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HAYGUARD LANE, HAVERFORDWEST PEMBROKESHIRE

2003 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND
ASSESSMENT OF THE 1978 EXCAVATION



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Mr A L Philips
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Mr A L Philips



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Gan / By

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with contributions by Paul Courtney PhD

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EXCAVATION AT HAYGUARD LANE, HAVERFORDWEST, 1978 and 2003

by

Pete Crane¹ with contributions by Paul Courtney²

SUMMARY

Small-scale excavations in 1978 and 2003 in a plot of land immediately to the north of Haverfordwest Castle revealed what appeared to be a substantial counterscarp bank to the defensive ditch of the castle. The bank probably dates to the late 12th or early 13th century and sealed a track-way, pits, post-holes and gullies of slightly early date. Other similarly dated features were located beneath deep topsoil away from the bank. Six houses now constructed on the site were designed to ensure that these important archaeological deposits have been preserved.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambria Archaeology prior to a proposed development within a small former garden (SM 952 157) just to the north of Haverfordwest Castle on the northern edge of Hayguard Lane, Haverfordwest (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken for Mr A L Philips as part of a planning application for six dwellings.

Given the limited scope of this project it is not intended here to go into any detailed history of the surrounding area. The proposed development was just outside the north wall of the castle and within the walled medieval town. The history of Haverfordwest is very well covered by a number of recent publications (Miles 1999).

The plot (c. 40m by 28m) lay on the north side of Hayguard Lane, which is first recorded in 1791 (Charles 1992 642). The site was on a terrace that sloped gently down from south to north, and immediately to the north of this the land dropped steeply away. Early plans do not show any buildings on the plot and there have been no substantial developments since the surveying of the tithe map in 1842, when the plot was recorded as a garden. However, two small buildings are recorded on the tithe map, one on the southwest corner of the plot and one on the northeast. The function of these is not recorded either on the tithe map or on later Ordnance Survey maps, though a note in the 1978 excavation archive states that they were late 18th or early 19th summerhouses and that they were demolished in 1973. Robert Kennedy, the former curator of Pembrokeshire Museums, remembers them as stone-built structures (he called them garden houses) about 6m square, with gothic windows. He also recalls the plot was known as Lamer's Garden. The early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show just the garden houses. Greenhouses and a small building alongside Hayguard Lane do not appear until the Ordnance Survey 1971 edition. In 1978 three small huts stood alongside the lane within the plot.

In 1978 Michael Freeman, on behalf of the Pembrokeshire Museum Services, undertook a small-scale excavation within the garden. Four trenches were excavated (Fig. 1) which revealed gullies cutting through occupation deposits that apparently sealed a collection of post holes, beam slots and a group of three hearths, which were thought to be associated with some "small industrial processes". An assemblage of medieval, as well as later, pottery was recovered, which was believed to include

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imported wares from France, Bristol and Somerset, dating to the 13th century. Sketch plans and sections were made, although no post-excavation reporting took place.

In the summer of 2003 as part of initial site clearance a small test trench was dug on the southern part of the site. This trench appeared to show that the southern part of the site had been scraped down to the underlying geological deposits. During November 2003, when a two-man team spent just over two weeks excavating part of the southern side of the plot where the new buildings were to be placed, this initial assumption was found to be incorrect, as substantial medieval deposits were discovered.

This short report includes an account of the 1978 and 2003 excavations.

EXCAVATIONS

The 1978 excavation

Friends of Pembrokeshire Museum undertook these excavations under the supervision of Michael Freeman. The site archive including artefacts was deposited with Pembrokeshire Museum Service at Scolton Manor Museum, Haverfordwest. A partial copy was made of the paper archive prior to the 2003 fieldwork, unfortunately the full, original archive was not available for consultation during reporting owing to museum restructuring.

Trench I was hand dug (1m x 4m) partly on the site of a demolished glasshouse. Undisturbed geological deposits were reported at 1.6m below the surface. Above these was a brown loamy soil containing coal and charcoal and a quantity of medieval pottery and 18th century and/or later material

Trench III: There are few details in the excavation archive about this trench. Its dimensions and depth are not known. On removal of the topsoil a deposit of natural rab (shale) was encountered. At the time it was considered that a bulldozer had deposited this a few years prior to the excavation (incorrectly as the 2003 excavations demonstrated). There are no finds in the archive from this trench.

Trenches II and IV were excavated on the only available flat piece of land in the centre of the plot. Trench II measured 2m x 4m and was hand-excavated down to geological deposits. Trench II was extended as Trench IV; the upper deposits were removed by machine. The total excavation measured approximately 8m x 7m. The position of these trenches was not precisely recorded in the excavation archive and therefore their location provided in Figure 1 is approximately. Also, it has not always been possible to relate the artefacts to context, and some renumbering of contexts was necessary. Where this has been done the context is prefaced with an F to denote feature.

