

Archaeology Wales

Land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest

Archaeological Evaluation
Phase 1



By
Jennifer Muller

Report No. 1768


Archaeology Wales

Land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest

Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1

Prepared For: Lovell Partnerships Ltd


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Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. Site description and archaeological background | 2 |
| 3. Aims and Objectives..... | 3 |
| 4. Methodology..... | 4 |
| 5. Evaluation results..... | 5 |
| 6. The finds..... | 6 |
| 7. Discussions and Conclusions..... | 6 |
| 8. Bibliography | 8 |

Figures

Figure 1. Site location map

Figure 2. Results of the geophysical survey within the development area

Figure 3. Trench location plan overlaid on geophysical survey results

Figure 4. Plan of linear features identified in the evaluation

Figure 5. Sections of linear features identified in the evaluation

Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking NNE. Scales 2m & 1m

Plate 2. Trench 1, looking SSW. Scales 2m & 1m

Plate 3. SE-facing section of [1004] in Trench 1. Scale x 1m

Plate 4. SE-facing section of [1006] in Trench 1. Scale x 1m

Appendix 1. Context Descriptions

Appendix 2. Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 3. Archive Cover Sheet

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Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological field evaluation in February 2019 at the request Lovell Partnerships Ltd on land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, centred on SM 94375 16160 (Planning Application Reference 18/1035/DC). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council.

A previous geophysical survey of the site (Muller 2018) identified a circular feature of potential archaeological importance within the proposed development area. Consequently, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested further evaluation of this feature.

The potential circular feature was targeted by a single trench, 40m in length. No evidence of the circular anomaly featured in the geophysical survey was found, the southern side of the anomaly instead appeared to correspond to two linear features identified within the trench. The linear features had the appearance of a former field boundary, both the topsoil and features contained material indicating a late post-medieval to modern date. The linear features are therefore of limited archaeological interest, and the general archaeological potential of the site would appear to be low.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2014).

Crynodeb

Cynhaliodd Archaeology Cymru Cyf (AC) werthusiad maes archeolegol ym mis Chwefror 2019 ar gais Lovel Partnerships Cyf ar dir ger Lôn Slade, Hwlffordd, Sir Benfro, sydd wedi'i leoli yn SM 94375 16160 (Cyfeirnod Cais Cynllunio 18/1035/DC). Yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yw Cyngor Sir Penfro.

Nododd arolwg geoffisegol blaenorol o'r safle (Muller 2018) nodwedd ar ffurf cylch o bwysigrwydd archeolegol posibl o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig. O ganlyniad, gwnaeth Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Dyfed – Rheoli Datblygiadau, yn ei chapasiti fel cynghorwr archeolegol i'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol, gais am werthusiad pellach o'r nodwedd hon.

Roedd y nodwedd ar ffurf cylch posibl wedi'i thargedu gan un ffos, 40m o hyd. Ni chanfyddwyd tystiolaeth o'r anomaledd ar ffurf cylch a nodwyd yn yr arolwg geoffisegol; yn hytrach, roedd ochr ddeheuol yr anomaledd yn ymddangos fel ei fod yn cyfateb â dwy nodwedd unionlin a nodwyd o fewn y ffos. Roedd y nodweddion unionlin yn edrych yn debyg i ffin gae flaenorol; roedd y pridd uchaf a'r nodweddion yn cynnwys deunydd a oedd yn nodi dyddiad rhwng y cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol hwyr a'r

cyfnod modern. Felly, mae'r nodweddion unionlin o ddiddordeb archeolegol cyfyngedig, ac ymddengys bod potensial archeolegol cyffredinol y safle yn isel.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Gwerthusiad Maes Archeolegol (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2014) a'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Arteffactau Archeolegol a Chasglu Amgrychleddol, Cadwraeth Dogfennau ac Ymchwil (Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2014).

1. Introduction

In February 2019, Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Ltd. to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, centred on SM 94375 16160 (Figure 1). This work focuses on the first stage of development at the site, and is being undertaken as part of the Discharge of Conditions for the planning application (Planning Application Reference 18/1035/DC). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC).

A geophysical survey of this area was carried by AW (Muller 2018 – Figure 2), which identified a circular feature of potential archaeological importance within the proposed development area. As a result Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to PCC, requested further archaeological mitigation, in the form of targeted trial trenching, to ascertain the nature and date of this potential archaeological feature prior to development. The results of which will inform the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological mitigation. These recommendations are set out in a letter from DAT-DM to PCC, dated 16/1/19.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AW, the methodology of which was agreed with DAT-DM prior to the works commencing. The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for one trench to be excavated, targeting the geophysical anomaly within an area likely to be disturbed during groundworks associated with the development. This was designed to provide the PCC with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Jerry Bond with Jennifer Muller, both of AW. The project was managed by Philip Poucher. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 18th and 19th February 2019, with backfilling completed on 19 February 2019.

All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (ClfA 2014). The AW project number is 2531 and the site code is SLM/19/EV.

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1 Location, Topography and geology

The development area as a whole covers an area of several open fields of pasture and arable land, bounded by hedgerows, occupying gently-sloping southeast facing land both to the north and south of Slade Lane.

This phase of work however relates specifically to the Phase 1 area. This comprises three adjoining fields (Figure 2 - Fields 1, 2 and 3), or parts thereof, at the western end of the development area, located around Redhill School.

