CROMWELL ROAD, MILFORD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
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CROMWELL ROAD, MILFORD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.

SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c.3.3ha area of land at Cromwell Road, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9050 0722). The land is allocated for residential development, although at this time no actual development proposals have been submitted. The site area lies on a north facing slope, with the site of Pill Rath, an Iron Age hill fort, directly to the south of the site on the summit of the hill. The site is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site area was thus considered to have high archaeological potential.

The trial trenching scheme formed a third phase of archaeological evaluation at the site. The first phase comprised a study of cartographic and bibliographic sources relating to the site, to place it in its wider archaeological context. No report was written for this phase of work, but the information has been used to inform later stages (the information is contained within this document). A second phase of evaluation comprising geophysical survey was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field in September 2009. The gradiometry survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies that indicated the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site area (mostly linear features of uncertain origin). A scheme for trial trenching was subsequently designed to target these anomalies, consisting of fourteen trenches.

Of the fourteen trenches excavated, four returned positive archaeological results (Trenches 1, 4, 7 and 9) while the remainder were devoid of archaeological features and deposits. Trench 1 revealed evidence for a sump or drain possibly associated with a public house that formerly stood within the evaluation site during the 19th to mid 20th centuries.

Trench 4 revealed evidence for a plough furrow containing burnt limestone and anthracite suggesting an industrial period date. Trench 7 identified evidence of an industrial period trackway associated with a now infilled quarry to the north-east of the evaluation site and also revealed a linear feature that is considered to form part of a pre 19th century field boundary.

Trench 9 revealed evidence for a possible ditch terminal in the base of which was a posthole; both are considered to form part of an enclosure of possible prehistoric date and may relate to a smaller sub-circular geophysical anomaly to the north, which lay beyond the confines of the trench.

The archaeological features and deposits revealed in trenches 1, 4 and 7 are considered to be of low archaeological significance. However, the possible ditch terminal and posthole revealed in Trench 9 are thought to be of prehistoric date and are therefore considered to be of high archaeological significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project commission

1.1.1 Pembrokeshire County Council commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a proposed residential development area of *c.*3.3ha on land at Cromwell Road, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9050 0722).

1.1.2 The proposed development area slopes to the northwest from the site of Priory Rath, a probable Iron Age fort still visible as an earthwork. Priory Rath is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE186), and survives as a fairly substantial earthwork on its southern edge (although partially built on by housing). The site of Pill Priory lies to the west of the proposed development area, and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE070). The majority of the proposed development area is currently under pasture.

1.1.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the site, as determined by its proximity to Priory Rath, an archaeological brief was prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (DAT-HM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, for the proposed development site. The brief states that the following archaeological tasks are required in order to provide further information on the archaeology of the development area:

1) Initial preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation - detailing the proposed works (two of which were previously prepared and approved before Stages 1 & 2 and Stage 3);

2) **Stage 1: Documentary Search**: to place the site into its archaeological and historical context, and establish if any information exists which is directly relevant to the interpretation of any archaeological remains that may be present at the site (previously prepared before Stage 2 was undertaken);

3) **Stage 2: Geophysical Survey**: a non-intrusive survey technique using a gradiometer to provide information regarding the presence or absence of any underlying archaeological remains on which the trial trenching (intrusive) evaluation can be targeted (undertaken in September 2009);

4) **Stage 3: Intrusive Field Evaluation**: using a series of trial trenches to provide information on the date, character, extent, state of preservation and significance of any underlying archaeological remains which may be present;

5) **Stage 4: Archiving and Reporting**: The final results of the evaluation will be detailed in an A4 report prepared for the client, and the archive prepared to the required standard for deposition in an appropriate repository. The report will be used to determine whether any archaeological mitigation measures will be necessary prior to the commencement of development at the site, possibly in the form of re-design of the proposals to avoid important archaeological remains, or preservation through record (excavation or less intensive archaeological recording during development).

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation formed Stage 3 of the programme of archaeological works relating to the site. This report forms Stage 4.

1.1.5 The Stage 2 geophysical survey, undertaken in September 2009, identified a number of possible archaeological features across the site in the form of anomalies. The Stage 4 intrusive archaeological evaluation was designed to target a sample of these anomalies to characterise the features they may

represent through excavation. In addition to this, the archaeological evaluation targeted areas devoid of geophysical anomalies to confirm the accuracy of the geophysical survey and ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits within these locations.

1.2 Scope of the project

1.2.1 To assess the character and extent of surviving deposits through desk-based research, geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching in order to assess the date, character, condition, extent and significance of any archaeological features within the proposed development area.

1.2.2 Collation of Data collected and preparation of an archive structured in accordance with established guidelines.

1.2.3 Preparation of a report to provide sufficient detail to allow informed decisions on the impacts of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. The information will be used to determine appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during any development.

1.3 Report outline

1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background before summarising the evaluation results and the conclusions based on those results.

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER[1]) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM).

[1] Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Shire Hall, Llandeilo.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The site lies at SM 9050 0722 on the eastern side of Cromwell Road, which gives access to modern industrial and housing estates at the northern end of the town of Milford Haven (Figure 4). The site also lies adjacent to the village of Lower Priory at the northern end of Hubberston Pill, a creek which feeds into the Milford Haven waterway *c.*1.8km to the south.

2.1.2 The site covers an area of *c.*3.3 hectares, with relatively level ground occupying the south-east corner of the site before it begins to drop off to the north, becoming very steep as it descends to a stream along the north-eastern boundary. The top of the site gives clear views to the north and west, with Thornton Rath (PRN 3172) and the upper reaches of Hubberston Pill clearly visible. The site is bounded to the north by a stream and hedgeline, and to the east by modern fencing and scrub. Beyond these boundaries lies the Thornton Industrial Estate and Business Park. To the south the site is bounded by a stone and hedge field boundary beyond which lie the remains of Priory Rath (PRN 3173), to the southwest by modern fences and housing, and to the west by a fence and hedgeline alongside Cromwell Road. The proposed development site lies within the Milford Haven Historic Landscape Character Area (see Appendix II).

2.1.3 Geologically the area is underlain by red Devonian siltstones and fine sandstones generally known as Old Red Sandstone marls that can vary in colour from red through to green and olive brown (Rudeforth 1974).

2.2 Known Archaeological Background

2.2.1 A search of the regional Historic Environment Record revealed that no known archaeological sites or monuments are located within the boundaries of the proposed development site. However, three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), and one listed building, lie in close proximity to the proposed development site. (Table 1).

2.2.2 The remains of Priory Rath (PRN 3173; SAM PE 186) lie to the south of the evaluation site. Priory Rath is considered to be a defended enclosure occupied at some time during the Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD), although it may have its origins during the later Bronze Age (2300 – 700 BC). The present field boundary runs along what is currently recognised as the northernmost outer ditch of the hillfort, however, similar hillfort sites are known to have further external enclosures and settlement. The topography of this particular site allows for a significant area of roughly level land at both the top and bottom of the natural slope to the north of the hillfort, within the development area, within which such external enclosures or settlement may have been located. A similarly sized hillfort (Thornton Rath PRN 3172; SAM PE 187) lies *c.*700m to the north. The record of a standing stone (PRN 34503) *c.*50m to the west of the site suggests the presence of further prehistoric activity in the area.

2.2.3 A Tironian Priory (PRN 3176: SAM PE 70), dedicated to St Mary and St Budoc, Bishop of Dol in Britanny (who was chiefly venerated in France and the South West of England), was founded by Adam de Roche in *c.*1200 and was built at the upper end of Hubberston Pill. The Priory, a dependant of St Dogmael's Abbey, formed the focus of a substantial estate consisting of over 1300 acres by the end of the 13th century (Rees, 1992, 199). The remains of the Priory lie *c.*150m to the west of the development area, but on the opposite bank of the river.

2.2.4 Cartographic sources from the 18th and 19th century are not very detailed for this area, but appear to indicate very little development was present within

and in the vicinity of the proposed development area. The site had presumably been enclosed as farmland by this time.

2.2.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 indicates that the Mason's Arms public house had been established alongside Cromwell Road. This building, with its surrounding enclosure and outbuildings, extended into the proposed development area. A search of readily available Trade Directories revealed no record of the public house (Kellys, 1926). A conversation with a local resident revealed that the public house was demolished within the last thirty years. Its site is indicated only by a kink in the current field boundary and an area of scrubland. A track-way once connected the Mason's Arms to a small quarry bordering the north-eastern corner of the site, in the area where the industrial site is now located.

2.2.6 By the early 20th century the quarry was abandoned and had been infilled. Terraced housing was established along Cromwell Road, encroaching into the southwestern corner of the field. Recent development to the north has included further dumping of material into the northeastern corner of the field where the quarry was once located.

HER PRN[2]	Site Name	Period	Grid Reference	Status
3172	Thornton Rath	Iron Age	SM 9050 0788	SAM PE 187
3173	Priory Rath, Hillfort	Iron Age	SM 9051 0709	SAM PE 186
3176	Pill Priory	Medieval	SM 9023 0727	SAM PE 070; GII listed building

Table 1: Archaeological sites recorded on the Regional HER

2.3 Cartographic Research

Saxton Map 1578

2.3.1 The 1578 Saxton Map of Pembrokeshire (Figure 5) does not depict the proposed development site in any detail, however, it does depict 'Stanton', now Steynton church which lies *c.*1.4km to the north east of the site. At a distance of *c.*300m to the northwest of the site Pill Priory is marked as 'Y Priorie'. Hubberston Pill is also marked but not named.

Rees Map Of South Wales And The Border In The XIV Century

2.3.2 As with the Saxton Map, the Rees Map of South Wales (Figure 6) does not depict the proposed development site in any detail. It is possible to identify that the proposed development site once lay within the Crown lordship of Haverford (Rees, 1932). Pill Priory and its land holdings are discernible to the north of the proposed development area, along with a knight's fief to the southeast at Pill. A knights fief would have formed part of the medieval system of government whereby land would be granted by a lord in return for military service.

Ordnance Survey Old Series 1:63360 1840.

2.3.3 The Old Series Ordnance Survey Map published in 1840 (Figure 7) does not depict any discernible features within the proposed development area. The road forming the western boundary of the site had been constructed by this time and appears to follow broadly the same route as today. The prehistoric defended enclosure of Priory Rath is not marked.

[2] PRN Primary Record Number – Unique identification number used by the Historic Environment Record

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1875

2.3.4 Only the northern part of the proposed development area is marked on the 1875 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8). The southern part is depicted as blank and marked with the wording Steynton Ph. It is possible to identify that the Mason's Arms public house, with an associated outbuilding and enclosure had been constructed in the north-western part of the proposed development area. A further enclosure, probably related to the public house, is marked adjacent to it on the northeast side. A trackway is also marked running from the rear of the public house enclosure to a quarry *c.*630m to the northeast. The road identified on the 1840 Ordnance Survey map appears to have been realigned slightly to the northeast, this is presumed to have occurred following the construction of the railway in the mid 19th century.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 1889

2.3.5 The 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) shows that the northern part of the proposed development area is little changed since 1875. The southern section of the site is shown as undeveloped agricultural land. The prehistoric defended enclosure, Priory Rath (PRN 3173) is marked as 'Rath'. A spring is marked in the southeast corner of the proposed development area.