Results and interpretation Trenches II and IV (Fig. 2 not all numbers shown)

Phase 1

In Trench II there were two natural deposits (27 and 28) in the southeast corner. Early features would appear to include mixed clay (some burnt), charcoal and stony patches, possibly (26), running east-west, below a later gully (F11). To the north of this there was a bright yellow stony clay layer (15) of apparently redeposited natural. Four adjacent possible postholes (F6, F7, F9, F10) also appear quite early. Three of these possible postholes (F6, F7, and F10) had similar black fills and their dimensions do

not appear that dissimilar and therefore they could be associated. Against the north section of the trench there was a similar soil fill but with more stones "sitting in a depression" (F8).

In Trench IV the earliest features appeared to consist of three hearths (F2, F4 and F7), all cut into or lying directly on natural. However, it is possible that of these hearths (F4) is later and overlies layer (14). There are a number of early postholes (F5, F6, F8, F10, F14, F15, F17 and F18); the depth of cut of these in the natural suggests some at least are truncated. Probably equivalent to layer 14, but separated by later gullies, was layer 10. However there is no evidence to suggest that layer 14 produced any pottery whereas layer 10 produced two hundred and twenty three sherds, mostly 12th to 13th century date, but with some Saintonge ware (19 sherds) indicating a post-1240 date. Also recorded on the sketch plan is a possible pit or spread (F11) belonging to Phase 1. It produced some medieval pottery but none closely datable.

Above the hearths there was a layer of sticky black soil (9 = 17 in Trench II). This layer produced just over 100 sherds of pottery dating to late 12th to 13th century, including one sherd of Saintonge (a possible inkpot) indicating a post-1240s date, and also two slate spindle whorls. It would appear that north of the later east-west double gullies (F1 and F19) was an equivalent layer (6) to this sticky black soil (9). Layers (6 and 9) were cut by a north-south gully (F3).

Phase 2 Trench IV

This phase comprises gullies (F3) cut north-south across the site through black sticky soil layers (6 and 9), with at least eight stake holes along its east side. The fills (13a and b) of this gully produced nearly 80 pottery sherds of similar date to the layers through which it cut, including 13 sherds of Ham Green jugs, likely to be late 12th century to c. 1300 and, again, Saintonge ware. This feature is probably a property boundary.

Phase 3

This is when the double east-west gullies (F1) and (F19) were cut across both trenches II (fill 20) and IV, through the fill of the north-south gully (F3). Both of the double gullies (F1) and (F19) were open when the Phase 4 takes place.

Phase 4

This phase comprises layers described as ditch silt (11) being re-deposited on the site. No other records for 25, 26, and 27 (probable redeposited ditch silts) have been traced other than in provisional phasing. Layer (11) lay above the sticky black layer (9).

Phase 5

A massive dump (7 and 8) of broken and smashed rab (shale) lay over (11), the black sticky soil layers (6 and 9) and some of the pits, post-holes and gullies described above. In 1978 this was considered a modern deposit, but the 2003 excavations demonstrated its medieval origins.

Phase 6

This appears to be when the northern part of the site is levelled with fine brown stony topsoils (Trench II, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 14; Trench IV, 5/1, 5/2 and 5/3) to bring the ground surface up to that created by the dumping of the rab (7 and 8) in Phase 5, probably when the site is being turned into a garden (from the early 18th century,

given the latest pottery recovered). The whole area, including the rab deposits (7 and 8), was covered by a layer of soil (4).

Phase 7

This is the period when the buildings in the garden are probably demolished in 1973, represented by a layer of mortar (3) below a layer of rubble (2), which was below topsoil (1).

The 2003 excavation

The 2003 excavation took place in two weeks of November during good weather. The original proposal for the development was for six semi-detached houses, however in light of the initial test trench in the summer of 2003 and also to keep the development in character with the surrounding buildings this was modified to a terrace of six houses along the southern edge of the site. The southern edge of the site was therefore stripped of its topsoil by a mini digger to the top of the presumed subsoil, as seen in the test trench.

The area stripped was some 10m by 35m over the area of the proposed houses. The far western end of the strip was left as this was the proposed location of the access drive and was also covered by a spread of very recent debris and rubble from the western garden house. The eastern end of the site was dominated by the remains of the garden house and associated features. Along the northern edge of the strip there was a much deeper deposit of garden soil; this was removed onto the top of the presumed subsoil.

It soon became obvious that the top of the presumed subsoil was not an undisturbed natural deposit, and therefore a small trench (Trench 1) was cut through it. The presumed subsoil was up to a metre thick and overlay stratified archaeological deposits. A second, larger trench (Trench 2) was opened to examine these archaeological deposits. A metal detectorist screened the stripped area, spoil tip, Trench 1 as excavated and Trench 2 after machining: nothing of any significance was detected.

Trench 1

This was machine-excavated down to the top of what appeared to be a medieval layer of mottled clay silt (120) and then hand-cleaned. The silt layer (120) produced three sherds of Dyfed gravel-tempered ware of medieval date. Above this there was a dirty shale layer (119) and above this there was a layer of loose clean shale (118). No further investigation took place.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

This trench was machine-excavated through the loose stone layers (the upper levels of the presumed subsoil); the deeper parts were excavated by hand.

