessment. If the site cannot operate in line with this guidance it must not open or continue to stay open.
- 8.5 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 8.6 Trenches will be fenced whilst they are open with a mix of orange Netlon fencing and hazard tape to create a visible barrier between the trenches and surrounding land. This will avoid accidental egress into the trenches preventing trips or falls. The archaeological trenches will be around 1.6m in width and unlikely to be of any significant depth (they are unlike

geotechnical test pits as they look at archaeology below the topsoil as opposed to looking at geological levels at depth).

- 8.7 Arisings from the trenches will be stored adjacent to the trenches at a safe distance to avoid material dropping back into the trenches. The spoil heaps are unlikely to exceed 1m in height.
- 8.8 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff at the start of the works.
- 8.9 Service information has been provided to DAT Archaeological Services prior to the start of the evaluation works and shows no known services within the evaluation area.
- 8.10 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The developer will make all site staff aware of any other PPE that may be required.
- 8.11 The site staff will go through the risk assessment prior to the works commencing and all site staff must sign the document to confirm that they have read, understood and will comply with the document.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

10. ARBITRATION

- 10.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