Ordnance Survey1:2500 1908

2.3.6 The 1908 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10) shows the proposed development area as little changed since 1889, however, the trackway marked on both the 1875 and 1889 maps is no longer present, although the Mason's Arms public house is still in existence. The spring recorded on the 1889 map is also no longer marked. Along the road frontage, in the southwest corner of the proposed development area, a terrace of six houses with associated gardens had been constructed. A further two structures are marked on the east side of the Rath. Nine additional terraced houses and gardens are marked on the south-western boundary of the site.

2.4 Geophysical Survey Results

2.4.1 A geophysical survey of the site, using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer, was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust field services between the 16th and 24th September 2009.

2.4.2 Several magnetic anomalies representing features of possible archaeological interest were recorded across the site. Anomalies interpreted as a possible curvilinear ditch with enclosed activity may represent part of an annex to the main hillfort which was located directly to the northwest of Priory Rath. Several anomalies interpreted as representing possible circular enclosures situated on flatter ground further to the northwest may indeed represent prehistoric hut circles associated with Iron Age settlement beyond the defended area of the hillfort.

2.4.3 A further series of curvilinear and linear shaped anomalies recorded throughout the site may represent features of archaeological interest but were more difficult to interpret. It is unclear at this stage if these possible features are associated with the hillfort or represent unconnected boundary and drainage arrangements. At least one of the linear anomalies would appear to correspond with a trackway that connected the former Mason's Arms public house with a

quarry. Evidence of this public house appears to have been recorded within the western edge of the site.

2.4.4 A series of roughly parallel linear anomalies were recorded running across the site that may be evidence of the former presence of banks or later ploughing activity. It is thought that the field was used for the cultivation of potatoes during the Second World War.

2.4.5 Numerous other discrete magnetic anomalies were recorded elsewhere distributed across the site.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 A total of 14 trenches were machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and subsequently cleaned by hand where necessary (Figure 8). The trenches were positioned to both target areas where anomalies were recorded during the geophysical survey of the proposed development area and also to test for the presence of archaeological features and deposits in areas where no anomalies were recorded.

3.2 Trenches were located to target the area adjacent to Priory Rath, to evaluate the remnants of the possible outer bank and ditch which appear to be visible at the southern end of the field as low earthworks. Further trenching was located to test the possible annex to the Rath as revealed by the geophysical survey on its north-western side. Other geophysical survey anomalies targeted included the circular ones recorded on the western side of the area, north of the hillfort, which may represent ring ditches

3.3 The linear anomalies crossing the site towards the former public house were targeted, as was a curvilinear anomaly possibly representing a ditch (possible field boundary?) following the contour around the hill slope. A provisional trench plan was provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation, and these locations were plotted out prior to machining commencing.

3.4 The exact locations of the trenches varied to some degree from the provisional trench plan due to the location of services, underlying ground conditions and the removal of markers for the trench locations by visitors to the site.

3.5 Following mechanical excavation the evaluation trenches were cleaned by hand where appropriate, to determine the presence and extent of any archaeological features or deposits. Any potential archaeological features were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services' Recording Manual[3].

3.6 The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and 18th June 2010. Trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the investigations.

4. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION (**Figure 8**)

4.1 **Trench 1** (tables 2-3; photos 1-2; fig 10)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
100	Ploughsoil: Friable mid brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular stone. Anthracite and fragment of stoneware Hartleys Marmalade jar recovered but not retained.	0.25m
101	Subsoil: Firm mid reddish brown silty clay containing frequent small sub-angular stone	0.21m
102	Natural: Firm mid reddish brown silty clay containing abundant small to medium size angular bedrock fragments.	
[103]	Linear feature or Pit: NW – SW aligned cut with steeply sloping sides which were seen to be steeper on the western side to that on the east. Cut not fully excavated on health and safety grounds. Full extent unknown as it continues beneath both sides of trencb.	1.2m

[3] Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

104	Fill of [103]: Firm mid grey brown silty clay containing frequent small to medium angular stone. Clay pipe stem, clear glass and 19thC ceramic recovered but not retained.	

Table 2: Context and soil descriptions for Trench 1.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29.44m
0.47m	0.57m	0.66m	0.63m	0.38m	0.56m	0.52m

Table 3: Depths of excavation along Trench 1 north – south.

4.1.1 Trench 1 was aligned northwest to southeast and positioned in an area containing no identified geophysical anomalies. The trench measured 29.44m x 1.24m with a maximum depth of 0.66m. At the northwest end of the trench a northwest to south-east linear feature [104] was revealed and partially excavated to a depth of 1.2m. It contained a single stony fill (103) from which a clay pipe stem, fragments of clear glass, anthracite and 19th century glazed pottery sherds were recovered (although the finds were not retained). The full extent of [104] is unknown as it extended beyond the sides of the evaluation trench. A slight depression on the southeast side of the trench possibly marks the continuation of [105] but it was not possible to confirm this through excavation. The feature had near vertical edges.

4.1.2 No further archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 1.

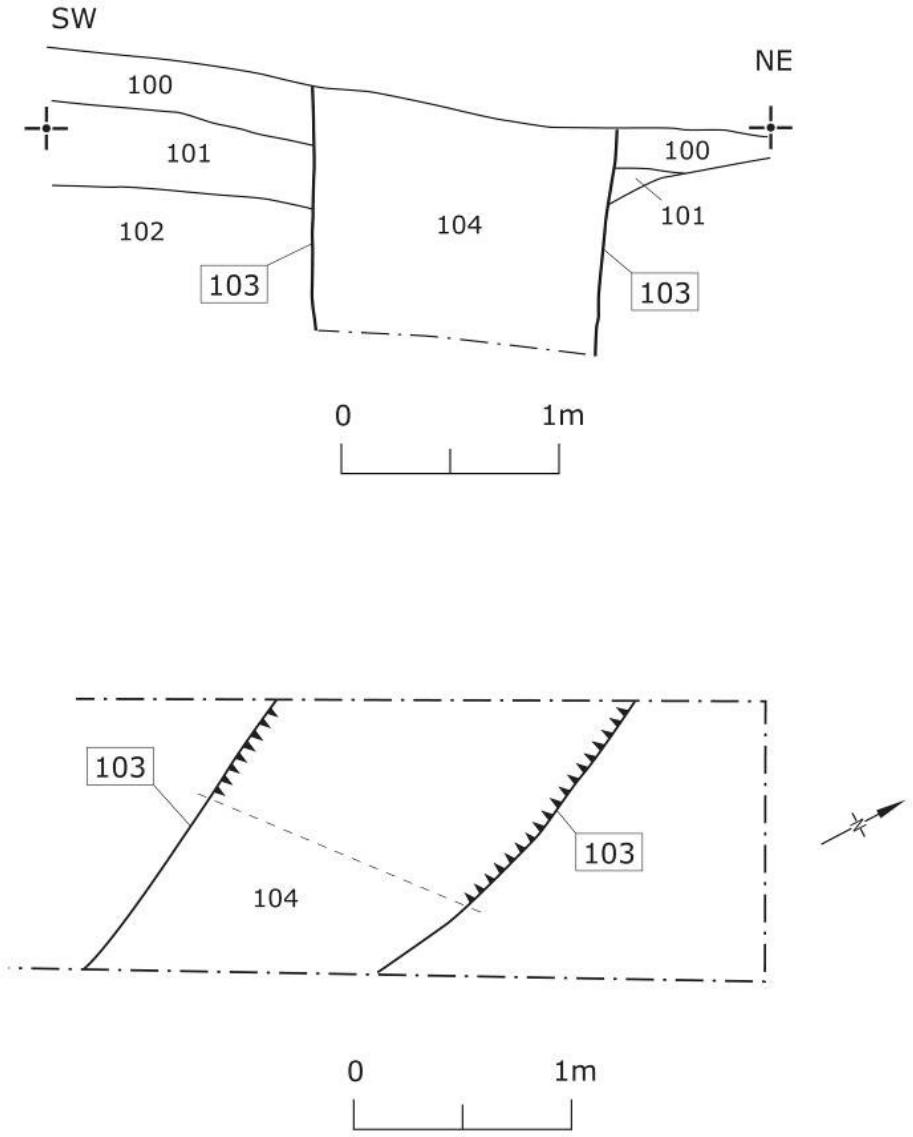

Figure 1: Plan and section of linear feature [103] in Trench 1.

4.2 **Trench 2a** (tables 4-5; photo 3)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
200a	Ploughsoil: Mid red brown clay silt of friable compaction containing occasional small sub-angular stone.	0.40m
201a	Soil layer: Dark reddish brown clay silt of friable compaction containing occasional small sub-angular stone.	0.30m
202a	Subsoil: Mid orange brown sandy clay of firm compaction containing common small to medium angular stone	0.50m
203a	Natural: Mid grey brown sandy clay containing abundant small to medium angular stone.	0.30m visible

Table 4: Soil descriptions for Trench 2a.

0m	2.1m
1.20m	1.50m

Table 5: Depths of excavation along Trench 2a southwest - northeast

4.2.1 Trench 2a was aligned north-east to south-west and also positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies were recorded, however, given the close proximity of modern services, the decision was made to relocate the trench a short distance to the south-west. Trench 2a measured 2.10m x 1.27m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m. A number of fragments of 19th-20th century glazed pottery along with limestone and anthracite fragments were recovered from the topsoil but not retained.

4.2.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 2a.

4.3 **Trench 2b** (tables 6-7; photo 4)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
200b	Ploughsoil: Moderately compacted mid reddish brown silty clay containing rare small sub-angular stone. Limestone and anthracite fragments recovered but not retained.	0.34m
201b	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown silty clay of moderate compaction containing occasional small to medium sub-angular stone	0.36m
202c	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock	

Table 6: Soil descriptions for Trench 2b.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29.4m
0.28m	0.42m	0.46m	0.52m	0.74m	0.62m	0.31m

Table 7: Depths of excavation along Trench 2b southwest - northeast

4.3.1 Trench 2b measured 29.40m x 1.28m, with a maximum depth of 0.74m and was excavated on a north-east to south-west alignment to test an area devoid of any geophysical anomalies. A number of fragments of 19th-20th century ceramic material along with limestone and anthracite fragments were recovered from the topsoil but not retained.

4.3.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 2b.