The earliest feature was a sunken track-way (126) consisting of a series of east-west ruts (127, 128 and 129) worn in the mudstone bedrock (Ordnance Survey 1974). These ruts were filled with very dark brown, almost black, wet silts (115, 122 and 123). The fills were not easily disguised from each other and, given the soft nature of these deposits, it is likely that they were intermixed by traffic. These silty deposits contained a large number of sherds (97) suggesting a date in the 1200s but with one

sherds of Saintonge were indicating a date later than c. 1240s. These silty layers also contained fragments of decayed wood. The uppermost of these layers (115) contained a few hazelnut shells and a few flecks of a bluish substance that appeared "industrial", but also could easily be a natural mineral: this has not been analysed.

On the north side of the trackway ruts laid a natural bank (153) of orange clay and below this natural clay shale. This bank appeared to be formed by the fall of the land on the south side and, on the north, by the erosion caused by the trackway (only fully visible in section on the east side of the trench (Fig.3). This bank may have been added to by deliberate depositing of more material (145). Through this bank was cut a north-south, narrow (c. 0.6m wide) drainage ditch (112). Given the bottom level of this ditch, it can be assumed that it drained the trackway (126) but not its deepest rut (129). There was a deeper part of the drainage ditch to the south of the bank; this contained a lower darker fill (130). A few sherds of pottery dating from 12th century to c. 1300 were recovered from the fills (111 and 130) of the drainage ditch.

A cut (134), possibly for a ditch running east-west, but equally could be the edge of a pit, lay in the southern end of the trench, western side only. The lowest fill (133) seen in this cut was disturbed natural gravel. Above this the next layer (109) also extended down to the trackway hollows to the north (Figure 305). This layer produced three sherds of pottery, two of which are likely to be late 12th to 13th century.

Above the silts filling the track-way ruts there was a very compact layer (113) of crushed stones, almost certainly a metallised surface. On the south side of this metalling there appeared to be a gully (131), the lower fill (132) of which contained some poor quality coal fragments. The fill above (124) contained a lot of fine crushed stone and produced pottery from the late 12th to 13th centuries. Above this there were three more layers (110, 136 and 137) up to the level of the metalling, totally infilling the gully. Only the lower of these layers (110) produced any pottery again of late 12 century to c. 1300 date. Above these were layers, mostly of shaley stone or soil and shaley stone tipped from the south to the north, apparently rapidly. The northernmost of these layers in-filled a gully (149) at the far north end of the site, which ran approximately east-west and cut the north-south drainage gully (112). The tops of these layers were obviously truncated, probably when the garden was created.

The Garden Building

The detritus from above the garden building in the southwest part of the plot was cleared. This revealed the partial remains of a rectangular stone building (Fig. 1) of mortared stone construction, part of which survived above ground level in the southern boundary wall of the garden. The building was rectangular c. 4.5m by 7.25m. To the north there was a retaining wall, holding back shaley layers (similar to those seen in the upper part of Trench 2).

Interpretation

It would appear likely that if Trench 1 had been continued it would probably have yielded similar results to those of Trench 2. The worn track-way in Trench 2 consisted of at least three distinct wide ruts, the deepest of which was to the north, where the natural slope of the land would have caused this side of a vehicle to dig in more, a situation that would become more extreme as erosion took place. The ruts then filled

with a wet silt and it is likely that due to this the north-south drainage ditch was dug through the bank on what had become a puddled, shallow sunken way.

The pit or ditch at the south end of Trench 2 would appear to be contemporaneous with the worn track-way. It was at least partially filled in before the metal track-way was laid.

The hollow-way was replaced by a metalled track-way with at least a drainage gully running along its southern edge. It seems unlikely that there was a similar gully on the north side of the metalling, at least at this location, as any surface water could pass through the drainage ditch. The southern gully appeared to become silted and the drainage ditch to the north must have been at least partly silted before the east-west gully was dug at the far north of the site.

The whole of this area was then rapidly covered over with many layers of stone and soil forming a bank over 5m from south to north and up to 1m thick (as surviving). This bank is the dump of rab (7 and 8) discovered in the 1978 excavation. The layers of stone and soil of this bank filled the east-west gully (149) at the northern end of Trench 2. This is comparable with the findings of the 1978 excavation where the rab dump partially filled the double gullies (F1 and F19). Indeed, gully (149) and gullies (F1 and F19) may be one and the same.

Such a substantial quantity of stone and soil layers to form a bank must have come from major works, probably digging of a defensive ditch to the south of the track-way, around the northern side of the castle. The soil from this ditch would by necessity have to be placed to the outer side of the ditch, forming a counterscarp bank. The overall date for the pottery assemblage sealed beneath the bank is the 12th to early 13th centuries. This provides a broad date for the digging of the ditch and construction of the counterscarp bank.

POTTERY

A full archive report has been prepared by Dr Paul Courtney and is in the site archive. It is summarised below:

Fabric series, medieval wares only:

MA. Dyfed gravel tempered ware cooking pots in hard fabric. Oxidation pattern varies but mostly orange-buff surfaces with reduced grey core, often with external evidence of sooting. Inclusions are moderate rounded quartz (up to 5 mm) and moderate large oval siltstone inclusions up to 5mm.

MB. Dyfed gravel tempered ware glazed wares, very similar to MA but thinner walls and mostly sparse siltstone inclusions, glazed. One sherd (2003 excavation 025) has a white slip coating and splashed glaze, perhaps copying Saintonge. Two sherds with dull glaze over horizontally rilled body may be copying Ham Green jugs.

