

**ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
FIELD OPERATIONS**



**FISHGUARD  
LAST INVASION CENTRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

1999

Project Record 37419

report prepared by  
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for  
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# **FISHGUARD LAST INVASION CENTRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

report by  
**NIGEL PAGE**

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**ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

## FISHGUARD LAST INVASION CENTRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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## **SUMMARY**

There are proposals to construct a new arts and exhibition centre, The Last Invasion Centre, in the Upper Town, Fishguard, to house a tapestry commemorating the last invasion of Britain in 1797. The location of the proposed centre is in an area thought to be part of the medieval core of the town, so an archaeological field evaluation was carried out to assess the extent, character and, if possible, the date of any archaeological features present on the site.

The evaluation revealed an extensive spread of features across the site which dated from the medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The extent of the features was unexpected and shows that the area has been fairly intensively used in the past. A possible boundary and other features of medieval date were recorded in a number of trenches and part of a foundation for an 18<sup>th</sup> or early-19<sup>th</sup> building was recorded in one trench. Several stone-filled trenches of unknown function were also observed. Whilst the exact nature of the features remains unclear the evaluation has revealed evidence of activity on the site since the medieval period and that the buried remains are vulnerable to development of the site.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology Field Operations are grateful to the Fishguard Invasion Centre Trust Ltd. for their enthusiasm and support for this project. The fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Page, Richard Ramsey and Tom Jamieson. The finds analysis was carried out by Dee Brennan, Lampeter University.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PROJECT PROPOSALS AND COMMISSION**

The Fishguard Invasion Centre Trust Ltd. are proposing to construct a new interpretation and display centre in the centre of the upper town at Fishguard (NGR SM95803695). The site lay within the suspected historic core of the town and so it was deemed necessary by the regional archaeological curators (ACA Heritage Management) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site as part of the planning process. Alex French Partnership, architects for the project, commissioned Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology Field Operations, on behalf of the Last Invasion Centre Trust Ltd. to carry out the evaluation.

### **1.2 SCOPE OF PROJECT**

The evaluation consisted of two phases: i) Phase 1 - an initial desk-based assessment; and ii) Phase 2 - a field evaluation to establish the extent, character and condition of any buried archaeological features and deposits present on the site. The Phase 1 desk-based assessment was intended to not only examine the history of the site, but also to provide enough information to determine the positions of the field evaluation trenches of Phase 2. The objectives of the Phase 2 field evaluation were to assess the nature and importance of the buried archaeological resource across the site and to evaluate the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource.

### **1.3 REPORT OUTLINE**

This report describes results of the Phase 2 Field Evaluation. The report will outline the physical environment of the site (Section 2) before summarising the results of the fieldwork (Section 3) and the conclusions (Section 4) based on the results of Sections 2 and 3 of this evaluation and on the results from the Phase 1 desk-based assessment. Supporting data are given in a series of appendices.

### **1.4 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT**

Sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) will be identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Any new sites will be allocated a PRN and identified by their NGR.

All archaeological features and contexts will be referred to using the three-figure numbering system (e.g.) employed by Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology Field Operations.

## 2. THE SITE

### 2.1 THE NATURAL SETTING: GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies at NGR SM95803695 and at c.60m above Ordnance Datum, in the centre of Upper Fishguard. It occupies a position on a north facing slope, some 50m below the crest of a hill. The hill is composed of shales with a drift covering of weathered shale and clay subsoils.

### 2.2 THE CULTURAL SETTING: THE BUILT HERITAGE

The site is surrounded by standing buildings which date from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. To the south the site is limited by the existing 'Popworks' building (PRN 20254), the eastern boundary is formed by the Market Hall, constructed in 183, the garden and outbuildings of Castle House form the west side, and to the north the site is bounded by the Farmers Arms Public House (PRN 20250) which dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

A modern concrete wall currently divides the site into two areas. The northern area extends from the rear of the Farmer's Arms to the concrete wall whilst the southern area runs from the wall to the rear of the 'Popworks' building. There is a mantle of modern make-up material covering the southern half of the site which has raised the ground level south of wall by some 1-1.5m. The northern half of the site is the old beer-garden for the Farmers Arms, but it is now much neglected and very overgrown; the southern half of the site is a council owned car-park.

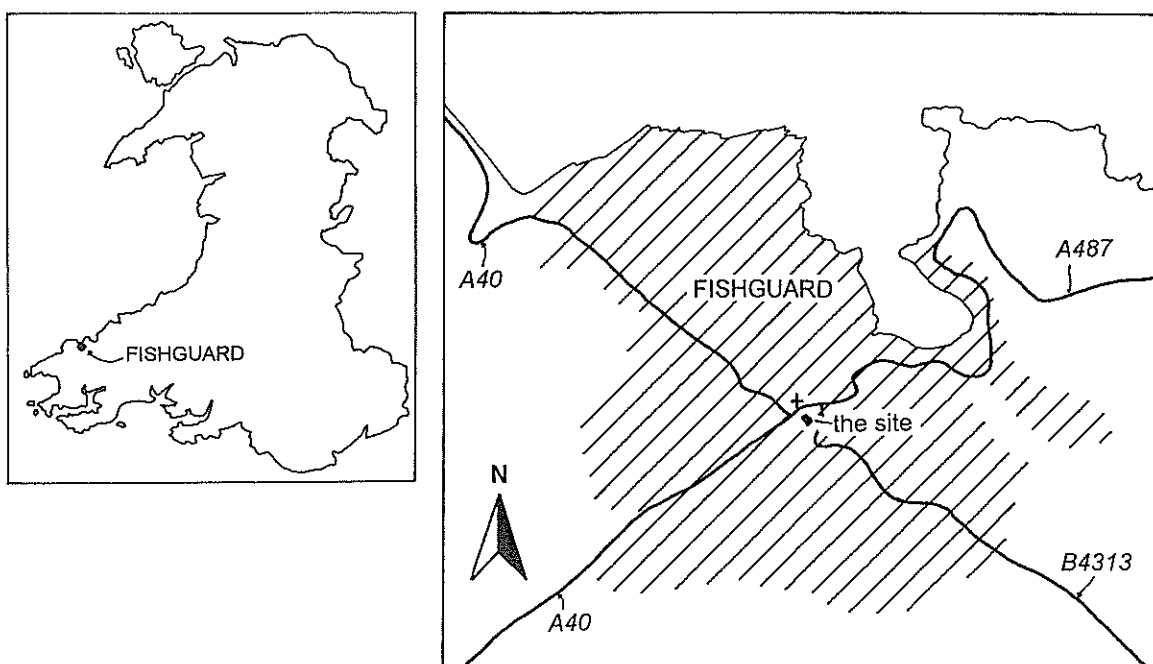


Figure 1: Location plan of Fishguard

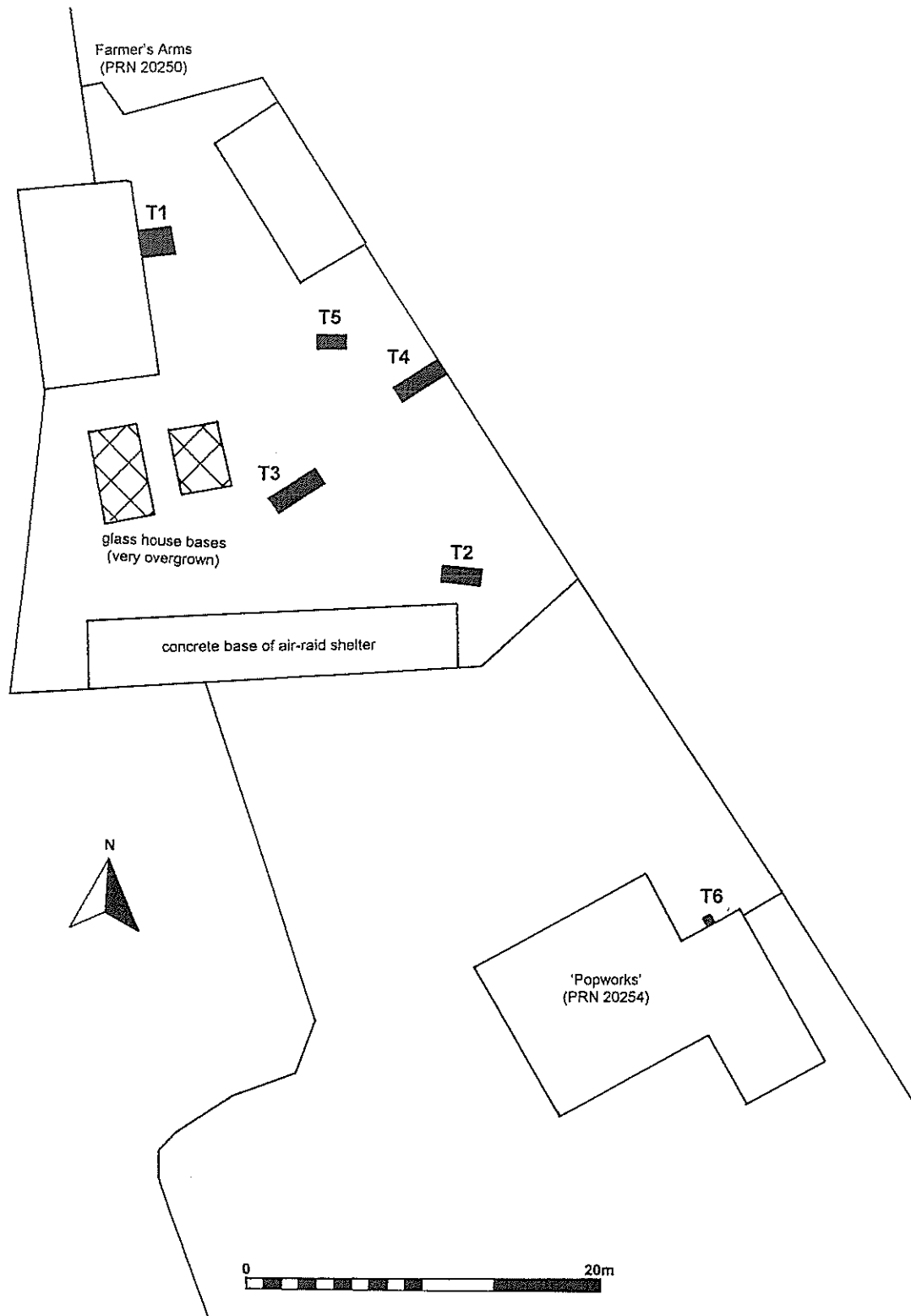


Figure 2: Trench locations

### 3. SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS

#### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

This evaluation consisted of six hand-excavated trial trenches (**T1-T6**). The trenches were initially positioned following findings of the Phase I desk-based assessment, although in the event, the final positions were decided on site with reference to physical constraints and other factors. **T2** was moved to investigate the southern end of the north half of the site when it became clear that the spread of features was far more extensive than first thought.