4.4 **Trench 3** (tables 8-9; photo 5)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
300	Ploughsoil: Mid red brown clay silt of friable compaction containing occasional small sub-angular stone. 19th-20thC ceramic recovered but not retained.	0.40m
301	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock rising towards the north-west.	

Table 8: Soil descriptions for Trench 3.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29.5m
0.30m	0.60m	0.62m	1.02m	0.68m	0.55m	0.50m

Table 9: Depths of excavation along Trench 3 southeast – northwest.

4.4.1 Trench 3 was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 29.50m x 1.30m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m. The trench was positioned to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly interpreted as an in-filled ditch representing a former field boundary. A number of fragments of 19th – 20th century ceramic material was recovered from the topsoil but not retained. No trace of a curvilinear feature was identified in Trench 3, however, it was possible to see that the bedrock began to rise 16.50m from the south-east end of the trench and continued rising towards the north-west throughout the remainder of the trench. It is considered likely that the anomaly recorded by geophysical survey is of a geological nature.

4.4.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 3.

4.5 **Trench 4** (tables 10-11; photos 6-7)

Context number	Description	Average Depth
400	Ploughsoil: Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular stone. Anthracite fragments, 19th – 20th C ceramic, along with the partial base of a small diameter late 18th – early 19th C black glass bottle with pontil scar these were not retained.	0.36m
401	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock rising towards the east.	
402	Fill of linear feature [503]: Firm mid brown silty clay containing frequent small to medium angular stone. Burnt limestone and anthracite fragments recovered but not retained	
403	Linear Feature: SE- NW aligned linear feature with moderately sloping sides tapering to a concave U shaped base. Linear feature continues beneath both sides of evaluation trench.	0.08m

Table 10: Soil descriptions for Trench 4

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29.5m
0.40m	0.42m	0.25m	0.20m	0.30m	0.25m	0.22m

Table 11: Depths of excavation along Trench 4 east-northeast – west-northwest.

4.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned at the junction of two geophysical anomalies, a curvilinear possible former field boundary also targeted by Trench 3 and a north-west to south-east aligned further linear anomaly that follows the route of a

track-way, identified from 19th century mapping, leading from the former Mason's Arms public house to a quarry in the south-east corner of the proposed development site.

4.5.2 Aligned east north-east to south south-west Trench 4 measured 29.5m x 1.20m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m. No evidence for the trackway was revealed in Trench 4, however, a shallow south-east to north-west linear feature [403] was identified, which on excavation was found to contain burnt limestone and anthracite fragments. The full extent of [403] is unknown as it extended beyond the sides of the trench. No evidence for the curvilinear anomaly was revealed in Trench 4.

4.5.3 No further significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 4.

4.6 Trench 5 (tables 12-13; photo 8)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
500	Ploughsoil: Moderately compacted dark reddish brown silty clay containing occasional small angular stone. 19th-20thC ceramic, anthracite and limestone fragments recovered but not retained.	0.28m
501	Natural: Friable mid reddish brown silty clay containing abundant small to medium angular stone	

Table 12: Soil descriptions for Trench 5.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29.5m
0.40m	0.46m	0.25m	0.20m	0.30m	0.25m	0.22m

Table 13: Depths of excavation along Trench 5 east – west.

4.6.1 Trench 5 was aligned east to west. It was positioned in an area devoid of any identified geophysical anomalies to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains in that area of the proposed development site. The trench measured 29.90m x 1.27m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m.

4.6.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 5.

4.7 Trench 6 (tables 14-15; photo 9)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
600	Ploughsoil: Moderately compacted mid brown silty clay containing occasional small sub angular stone. Anthracite fragments, 19th – 20th C ceramic, along with the partial base of a small diameter late 18th – early 19th C black glass bottle with pontil scar these were not retained.	0.38M
601	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock.	

Table 14: Soil descriptions for Trench 6

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m
0.00	0.45m	0.51m	0.76m	0.95m	1.00m

Table 15: Depths of excavation along Trench 6 east – west.

4.7.1 Trench 6 was aligned north-west to south-east and was positioned in an area containing no identified geophysical survey anomalies. The trench measured 21.00m x 2.40m and was excavated to an average depth of 0.50m.

4.7.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 6.

4.8 Trench 7 (tables 16-17; photo 10)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
700	Ploughsoil: Friable compacted mid brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones.	0.11m
701	Subsoil: Friable compacted light orangey brown silty clay	0.16m
702	Natural: Firm compacted mid orangey brown silty clay	
[703]	Gully\ditch: Gully\ditch running east\west alignment. Quite narrow and shallow. This feature could also have been produced through natural alluvial processes.	0.17m
704	Fill of [703]: Firm compacted mid orangey brown silty clay with inclusions of rare flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub angular stones.	0.17m
705	Trackway: Firm compacted with abundant 70% small shattered bedrock fragments	

Table 16: Context and soil descriptions for Trench 7.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m
0.20m	0.24m	0.30m	0.38m	0.44m

Table 17: Depths of excavation along Trench 7 southwest – northeast.

4.8.1 Trench 7 measured 19.70m x 1.26m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. The trench was aligned north to south and was positioned to target two linear anomalies interpreted as a possible field boundary and former track-way.

4.8.2 Hand cleaning of the trench revealed an east to west aligned linear feature [703] with a width of 0.55m and depth of 0.17m that was located in the area of the possible field boundary identified through geophysical survey. Towards the north end of the trench, 4.70m from the end, a ridge of underyling bedrock was revealed. Small patches of the underyling bedrock appear to have been heavily fragmented (705) that may indicate the former trackway.

4.8.3 No further significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 7.

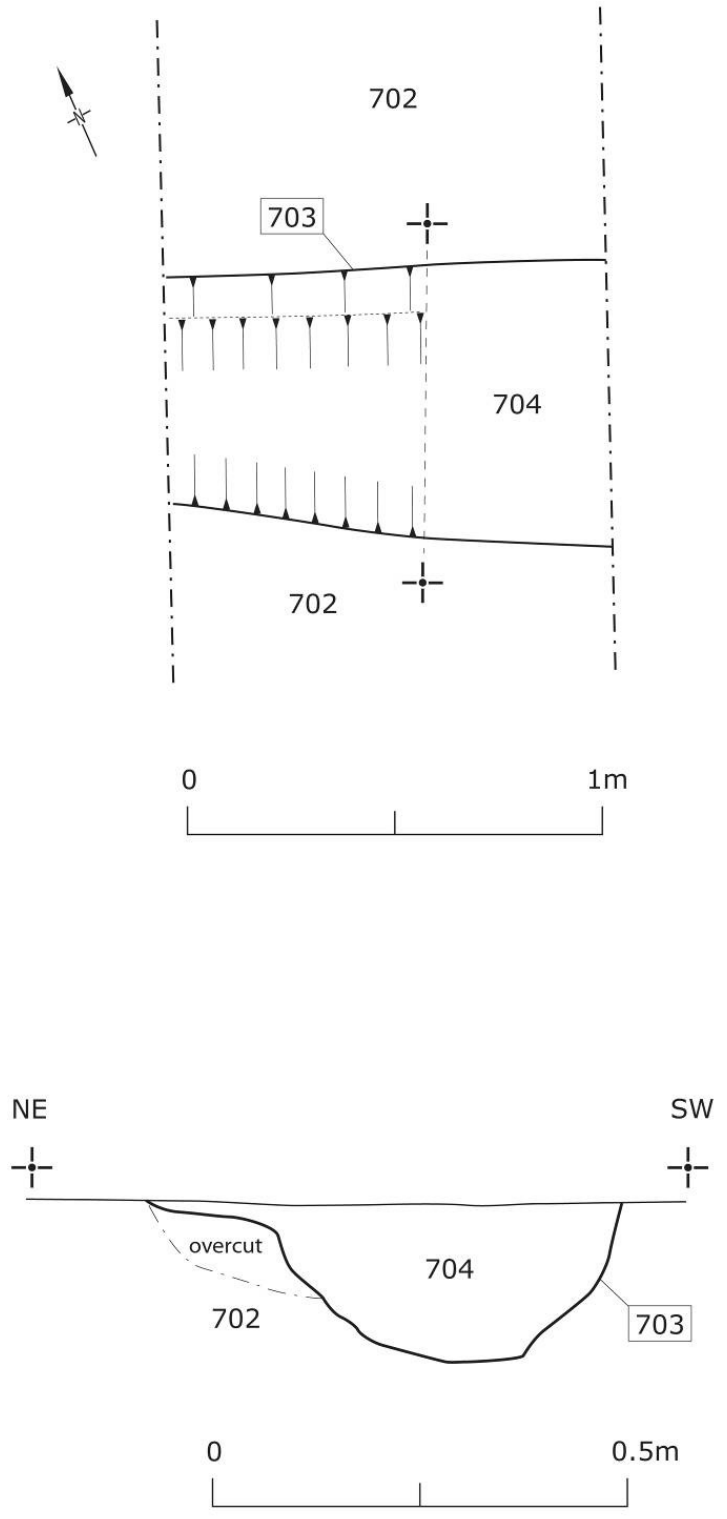

Figure 2: Plan and section of linear feature [703]

4.9 **Trench 8** (table 18-19; photo 11)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
800	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small angular stones.	0.20m
801	Subsoil: Friable compacted mid orange brown silty clay with inclusions of medium to large angular stone.	0.10m
802	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock.	

Table 18: Soil descriptions for Trench 8

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m
0.20m	0.23m	0.30m	0.70m	0.80m

Trench 19: Depths of excavation along Trench 8 west – east.

4.9.1 Measuring 20m x 1.24m Trench 8 was aligned east – west and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The trench was positioned to target a curvilinear anomaly that may represent a prehistoric hut circle. No trace of any archaeological features was discovered in Trench 8 although it was possible to identify that an 11.00m wide outcrop of shattered old red sandstone bedrock was present which was first identified at the west end of the trench. It is considered that the anomaly identified on the geophysical survey is of geological origin.

4.9.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 8.

4.10 **Trench 9** (tables 20-25; photos 12-15; figure 12)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
900	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones. 19th century pottery recovered but not retained.	0.13m
901	Subsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stone.	0.22m
902	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock.	
903	Fill of [906]: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown sitly clay with common small to medium sub angular stone and rare charcoal.	0.19m
904	Secondary fill of [906]: Firm compacted dark reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stone and rare flecks of charcoal.	
905	Fill of [906]: Firm compacted mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub angular stone with rare charcoal flecks.	
[906]	Linear Feature: North\South aligned linear feature.	
907	Fill of [908]: Moderate compacted mid grey brown silty clay with inclusions of rare charcoal flecks.	0.05m
[908]	Cut of post hole: Sub circular post hole with u-shaped base.	0.05m

Table 20: Context and soil descriptions for Trench 9

0m	5m	10m	15m	19.6m
0.38m	0.53m	0.50m	0.53m	0.14m

Table 21: Depths of excavation along Trench 9 southeast – northwest.