MC. Pale firing (white to pale pink) jug fabric, possibly S. Welsh Coal Measures source, with all-over green glaze with dark flecks. Abundant rounded quartz (up to 1 mm) with moderate sub-rounded siltstone inclusions (up to 2mm).

MWW. Miscellaneous White Ware, green-glazed white and pink firing jugs. These are mostly in small fragments and may be Northern French and English/Welsh products.

HGJ. Ham Green jugs in light firing fabric with dull, often poorly formed glaze. Hand-made jugs. Late 12th century- c.1300 from Ham Green near Bristol.

HGCP. Ham Green cooking pots in fine sandy fabric, hand-made and oxidised dark-red or reduced grey. Decorative combing on some examples. Late 12th-13th centuries.

Minety. hand-made reduced or with reduced cores, few large voids from calcareous inclusions, dull green glazes if they survive, combed decoration. These contrast with the better finished, thinner-walled and wheel-thrown Llanstephan products which also have calcareous inclusions. Probably from tripod pitchers, stabbed handle from II 11. Imported into S Wales in late 12th-13th centuries from Minety area of Wiltshire probably alongside Ham Green and Bath fabric A.

Bath fabric A. Three sherds in a thin-walled reduced, grey to dark buff fabric with muscovite mica inclusions. Welsh examples are dated late 12th-13th century.

Llanstephan. Wheel-thrown glazed jugs with small voids from calcareous inclusions, mid or late 13th-15th centuries. S. Welsh origin in Carmarthen Bay area. Single sherd from IV 5/1 has grey core and orange surfaces, characteristic cordon below rim and part of spout.

LWW. Llanstephan white ware, a soft to hard, silty textured, white-ware copying Saintonge jugs with pitted and finely mottled copper green glaze (smaller blotches than Saintonge mottled). Often reduced core and usually thinly potted giving very small sherds, no doubt therefore over-represented in sherd count. Indeed there might only be a couple of vessels represented by the numerous but often minute sherds. Sometimes has thin (same colour) applied nail-moulded strips (O'Mahoney 1991, 17-8). Late 13th-?14th century.

LPW. Llanstephan Painted Ware. White ware jugs with a little quartz temper and pale lemon-green glaze and characteristic vertical painted iron stripes. Copies of Rouen Jugs, probably late 13th-?14th century (Campbell and Papazian 1992, 67).

Saintonge. Green-glazed or polychrome, white-ware jugs from S.W. France, hard smooth, white or occasionally pink fabric is often finely micaceous. 1240s onwards.

Normandy Gritty. A single sherd from IV 10, the shoulder of an unglazed pitcher or jug in off-white fabric with abundant angular quartz temper. Dated to c.1070-1250 at Southampton (Brown 2003, 22-3).

North Devon medieval. Two sherds from cooking pots including a characteristic bell shaped rim. Hard thin-walled fabric with coarse quartz temper

Miscellaneous. 1). One jug sheds from in a sandy fabric (abundant rounded quartz) with glaze virtually worn off. Ext. off-white and internal, orange-brown fabric. Medieval jug, source uncertain. 2). High fired grey sherd with int. buff surface and ext. dark green glaze and white applied pad. Inclusions fine quartz and rare siltstone. Probably late medieval and possibly local.

LRT. Local Ridge Tile. In fabrics similar to MB, 4 sherds.

1978 Overall Site Quantification (medieval vessel wares)

Fabric	Sherd Nos.	Per cent re
MA	733	47
MB	150	10
MC	31	2
HGJ	133	8
HGCP	213	14*
Minety	21	1
Llanstephan	2	-
LWW	217	14*
LPW	32	2
Bath Fabric A	3	-

Saintonge	9	0.6
North Devon c.pots	2	--
Normandy Gritty	1	
MWW	18	1
Misc (med)	2	-
Total	1567	

* probably over-represented by sherd count especially LWW which mostly occurs in tiny sherds.

2003 Overall Site Quantification (medieval vessel wares)

Fabric	Sherd Nos.	Per cent
MA	98	68
MB	4	3
MC	3	2
HGJ	28	19
HGCP	8	6
Saintonge	1	0.6
LPW	1	0.6
MWW	2	1
Total	145	