The 'dumpy' level was damaged at the end of the project and it was not possible to transfer a value for the temporary benchmark established on the site from the permanent Ordnance Survey datum on the church, so no levels relative to OD have been included in this report. It was, however, possible to take relative levels within the trenches so that the below ground depths of the archaeological resource is known across the site. An OD value will be established at a later date.

#### 3.2 FIELDWORK RESULTS

##### 3.2.1 T1 (figs 2 & 3; plate 1)

**T1** was positioned in an area of tarmac immediately to the rear of the Farmer's Arms. It was located as close as possible to the street frontage, but within the existing physical constraints of the site, which at this point were standing buildings and modern drains. The trench measured 2.6m x 1.5m and, at its deepest point (in feature 037 - see below), was excavated to a depth of 1.05m; standing water was encountered at this depth. It was positioned against a blocked doorway in the remains of the east facing stone-built wall of a former stable block.

Removal of the modern tarmac surface and its shallow hardcore foundation layer (021) revealed a thin (0.02-0.04cm) layer of concrete (022) which in turn covered a layer of loose concretised gravel, 0.06m thick, (023) that may have acted as a hardcore for 022. Both 022 and 023 extended beneath the stone blocking in the doorway at the west end of the trench and may have continued as a floor inside the building. Beneath 023 a line of large angular stone blocks (025) was exposed running parallel to the wall line of the former stable block. It was apparent that stones 025 were below the level of the stone blocked doorway and that they were part of the foundations for the stable block building. Butting the eastern edge of 025 was a layer, up to 0.17m thick, of very mixed grey/brown clayey loam, containing a high proportion of what appeared to be building debris (024). Layer 024 seems to have been deposited to try to level the ground surface up to the top of the foundation stones (025) and it may have been a part of the preparation for laying the concrete hardcore (023) and surface (022).



Below layer 024 was a very compacted clay and stone layer that may have been a deliberately laid surface, made up of yellow/brown clay and small angular stone fragments and shattered shale (026), which, like 024 above it, also extended up to the foundation stones 025. Removal of some of the stones from foundation 025 revealed that material very similar to 026 was also present under some of the foundation stones. It is likely that it was material derived from 026 which had worked itself amongst and under the stones, but this was not satisfactorily established. Layer 026 sealed a number of features and deposits across the trench; these are described from west to east below.

Underlying both 026 and 025 was a layer of flattish stones in a grey/yellow, gritty clay matrix (034). The stones appear to have been laid to carry the foundations (025) for the former stable block across a cut feature that crossed the trench from northeast-southwest (031 - see below). Extending east from stones 034 was a layer, up to 0.2m thick, of grey/brown and orange mottled clay containing very small shale fragments, some small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal (027). This layer stopped against a north-south line of stones and clay (029) which extended northwards for some 0.4-0.6m from the southern trench edge before turning east and extending beyond the east edge of the trench. When initially excavated the line of stones and clay appeared to be a feature in its own right, but subsequent investigation showed that it was part of a deep deposit filling a cut feature (037) that extended beyond the southeast corner of the trench. The southeastern section of layer 027 and some of 029 were partially overlain by building debris, consisting of fragments of shale slates and bricks. A possible narrow feature that appeared to be cut through 027 was noted in the north facing section; it was not seen during the excavation of the trench and beyond giving its dimensions it is not possible to say much more about it. It measured 0.25m wide at the top and 0.15m at its base, it was 0.2m deep and filled with a similar material to 027, although containing more yellow clay. The west edge of the feature was slightly sloping and very clear, whereas the east side was much less visible but appeared to be vertical.

The removal of 027 revealed a layer of orange clay that contained a small amount of very small shale fragments (<2mm) and was mottled in places with grey clay (038). Neither the depth, nor the nature, of this layer were fully established, but it was exposed in the sides of feature 037 to a depth of 0.6m, and it may have been the natural subsoil.

Layer 038 was cut by a feature (031) that ran diagonally northeast-southwest across the trench and extended beyond the west and north edges of the trench. Investigations of this feature were limited because it lay beneath the foundations of the remains of the stable block and care had to be taken to avoid undermining them. The upper, and latest fill, of 031 was a dump of silty grey clay and stones (033) which appears to have been dumped to level the top of the feature and possibly to provide support to the raft of stones (034) that carried the foundations (025) for the former stable block. Below 033 was a layer of very plastic grey clay (030), which contained occasional flecks of

charcoal and fragments of shale (<1mm), patches of orange mottling and some organic material. Layer 030 overlay a deposit of grey clay (032) that was very similar to 030, but slightly grittier. Excavation of the fills of feature 031 stopped at this point, although a sample was taken from an unexcavated fill (036) to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the fills. Sherds of medieval cooking pots, jars and jugs were recovered from the excavated fills.

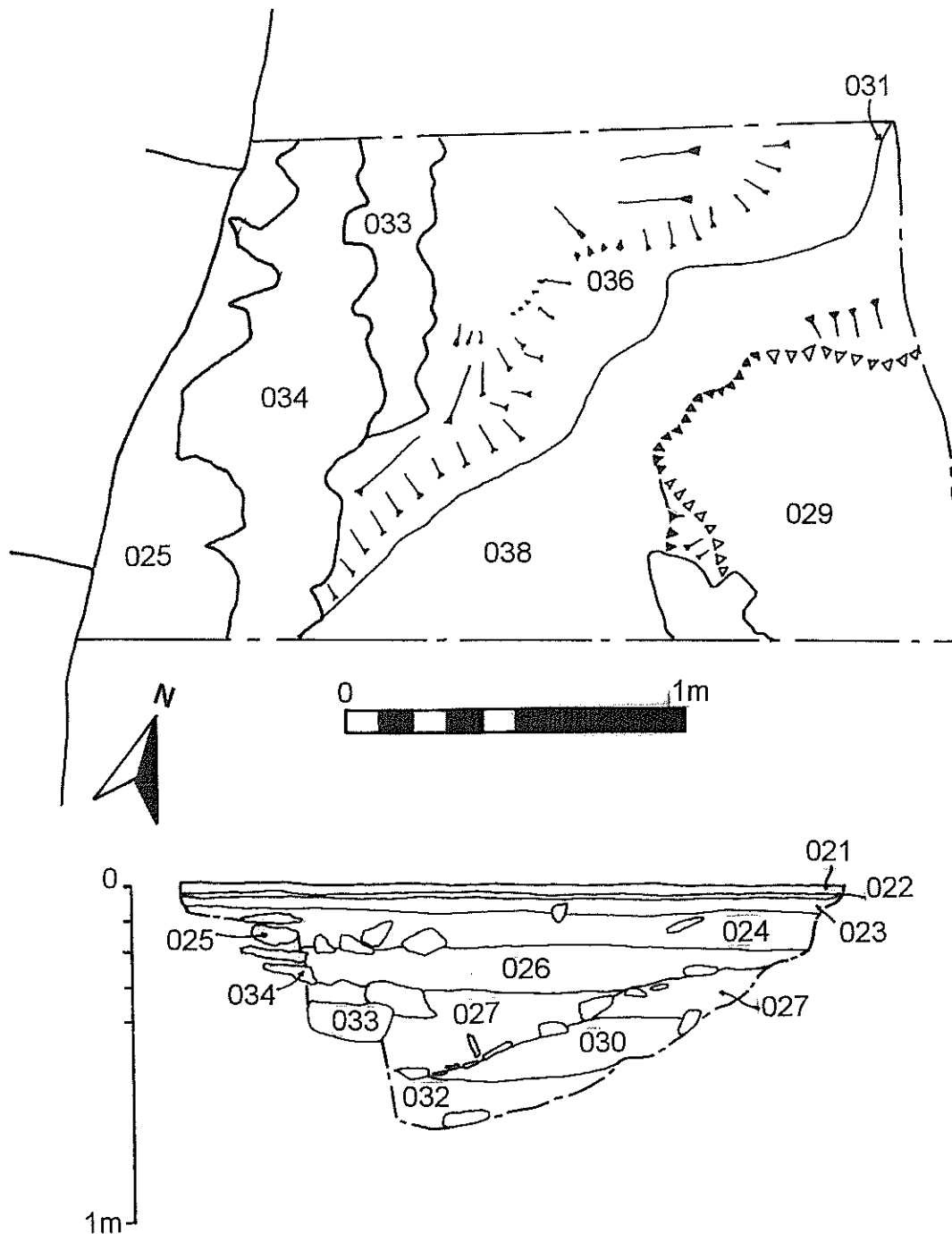


Figure 3: Plan and south facing section of T1

## The finds from T1

A large assemblage of finds was recovered from **T1** which included pottery sherds, metal objects (mostly nails), unworked flint, clay tobacco pipe fragments and building material (brick and tile). The assemblages from most of the individual contexts contained similar pottery with sherds dating from the medieval period to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Only three layers (030, 032 and 033), the fills of feature 031, produced exclusively medieval pottery, which suggests that feature 031 may have been open during the medieval period and was subsequently sealed by later activity on the site. For full details of the finds see Appendix One.

### 3.2.2 T2 (figs. 2 & 4; plate 2)

**T2** was originally to have been positioned close to **T1** in the tarmac yard behind the Farmer's Arms, but following the discovery of the features in **T3** and **T4** in the garden area to the south it was decided, in consultation with the regional Archaeological Curator, to re-position **T2** in order to further investigate the middle of the site. The final position was dictated by existing features, in the form of a concrete base from an air-raid shelter, and other concrete and brick building debris. The trench measured 2 m x 0.9m and was aligned northwest-southeast.