Trench 9 North-eastern Extension

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
909NE	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.35m
910NE	Subsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent small sub angular stones.	0.50m
911NE	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock.	

Table 22: Soil descriptions for Trench 9 north-eastern extension

0m	5m	10m
0.87m	0.90m	0.80

Table 23: Depths of excavation along Trench 9 NE extension northeast – southwest.

Trench 9 South-western extension

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
912SW	Topsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.35m
913SW	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone bedrock.	

Table 24: Soil descriptions for Trench 9 south-western extension.

0m	5m	8m
0.60m	0.65m	0.58m

Table 25: Depths of excavation along Trench 9 SW extension northeast – southwest.

4.10.1 Trench 9 was positioned over a circular geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut circle. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east measuring 19.70m x 1.25m and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m. A number of fragments of 19th – 20th century ceramic material, including a base bearing a transferred printed 'England' mark were recovered from the topsoil. In addition anthracite and limestone fragments were also recovered. None of the topsoil finds were retained.

4.10.2 Hand cleaning of the base of the trench revealed a north – south aligned 2.15m wide linear feature [906] that extended beyond the sides of the trench. Excavation of the feature revealed it contained three fills (903), (904) and (905), but no dating evidence was recovered. At the base of linear feature [906] a possible post hole [908] was identified, the excavation of which also failed to recover any dating evidence.

4.10.3 Following discussions with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management a 10.00m x 1.25m extension to the trench was excavated at a right angle to the north-west side of Trench 9 to a depth of 0.9m (Trench 9 North-eastern extension). It was excavated in an attempt to identify the extent of linear feature [906], although no evidence of the feature was found.

4.10.4 A second trench measuring 8.00m x 1.25m was excavated at a right angle from the south-east side of Trench 9 (Trench 9 South-western extension) in a further attempt to determine the extent of linear feature [906]. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. The additional trench also failed to reveal any trace of the linear feature [906].

4.10.5 A final trench (9c) was excavated on the line of linear feature [906] measuring 2.30m x 2.50m with a maximum depth of 0.55m which ran east – west on the north-west side of Trench 9 which revealed no evidence of the feature suggesting that [906] may be a ditch terminal. Alternatively, it is possible that feature [906] may represent a large pit which continues beyond the trench.

4.10.6 No further significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 9.

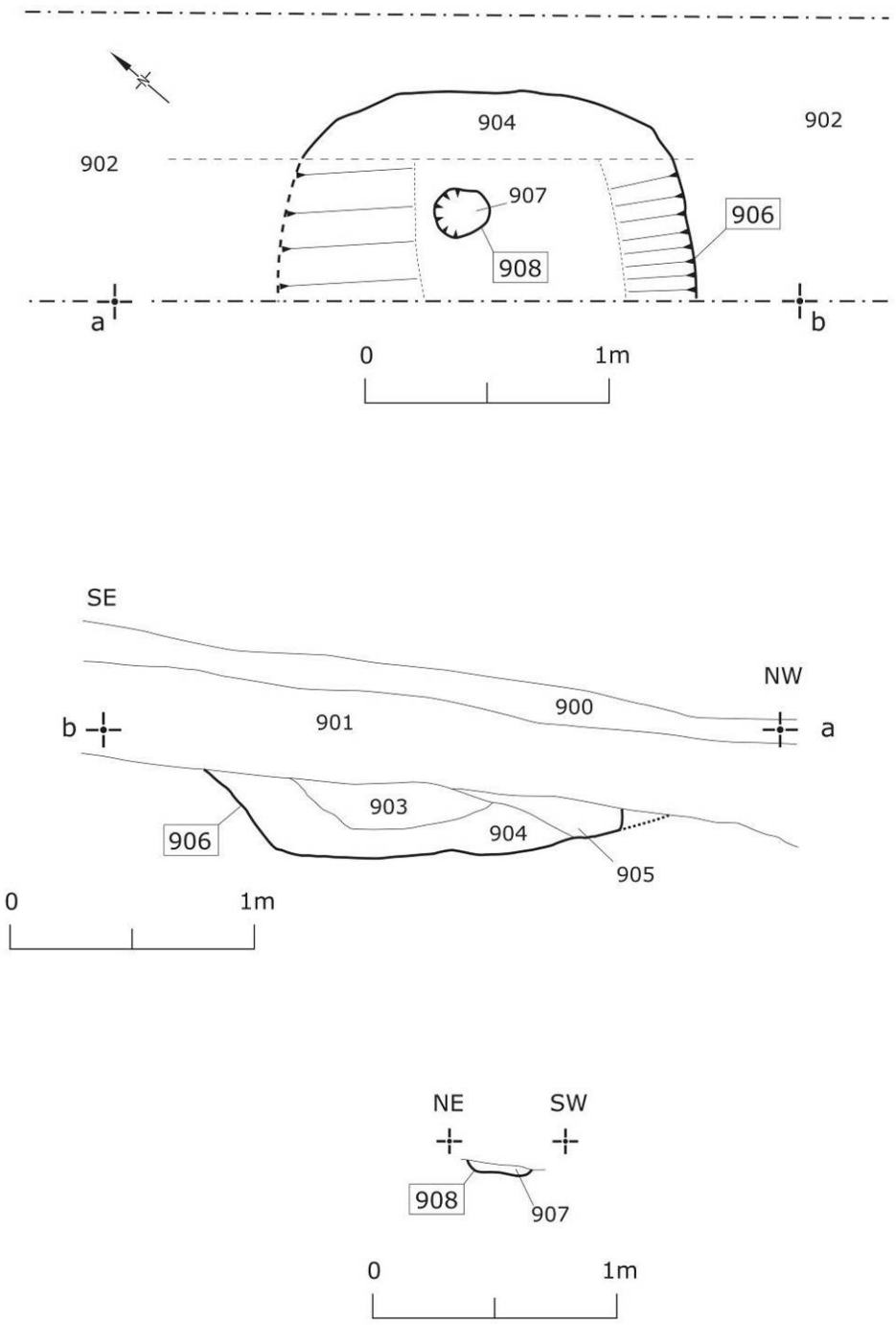

Figure 3: Plan and sections of terminal [906] and posthole [908]

4.11 Trench 10 (tables 26-27; photo 16)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
1000	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones with rare limestone's. 19th –20th C ceramics recovered from deposit but not retained- including a single piece of possible TG green type yellow and white glazed Cornish ware.	0.33m

1001	Subsoil: Friable compacted mid orange brown clay silt with inclusions of abundant small, medium angular bedrock fragments and occasional large bedrock fragments.	

Table 26: Soil descriptions for Trench 10.

0m	5m	10m	15m	19.8m
0.22m	0.38m	0.31m	0.38m	0.32m

Table 27: Depths of excavation along Trench 10 southwest – northeast.

4.11.1 Trench 10 was located in an area where no anomalies had been identified by the geophysical survey. It was aligned south-west – north-east.

4.11.2 The trench measured 19.80m x 1.25m with a maximum depth of 0.38m. A number of fragments of 19th – 20th century ceramic material was recovered from the topsoil which included a single sherd of yellow and white banded 'Cornishware' pottery.

4.11.3 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 10.

4.12 Trench 11 (tables 28-29; photo 17)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
1100	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones with rare limestone. 19th – 20th C ceramics recovered from deposit but not retained	0.34m
1101	Subsoil: Firm compacted mid orange brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent small sub angular stone.	0.22m
1102	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone.	

Table 28: Soil descriptions for Trench 11.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m
0.64m	0.57mm	0.42m	0.30m	0.30m

Table 29: Depths of excavation along Trench 11 south – north.

4.12.1 Trench 11 was aligned north – south, measured 20.00m x 1.25m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m. The trench was positioned to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as an in-filled ditch that may represent an annex on the north-western side of the adjacent Priory Rath.

4.12.2 Excavation of the trench and subsequent hand cleaning revealed a curving ridge of stone located in the vicinity of the geophysical anomaly. Test excavation demonstrated that the ridge of stone was merely an outcrop of the underlying old red sandstone bedrock. It is thus considered that the anomaly was of geological origin.

4.12.3 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 11.

4.13 Trench 12 (table 30-31; photo 18)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
1200	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with	0.10m

	inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones.	
1201	Subsoil: Moderate compacted mid orange brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent small sub angular stone.	0.17m
1202	Natural: Shattered Old Red Sandstone.	

Table 30: Soil descriptions for Trench 12.

0m	5m	10m	15m	15.2m
0.30m	0.25m	0.17m	0.10m	0.60m

Table 31: Depths of excavation along Trench 12 east-southeast – west-northwest.

4.13.1 Trench 12 was positioned to target a series of small geophysical anomalies interpreted as small infilled features such as pits that may indicate archaeological activity. 4.13.2 The trench was aligned westsouth-west to eastnorth-east, and measured 19.80m x 1.27m with a maximum depth of 0.30m. A number of fragments of 19th – 20th century ceramic material and a heavily degraded possible military button with Royal Coat of Arms decoration were recovered from the topsoil during excavation of the trench.

4.13.3 Towards the eastnorth-eastern end of the trench a 1.20m wide spread of stone was encountered immediately beneath the turf. Excavation of the stone spread suggested it was geological and following discussion with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management an further excavation was undertaken by machine, under archaeological supervision, that revealed the stone spread to be a continuation of the outcrop of the underlying old red sandstone bedrock identified in Trench 11.

4.13.4 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 12.

4.14 Trench 13 (table 32-33; photo 19)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
1300	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones.	0.20m
1301	Subsoil: Firm compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stone.	0.18m
1302	Natural: Shattered old sandstone bedrock.	1.7m

Table 32: Soil descriptions for Trench 13.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20m
0.26m	0.24m	0.50m	??	0.28m

Table 33: Depths of excavation along Trench 13 north-northeast – south-southwest.

4.14.1 Trench 13 was aligned north north-east to south south-west, measured 20.20m x 1.26m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.70m. The trench was positioned to target a curvilinear bank visible within the field that has been suggested as forming an outer defence to the adjacent Priory Rath. In addition to the curvilinear bank, a further curvilinear geophysical anomaly which had been identified to the north was targeted.

4.14.2 Following excavation of the trench a ridge of loose stone was visible 13.50m from the northnorth-east end of the trench that continued for 2.70m. During a visit by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management it was agreed that further excavation was required to determine the nature of the ridge of loose stone to confirm whether it represented the remains of an outer defence to the adjacent defended enclosure. A 1.70m deep machine excavated test excavation was undertaken across the ridge of stone that demonstrated it to be a geological feature, as opposed to a substantial stone infilled ditch.