Discussion 1978 pottery

Over half of the medieval pottery by sherd count from the site was local cooking pots (Fabric MA). Ham Green jugs and cooking pots along with Minety glazed wares (probably tripod pitchers), Llanstephan white wares jugs (imitating Saintonge mottled green) and painted ware jugs (imitating Rouen ware) were also present. The small percentage of local jugs (9 per cent) was noticeable, though their place was taken to some extent by Llanstephan wares. This and the absence of Bristol Redcliffe ware tends to point to limited evidence for 14th and 15th century occupation. However, the presence of Saintonge and Llanstephan ware jugs points to at least some occupation extending into the second half of the 13th century. The percentage of local and other jugs is higher in the general soil levels (I 6 and IV 5/1-3 but not II 9) suggesting these layers incorporate later ceramics than the smaller feature groups from trench IV. An approximate date around the third (and ? fourth) quarter of the 13th century can be suggested for the main features in Trench IV on the presence of Saintonge and Llanstephan jugs. However, lack of clear evidence for wheel-throwing in the local wares (MA and MB), low amounts of local jugs (MB) and the poor quality of their glazes all suggest termination of activity well before 1300, though it is difficult to be chronologically precise. In addition, the total absence of late medieval and transitional ceramics, for example, Bristol Redcliffe, Newport-type, Malvern, Merida and Cistercian wares, is notable. A single high fired bichrome sherd (Misc fabrics) from I 9 and two sherds of 16th century-type Somerset ware from IV 5/2 are the only ceramics likely to date from the 15th-16th centuries; though a single Cologne/Frechen sherd could date from the end of that period. There were also only four (medieval) ridge tile fragments from the site. Only a few sherds of 17th century and later ceramics were present suggesting little activity in this period unless this due to collecting policy.

Discussion 2003 pottery

The pottery from the site seems very similar in date and type. It is dominated by local cooking pots and Ham Green jugs. A few local jugs also occur along with a few Ham Green cooking potsherds. A single sherd from a Saintonge green glazed jug was also recovered. Overall the finds suggest a date in the late 12th to 13th century. The small percentage of local jugs, lack of evidence for wheel-throwing, absence of Bristol Redcliffe ware and the dominance of Ham Green jug sherds all point to a date in the mid 13th century or earlier. The sherd of Saintonge from 115 suggests a date after c.1240 when its export to Britain first becomes common (Allan 1984, 23; Brown 2003, 26). Overall a date around c.1240-70 seems likely for much of the ceramic deposition on the site.

DISCUSSION

Owing to the small extent of the excavations it was not possible to characterise the pre counterscarp bank deposits with confidence. Given the location of the site is likely that they were associated with the emerging medieval town, rather than with the castle. However, the wide range of 12th and 13th century wares in the pottery assemblage is, perhaps, more likely to be associated with a castle or other large institution, as the assemblages from purely domestic sites are dominated by locally produced Dyfed Gravel tempered ware. Having said this, excavations in southwest Wales towns have been confined mainly to smaller settlements such as Newport and Wiston (Murphy 1994 and 1995) where large quantities of imported wares would not be expected. In Haverfordwest, one of the major ports of medieval Wales, a large selection of imported pottery in domestic contexts is perhaps the norm, although this has not been tested by large-scale excavation. The general character of the archaeological deposits is also indicative of domestic occupation, with a track-way bounded by slight timber buildings, if the post-holes can be interpreted as such.

The trackway discovered indicated some considerable ware. From the west it presumably ran from adjacent to St Martin's church and western town gate eastwards possibly to an earlier gateway of the castle. It is unlikely to have led elsewhere than the castle as the ground falls very steeply. In the late 12th or early 13th century the track-way and associated buildings were swept away and covered by a massive bank, up-cast, one assumes, from a large defensive ditch dug between the excavation site and the castle. The most likely period for this remodelling of the castle is the late 12th century, by Queen Eleanor (who died in 1290), who is known to have taken a particular interest in Haverfordwest Castle, ordering the construction of the curtain wall and towers (Cathcart King 1999, 36).

The construction of the counterscarp bank rendered the site useless for any other purpose until the early 18th century when the ground was levelled to create a garden by the dumping of topsoil on the north side of the plot and by the removal and flattening of the top of the counterscarp bank.

The six new houses on the site have been designed to protect and preserve the underlying and import medieval archaeological deposits.

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The site developer, Mr A L Philips generously financed the 2003 excavations. He supplied the machinery and a driver for the topsoil stripping and trench digging. The excavations were undertaken by the author with the assistance of Gwilym Bere. Hubert Wilson of Cambria Archaeology produced the final drawings.

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APPENDIX 1: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Post-med fabric series (for medieval see main text)

B/S YW. Bristol/Staffordshire-type yellow slipware, buff fabric, c. 1680-1760.

B/S moulded dish. Press moulded buff-ware dish with slip decoration, c. 1660-1780.

BW. Blackware, black glazed red ware drinking vessels, 17th century.

Creamware. Industrially produced cream earthenware, c. 1740-1800

Cologne/Frechen. Rhenish brown-glazed stoneware, late 16th-early 17th century.

Frechen. Mottled brown stoneware from Frechen, 17th century.

Misc redware Unprovenanced, ?post-med unglazed redware sherds.

NDGT. North Devon Gravel tempered green glazed coarsewares, ?16th-?19th centuries.

NDGF. North Devon Gravel Free, a variant of the above used for jars and sometimes jugs.

ND slip. Slip coated North Devon ware.

SGSW. Salt glazed stone-ware, white stoneware, English, c.1720-1800.

TGE. Tin-glazed earthenware, late 17th-18th century English.

Whieldon. Multi-coloured creamware variant. Mod 18th century.