The removal of the topsoil (051) revealed, in the southeast corner of the trench, a deposit of yellow/grey very compacted stiff clay and shale (054) which sloped towards the northwest. Along the base of 054 was a stripe of topsoil-like material (053) which, on investigation, was shown to be topsoil that had not been removed during the initial cleaning of the trench. Deposit 054 covered a dump of large angular and sub-angular blocks (055 - see below). Extending from the edge of 054 and covering the rest of the trench was a layer of grey/brown stiff silty clay containing quite a high proportion of shale fragments, small sub-angular stones and a few charcoal flecks (052). Layer 052 was removed to reveal two features, 056 and 061, which cut a layer of stiff yellow/grey silty clay containing weathered and unweathered shale fragments (057 and 058). Layer (052) became slightly browner towards the bottom and was assigned another number (060), although subsequent analysis showed them to belong to the same layer.

Feature 061 was a shallow, northeast-southwest aligned linear cut, c.0.2m wide x c.0.1m deep. Its southeast edge was fairly straight, but its northwest edge was amorphous and became so shallow as to be indistinct in places. This feature opened at its southwest end to become semi-circular and it extended beyond the trench edge. It was filled by a single fill of grey/brown silty clay containing shale fragments, small stones and occasional charcoal flecks (059). There was no evidence to suggest whether this feature was man-made or natural. Cutting the end of feature 061 was a northwest-southeast aligned stone-filled trench (056), which was straight sided and approximately 0.3m deep. The trench bottom appeared to be flat and there was no trace of a slope within the excavated section. The southeastern end

of trench 056 widened out and appeared to be forming a much larger square or rectangular feature, but it extended beyond the east and south trench sides at this point, so its exact form is not known at this stage. The feature was filled with large angular stone blocks and loose brown silty clay loam (055). In the trench section of feature 056 the stones were set vertically and tightly packed, but where it widened the stones became more randomly dumped, suggesting careful filling of the trench but rather less careful filling of the rest of the feature.

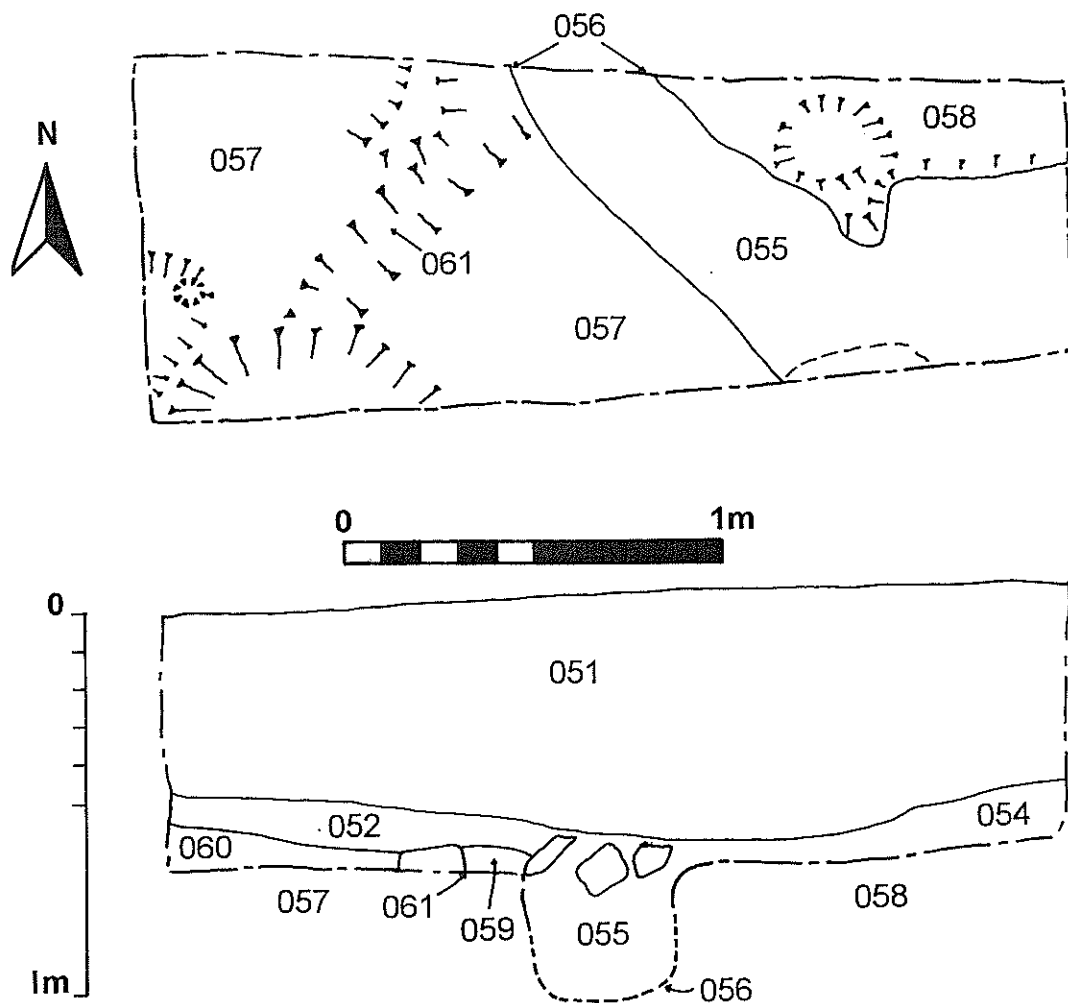


Figure 4: Plan and south facing section of T2

Standing water encountered at c.0.8m below ground level precluded further investigation of the feature, but probing showed that it was at least 1.3m deep. Although the form and function is not known, it may be that it was part of a drainage system, possibly associated with a stream which reputedly ran across the site in the past.

### **The finds from T2**

A large assemblage of finds was recovered from **T2** that included pottery dating from the medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, glass, clay pipe fragments, unidentifiable metal objects and coal fragments. Four contexts produced datable pottery sherds (051, 052, 054 and 059); contexts 051, 052 and 059 all produced similar pottery assemblages with sherds dating from the medieval period, through the post-medieval period to modern material. Context 054 produced modern material only.

### **3.2.3 T3 (figs 2 & 5; plate 3)**

**T3** was positioned towards the southern end of the garden area. It measured 3m x 1m and was aligned northeast-southwest. This trench was positioned to locate a former boundary that once ran southeastwards from the rear of the Farmer's Arms towards the Popworks building. The boundary was shown on a late 19<sup>th</sup> century map of Fishguard and this trench was intended to investigate the nature of the boundary and to determine the condition and extent of any below ground remains.

Removal of the turf and topsoil (010) revealed a layer of well sorted, yellow/brown friable silty clay loam containing shale fragments and rootlets (011). The northeastern end of 011 had been cut by a small pit, 0.4m deep (013) containing a fill of loose brown clayey loam with frequent charcoal flecks, mortar, small stones and bones from two small animals, probably a dog and a cat (014). The skeletal remains consisted of articulated lower front limb bones, probably from a cat and dis-articulated bones from a slightly larger skeleton, possibly a dog. The articulated bones suggest deliberate burial and it is likely that the pit contains two pet burials.

Layer 011 overlay the yellow/grey clay subsoil (012) which had been cut at the northeastern end of the trench by two features, a shallow linear feature (015) and part of what appeared to be a pit (017). Linear feature 015 was a shallow (0.14m deep) gully (0.4m wide) running northwest-southeast across the base of the trench. This feature extended beyond both sides of the trench. Its southwest edge was fairly straight and almost vertical, whilst the northeast side was more irregular and less steep. The base of the gully was very irregular with a hollow, c.0.08m deep, at its southeast end, although there was an overall, if gentle, slope from northwest-southeast. The gully was filled by a single deposit of grey/brown gritty, but fairly plastic clay containing shale fragments and small sub-angular stones (016). Re-examination of the map evidence showed that the gully is unlikely to have been the boundary noted on the 19<sup>th</sup> century drainage map, but a boundary is

marked on the tithe map and early OS maps of the town in roughly this position.

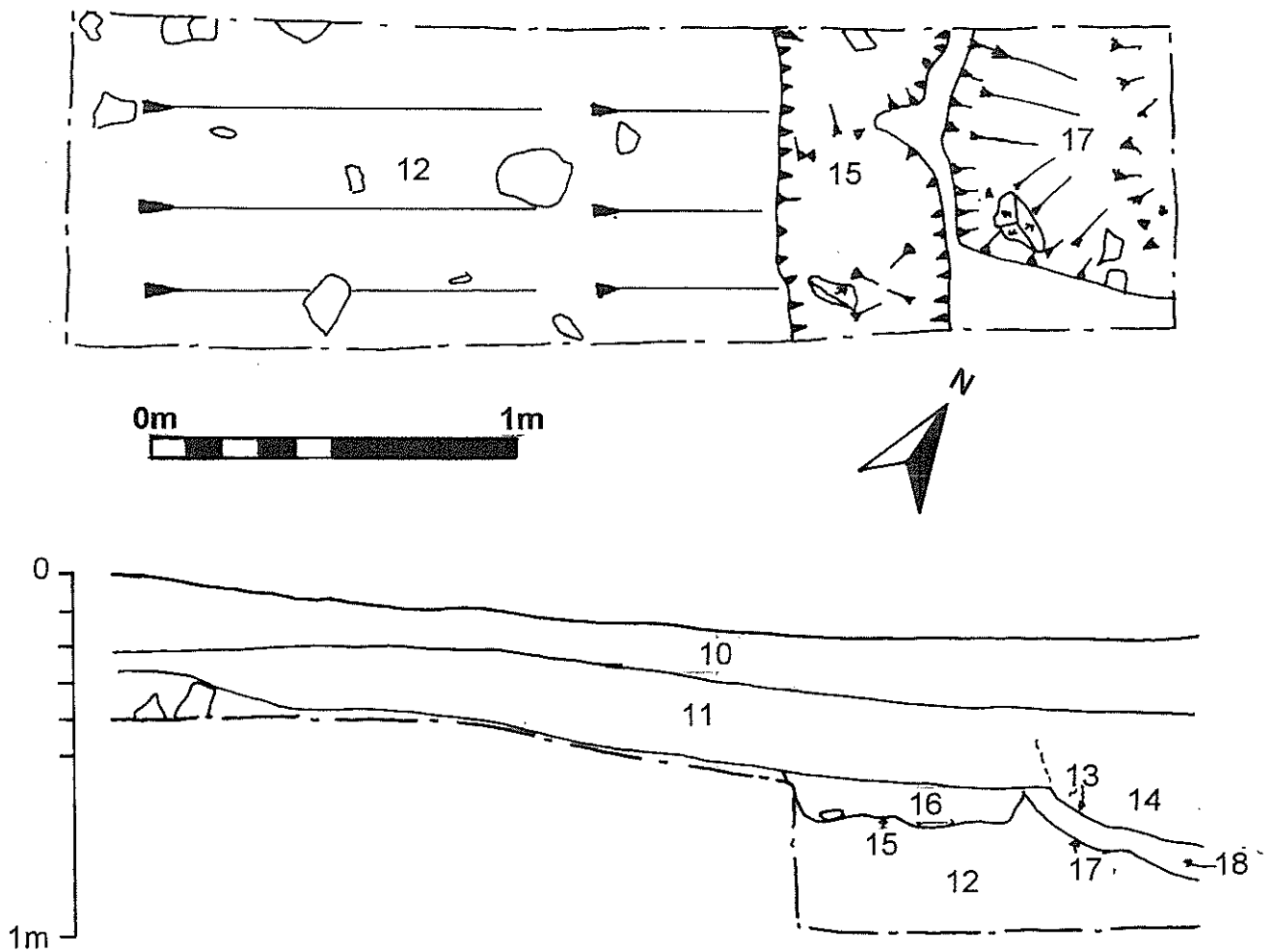


Figure 5: Plan and south facing section of T3

The pit (017) was 0.25m deep and extended beyond the northwest and southeast sides of the trench. It had fairly steep sides that gave way to a gentle slope towards the bottom, there was a slightly deeper hollow to extreme northwest. Pit 017 was filled with grey/brown clay, which was gritty, but fairly plastic clay and contained shale fragments and charcoal flecks (018). The upper part of the fill 018 had been cut by the pit burial pit (013).