The westernmost field (Field 1) comprises an area of rough unimproved ground with a gradual slope down to the south to southeast, occupying an area of approximately 1.7 Hectares. The northern half of the field is rough, relatively boggy ground, with a number of drainage channels evident. Reeds have grown across some of the wetter areas, with gorse and other scrub around the fringes. The southern half of the field is more open and grass covered. The field is bisected by a tarmac track accessing Redhill School to the east. The northern end of the field is bounded by hedgerows, drainage ditches and scrub, beyond which lies the building and yards of Loo Choo. The eastern end is bounded by hedgerows with tree growth to the southeast, beyond which lies the buildings and playing fields of Redhill School. The southern end is bounded by a fenceline, beyond which lies a roundabout and the A487 Thomas Parry Way, with recent roadworks evident along the edge of the site. The western end is bounded by high pine trees, beyond which lies the A487 St David's Road. The main access is from the west.

The central field (Field 2) comprises an area of relatively level improved grass-covered ground, used as a playing field for the adjacent Redhill School. This field covers an area of approximately 1.1 Hectares, including a small area of ground on the south side of the school access road. This road, and an associated car park form much of the southern boundary, with a wooded area to the southwest, and the building and yards of Redhill School to the southeast. Hedgerows form the western and eastern boundaries, and a hedgerow and mature trees form the northern boundary. A track runs along the northern boundary, accessing fields to the west and east. Agricultural land extends to the north and east.

The eastern area (Field 3) comprises part of a larger field of improved pasture, bounded by hedgerows, with a slight southward slope. The survey covers an area of approximately 1.4 hectares within the larger field. The Redhill School forms the southwest boundary, with agricultural land to the north and east. A belt of woodland and scrub forms the southern boundary, beyond which lies the A487 Thomas Parry Way. This field is accessed via a metal gateway in its western boundary. It is within this eastern field that the geophysical anomaly, and therefore the evaluation trench, was located.

The site as a whole lies on the northwest edge of Haverfordwest, the main settlement of which lies on the south side of the A487 Thomas Parry Way. The traditional centre of the town lies some 800m to the southeast. Haverfordwest lies on the Western Cleddau (which lies *circa* 900m to the east of the survey area) in central Pembrokeshire.

The underlying bedrock of the proposed development area comprises mudstones of the Slade and Redhill Formation, partly overlain by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. (BGS 2019).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

A desk-based assessment has previously been undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (Pannett 2011), which details the historical and archaeological background to the site. In summary, a number of prehistoric monuments lie in the surrounding landscape, including a Neolithic chambered tomb, Bronze Age barrows, burnt mounds and Iron Age hillforts. Mesolithic activity has also recently been identified in the area (Poucher 2017). Haverfordwest itself was founded in the early 12th century, focused on a castle established by Tancred the Fleming in 1110. The town original grew to the north and west of the castle, with town walls constructed in 1270. The town prospered as a trading port, lying on the main land route through Pembrokeshire and within the tidal reaches of the Cleddau River. The town suffered a decline following the Black Death of 1349 but remained the main port for Pembrokeshire. In the post-medieval period the town attracted wealthy local landowners and industry, undergoing an extensive period of rebuilding in the late 18th and 19th century. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century, and the establishment of major ports further down-river within the Milford Haven area meant the town declined in importance until the mid-20th century.

Alongside a general potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, Slade Lane itself is identified as a route that may have potential medieval origins. Historic mapping indicates several small farmsteads and cottages alongside this road. The tithe map of 1841 records a number of fields along the north side of Slade Lane sharing the name 'Gallows Close'. It is suggested that this name may come from the site of the town gallows (PRN 2367), itself potentially medieval in origin, although a specific site for these gallows has not been previously identified. The gallows themselves may have utilised a tree, or temporary structure, leaving little trace, however there remains the possibility that those executed at this spot were also buried in the locality, and traditionally such grave sites were unmarked.

Historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards demonstrates the area around the evaluation site was largely agricultural land. Rough ground is noted to the west, and a well is also shown further west, accessed from Loo Choo to the north. The current site of Redhill School, which lies a short distance to the southwest of the evaluation area, appears to have begun as a series of kennels by the late 19th century, with a large dwelling 'Garth' established there around the turn of the century.

In November 2018 (Muller 2018) AW carried out a geophysical survey of the site. This identified a number of linear and discrete features across the site, although these features were largely interpreted as being associated with post-medieval field boundaries and ploughing activity, the result of interference from modern features, or naturally occurring anomalies. However, in the easternmost field of those surveyed (labelled as Field 3), a circular feature was identified of potential archaeological importance (Figures 2 & 3). The readings were relatively indistinct, but appeared to suggest a cut circular feature, 18m in diameter. Similar circular features have subsequently been identified as Prehistoric in origin, often relating to roundhouses or burial monuments. This feature is however indistinct and apparently isolated, and is larger than a typical roundhouse. No evidence of associated activity, such as magnetic responses indicating burning activity from hearths or cremation burials, was identified within the survey results.

3. Aims and Objectives

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the development area. The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

4. Methodology

The methodology for the archaeological evaluation followed that set out within the approved WSI (Appendix II). The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The agreed evaluation trench was positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood. It was proposed that one trench, 40 metres in length and 1.8 metres in width, was machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with DAT-DM prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trench was excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizon was reached and proven across the site.