Catalogue 1978

Trench 16

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	11	
MB	8	1 sh- IGI
HGCP	3	
HGJ	6	
Saintonge	4	
NDGT	2	
NDGF	2	
SGSW	4	
Chinese Porcelain	1	
Pearlware	1	
Green window glass	1	
Green bottle glass	2	
<i>Total</i>	42	

MA – sherd with horoz grooves on ext

Late 18th century or later

Trench II 9

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	211	
MB	39	Ext glazed jar rim
MC	10	Jugs
Minety	3	
North Devon med	2	Med c.pots
Misc: Sandy jug	1	
Misc: high fired	1	Applied white clay pad
HGJ	17	
HGCP	31	
BWW	17	Vert Fe stripes
Saintonge	41	Jugs
MWW	5	
Clay Pipes	2 stems and 1 bowl frag	
NDGF	3	Tiny sherds
SGSW	7	Tiny sherds
Total	460	

Saintonge includes 1 polychrome jug sherd and two all-over bright green jugs and one small sherd with ext. red slip.

Many of sherds very small.

18th century or later

Trench II 11

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	155	
MB	4	
MC	8	
HGJ	13	
HGCP	7	
Minety	3	Jugs, combed
BWW	2	
Saintonge	2	
Total	194	

Saintonge includes sherd from all-over bright green jug

Trench IV 5/1

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	37	
MB	11	
MC	3	
BWW	1	
Llanstephan	1	Oxidised surfaces, jug spout
HGJ	13	
HGCP	2	
MWW	3	
Saintonge	8	
LRT	3	
Cologne/Frechen	1	All over brown wash
BW	1	
TGE	1	
NDGT	2	
NFGF	1	
Misc. unglazed redwares	2	?post-med, undiagnostic
ND slip	2	1 sherd tiny

SGSW	1	
B/S YS	1	
Green bottle glass	(8)	Pronb early 18 th century
Nearly clear win. glass	(2)	
Total	94	

Trench IV 5/2

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	17	
MB	11	
HGCP	2	
Saintonge	1	
MWW	1	
HGJ	6	
LRT	1	
Somerset	2	Slip decorated, 16 th century
NDGT	3	
SGSW	3	
TGE	1	
Creamware	1	
Eng porcelain	1	
Whieldon ware	1	Lid, mid 18 th cent
Clay pipe stems	(2)	
Green window glass	(3)	Crown edge
Clear window glass	(2)	
Gr bottle glass	(1)	Small frag.
Clear lead glass	(2)	Small frags.
Total	51	

Mid 18th century or later

Trench IV 5/3

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	38	
MB	19	
MC	8	
HGJ	10	
HGCP	8	
BWW	1	
MWW	5	Jugs
Saintonge	10	Jug
LRT	1	
CMW	1	Buckley jar
NDGT	1	FW
Green window glass	(1)	Crown edge (waste)
Total	102	

MWW includes micaceous unglazed sherd
17th century or later

Trench IV 6/1

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	19	
MB	2	
HGCP	1	
HGJ	3	
Saintonge	5	
Total	30	

MA- sherd with applied horoz cordon and another with horoz. goove

Trench IV 6/2

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	19	
MB	3	
HGJ	7	
HGCP	18	
Minety	3	Combed
Saintonge	4	Green gl. Jugs
Total	54	

Trench IV 6/3

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	9	
MA	3	
MC	1	
HGJ	13	
HGCP	14	
Saintonge	1	jug
Fe smithing slag	(1 frag c. 117g)	
Total	41	

Trench IV 7

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	9	
MB	2	
MC	1	
BWW	1	
Saintonge	7	
HGCP	6	
Fuel ash slag	(2 frags)	
Total	26	

Trench IV 7+

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	21	
MB	12	
MC	1	
HGJ	4	
HGCP	1	
Saintonge	11	
Misc	3	Int. glazed pink sandy w.
NDGT	8	
NDGF	2	
Frechen	1	
TGE	1	
Pearlware	2	
B/S presed dish	1	
DWW	7	
Clay pipe stems	(2)	
Total	65	

Misc –included 2 internally glazed pink sherds, possibly single vessel, ?a variant of MC

Trench IV 9

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	55	
MB	7	1 sh IGI
MC	3	1 sh IGI
HGJ	7	
HGCP	32	Combing & applied stripe
BWW	1	Jug-Vert brown stripe & groove
Saintonge	1	Ungl. Pot (?inkpot)
Slate spindle whorls	(2)	
<i>Total</i>	106	

Saintonge –only minute glaze spots on underside, quartz gritted variant, evidence of knife trimming on ext. base angle.

Many of sherds very small

Trench IV 9/2

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	3	
HGCP	6	
<i>Total</i>	9	

Trench IV 10

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	102	
MB	23	
MC	2	
Bath Fabric A	1	
BWW	6	
Normandy Gritty	1	
HGJ	36	
HGCP	37	
Saintonge	19	1 sherd bright green
MWW	4	Sandy pink fabrics, jugs
Minety	2	
<i>Total</i>	233	

Normandy gritty- large sherd from shoulder of jug/pitcher, unglazed

MWW, soft sandy micaceous whiteware with horoz rills and worn Cu mottled green glaze, wheel-thrown.