4.14.3 Following hand cleaning of the trench two linear features were revealed within the trench. The first [1304] was located 6.20m from the NNE end of the trench and was 1.30m in width, whilst the second [1306] was located 11.00m from the NNE end with a width of 1.20m. Excavation of linear feature [1306] revealed it to be a geological and it considered that the other linear feature may also be geological.

4.14.4 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 13.

4.15 Trench 14 (table 34-35; photo 20)

Context Number	Description	Average Depth
1400	Ploughsoil: Moderate compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub angular stones.	0.25m
1401	Subsoil: Firm compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent small to medium sub angular stone.	0.10m
1402	Natural: Shattered old sandstone bedrock.	

Table 34: Soil descriptions for Trench 14.

0m	5m	10m	15m	20.5m
0.35m	0.40m	0.26m	0.38m	0.34m

Table 35: Depths of excavation along Trench 14 north – south.

4.15.1 Trench 14 was positioned to target a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and interpreted as an in-filled ditch. The trench was aligned north to south, measured 20.50m x 1.25m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m.

4.15.2 A 3.00m wide ridge of bedrock was visible within the trench, which started 7.65m from the north end. The ridge of bedrock is considered to have caused the geophysical anomaly.

4.15.3 No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Trench 14

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 General Overview

5.1.1 Of the fourteen trenches opened during the evaluation ten were devoid of archaeological features and deposits. Of these ten trenches, six had been positioned to target anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified in the geophysical survey. In the absence of evidence for archaeological features the anomalies were probably caused by variations in the underlying geology. The remaining four trenches were located in areas with no apparent anomalies to confirm that archaeology was absent from these areas.

5.1.2 Three trenches targeting anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified through geophysical survey returned positive results; Trench 4, Trench 7 and Trench 9. Trench 1 was located in an area where no geophysical survey anomalies had been identified, yet a single hitherto unknown linear feature was revealed, [104].

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 A single north-west to south-east linear feature [104] crossing the width of the trench was excavated at its north-western end. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, although was not bottomed (excavation was ceased for health and safety reasons). The fill of [104] contained a 19th – 20th century clay pipe stem, ceramic material, clear glass and anthracite fragments suggestive of an industrial to modern period date.

5.2.2 Early mapping of the area shows nothing in the area of linear feature [104] and its function is unknown, although given the close proximity to the site of the Mason's Arms public house the feature may relate to it and is considered to form a sump or part of the drainage system. The near vertical sides and depth of the feature would suggest it was most likely a service trench and had possibly been excavated by machine. The feature is considered to be of low archaeological significance.

5.3 Trench 4

5.3.1 An east north-east to south south-west aligned linear feature [403] was investigated in Trench 4 that crossed the width of the evaluation trench. The linear feature [403] corresponds with an anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, initially interpreted as a possible field boundary. However, excavation of the feature suggests that [403] may represent a plough furrow, as the fill contained burnt limestone and anthracite suggesting liming of the field. Limekilns are marked to the south-east of the proposed development site on late 19th – early 20th century maps of the area demonstrating that lime production was undertaken in the vicinity. Kilns such as these are considered to be 'pot kilns' constructed of earth and stone with draw arches connecting to a conical shaped pot or crucible that would be charged with alternating layers of limestone and fuel. The fuel used may have been culm (a by-product of coal mining). The lime produced would then be left to cool before being removed and transported to the fields. The 'pot kiln' appears in Pembrokeshire as early as the 16th century and generally continued in use up until the mid 19th century when limestone burning began to decline due to rising production costs and competition from imported fertilizers.

5.3.2 Alternatively, given the presence of burnt limestone that had not been fully converted to lime, it is possible that a 'sod kiln' had been used, a simple kiln in use in Pembrokeshire until the 18th century and possibly later. A 'sod kiln' would be charged in the same way as the 'pot kiln' but covered and sealed with earth. Following burning of the limestone the kiln would be dismantled and

ploughed directly into the field (Brown 1997, p9). The temporary nature of a 'sod kiln' would make it a very ephemeral element in the landscape.

5.3.3 It is considered that [403] represents a plough furrow of probable industrial or early modern period date.

5.4 Trench 7

5.4.1 Trench 7 identified two archaeological features, the first an east to west aligned linear feature [703] and the second formed by patches of compacted and heavily fragmented bedrock (705). Both features appear to correspond with anomalies identified through the previous geophysical survey of the site.

5.4.2 Linear feature [703] was interpreted as a possible field boundary. The late 19th – early 20th century mapping of the area does not indicate any boundary at this location, suggesting that it pre-dates this period.

5.4.3 The second feature consisting of compacted and heavily fragmented bedrock (705) corresponds with the location of a trackway marked on late 19th century mapping leading between the Mason's Arms public house to the west and a former quarry to the north-east of the proposed development site. An anomaly in this location was also revealed during the geophysical survey. The trackway appears to have utilised the underlying bedrock as a surface as opposed to being metalled. The compacted and heavily fragmented nature of (705) is considered to have been most likely caused by carts travelling to and from the quarry.

5.5 Trench 9

5.5.1 Trench 9 was positioned to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible prehistoric ring ditch for a hut circle. A north - south aligned linear feature [906] containing a possible post hole [908] was revealed. Extensions to the trench to identify any continuation of [906] failed to identify more features. The evidence does not preclude the possibility that it does form part of a ring ditch, and may suggest that it forms a terminus to the feature, possibly forming one side of an entrance. The presence of three fills within [906] suggests that it was subject to a gradual silting up process.

5.5.2 The 2.15m width of the linear feature [906] is wider than would be expected for a typical drip gulley surrounding a prehistoric round house. It is possible that [906] forms part of a larger ring-ditch or round barrow (Bronze Age burial mound), or other enclosure. Due to the absence of finds the feature could not be dated. The presence of posthole [908] suggests the presence of a timber structure set within the enclosure ditch, the purpose of which is unclear. Given the limited nature of the archaeological evaluation, it was not possible to detect a continuation of the feature.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Although many of the geophysical anomalies have been shown to represent changes in the underlying natural geology, the evaluation has confirmed the existence of several archaeological features. It has not, however, been possible to date or fully characterise these features.

6.2 Trench 1 revealed a possible drainage ditch or service [104] of industrial period date or later which probably relates to the former Mason's Arms Public House on the western edge of the site area. It is considered to be of low archaeological significance.

6.3 Linear feature [403] within Trench 4 has been interpreted as a plough furrow given the presence of burnt limestone and anthracite within the excavated fill (unlikely to be present in a feature pre-dating the later post-medieval period). It is therefore considered to be of low archaeological significance.

6.4 From the available evidence, the purpose or date of linear feature [703] within Trench 7 is unclear, although it may indicate a former field boundary. As no field boundary is indicated in this location on available 19th – 20th century maps it suggests that the boundary pre-dates that period.

6.5 Feature (705) also in Trench 7 appears to be an un-metalled trackway using the exposed bedrock as a track surface. The trackway probably dates from the late 19th century and would have been associated with the quarry identified from early mapping in the north-east corner of the proposed development site. The trackway may have given direct access from the quarry to Cromwell Road. It is considered that the trackway is of low archaeological significance.

6.6 Perhaps the most significant features investigated during the course of the archaeological evaluation were the possible enclosure [906] and posthole [908] identified in Trench 9. The feature corresponded with a possible roughly circular anomaly identified by geophysical survey. A second possible circular anomaly lay to the north which lay outside of the excavated trenches. Although the feature could not be dated, they may be prehistoric in origin. Additional trenching to ascertain the extent of the feature failed to detect any further trace of it and the full extent, character and significance of the features remains unclear. Further archaeological investigation in this area might be considered if development is proposed in this part of the site.

6.7 Although the trenches located to target the possible outer defence of Pill Rath (in the southern part of the site), failed to identify any such features, it should be noted that the area has been subject to previous disturbance. If an outer defence to the Rath did lie within this area it may have been levelled as a result of agricultural activity. A ditch may still be present, but two modern service trenches crossing the site in this area prevented trenches being located closer to the field boundary marking the northern extent to the Scheduled area of the Rath. Further archaeological investigation may be considered if development is proposed in this part of the site.

6.8 The archaeological potential of the area to the north-west of Pill Rath, where the curving anomaly was identified on the geophysical survey suggesting an annexe to the hill fort is uncertain. The trenches revealed features suggesting the anomalies were caused by changes in the underlying geology as opposed to being of archaeological origin. The area has been subject to previous disturbance from services, including electric cables and a drainage/sewage trench (and inspection chamber) which may have obscured any archaeological remains present. Further archaeological investigation will be required in this part of the site if development is proposed in the future within this area.

6.9 Overall it is the southern part of the development area which still has archaeological potential, associated with the possible outer defences of Pill Rath and a possible annexe to the south-west. The area of the possible ring ditches on the western side of the site is also considered to have significant archaeological potential. The remainder of the site area does contain a few identified features, although those identified appear to be of later post-medieval date and low archaeological significance.

7. SOURCES

Map

Ordnance Survey 1875 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXIII.10

Ordnance Survey 1889 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet

Ordnance Survey 1908 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXIII.10

Rees's Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth Century

Unpublished

Poucher, P., 2009, *Cromwell Road Geophysical Survey* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No. 2009/81

Published

Davies P B S 1989 *Dewisland Limekilns.* St David's. Merrivale.

Kelly's Directory of Monmouthshire and South Wales 1926 Kelly's Directories Ltd. London.