The evaluation trench was excavated to the top of the naturally occurring undisturbed geological deposits. The northern end of the trench was excavated to a greater depth to test the nature of the natural deposits. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of 50% of all identified archaeological features was undertaken to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains.

Recording was carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts. Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey published boundaries. Photographs were taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 24MP camera with photographs stored in Jpeg format. Context numbers 1000 – 1006 were allocated during the fieldwork. They were ascribed to the soil deposits and features identified during the evaluation.

Finds retrieved during the evaluation were bagged by context, with quantities noted on the finds summary. These finds are of limited archaeological interest, and it is intended to dispose of the items.

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.

5. Evaluation results

Trench 1 (Figures 3-5; Plates 1 - 4)

Trench 1 measured 40m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.4m in depth. It was located with the intention of spanning the full diameter of the circular feature identified on the geophysical survey result, crossing the centre of the feature, and taking in areas surrounding the feature.

The natural substrate (1002) was found 0.4m below ground level and was comprised of firm, pale yellow-brown silt clay, with frequent sub-rounded stones. (1002) was overlain by (1001), a firm, mid red-brown clay silt with yellow flecks that began 0.25m from ground level. (1001) was overlain by the topsoil (1000) 0.25m deep, which was comprised of a loose, dark red-brown silty loam with small fragments of slate and sub-rounded stones. A number of post-medieval and modern finds (pottery, glass, ceramic building material) were discovered in the topsoil.

Two parallel, linear features, 2.3m apart, were encountered in the southern end of the trench, both cut into (1002) and orientated east-west.

[1004] was 1.42m wide and 0.1 – 0.14m deep, with shallow, slightly concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope on to a shallow concave base. It extended beyond the width of the trench in both directions. It was filled with (1003), a friable, mid-mottled red-brown and yellow-brown clay silt. Within this were occasional small stones, frequent charcoal, and occasional modern pottery and glass fragments.

[1006] was 1.68m wide x 0.08m deep with similar shallow concave sides, a gentle break of slope on to an irregular, occasionally slightly convex, base. It also extended beyond the trench. It was filled with (1005), which was the same as (1003). Finds within the fill were two small fragments of post-medieval ceramic material.

6. The finds

The finds assemblage was largely composed of later post-medieval and modern remains. The finds recovered during the trenching evaluation are detailed below:

| Trench No. | Context No. | Finds Type | No of fragments | Description | Date |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | (1000) | Ceramic | 21 | Fragments of CBM, blue and white transferware, glazed earthenware | Post-medieval - Modern |
| 1 | (1000) | Glass | 4 | Fragments of bottles | Modern |
| 1 | (1003) | Ceramic | 1 | Fragment of blue and white transferware | Modern |
| 1 | (1003) | Glass | 1 | Fragment of glass bottle | Modern |
| 1 | (1005) | Ceramic | 2 | Fragment of red earthenware and fragment of CBM | Post-medieval |

7. Discussions and Conclusions

The circular feature, as it was visible in the geophysical survey results (Muller 2018), did not appear in the trench, however the southern end of the feature did appear to correspond to the two linear features [1004] and [1006], running parallel to each other. Although these features were only exposed within the confines of the trench they appeared to be consistently linear, with no evidence that they formed part of a curvilinear feature. Re-examining the geophysical survey results in the light of this would indicate that the survey results may

indeed show a continuation of a linear feature on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. It would seem likely therefore that the circular feature was a misidentification of variations in the magnetic responses recorded by the geophysical survey.

As no other plough marks appear throughout the trench, the identified linear features look like a former boundary running roughly east-west through the field. In addition, the finds assemblage of mixed post-medieval and modern chronologies, plus the frequent charcoal, throughout the length of the trench and in the fill of the cuts, indicate post-industrial (19th/20th century) activity. However, there is no evidence of a boundary on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 nor the tithe map of 1845.

The finds assemblage does however indicate that these features are of limited archaeological interest. Given these results it is considered that the archaeological potential within the proposed development area is low.