The proximity of gully (015) and pit (017) and the similarities of their fill suggest that they were contemporary, although not necessarily associated, and filled at the same time.

### **The finds from T3**

Finds were recovered from only two contexts in this trench (011 and 018). The finds from the garden soil 011 were a mixed assemblage of pottery dating from the medieval period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, modern glass, a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment and brick and tile. Two sherds from two different cooking pots were recovered from the fill (018) of pit 017 and both sherds were medieval in date.

#### **3.2.4 T4 (figs 2 & 6; plate 4)**

T4 was positioned against the west wall of the Market Hall and was intended to examine the foundations of the hall and the deposits that the foundation trench was cut through. The trench measured 3m x 1m and was aligned northeast-southwest.

This trench revealed the most complex stratigraphy of all and, because of the small trench size, some issues were unresolved. The topsoil and turf (001) overlay a layer of greyish, yellow/brown loose silty clay loam differentiated garden soil containing some shale fragments, coal fragments and rootlets (002). This layer decreased in thickness towards the Market Hall wall and at the western end of the trench it became more clayey; during excavation this more clayey area was given a separate context number (003), but in fact it formed part of layer 002. A small shallow feature, 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep, (069) was visible in the southeast facing section cut into layer 002. This feature was not noted in plan and its original form and function are unclear. It was filled by a deposit almost identical to, but slightly darker than, the garden soil 002.

Below layer 002 at the eastern end of the trench was a layer of loose greyish brown clay containing small stone fragments, charcoal and shale fragments (066). This layer extended 1.2m from the market wall and overlay two deposits. The first was a lens of loose grey clay (008) and the second was a deposit of orange sandy mortar and large sub-angular and angular stones (067). A small lens of similar orange sandy mortar (068) lay beneath the clay deposit (008). These deposits appeared to represent building debris and disturbed material that had been dumped back against the Market Hall wall after its construction.

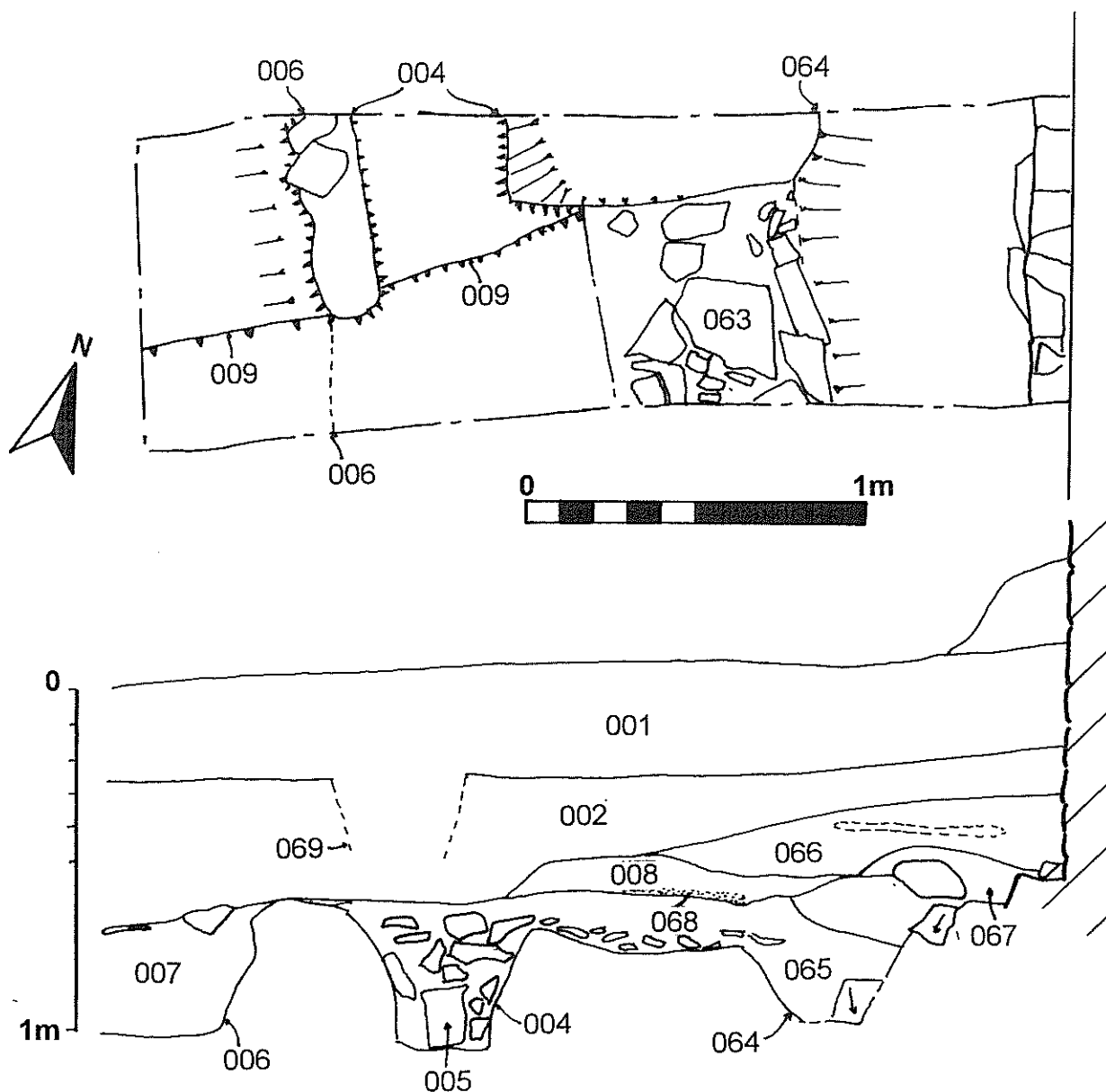


Figure 6: Plan and south facing section of T4

The sequence was very different at the west end of the trench where the removal of layer 002 revealed three linear features (004, 006 and 009). The earliest feature was a north-south trench, 0.3m wide and 0.5m deep (004) filled with large angular and sub-angular stones (005). Many of the stones were set on-edge and the interstices had become loosely filled with brown loamy material, presumably from 002. This feature was very similar to 056 in T2 (see above) in its form and fill, and may have been a stone-filled drain.



The possible drain 004 continued beyond the northern edge of T4 and its southern end had been cut by an east-west linear feature (009) filled with brown clayey loam and large angular and sub-angular stones (063). The dimensions of feature 009 were not established because it was truncated at both its east and west ends and its southern edge was outside the edge of T4. Unlike the stones in 005 the stones in the fill 063 were largely horizontal and had the appearance of being deliberately laid, possibly to act as a foundation for a former structure. Possible foundation trench (009) was cut at the east end by the foundation trench (064) for the Market Hall which was filled by a very mixed deposit of grey clay, orange brown clay, grey silty clay and large angular and sub-angular stones (065). This layer appears to be a mixture of building debris and clay deposited to backfill the Market Hall foundation trench during its construction in the 1830s. At the west end of T4 possible foundation trench (009) was cut by another north-south linear feature, 0.5m deep (006) filled with a layer of dark brown loose clayey loam containing a high proportion of angular stones (007).

If 009 was a foundation trench for a former building then it must have pre-dated the construction of the Market Hall. The earliest map of the town is the tithe map of 1839 and by then the Market Hall had already been built. Deeds relating to the sale and lease of the Farmer's Arms dating from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century do not indicate there being buildings in this area of the site in the past.

### **The finds from T4**

Finds were recovered from three contexts (003, 008 and 007). All three had similar assemblages with pottery dating from the medieval period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, building material (brick and tile fragments), clay pipe stem fragments, glass and animal bone fragments. The pottery assemblages were all of similar material, with a few medieval sherds recovered from each context and the bulk of the material dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### **3.2.5 T5 (fig 2)**

T5 was positioned some 3.5m to the north west of T4 in an area very overgrown with vegetation and it measured 1.6m x 0.9m, because of constraints at either end. At the east end, a concrete base from a former pigeon coop stopped excavation and the western limit was defined by the access way to the rest of the site.

No archaeological features were encountered in T5. The topsoil and differentiated topsoil, c.0.4m deep (041) directly overlay the yellow/grey very stiff clay subsoil (042). Pottery recovered from the topsoil included medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, modern glass and 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem fragments. It is interesting to note that the medieval sherds were recovered from on, or just above the surface of subsoil.

#### **3.2.6 T6 (fig 2)**

This trench was originally intended to investigate the area around the Popworks building, specifically the foundations of the building and the deposits associated with it. The original suggested location for **T6** was against the rear, or north, wall of a modern brick-built lean-to type extension at the rear of the Popworks. It was decided, on site, to move **T6** some 6m to the east in order to put it against the rear wall of the older part of the Popworks building. Unfortunately the only area available was in an area covered by concrete, which turned out to be c.0.15-0.2m thick. The concrete was broken using a mechanical breaker, which had an effect on the Popworks building itself. The vibrations caused by the breaker seemed to be effecting several cracks in the mortar of the building and it was decided to limit the excavation to a 0.5m square.