Rees S 1992 *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Dyfed.* London. HMSO

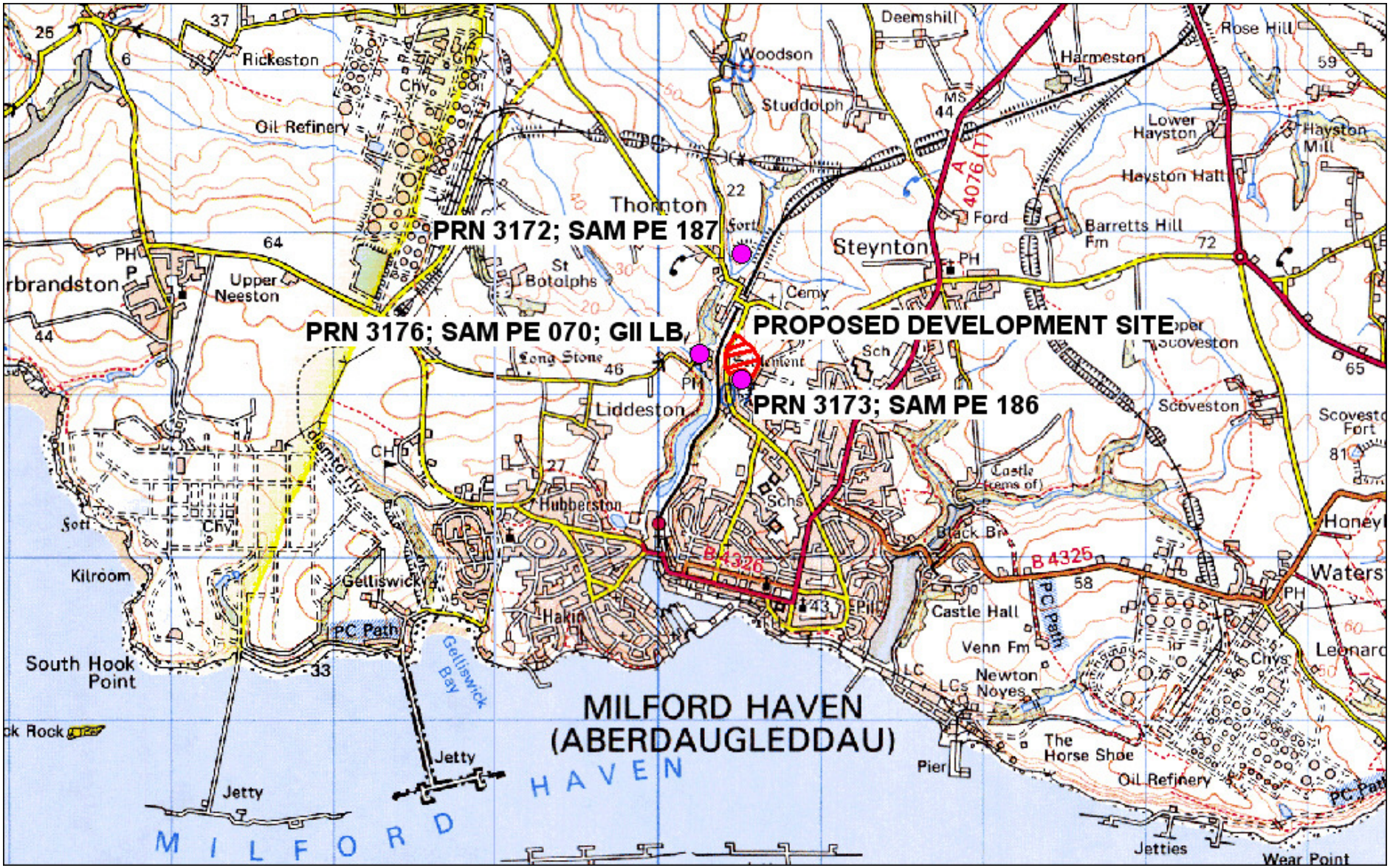

Figure 4: Location map of archaeological evaluation

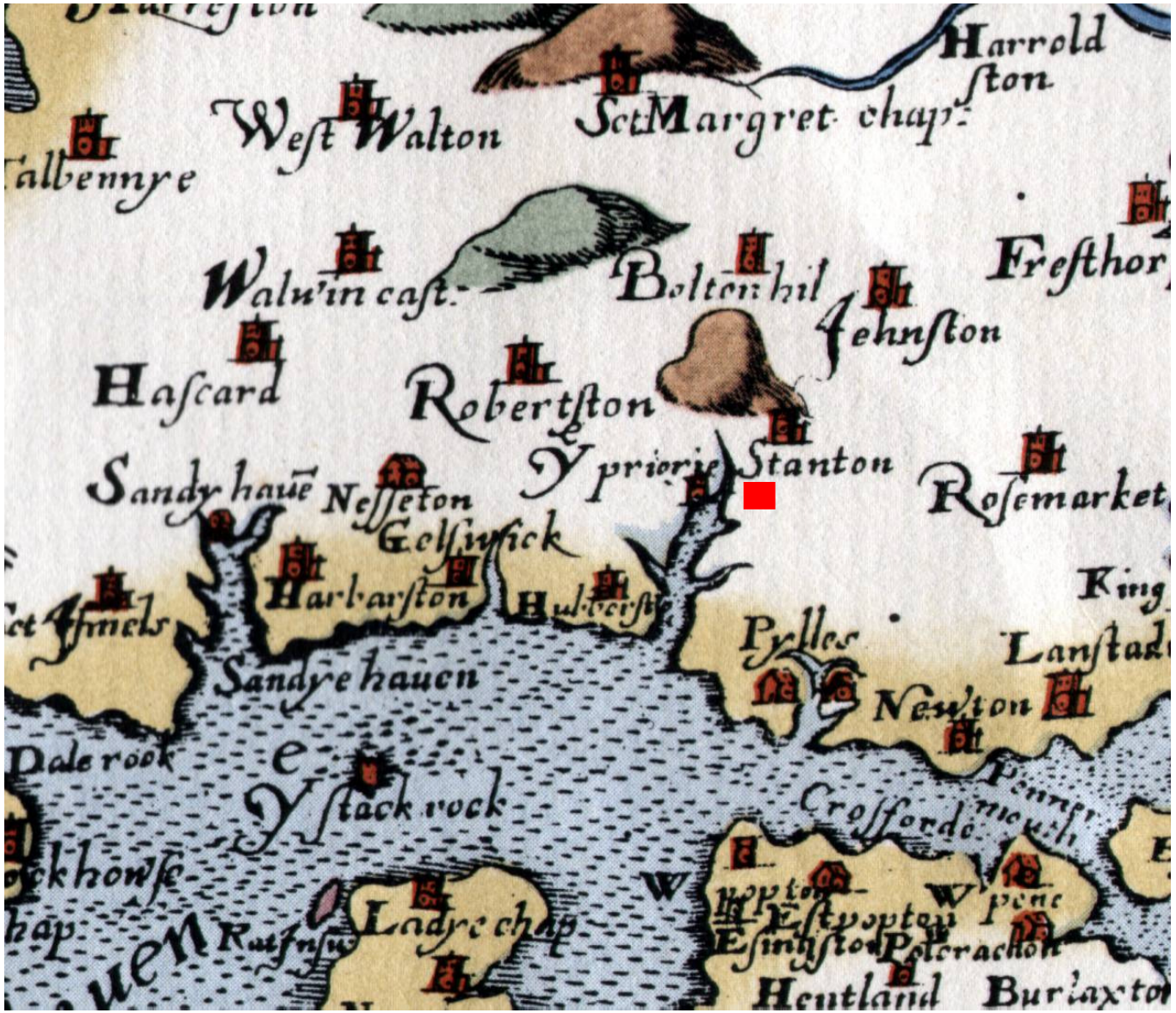

Figure 5: Extract of 1578 Saxton Map showing area of proposed development site.

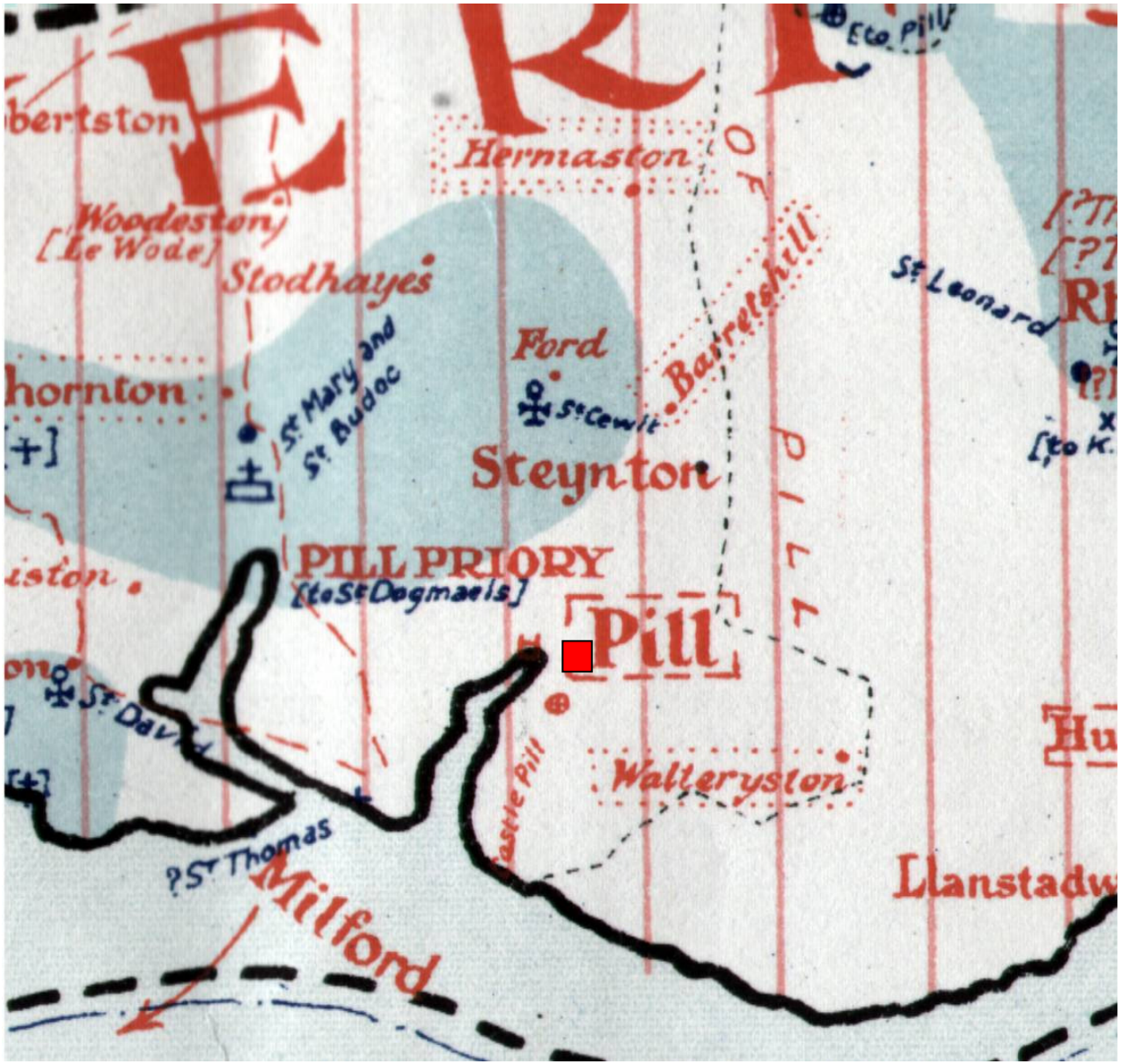

Figure 6: Extract of Rees Map of South Wales in the XIV century.

Figure 7: Extract of Ordnance Survey Old Series 1:63360 1840.