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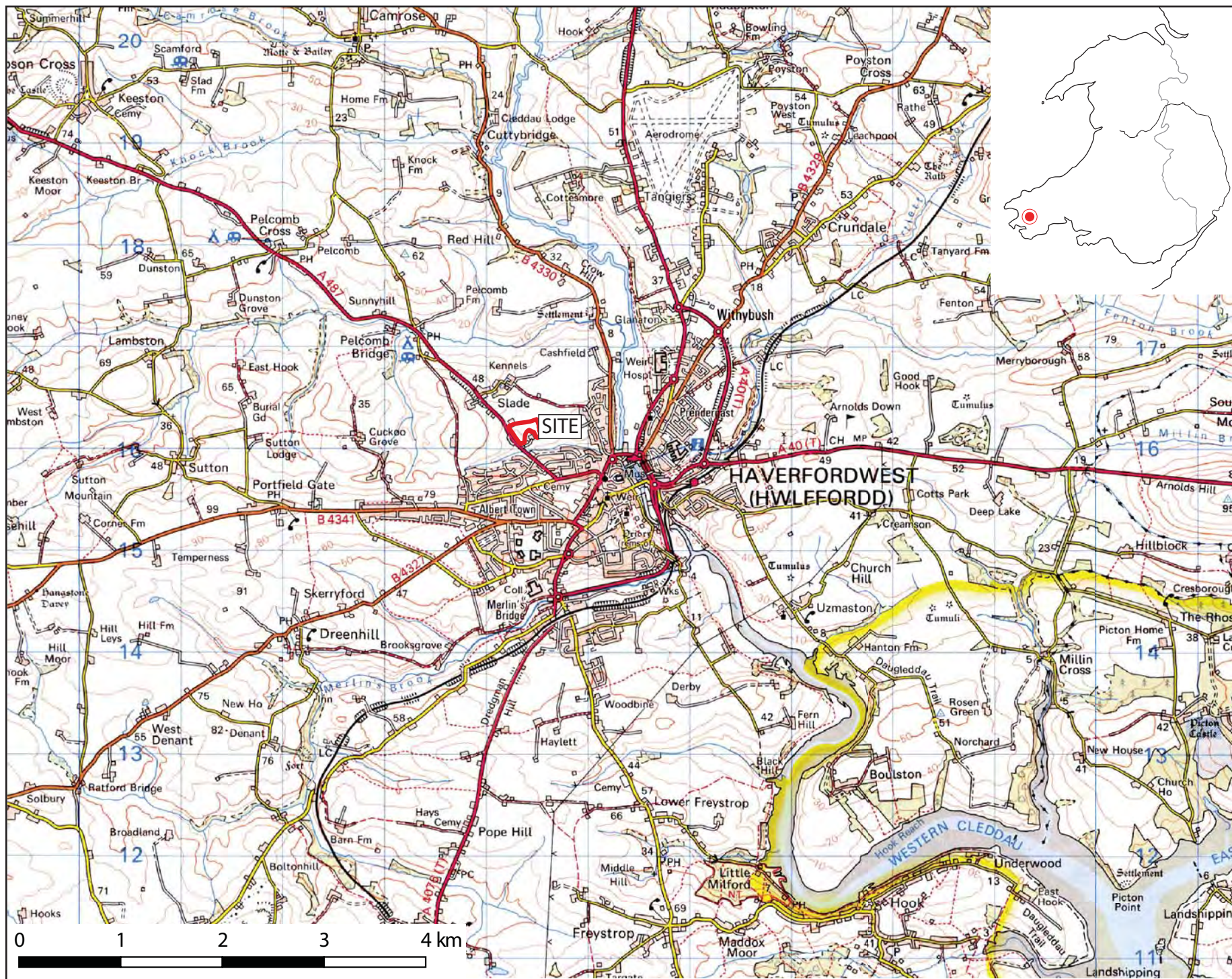
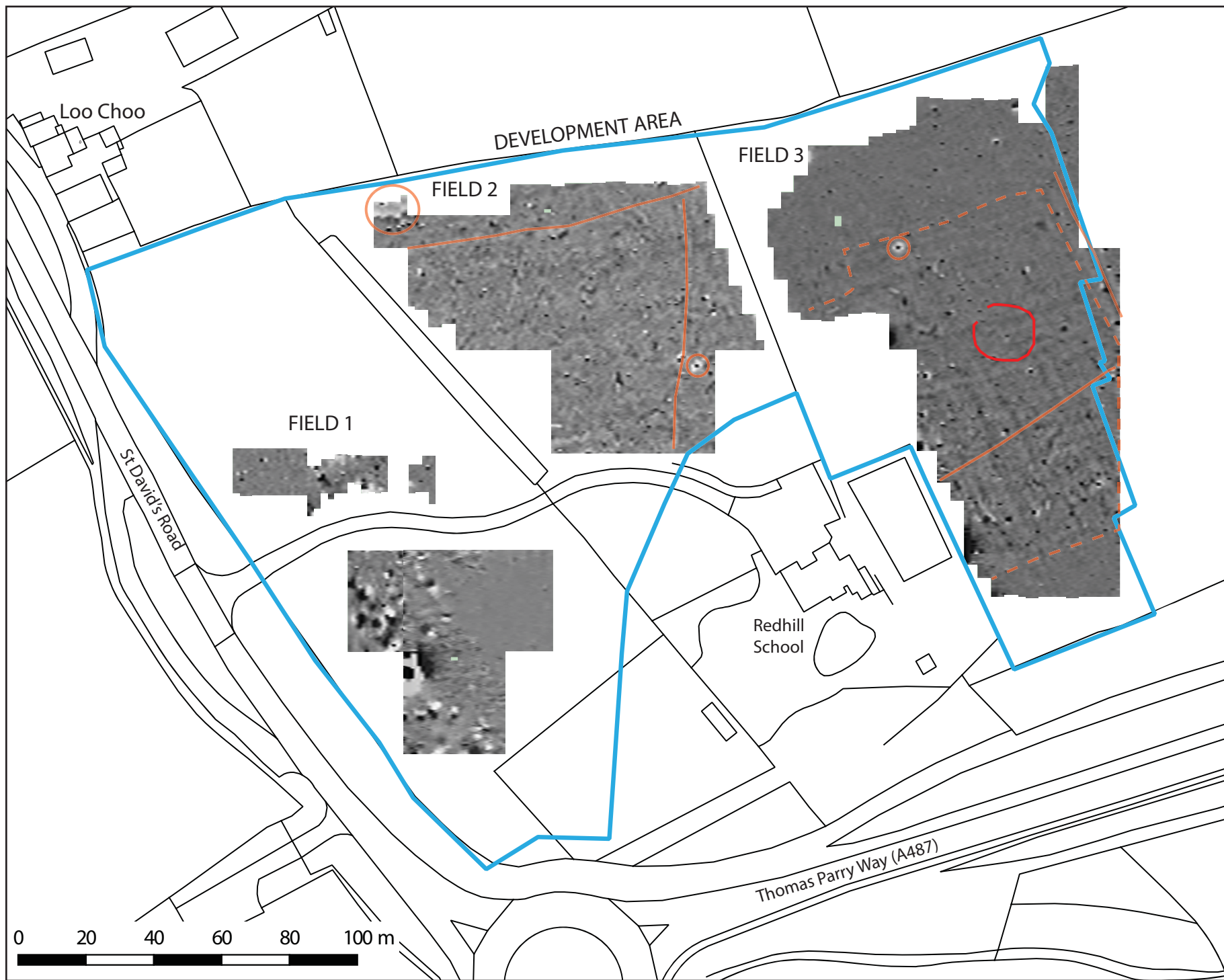