Removal of the concrete revealed up to 1m of modern make up material, including gravel, building debris and stones. Below this lay a deposit of orange brown clay, which appeared to represent the top of the archaeological levels. Because of the instability of the modern material and the small size of the trench further investigation was not possible.

### **3.3 DISCUSSION**

The history of the development of Fishguard is little known and this evaluation was probably the first intrusive archaeological investigations in the town. This discussion will encompass not only the results of the fieldwork, but it will also try to place the results and site in their historic context within the available knowledge of the town.

#### **3.3.1 Development history**

The early history of the town is unclear and documentary sources relating to its development are scarce, but it is possible to briefly discuss the morphology of the town in order to try to better understand the development of the evaluation site itself.

There is no doubt the Fishguard - Goodwick area has been settled since the prehistoric period and there are enough finds of Roman date to imply settlement, or a significant level of activity during the Roman period also. The name Fishguard is believed to be of Norse origins (Laws 1888, 71; Charles 1992, 50-51; Sambrook 1997, 46) and it does seem reasonable to assume that the Vikings would have at least reconnoitered the bay during the 11<sup>th</sup> century, a period of intensive raiding throughout the Irish Sea region (Binns 1980, 67-68). The first use of the name Fishguard was apparently sometime around 1200, roughly the same time as the first documented use of the Welsh name Abergwaun in c.1210 (Charles 1992, 50). It is likely that the early references were to the Lower Town, which was developing around established landing places on the Afon Gwaun.

There has been little study of Fishguard's documentary history. The region surrounding Newport, Cemais, one of the pre-Conquest 'seven cantrefws of Dyfed', fell to the Normans in c.1100 and by 1115 was in the hands of Robert FitzMartin (Murphy, 1994, 57) of whom a successor, William FitzMartin, established the town and castle of Newport in the late 12th century (*ibid.*). Fishguard may have been established in the mid 13th century when Nicholas FitzMartin granted lands '*in Abergwaun*' to his tenant and kinsman Jordan de Cantinton (Anon. 1852, 150). Jordan's son William, in turn, granted these lands to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey (Pritchard 1907, 187).

It seems likely that the Lower Town developed first with a focus of new settlement developed in the Upper town from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A church had been established on the site of the present St Mary's, in the Upper Town, by 1291 (Ludlow 1998, 3) and it is likely that a settlement would have developed around it, although, just how quickly that settlement would have developed is unknown. By the end of the medieval period, at least, the holding comprised two manors, one English - 'Fishguard villa', and one Welsh - 'Fishguard patria', presumably corresponding with the town and the rural surrounds respectively (Owen 1897, 398). However, in a document of c.1600 the town was not considered of sufficient importance to be classed within the 'High Fee' of the barony of Cemais (as was Newport and - more significantly - the decayed town at Nevern) but was instead, along with St Dogmaels, reckoned among its constituents held by 'Mean Tenure' (Owen 1897, 497-8). Both Fishguard and St Dogmaels are described in the document as 'boroughs' (*ibid.*) but there are no records of any charters and the term may have been loosely applied.

A major period of growth for the town appears to have occurred during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and may have been a direct result of the decline of Newport, which was at the time suffering through severe outbreaks of plague (Lewis 1833; Soulsby 1983, 202). In a survey, undertaken in 1566, of the 'The Havens and Creeks of the County of Pembroke' Fishguard was recorded as having '20 househouldes', the same number as Newport (Lewis 1927, 312)

Undoubtedly the harbour facilities at Fishguard were also a factor in its growth at the expense of its near neighbour, although in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century the 'weir or quay' at Fishguard was '...of late fallen downe to utter ruyne and decaye..' (Jones 1977, 8). During this period the main exports were locally produced staples such as wheat and rye and imports included culm, limestone and material connected with shipbuilding (Jones 1997, *ibid.*; Scott 1987, 58).

The earliest useful map evidence is the tithe map of 1843 which shows that the major elements of the modern town layout were already established by the early- to mid-19th century. There is little doubt that many of the buildings around The Square are of at least 18<sup>th</sup> century date; the Royal Oak Public House on the opposite side of The Square to the Farmer's Arms was the base for Lord Cawdor and his officers during the ill-fated French invasion of 1797. Furthermore a list of past leaseholders of the Farmer's Arms shows

that the first recorded leaseholder was one John Vaughan in 1776. A description of the town in 1811 referred to the Upper Town being 'much the larger portion' of the town and it included 'the church, market and principal shops' (Fenton 1811, 573). He continued, that the market was well supplied, but 'it lacks the obvious convenience of a market-house (Fenton *ibid.*). It is not known where the market he refers to was located, but it was possibly on or close to the market hall site, which raises the possibility that the remains of the building in **T4** were perhaps a former building associated with the old market.

Maps of the town clearly show long, thin plots along High Street, Wallis Street and Main Street towards Tower Hill. A boundary shown on an 1870 plan of the town extends northwest-southeast from the rear of the stable block at the back of the Farmer's Arms to join a northeast-southwest boundary at ninety degrees. This northwest-southeast boundary was parallel with the southwest side of the Market Hall and the plot it enclosed, measuring c.55m x 16m, is comparable in size with medieval burgage plots excavated in Newport (Murphy 1994). Interestingly, the boundary was only shown on the one map, it was not marked on the tithe map, or the OS maps of the town. T3 was dug to investigate this boundary, but it was not located in the trench and it was probably further to the west.

However, it appears that feature 015 recorded in T3 was a part of another boundary that was shown on the tithe map and all OS maps up until 1964 running on a slightly more easterly direction towards the northeast corner of the Popworks building. This boundary formed a piece of land, funnel-shaped in form, which extended from the rear of the Farmer's Arms to the northeastern side of the Popworks. The area defined by the boundary may have been the former entrance into the stables at the rear of the pub. The fact that feature 015 was filled with identical material to a pit (017) that produced exclusively medieval pottery suggests that it has early origins.

The hundred or so years between the tithe map (1839) and the OS maps of 1964 saw little development on the site, with only a few small outbuildings and greenhouses being built and demolished. An air raid shelter was constructed during W.W.II and demolished in the 1970s when the area to the rear of the Popworks was raised and the concrete retaining wall built.

The building in **T4**, nor the stone-filled trenches in **T2** and **T4** were not shown on any maps of the town, nor were they mentioned in a series of documents relating to the sale and lease of the Farmer's Arms and adjoining plots of land. Further work is needed to investigate the extent and character of those and the other features encountered during this project.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 THE RESULTS**

The archaeological and historical potential of the site was never in question, but the number of the archaeological features on the northern half of the site was surprising. Even though the results are at present equivocal, in terms of the exact nature of the features recorded, they have shown that the area was intensively used in the past with activity represented from at least the medieval period onwards. It is clear from the results of the evaluation that the site has the potential to reveal significant details about this important area within the historic core of the town.

### **4.2 THE VULNERABILITY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

The spread of features across the northern half of the site means that any groundworks in that area will have a significant impact on the buried remains and deposits.

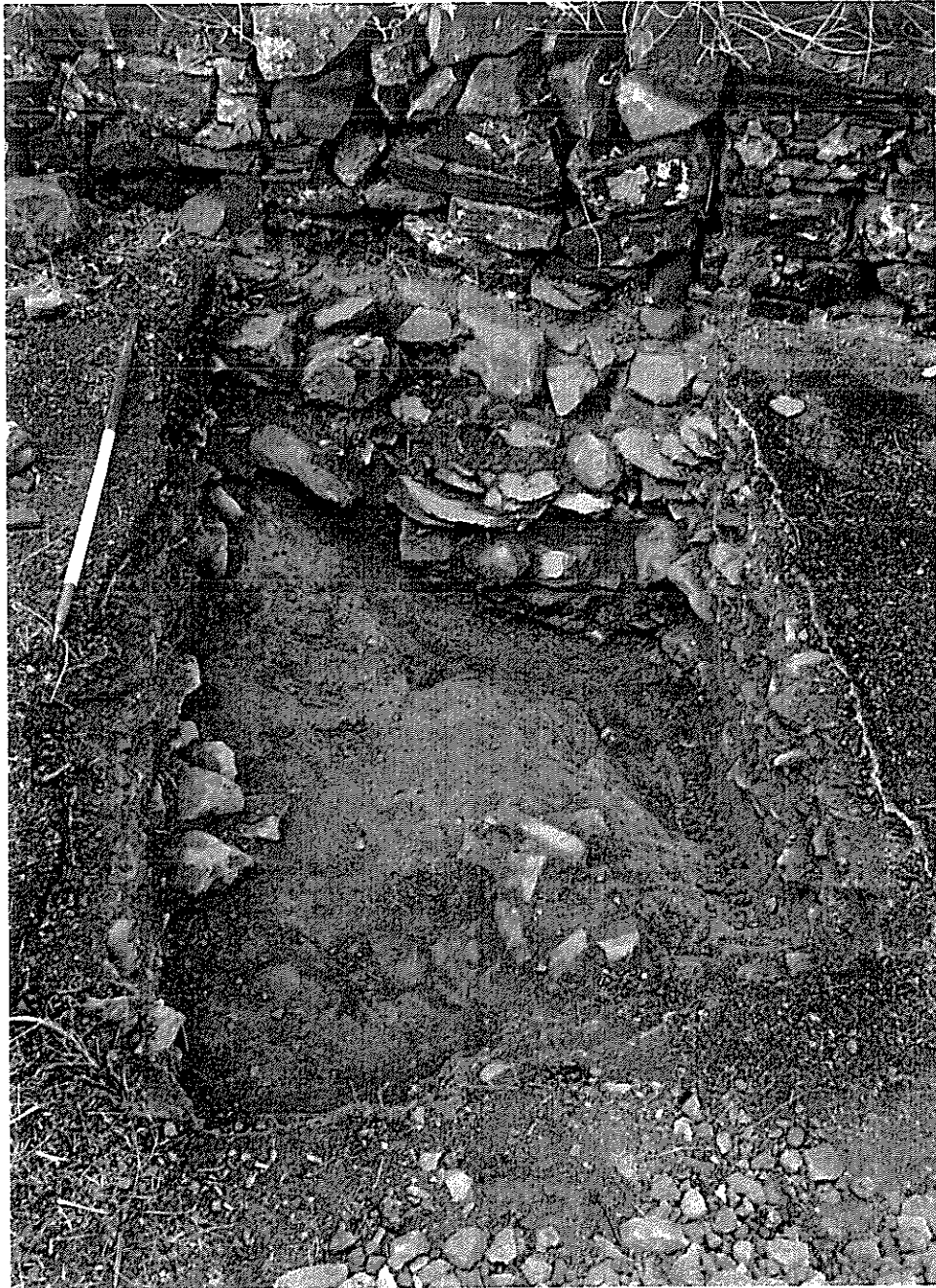


Plate 1: View of T1 showing the medieval feature (031) during excavation and the stone layers (033, 034 and 025). Note the blocked doorway in the former stable block wall.