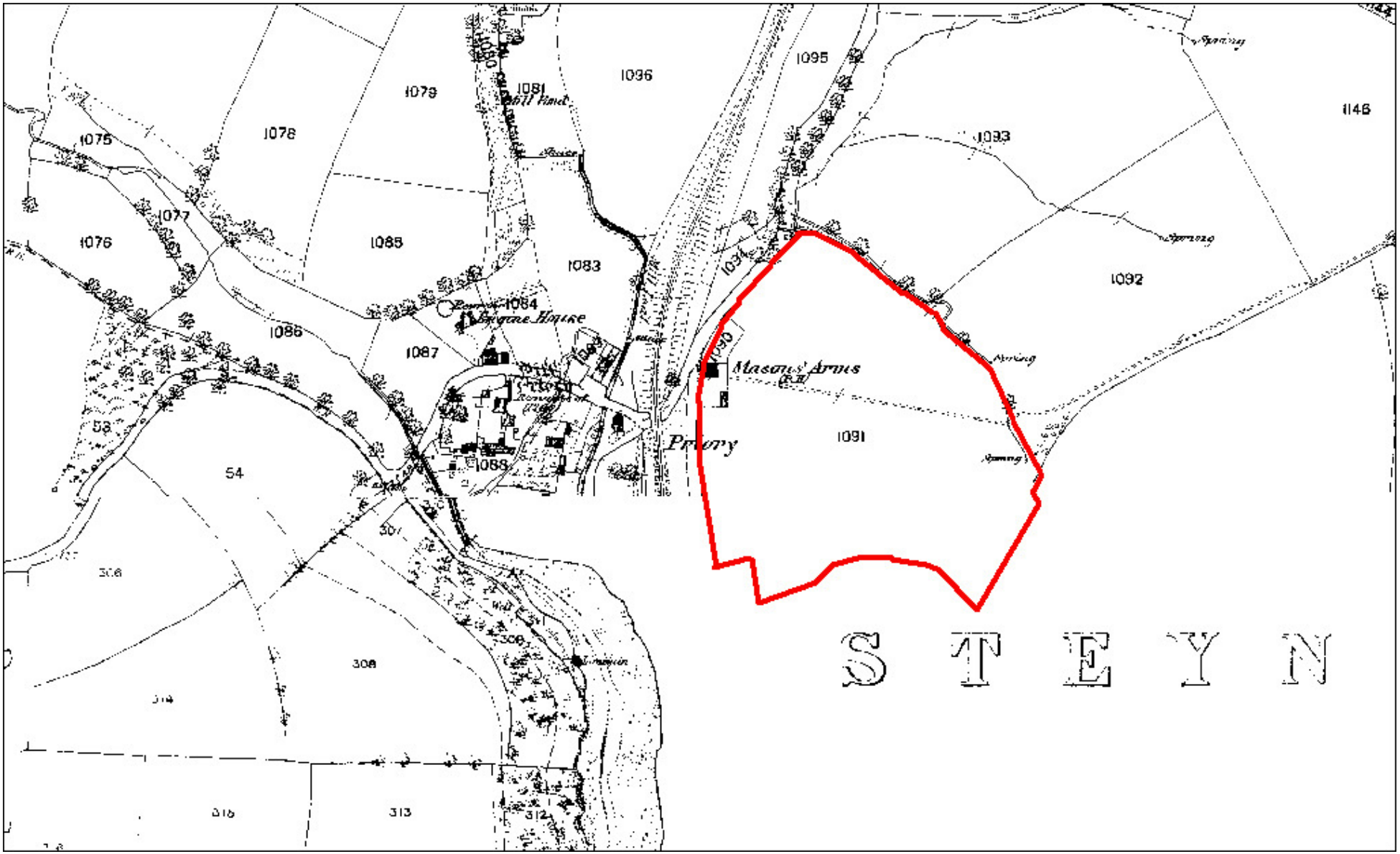

Figure 8: Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1875

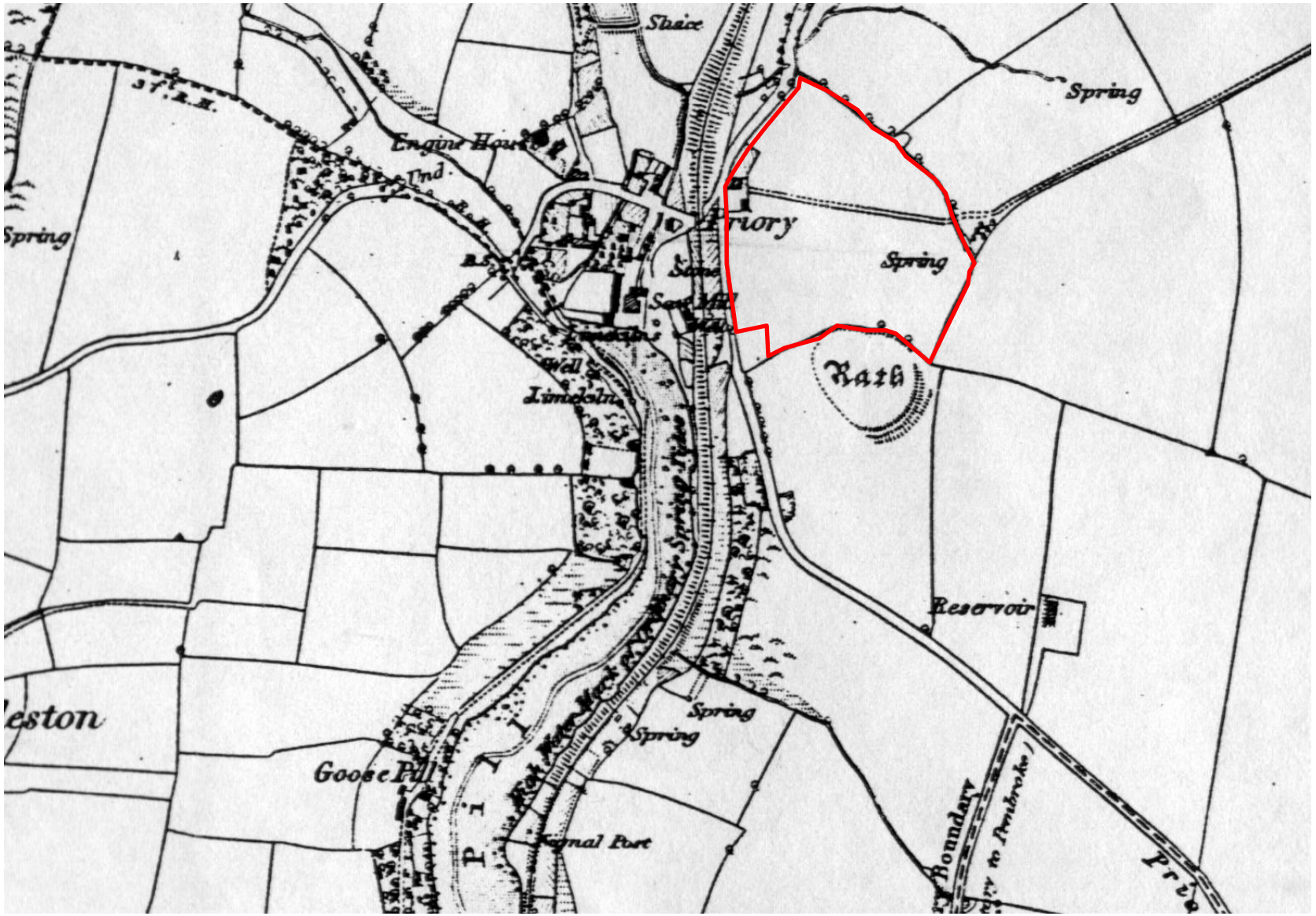

Figure 9: Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:10560 1889

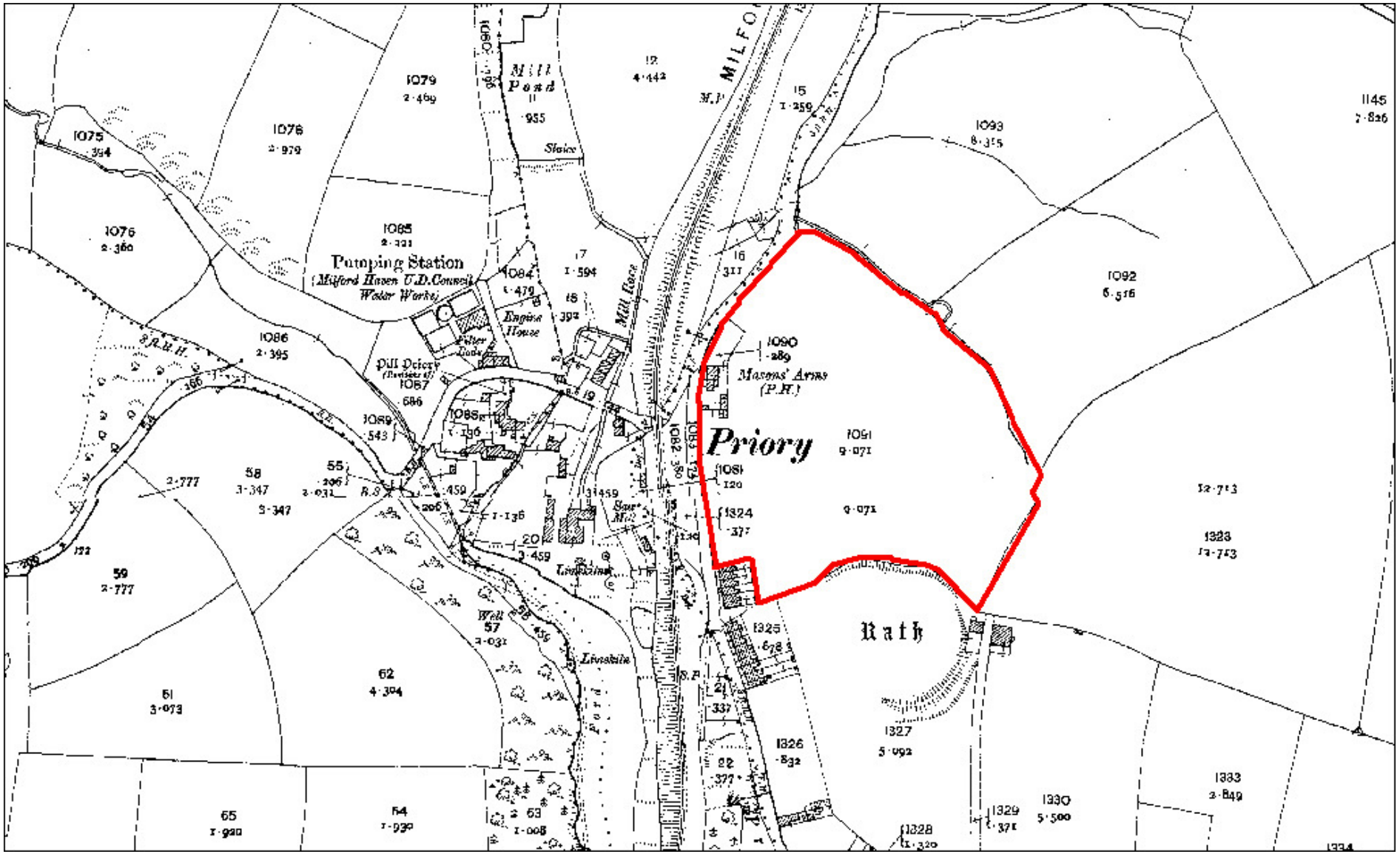

Figure 10: Extract of Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1908

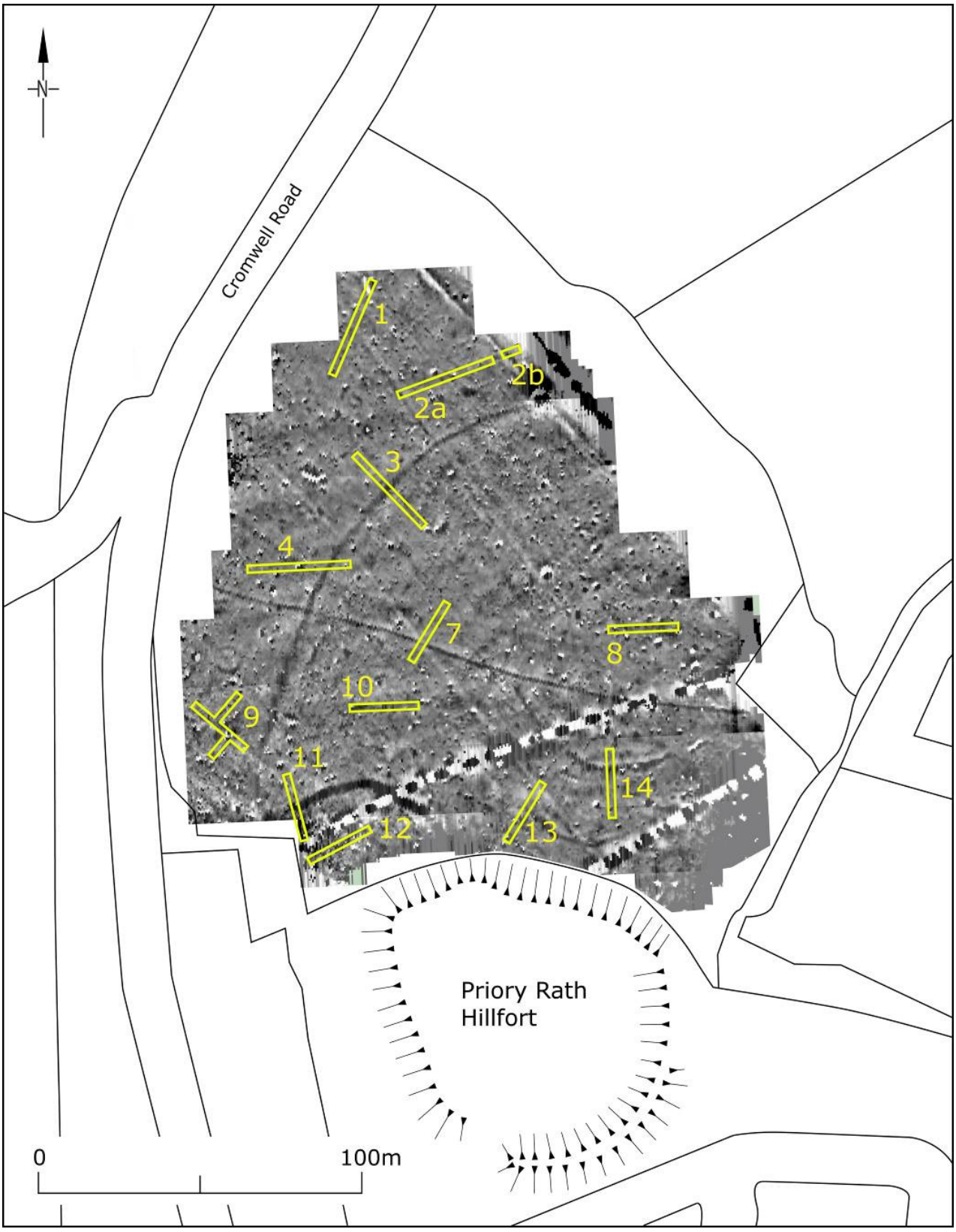

Figure 11: Evaluation trench location plan.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Trench 1

Photo 1: View showing Trench 1 facing south, 2 x 1m scales.

Photo 2: View of linear feature [103] with view of southeast facing section, 2m and 1m scales.

Trench 2a

Photo 3: View of Trench 2a facing east, 1m scale.

Trench 2b

Photo 4: View of Trench 2b facing northeast, 1m scale.

Trench 3

Photo 5: Trench 3 facing southeast, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 4

Photo 6: View of Trench 4 looking west, 2 x 1m scales.

Photo 7: View of plough furrow in Trench 4, facing east, 0.5m scale.

Trench 5

Photo 8: Trench 5 view northeast, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 6

Photo 9: Photo of Trench 6 view southeast, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 7

Photo 10: View northwest of Trench 7, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 8

Photo 11: View south of Trench 8, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 9

Photo 12: View north-west of Trench 9, 2 x 1m scales.

Photo 13: View southwest of section of ditch terminus [906] in Trench 9, 1m scale.

Trench 9 NE extension

Photo 14: View northeast of Trench 9 NE extension, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 9 SW extension

Photo 15: View north-east of Trench 9 SW extension, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 10

Photo 16: View west of Trench 10, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 11

Photo 17: View northeast of Trench 11, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 12

Photo 18: Southwest view of Trench 12, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 13

Photo 19: View northeast of Trench 13, 2 x 1m scales.

Trench 14

Photo 20: View south of Trench 14, 2 x 1m scales.

APPENDIX I:

SCOVESTON – BURTON HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA

Historic Background

A large character area lying to the north of the Milford Haven waterway, within the ecclesiastical parishes of Llangwm, Llanstadwell, Rosemarket and Steynton. Much of the area formed part of the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor (or Sublordship) of Pill and Roch, which was created under the de Roches between 1100 and 1130. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, of which it was notionally a member, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor with a caput at the head of Castle Pill (pill is a local term for a tidal inlet and probably derived from the Welsh *pwll*) at the west end of the area – possibly on the site of an iron age hillfort and later a Civil War defence. The south-east end of this area lies within the parish of Burton, which represented a detached portion of the Lordship of Pembroke. Burton parish church was present by 1291. The Manor (and parish) of Llangwm, to the north, was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. The Roches granted 'six bovates of land in Studdolph, and five acres of land with half a carucate of land in the same township' to the Tironian Pill Priory in its late 12th century foundation charter. Hayston was present in the 14th century. The present settlement pattern appears to be of relatively late origin as only a few of today's farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors and townships. Scoveston is not recorded until the mid 15th century, while the remainder – Jordanston, Norton, Milton, Westfield etc – were not recorded until the 16th- and 17th-centuries. Some, such as Oxland, are 18th century in origin. Nevertheless, these different periods of origin are not reflected in any differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure has resulted. By the time of the first estate maps in the late 18th century and the tithe survey in the 1840s the landscape of today had been established. There are hints that at least parts of the area had evolved from open field systems. For instance, enclosed strip fields are shown on estate maps on the east side of Castle Pill and close to the very small village of Burton. No traces of these strips now remain. The area has remained primarily agricultural but its military potential has long been apparent. Castle Pill was fortified by Royalist forces in 1643, with an 18 gun fort garrisoned by 300 men. The massive inland Scoveston Fort was the only defensive work to be constructed after the 1860 Royal Commission report on defence proposed a ring of forts around the Milford Haven waterway to prevent it from landward attack. Railways also crossed the area, to Neyland in 1856 and Milford Haven in 1859.