Figure 1: Location map,
1:50,000 @ A4

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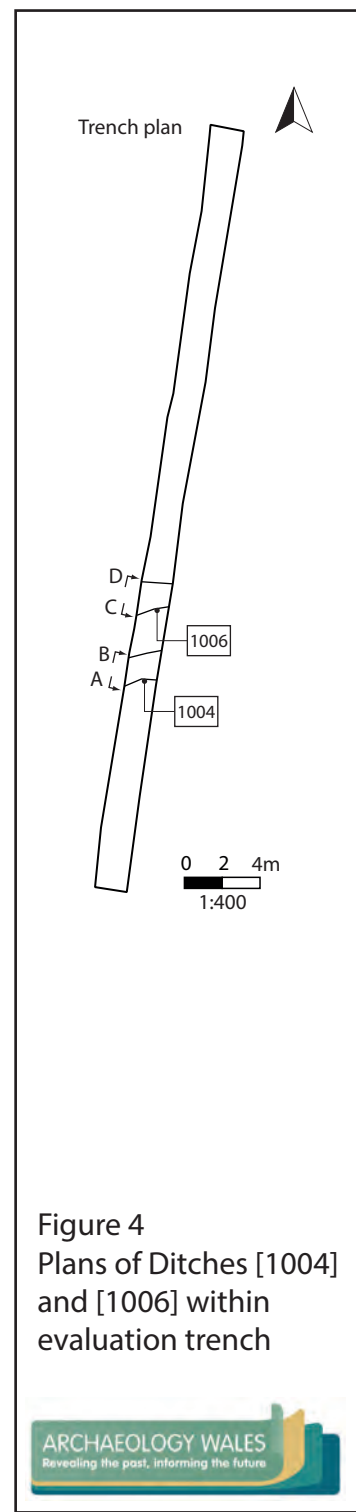
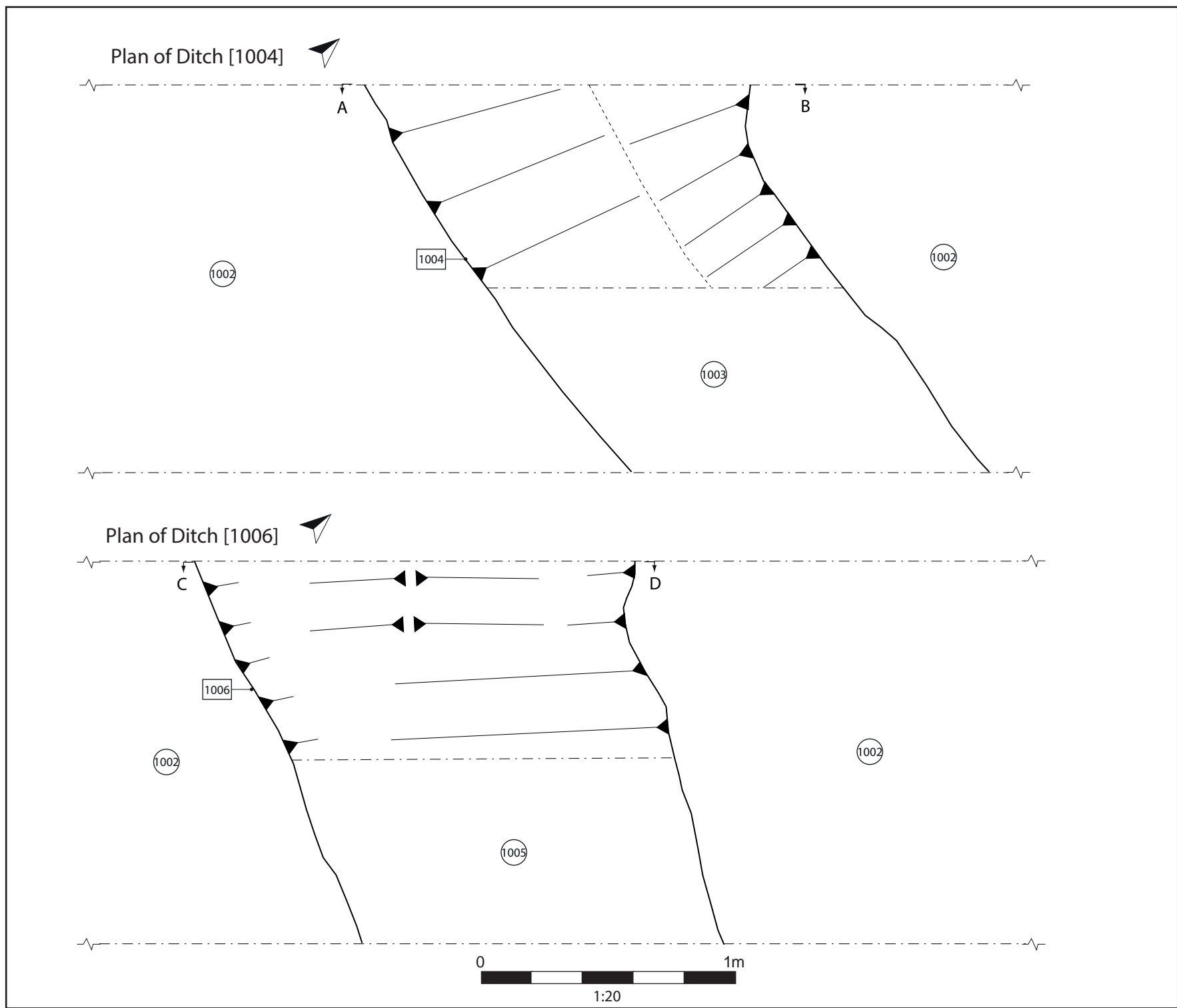