Trench IV F11/23

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	12	Sooted c.pot, prob. 1 vessel
<i>Total</i>	12	

Trench IV 13a

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	6	
HGJ	3	
HGCP	25	
Bath Fabric A	2	unglazed
<i>Total</i>	36	

Trench IV 13b

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherd</i>	
MA	7	
MB	1	Small, ungl
MC	5	
HGJ	10	
HGCP	12	
Saintonge	2	
<i>Total</i>	<i>37</i>	

Trench IV

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	
MA	3	
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	

U/S

19th-20th century glass, and gaudy-style industrial ceramics plus 1 sherd of Saintonge green jug and 1 sherd NDGT

Catalogue 2003

Context 101 (unstratified)

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	20	135	
MC	3	23	1 vessel
HGJ	3	59	
MWW	2	10	jugs
LPW	1	5	Fe painted stripe
Saintonge	1	7	jug
Martincamp III	1	10	flask
NDGT	3	262	Handle & cistern
CMW	1	93	Int. glazed

Context 109

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	1	11	
HGJ	1	12	Rouletted rim
HGCP	1	4	

Context 110

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	5	100	
HGJ	1	5	

Context 111

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	3	94	1 rim
HGJ	6	41	Combed dec

Context 113

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	8	44	
HGJ	2	32	1 sh. rouletted

Context 114

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds.</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
HGCP	1	2	

Context 115

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	31	370	2 rims
MB	3	21	
HGJ	11	143	
HGCP	4	15	
Saintonge	1	1	Green gl. jug

MB 2 jug sherds with dull glaze and horizontal rilling possibly influenced by Ham Green. One sherd either a jug or glazed ridge tile.

Ham Green includes sherds with rouletted applied bands. And stabbed (circular holes) handle.

Context 120

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	3	21	

Context 123

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	14	70	1 rim

Context 122

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	24	87	1 rim
HGJ	8	53	Combed & applied dec.
HGCP	1	6	combed

Several Ham Green sherds with applied curving strips over horoz. rilling

Context 123

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	14	70	1 rim

Context 124

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	2	12	
HGJ	3	21	Applied dec.
HGCP	1	7	

Context 125

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MA	5	78	1 rim
MB	1	13	
HGJ	4	14	

MB large glaze splash over white slip

Context 130

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
HGJ	1	5	

APPENDIX 2: Copy of brief

**Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Investigation
Hayguard Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**

Prepared for: Landsker Property Services

Site Location: NGR SM 952 157

Planning application No. 98/0511/PA

This design brief is only valid for six months from the above date. After this period Cambria Archaeology- Heritage Management should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of works, it is not a tender document. Any response to this brief should follow IFA Standards and Guidelines.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the County Sites and Monuments Record held by Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management as part of the assessment.

Introduction

This Brief has been prepared for and at the request of Landsker Property Services by the Heritage Management section of Cambria Archaeology. Cambria Archaeology are funded by Cadw-Welsh Historic Monuments to provide advice on archaeology and planning to the Planning Authorities and others in west Wales.

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the site of Hayguard Lane, Haverfordwest in 1978 due to the proposed development of the site. Part of the site was excavated by the Pembrokeshire Museum Service and important Medieval archaeology was identified surviving on the site. No development took place at that time and a subsequent planning application to Pembrokeshire County Council Planning Authority was commented on by Cambria Archaeology in 1998.

Recommendations for a scheme of archaeological works to be undertaken prior to development commencing on the site was made to the LPA to ensure that the results of the previous excavation and any surviving archaeological remains are properly recorded, analysed and published, thus securing preservation by record.

The purpose of the brief is to outline the requirements of the archaeological scheme of works required to investigate and record the archaeological remains within the development area and integrate them with the results of previous excavation on the site.

Site Description

Situated to the north of Haverfordwest Castle the development site at Hayguards Lane lies within the area of Haverfordwest known to include the earliest Medieval settlement, Castleton. The total area of the site includes approximately 40m E-W by 26m N-S.

Archaeological Background

3.1 A small area was investigated in 1978 by Pembrokeshire Museums Service which identified the presence of 13th century deposits surviving on the site. Little if any later occupation was identified resulting in these Medieval deposits surviving relatively undamaged. The most recent use of the site as a market garden has continued to prevent any major development impact.

Four trenches were excavated which revealed gullies cutting through an occupation deposit which apparently sealed a collection of post holes, possible beam slots and a group of three hearths. The hearths were thought to have been associated with some form of 'small industrial process'. An assemblage of Medieval pottery believed to include imported wares from France, Bristol and Somerset dating to the 13th century was also recovered.

Only part of the area of the proposed development was previously excavated and the records indicate that further archaeological deposits relating to the early Medieval settlement of Haverfordwest still survive on the site. The records and the artefacts have confirmed the importance of the site. The previously excavated remains, and those still surviving on the site, are believed to be unique in Haverfordwest, containing preserved deposits undisturbed by later occupation, from the earliest Medieval settlement of Haverfordwest at Castelton. These deposits are of great local and regional significance with the potential to address questions regarding the settlement and development of Haverfordwest and the lifestyles of its earliest inhabitants, the towns economic and trade links as well casting light on the Medieval social and economic development of the region.