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This very extensive historic landscape character area extends from the town of Milford Haven in the west, along the northern shore of the waterway past Neyland and up to and past the village of Llangwm. Despite its size it is a remarkably coherent landscape consisting of large farms, dispersed houses and large, regular fields. Although it lies close to Milford Haven waterway, this area only directly borders the sea at a few locations near Burton and Llangwm. Pasture is the dominant land-use, with a little arable land particularly in the western part of the area. There is virtually no rough or waste ground. Apart from deciduous trees on steep valley sides, such as at Castle Pill and Barnwell Pill, in some sheltered hollows, and on the banks of the Milford Haven waterway, this is not a landscape characterised by woodland. Occasional trees are also present in some hedgerows.

Earth banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type. Hedges are generally well-maintained, although in the northern part of the area some are becoming overgrown and a few are derelict. Burton Mountain and Williamston Mountain, once one of the few open areas on the Milford Haven waterway is divided into large fields by banks and hedges. Apart from Burton village the settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and houses. There are several mansions and large farms within this area, including Jordanston Farm, Williamston, East Hook and Studdolph Hall. Some of these houses are of some antiquity, such as East Hook, a 17th century and 18th century house next to the ruins of a 16th century house, and others indicate the minor gentry origins of the larger farms, such as the three storey Georgian house of Jordanston. Some of the larger houses, Castle Hall for example, have been demolished. Attached to most of these large houses are ranges of stone-built, 19th century, and sometimes earlier, outbuildings, often arranged around a courtyard, and sometimes set some distance from the dwelling. The wide range of buildings at Castle Hall Farm are a good example of this type. Gardens and parkland survive at some of these larger houses. Interspersed across the landscape are smaller farms. The houses take a variety of forms, but in the main they date to the 19th century, and are stone-built, rendered, slate-roofed, and broadly in the Georgian tradition. Many have been modernised. Older farmhouses and modern farmhouses are also present, presumably replacements of earlier structures. Old outbuildings are also stone-built, but usually of just one or two ranges. Most farms of this size have large ranges of modern steel and concrete outbuildings. Dispersed modern houses are present in this area, but are not a defining characteristic, apart from west and north of Jordanston. Here mid 20th century semi-detached houses in a fairly dense scatter are a distinct feature of the landscape. At Burton, the only village within this area, the medieval parish church of St Mary together with a cluster of late 18th century and 19th century dwellings is surrounded by late 20th century housing, including a small estate. Other buildings include the massive remains of Scoveston Fort, an element of the mid 19th century military defence of the Milford Haven waterway. Given the large extent of this area it is not surprising that there are a large number and variety of archaeological sites. However, these do not greatly characterise the landscape. Of interest are: several prehistoric funerary and ritual sites, including standing stones, chambered tombs and round barrows, an iron age fort with the slight remains of a Civil War fort, several prehistoric find spots, medieval mill and windmill sites, and World War 2 defensive features.

To the south and east the boundary of this area is very well-defined against the Milford Haven waterway, the town of Milford Haven, the town of Neyland, an Oil Refinery and a large tract of woodland. On other sides this area is very difficult to define, and any boundary should be considered a zone of change rather than hard-edged.

(Murphy and Ludlow, 2000).

CROMWELL ROAD, MILFORD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.

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Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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