- Feature of potential archaeological importance
- Identified features of post-medieval or modern origin

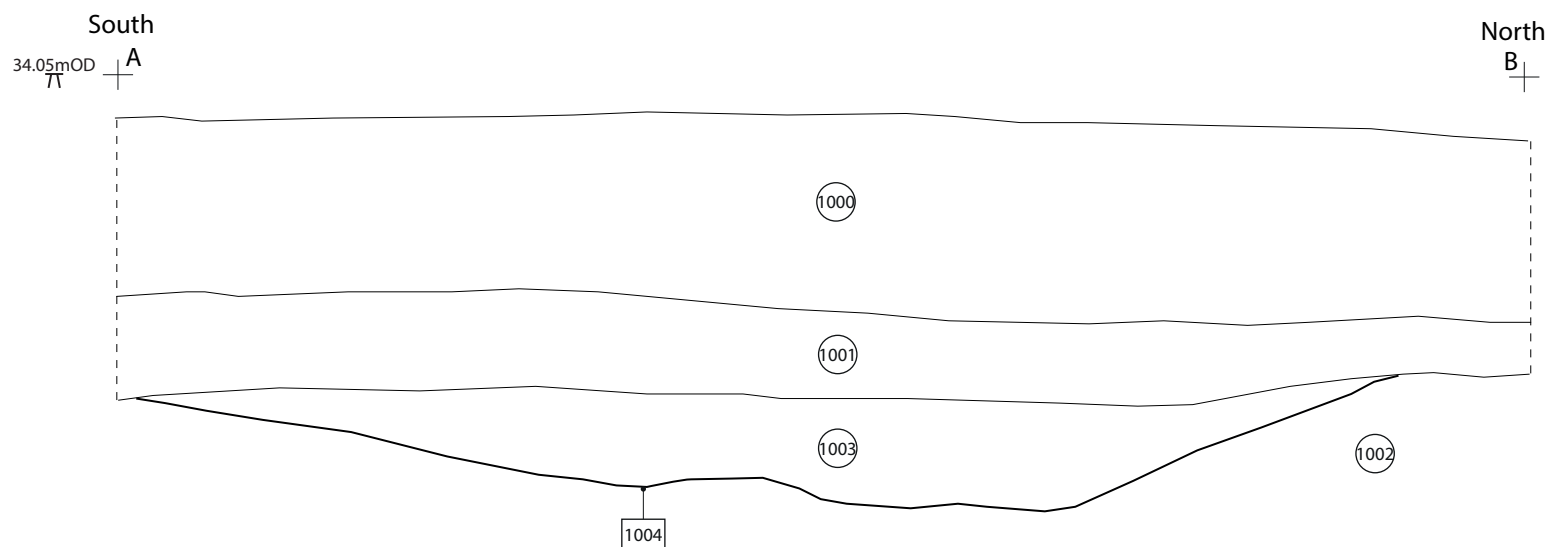
Figure 2: Plan showing the outline of the development area (blue) along with geophysical survey results, with identified features highlighted.
1:1500 @ A4.



Figure 3: Trench location plan, with identified archaeological features, overlaid on the geophysical survey results.
1:1000 @ A4.



Section of Ditch [1004]



Section of Ditch [1006]