The 1978 Excavation Archive comprises:-

- *a site notebook with sketch plans and sections*
- *Trench II - 9 layer description sheets*
- *Trench IV - 30 layer description sheets*
- *loose pages of interpretive notes and diagrams of layer relationships*
- *Photographs*
- *c.100 b&w negatives mainly 35mm - some larger format*
- *34 b&w prints*
- *correspondence*

The archive is deposited with the Pembrokeshire Museum Service and is housed at Scolton Manor Museum. Access to the archive is by arrangement only.

The nature of the proposed development and archaeological requirements

The proposed development will comprise the construction of six residential units and associated landscaping and services.

It will be necessary to provide an assessment of the available results of the 1978 excavation.

The assessment will assist in clearly identifying the location of the known excavations and the areas likely to still include further surviving archaeological deposits. Where surviving deposits will be threatened by the proposed development it will be necessary to identify appropriate mitigation measures. This will include excavation, recording, analysis and publication of results as well as the integration of the 1978 excavation results.

Methodology

Archaeological Assessment

The assessment of the 1978 archive will include the following:-

- i) *The production of plans locating the trenches within the proposed development site and all identified features within trenches.*
- ii) *Identification of depths of overburden and archaeological deposits across the site.*
- iii) *Construction of context lists - identifying which finds are from which contexts*
- iv) *Quantification and assessment of finds assemblages
Specifically to include assessment of potential significance of pottery,
including spot dating and identification of necessary analysis. Re-boxing of finds will
also be required - discuss with Angela Houghton of the Pembrokeshire Museum
Service*

Archaeological Investigation

The results of the assessment of the previous excavation will be used to identify those areas where archaeological deposits may still survive on the site. These results will serve as an evaluation of surviving deposits and features on the site. A detailed specification of archaeological excavation and post-excavation will be based upon the results of the assessment and will be agreed with CA-HM prior to any on site investigation commencing.

Those areas not previously fully excavated and not known to have been disturbed by modern groundworks will be stripped by hand or, where suitable, using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket, down to the level of surviving archaeological deposits. The level to be agreed on site with Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management. This level will be hand cleaned and planned at a scale of 1:20.

Full excavation of significant revealed deposits, features and structures will be necessary.

The project manager should arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The project manager should keep Astrid Casteldine of Lampeter University, Cadw Environmental Specialist, informed of any positive results. The assessment of potential should consider guidelines set out in the following document: Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental Archaeology and archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association of Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 pp, York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

An outline sampling strategy for environmental and other technological processing remains will be agreed with Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management as part of the detailed specification. Full analysis of significant samples will be expected.

The aim of the investigation is to ensure the preservation by record of the archaeological deposits which will be threatened by the proposed development. In addition an assessment and analysis of the local (within Haverfordwest) and regional context, within which the archaeological evidence rests, should be undertaken.

Appropriate desk-top assessment and analysis of relevant information from documentary sources including the results of previous archaeological excavation within the Medieval town will be required. In particular use should be made of the

Regional Sites and Monuments Record and James, T., 1999 The Origins and Topography of Medieval Haverfordwest, A History of Haverfordwest ed. Dillwyn Miles along with noted references. Post excavation assessment, analysis, archive and report production and publication of the project results will be required.

Post-Excavation Analysis

The project manager will ensure that sufficient resources are made available for a comprehensive post-excavation programme including publication in a recognised archaeological journal and, where necessary, artefact conservation and sample analysis. This programme must include the following.

Within two months of the completion of all site works an assessment report including the following will be provided:

- i) *A full matrix together with a specialist assessment of the research potential of all artefact assemblages and technological processing and environmental samples (MAP 2 Assessment).*
- ii) *An interim site narrative.*
- iii) *Location plans of all trenches and other fieldwork/observations*
- iv) *Detailed plans and sections of the specified area of archaeological investigation including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale*
- v) *A predictive model detailing surviving archaeological deposits, features and structures which will remain undisturbed by the development to aid the long-term management of any surviving archaeological deposits on the site.*

Following completion of the above, a review of post-excavation programming will be held in consultation with CA-HM, following which all specialist reports, including the integration of material from the 1978 excavation, will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication.

General Requirements

The project must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and acknowledged by Cambria

Archaeology - Heritage Management (CA-HM) the regional archaeological curators. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to CA-HM as part of a project specification. The contractor will be expected to produce a reasonably detailed project specification although a full programme of works will not be required until the assessment has been completed.

Arrangements of the long term storage and deposition of the archive must be agreed with CA-HM before the commencement of fieldwork.

The site archive should conform to the NMR (W) agreed structure (guidelines available) and be deposited with the Pembrokeshire Museums Service on completion of site analysis and publication.

In addition two copies of the final report should be provided for the Sites and Monuments Record.

Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and CA-HM in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy should be sent to CA-HM.

CA-HM is responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within the Pembrokeshire area. The contractor must inform CA-HM in writing detailing proposed start dates for the project. Once notified a Project Record Number will be allocated prior to on site work commencing, to be used in all site records.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval should be communicated to the CA HM and approved.

CA HM should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author below.

***Louise Austin - Head of Heritage Management
Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall,
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo,
SA19 6AF***

APPENDIX 3: Archive Catalogue

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 **Cambria** Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, as project number 49172.

Photo 1 trench 1 as excavated. View SE. Scales 1m