Plate 2: View along T2 during excavation of stone-filled feature 056.



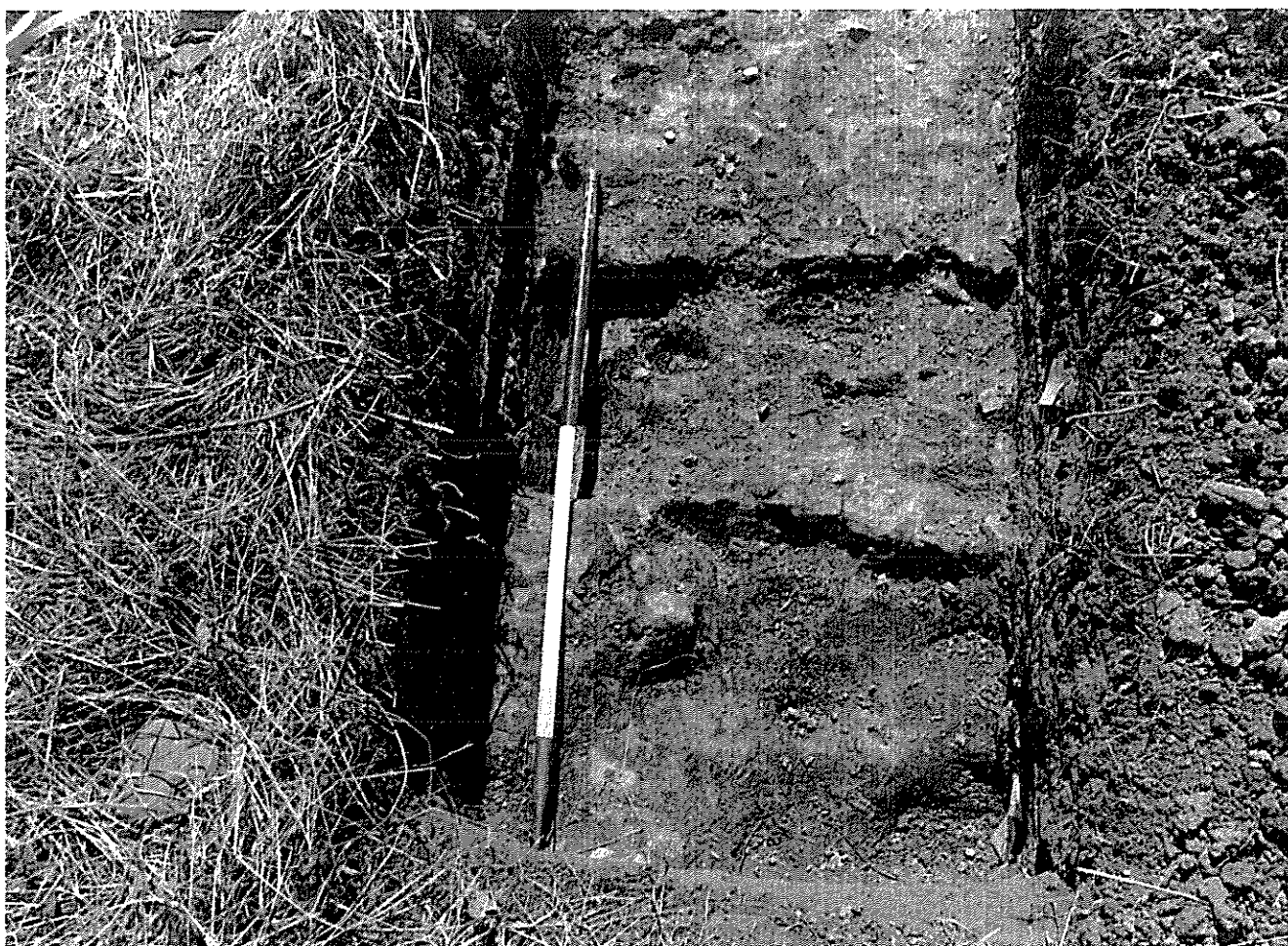


Plate 3: possible medieval features (gully 015 and pit 017) in the eastern end of T3 after excavation.



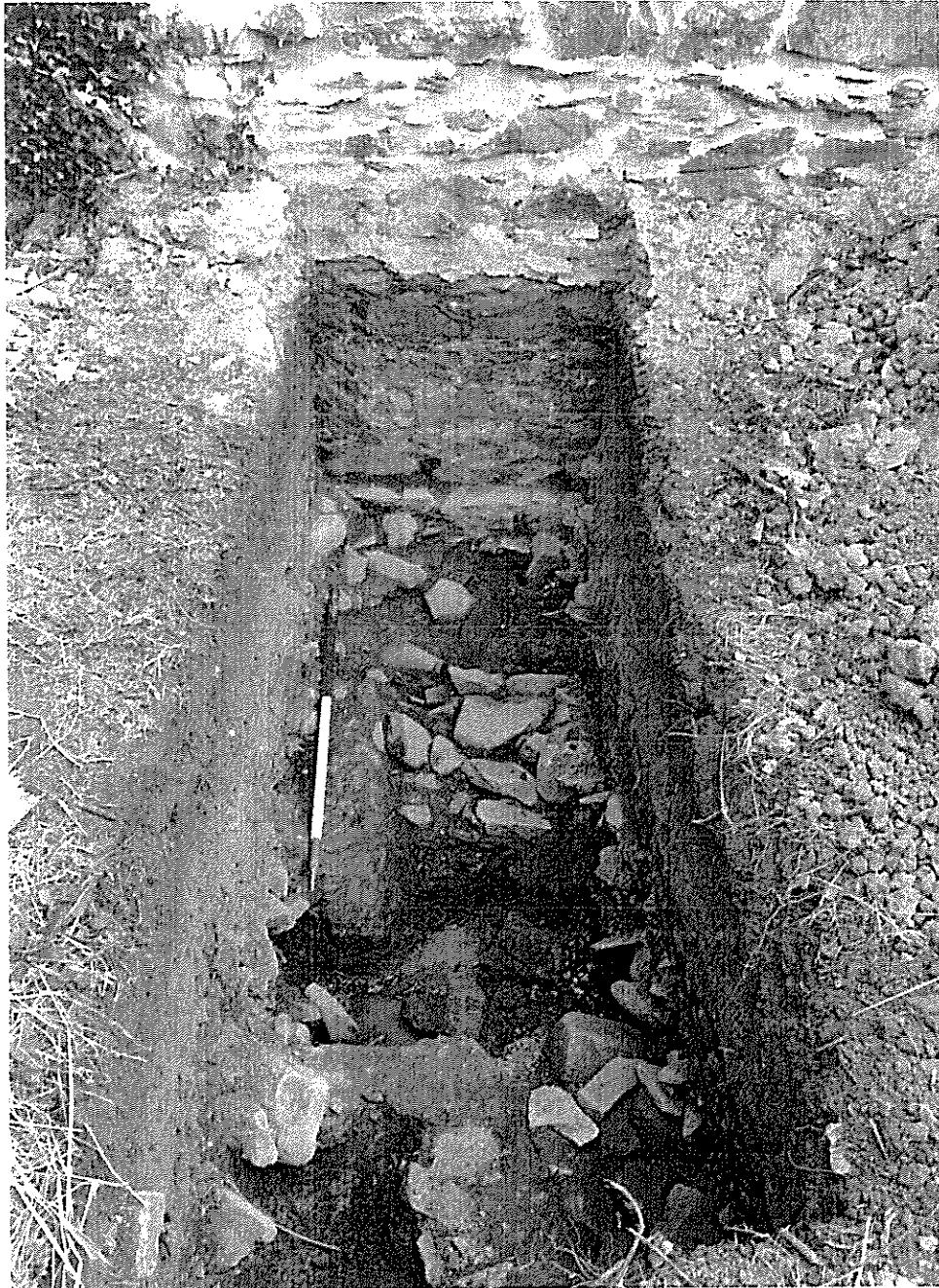


Plate 4: View along T4 during excavation of the possible foundation trench 009 (parallel to the scale). Note the earlier trench (004 - just below point of scale) that 004 cuts. The rubble filled foundation trench (064) for the Market hall is at the top of the picture. A later feature 006 is partially excavated in the foreground.

## APPENDIX ONE: THE FINDS

### SUMMARY

#### Medieval pottery

All 'local' wares are in the Dyfed Gravel-Tempered ware tradition. They comprise both unglazed cooking pots and glazed jugs. Small variations in the fabric indicate more than one local clay source. The dating of these is difficult, a 12<sup>th</sup> century date of origin is suggested continuing in use into the late 16<sup>th</sup>, possibly early 17<sup>th</sup> century. There are no associated English or continental imports present.

Several fragments of locally made medieval and later ridge tile are also present.

#### Post-medieval pottery

All the post-medieval sherds appear to be from vessels imported into the area from outside. There are no obviously local products, although, some of the kitchen/dairy wares may be from small country potteries in the region. As to be expected in any assemblage from West Wales, North Devon gravel-tempered wares form the bulk of the 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century kitchen wares. The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century wares are drawn from a number of sources and comprise the usual range of table and kitchen wares.

context	medieval	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>
T1 026	*	*	*			*	*	*
T1 027	*	*		*	*	*	*	
T1 028		*				*	*	*
T1 029	*			*		*	*	*
T1 030	*							
T1 032	*							
T1 033	*							
T2 051	*	*		*			*	*
T2 054								*
T2 059	*				*	*		
T3 011	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
T3 018	*							
T4 003	*			*	*	*	*	
T4 007	*			*	*	*		
T4 008	*	*		*	*	*	*	
T5 041	*						*	*

Table 1: Summary of the pottery by period and context.