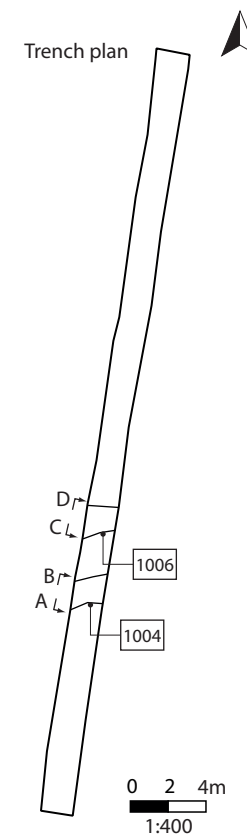
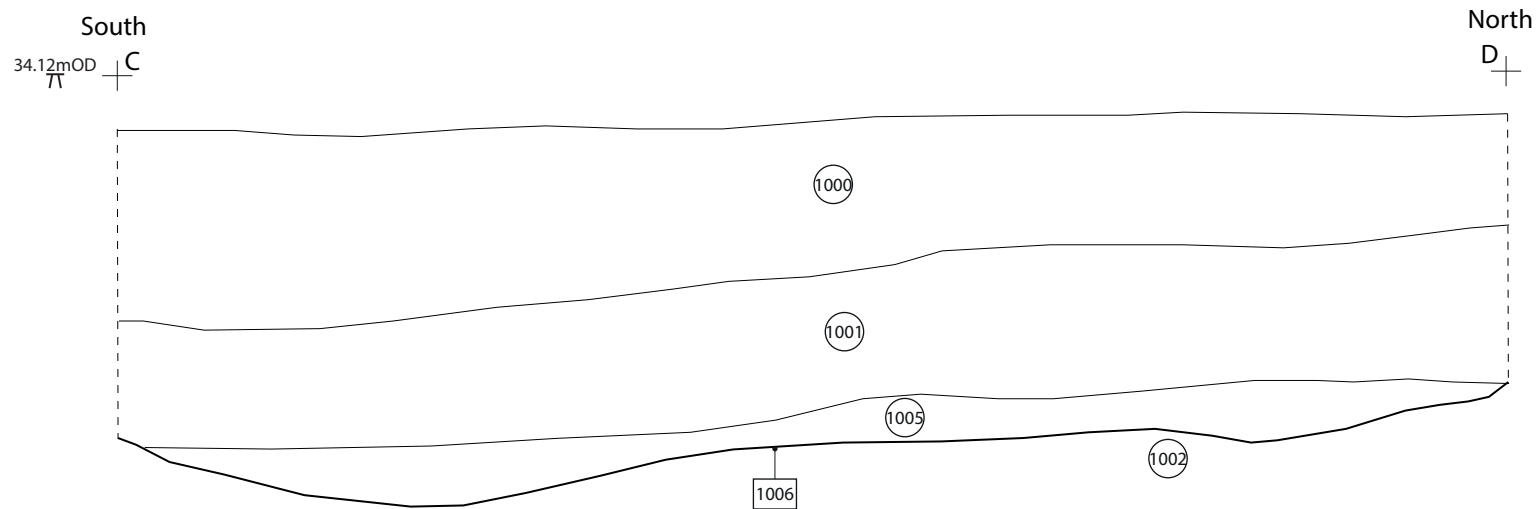


Figure 5
Sections of Ditches
[1004] and [1006]
within evaluation trench



Plate 1: View of Trench 1 facing NNE. 2m & 1m scales.



Plate 2: View of Trench 1 facing SSW. 2m & 1m scales.



Plate 3: SE facing section of [1004]. 1m scale.



Plate 4: SE facing section of [1006]. 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Descriptions

| CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------|--|---|
| Context | Identifier | Type | Description | Dimensions |
| 1000 | Deposit | Layer | Topsoil Loose, dark reddish-brown silty-loam | Across site, 0.25m thick |
| 1001 | Deposit | Layer | Lower plough soil Firm, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt | Across site, 0.15m thick |
| 1002 | Deposit | Layer | Natural subsoil Firm, light yellow-brown silty-clay Frequent small-medium stone inclusions | Across site, base not reached. |
| 1003 | Deposit | Fill | Fill of [1004] Friable, mid mottled red-brown & yellow-brown, clayey-silt Occasional small stone & charcoal inclusions Pottery and glass finds | 1.43m+ long, 0.8m wide, 0.1m thick |
| 1004 | Cut | Ditch | Linear (E-W) Shallow, concave sides, irregular to concave base. Single fill (1003) | 1.43m+ long, 0.8m wide, 0.14m deep |
| 1005 | Deposit | Fill | Fill of [1006] Friable, mid mottled red-brown & yellow-brown, clayey-silt Occasional small stone & charcoal inclusions. Pottery finds | 1.68m+ long, 0.8m wide, 0.08m thick |
| 1006 | Cut | Ditch | Linear (E-W). Shallow, concave sides, irregular base. Single fill (1005) | 1.68m+ long, 0.8m wide, 0.08m deep |

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APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

EVALUATION

AT LAND NEAR SLADE LANE, HAVERFORDWEST,
PEMBROKESHIRE

Prepared for:

Lovell Partnerships Ltd

Project No: 2531

February 2019



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| Contents | Page |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Summary</i> | 3 |
| 1. Introduction and planning background..... | 3 |
| 2. Site Description..... | 4 |
| 3. Archaeological background..... | 4 |
| 4. Objectives..... | 5 |
| 4.1. Site Specific Research Aims..... | 6 |
| 5. Timetable of works..... | 6 |
| 5.1. Fieldwork..... | 6 |
| 5.2. Report delivery..... | 6 |
| 6. Fieldwork..... | 7 |
| 6.1. Detail..... | 7 |
| 6.2. Recording..... | 8 |
| 6.3. Finds..... | 8 |
| 6.4. Environmental sampling strategy..... | 9 |
| 6.5. Human remains..... | 9 |
| 6.6. Specialist advisers..... | 9 |
| 7. Monitoring..... | 10 |
| 8. Post-fieldwork programme..... | 11 |
| 8.1. Archive assessment..... | 11 |
| 8.2. Reports and archive deposition..... | 12 |
| 9. Staff..... | 13 |
| Additional Considerations..... | 13 |
| 10. Health and Safety..... | 13 |
| 10.1. Risk assessment..... | 13 |
| 10.2. Other guidelines..... | 13 |
| 11. Community Engagement and Outreach..... | 13 |
| 12. Insurance..... | 14 |
| 13. Quality Control..... | 14 |
| 13.1. Professional standards..... | 14 |
| 13.2. Project tracking..... | 14 |
| 14. Arbitration..... | 14 |
| 15. References..... | 15 |

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Geophysical survey results

Figure 3. Trench location plan

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Lovell Partnerships Ltd.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken as part of the discharge of a planning application for proposed development works on Land at Slade, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, centred on SM 94375 16160 (Planning Application Reference 18/1035/DC). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council.