## **TRENCH 1 - CONTEXT 026**

### **POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** handmade cooking pots/jars

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW (Gravel-tempered ware)

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 joining base

**FORM:** jar?

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** olive green internal glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local', possibly Newport. (A very similar fabric to North Devon GTW)

**DATE:** transitional. 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 26 assorted

**FORM:** tablewares

**FABRIC:** white-bodied earthenwares

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** all are glazed

**DECORATION:** blue transfer-printed chinoiserie designs and some painted wares

**SOURCE:** Staffordshire is the most likely source

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body; 1 base

**FORM:** jars

**FABRIC:** red earthenwares

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** brown internal glazes

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced, 'country potteries'

**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 6 assorted

**FORM:** kitchenwares (utility vessels for storage and food preparation)

**FABRIC:** assorted stoneware and white-bodied earthenwares

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** mixed glazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced, but all of probable English manufacture

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

### **GLASS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 4

**TYPE:** window glass

**DETAILS:** natural-coloured pale blueish green. 1.5mm thick

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**TYPE:** bottle glass

**DETAILS:** frag. from neck of wine bottle. Olive green with incipient iridescent weathering

**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS: 1**

**TYPE:** indeterminate molten glass

**DETAILS:** small amorphous lump of colourless molten glass

**DATE:** Post-medieval, modern

**BUILDING MATERIALS**

**NO. FRAGS: 3**

**FORM:** ridge tile

**FABRIC:** oxidised red with sparse brown inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century+

**NO. FRAGS: 2**

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** oxidised orange-red with sparse brown inclusions. Fabric similar to ridge tile

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**FURTHER DETAIL:** complete measurable width 110mm. Thickness 35mm

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS: 1**

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** hard-fired reddish-purple fabric with frequent gravel and sand inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**FURTHER DETAIL:** complete measurable width 105mm. Maximum thickness 60mm

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS: 1**

**FORM:** roof slate

**FABRIC:** slate

**DATE:** Post-medieval

**METAL**

**IRON:** 4 building nails

**DATE:** post-medieval

**ORGANIC MATERIAL**

**BONE:** 2 animal

**SHELL:** 3 oyster

**COAL:** 5

**TRENCH 1: CONTEXT 027**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 5 body; 2 base

**FORM:** handmade cooking pots and jug

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim from near handle attachment  
**FORM:** indeterminate, jar or jug  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** thin greenish-brown external glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** 'local', possibly Newport  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body  
**FORM:** indeterminate, jar or jug  
**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** traces of greenish-brown internal and external glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red with frequent quartz inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** yellow internal glaze (clear glaze over white slip)  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** possibly a North Devon product  
**DATE:** Post-medieval, 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body  
**FORM:** jar  
**FABRIC:** hard-fired reddish-brown with white streaking  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** black external glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, black-glazed wares produced at many country potteries  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 base  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** pinkish-buff with sand and occasional red inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** clear internal glaze appears yellow with brown combed decoration  
**DECORATION:** combed slip  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire - Bristol  
**DATE:** late-17<sup>th</sup> - early-18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body  
**FORM:** tablewares  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** 1 sherd with blue chinoiserie design  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** early-19<sup>th</sup> century

#### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 4  
**FORM:** ridge tile  
**FABRIC:** oxidised orange-red with sparse brown inclusions (cf. Context 026 for same fabric)  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed/none surviving  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century+

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** oxidised orange with frequent black and white inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval

#### METAL

**IRON:** 5 joining fragments from circular base of container; 1 building nail; 3 concretions

**DATE:** probably all Post-medieval

#### ORGANIC

**COAL:** 2

**TRENCH 1: CONTEXT 028**

#### POTTERY

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** jar

**FABRIC:** two fabrics, both oxidised red and hard-fired

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** black glazes. One double glazed, one with internal glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 6 mixed

**FORM:** assorted table and kitchen wares

**FABRIC:** mixed stoneware, white earthenware and china

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed

**DECORATION:** includes blue transfer-printed ware and painted decoration

**SOURCE:** unsourced, but most likely Staffordshire

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### GLASS

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**TYPE:** bottle glass

**DETAILS:** fragment from body of 'cylindrical' wine bottle, olive green

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**TYPE:** bottle glass

**DETAILS:** fragment from rim/neck of bottle, clear colourless

**DATE:** 20<sup>th</sup> century, modern

#### BUILDING MATERIALS

**NO. FRAGS:** 2

**FORM:** ridge tile

**FABRIC:** orange red with sparse brown inclusions. 14mm thick

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century+

**METAL**

**IRON:** 2 clenched building nails

**DATE:** Post-medieval

**SLAG**

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE MATERIAL:** 17 lumps

**DATE:** Post-medieval

**ORGANIC**

**COAL:** 4

**TRENCH 1: CONTEXT 029**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 base

**FORM:** indeterminate

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** thin greenish-brown internal glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 2 body

**FORM:** bowl and 2 indeterminate vessels

**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** brown internal glazes

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** North Devon

**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 4 body

**FORM:** large jars

**FABRIC:** oxidised red hard-fired with sands and occasional gravel inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** rim has black internal glaze, body sherds are double-glazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century date seems probable

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** jar

**FABRIC:** oxidised red very hard-fired

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century date seems probable

**NO. SHERDS:** 12 mixed

**FORM:** assorted table and kitchen wares

**FABRIC:** mixed earthenwares

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed

**DECORATION:** blue and brown transfer-printed designs and plain wares

**SOURCE:** Staffordshire

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

### GLASS

**NO. FRAGS:** 8

**TYPE:** bottle glass

**DETAILS:** rim, body and base fragments from 'cylindrical' wine bottles. Olive green.  
Includes embossed Bristol bottle base

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

### BUILDING MATERIALS

**NO. FRAGS:** 2

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** oxidised orange-red with sand, grog, white and occasional brown inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

### METAL

**IRON:** 2 nails; 1 dish fragment from base of ?vessel 9 possibly associated with some form of industrial process; 4 indeterminate fragments (2 have folded rim/edge)

**DATE:** Post-medieval

### SLAG

**SLAG:** 1

### ORGANIC

**BONE:** 2 animal

**WOOD:** several fragments of worked timber

## **TRENCH 1: CONTEXT 030**

### POTTERY

**NO. SHERDS:** 8 body; 1 base

**FORM:** cooking pots/jars

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed. 1 sherd sooted externally

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 5 body

**FORM:** jugs and indeterminate

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW. Varying in size and frequency of inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** 4 sherds have traces of external olive green glaze. 1 sherd sooted externally with traces of internal glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local', more than one kiln site involved

**DATE:** medieval

### SLAG

**SLAG:** 4



**STONE**

**FLINT:** 1 unworked nodule

**ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 1 animal, burnt

**TRENCH 1: CONTEXT 032**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** cooking pots/jars

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed. 1 sherd sooted externally

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 joining body; 1 base

**FORM:** jugs. Thumb-pressed (frilled) base

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW. Tempered with gravels and quartz sands

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** thin olive green external glaze

**DECORATION:** two horizontal grooves as band on body exterior

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**STONE**

**FLINT:** 1 unworked

**ORGANIC**

**ROOT MATERIAL:** 1

**TRENCH 1; CONTEXT 033**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 body; 1 base

**FORM:** cooking pots/jars

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed. 3 sherds sooted externally

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 body

**FORM:** jugs

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed externally. 2 are patchy, 1 good olive green glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local', more than one production area

**DATE:** medieval/ late-medieval

### **BUILDING MATERIAL**

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**FORM:** ridge tile

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW, cf. cooking pot fabric

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** patches of greenish-brown glaze on upper surface

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

### **STONE**

**FLINT:** 2 unworked

### **ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 2 animal

## **TRENCH 2: CONTEXT 051**

### **POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body; 1 base

**FORM:** cooking pots

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 base

**FORM:** jug

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** traces of external glaze

**DECORATION:** thumb-pressed (frilled) base

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body

**FORM:** indeterminate

**FABRIC:** oxidised red with fine sand tempering

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed/none surviving

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** late medieval - early post-medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body

**FORM:** jug

**FABRIC:** North Devon Slipware

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** yellow glaze on external surface

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** North Devon

**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 37 mixed

**FORM:** assorted table and kitchen wares

**FABRIC:** assorted stonewares, red (includes plantpot fabric) and white earthenwares and china

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed and unglazed

**DECORATION:** includes blue transfer-printed designs. A plate/ashtray advertises 'Allsops' brewery

**SOURCE:** Mostly Staffordshire, nothing obviously 'local'

**DATE:** late 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

### GLASS

**NO. FRAGS:** 11 mixed

**TYPE:** 9 bottle; 1 novelty item/object; 1 window

**DETAILS:** assorted machine-made bottles in olive green, brown, natural coloured, blueish-green and colourless glass. 1 solid spherical object (damaged) in translucent pinkish-orange glass with regular air-bubble decoration. 1 fragment of colourless window glass

**DATE:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

### PIPE CLAY

**CLAY PIPES:** 5 stems

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

### BUILDING MATERIALS

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**FORM:** ridge tile

**FABRIC:** GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** flake only

**SOURCE:** North Devon or 'local' Dyfed GTW

**DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS:** 6

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** oxidised, hard-fired with white quartz grits and gravel inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup> century?

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**FORM:** tile?

**FABRIC:** oxidised orange-red, hard-fired with sparse quartz and gravel inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:** unsourced, possible 'local'

**DATE:** Post-medieval

### METAL

**IRON:** 2 nails

### ORGANIC

**BONE:** 16 animal

**SHELL:** 1

## **TRENCH 2: CONTEXT 052**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 rims; 4 body

**FORM:** cooking pots. Incurved rims with inward sloping tops

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed, 1 sherd sooted externally

**DECORATION:**

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1

**FORM:** jug

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** small traces of external glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** indeterminate jugs or jars

**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** olive green internal glazes

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** North Devon

**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1

**FORM:** bowl/cup

**FABRIC:** white-bodied earthenware

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed

**DECORATION:** under-glaze blue painted chinoiserie design

**SOURCE:** late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century

**DATE:**

### **GLASS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**TYPE:** wine bottle

**DETAILS:** fragment from body of free-blown wine bottle, olive green

**DATE:** late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century

### **METAL**

**IRON:** 1 indeterminate

## **TRENCH 2: CONTEXT 054**

### **POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 1

**FORM:** indeterminate flake

**FABRIC:** white earthenware

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** clear glaze

**DECORATION:** painted?

**SOURCE:** unsourced, probably Staffordshire

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

## **TRENCH 2: CONTEXT 059**

### **POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body  
**FORM:** cooking pots  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** 'local'  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim (2 joining flakes)  
**FORM:** indeterminate. Projecting rim of bowl/dish?  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** colour-glaze  
**DECORATION:** colour-glaze marble effect  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, though probably Staffordshire  
**DATE:** mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body  
**FORM:** tankard - mug  
**FABRIC:** buff coloured earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** brown double glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> century

### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 1  
**FORM:** brick/tile (may even be part of a rim of a large black-glazed crock/jar)  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red with frequent gravel inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:**  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

### **METAL**

**IRON:** 2 indeterminate

### **ORGANIC**

**COAL:** 1

## **TRENCH 3: CONTEXT 011**

### **POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 5 body  
**FORM:** cooking pots  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed, 1 sherd sooted externally  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** 'local'  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 1 body  
**FORM:** bowl and indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** rim has traces of brown glaze, body has internal brown glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body  
**FORM:** tankard/jug  
**FABRIC:** buff earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** double brown glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 base  
**FORM:** dish  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** colour-glaze  
**DECORATION:** marble effect colour-glaze  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, though probably Staffordshire  
**DATE:** mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century (same as T2 context 059)

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 joining base  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** red earthenware. Very hard-fired with no visible inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** thick dark brown internal glaze  
**DECORATION:**  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** Post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim  
**FORM:** bowl/dish  
**FABRIC:** pearlware/white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** under-glazed painted chinoiserie on interior  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, Staffordshire?  
**DATE:** late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim and joining body  
**FORM:** bowl  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** under-glazed blue sponged decoration externally and on rim interior  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, produced at a number of potteries  
**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body; 2 base  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** probably Staffordshire  
**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

**GLASS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 1

**TYPE:** vessel

**DETAILS:** fragment from rim of tumbler or beaker. Clear colourless

**DATE:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**PIPE CLAY**

**CLAY PIPES:** 1 stem

**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**BUILDING MATERIALS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 2

**FORM:** ridge tile

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** patchy greenish-brown glaze on upper surface

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century+

**NO. FRAGS:** 2

**FORM:** brick

**FABRIC:** oxidised re with sand and occasional gravel inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 5 animal

**TRENCH 3: CONTEXT 018**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2

**FORM:** cooking pots

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed, 1 sherd sooted externally

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**TRENCH 4: CONTEXT 003**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 rims; 6 body

**FORM:** cooking pots. 1 flat projecting rim. 1 incurved rim with sloping top

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 rims; 1 handle (2 joining); 6 body  
**FORM:** jugs and jars  
**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW and Slipware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** internal green and brown glazes on body sherds. 1 rim and handle unglazed. 1 rim with clear glaze (appearing yellow) over white slip  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 rims; 8 body; 1 base  
**FORM:** large jars or crocks  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red with white streaks. Sand and few red gravel inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** black glaze on one or both surfaces  
**DECORATION:**  
**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 piecrust rim  
**FORM:** dish  
**FABRIC:** buff-red earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed internally  
**DECORATION:** slip decoration  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire - Bristol  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 25 mixed  
**FORM:** assorted table and kitchen wares  
**FABRIC:** stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, red and white earthenwares  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** all double-glazed  
**DECORATION:** comprises plain and decorated vessels. The latter include hand-painted, sponged, colour-glaze  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, probably Staffordshire  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### PIPE CLAY

**CLAY PIPES:** 7 stems  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### BUILDING MATERIALS

**NO. FRAGS:** 1  
**FORM:** ridge tile  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** patchy olive green glaze on upper surface  
**SOURCE:** 'local'  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. FRAGS:** 1  
**FORM:** ridge tile  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red with sand and occasional gravel inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:**  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** Post-medieval



**NO. FRAGS:** 2

**FORM:** brick/tile

**FABRIC:** oxidised red with sand and occasional gravel inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** Post-medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. FRAGS:** 3

**FORM:** fired (burnt) clay

**FABRIC:** oxidised red with frequent shiny black (coal like) inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** ?

**NO. FRAGS:** 3

**FORM:** roof tile

**FABRIC:** shale and slat

**SURFACE TREATMENT:**

**SOURCE:**

**DATE:** Post-medieval

**ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 9 animal

**SHELL:** 1 oyster

**COAL:** 4

**TRENCH 4: CONTEXT 008**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 4 body; 1 base

**FORM:** cooking pots

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** 1 sherd with a band of faint horizontal grooves

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body

**FORM:** jugs

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** patchy olive green external glaze

**DECORATION:** one sherd with two horizontal grooves

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body

**FORM:** jug (wheel-thrown)

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW. Hard-fired with grey core. Grey gravels, sparse sands and occasional ?calcareous inclusions

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** patchy/worn olive green external glaze

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local', possibly estuarine

**DATE:** late medieval - transitional

**NO. SHERDS:** 4 body; 1 base  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** North Devon GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** olive green and brown internal glazes  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body  
**FORM:** jug  
**FABRIC:** gravel-free  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** olive green internal glaze, 1 sherd with splashes of glaze externally  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body with bung-hole  
**FORM:** bung-hole jar or pitcher  
**FABRIC:** GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** olive green internal glaze, with glaze extending to the mouth of the bung-hole externally  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon, or possibly a 'local' Newport fabric?  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 1 body  
**FORM:** jar  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red streaked white. Tempered with sands and occasional gravel inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** double black glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body  
**FORM:** indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** oxidised pinkish-buff, streaked white. Sand and occasional gravel inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** double brown glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body; 1 base  
**FORM:** dishes  
**FABRIC:** two different oxidised fabrics, 1 red, one pinkish-buff  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** internal glazes  
**DECORATION:** combed and trailed slip  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire/ Bristol and unsourced  
**DATE:** late 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 handle (1 vessel)  
**FORM:** tankard  
**FABRIC:** grey stoneware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** brown salt glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, English  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 base  
**FORM:** dish/plate  
**FABRIC:** porcelain  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** blue tinted white glaze  
**DECORATION:** blue painted white chinoiserie design  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** late 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 body  
**FORM:** indeterminate tablewares  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** double glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** probably 19<sup>th</sup> century

**METAL/SLAG**

**METAL/SLAG:** 2 indeterminate

**ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 3 animal  
**SHELL:** 1 oyster  
**COAL:** 3

**TRENCH 4: CONTEXT 007**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 1 base  
**FORM:** cooking pots  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** 'local'  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 1 body, wide strap handle springing from just below mouth  
**FORM:** jugs  
**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW. Jug rim is tempered with frequent fine sands and fewer gravels  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** both with traces of external olive green glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** 'local'. Jug rim is possibly a Newport product  
**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim; 10 body  
**FORM:** bowl and indeterminate  
**FABRIC:** GTW  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** rim and 1 body are unglazed, remaining body sherds have brown or olive green internal glazes  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** North Devon  
**DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim  
**FORM:** tankard  
**FABRIC:** buff earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** streaky brown double glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 body  
**FORM:** dish  
**FABRIC:** pinkish-buff earthenware with sand and occasional small red inclusions  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** internal brown and yellow (clear glaze appearing yellow over white slip) glaze  
**DECORATION:** slip decoration  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire - Bristol  
**DATE:** late 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body with part handle  
**FORM:** tankard?  
**FABRIC:** grey stoneware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** brown salt glaze  
**DECORATION:** single horizontal groove on body at handle attachment  
**SOURCE:** unsourced, English  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 10 body  
**FORM:** jar/crock  
**FABRIC:** oxidised red, streaked white  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** double black glaze  
**DECORATION:** none  
**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 2 body; 3 base  
**FORM:** indeterminate tablewares  
**FABRIC:** white earthenware  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** assorted colour-glazes  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire  
**DATE:** mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 5 rims; 1 handle; 6 body; 3 base  
**FORM:** assorted tablewares  
**FABRIC:** white earthenwares and porcelain  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed  
**DECORATION:** one rim and two body sherds have blue painted chinoiserie design  
**SOURCE:** Staffordshire is the most likely source  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 3  
**FORM:** brick  
**FABRIC:** oxidised  
**SURFACE TREATMENT:**  
**SOURCE:** unsourced  
**DATE:** 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century

**METAL**

**IRON:** 1 nail

**ORGANIC**

**BONE:** 2 animal

**COAL:** 2

**TRENCH 5: CONTEXT 041**

**POTTERY**

**NO. SHERDS:** 5 body

**FORM:** cooking pots

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** 'local'

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 thumb-pressed base

**FORM:** jug

**FABRIC:** Dyfed GTW

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** traces of external glaze

**DECORATION:** frilled base

**SOURCE:** 'local' Newport?

**DATE:** medieval

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 body

**FORM:** plant pot

**FABRIC:** oxidised red

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 1 rim?

**FORM:** indeterminate

**FABRIC:** oxidised red, hard-fired

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** unglazed

**DECORATION:** none

**SOURCE:** unsourced country pottery

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

**NO. SHERDS:** 3 rims; 1 body; 1 base

**FORM:** assorted tablewares

**FABRIC:** white earthenware and china

**SURFACE TREATMENT:** glazed

**DECORATION:** colour transfer prints and plain ware

**SOURCE:** Staffordshire

**DATE:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**GLASS**

**NO. FRAGS:** 4 body

**TYPE:** bottle, vessel and window

**DETAILS:** 2 fragments from body of a bottle in clear colourless glass, 1 body from indeterminate vessel in opaque white glass and 1 fragment of colourless window glass

**DATE:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

**PIPE CLAY**

**CLAY PIPES:** 1 decorated bowl fragment; 1 plain stem fragment

**DATE:** 19<sup>th</sup> century

**ORGANIC**

**COAL:** 1

## **APPENDIX TWO: CATALOGUE OF EVALUATION ARCHIVE**

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

- A.** Copy of final report
- B.** Records made during fieldwork, including context record sheets and site notebook.
- C.** Drawing catalogue and site drawings.
- D.** Site photographs - catalogue, colour slides, B/W contact sheets.
- E.** Finds catalogue, individual finds records and finds report.
- I.** Archive report, draft copies of final report.
- J.** Publication drawings.
- M.** Miscellaneous correspondence.

There is no material for classes **F, G, H, K, L** and **N**.

The archive is currently held by Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

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