A previous geophysical survey of the site (Muller 2018) identified a circular feature of potential archaeological importance within the proposed development area. Consequently Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, requested further evaluation of this feature through targeted trial trenching to inform the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological mitigation.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with proposed development works on Land at Slade, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, centred on SM 94375 16160 (Figure 1 and 2). This work focuses on the first stage of development at the site, and the work is being undertaken as part of the Discharge of Conditions for the planning application (Planning Application Reference 18/1035/DC). The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC).

A geophysical survey of this area was carried by Archaeology Wales Ltd (Muller 2018 – Figure 2), which identified a circular feature of potential archaeological importance within the proposed development area. As a result Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to PCC, have requested further archaeological mitigation, in the form of targeted trial trenching, to ascertain the nature and date of this potential archaeological feature prior to development. The results of which will inform the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological mitigation. These recommendations are set out in a letter from DAT-DM to PCC, dated 16/1/19.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Lovell Partnerships Ltd. This WSI is to be approved by DAT-DM, on behalf of the local planning authority, prior to the work being undertaken.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The site covers an area of several open fields of pasture and arable land, bounded by hedgerows, occupying gently-sloping south facing land at around 32mOD to 38mOD. The site lies both to the north and south of Slade Lane.

To the east the site is bounded by urban development between Slade Lane and Crowhill Road and the Cashfield Estate. To the south the site is bounded by Thomas Parry Way beyond which lies the main settlement area of Haverfordwest. Further agricultural land extends to the west and north.

Haverfordwest lies on the Western Cleddau (which lies c.300m to the east of the proposed development site) in central Pembrokeshire. The site is located on the northern fringes of development around Haverfordwest, the town centre lies around 500m to the south.

The underlying bedrock of the proposed development area comprises mudstones of the Slade and Redhill Formation, partly overlain to the east by sand and gravel glacio-fluvial deposits (BGS 2017).

Outline development plans include the construction of areas of residential development, education land, natural areas and open space, along with landscaping and associated infrastructure (Figure 3).

3. Archaeological background

A desk based assessment has previously been undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (Pannett 2011), which details the historical and archaeological background to the site. In summary, a number of prehistoric monuments lie in the surrounding landscape, including a Neolithic chambered tomb, Bronze Age barrows and burnt mounds and Iron Age hillforts. Mesolithic activity has also recently been identified in the area (Poucher 2017). Haverfordwest itself was founded in the early 12th century, focused on a castle established by Tancred the Fleming in 1110. The town original grew to the north and west of the castle, with town walls constructed in 1270. The

town prospered as a trading port, lying on the main land route through Pembrokeshire and within the tidal reaches of the Cleddau River. The town suffered a decline following the Black Death of 1349 but remained the main port for Pembrokeshire. In the post-medieval period the town attracted wealthy local landowners and industry, undergoing an extensive period of rebuilding in the late 18th and 19th century. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century, and the establishment of major ports further down-river within the Milford Haven area meant the town declined in importance until the mid-20th century.

Alongside a general potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, Slade Lane itself is identified as a route that may have potential medieval origins. Historic mapping indicates several small farmsteads and cottages alongside this road, all lying outside the proposed development area, but there remains the potential for further unrecorded settlements along this route. The tithe map of 1841 records a number of fields along the north side of Slade Lane (some inside the proposed development boundary, some outside) sharing the name '**Gallows Close**'. It is suggested that this name may come from the site of the town gallows (PRN 2367), itself potentially medieval in origin, although a specific site for these gallows has not been previously identified. The gallows themselves may have utilised a tree, or temporary structure, leaving little trace, however there remains the possibility that those executed at this spot were also buried in the locality, and traditionally such grave sites were unmarked.

In November 2018 (Muller 2018) AW carried out a geophysical survey of the site. This identified a number of linear and discrete features across the site, although these features were largely interpreted as being associated with post-medieval field boundaries and ploughing activity, the result of interference from modern features, or naturally occurring anomalies. However, in the easternmost field of those surveyed (labelled as Field 3), a circular feature was identified of potential archaeological importance. The readings were relatively indistinct, but appeared to suggest a cut circular feature, 18m in diameter. Similar circular features have subsequently been identified as Prehistoric in origin, often relating to roundhouses or burial monuments. This feature is however indistinct and apparently isolated, and is larger than a typical roundhouse. No evidence of associated activity, such as magnetic responses indicating burning activity from hearths or cremation burials, was identified within the survey results.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for **Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present

within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2017) and is currently in the process of review. Given that the anticipated archaeological resource within this evaluation area is potentially prehistoric in date this work has the potential to contribute to a number of research aims highlighted for the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age period in Pannett (2017), and the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Anon 2014).

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning consent discharge associated with the proposed development. No start date has yet been confirmed, but it is likely work will commence soon after approval of this WSI. Archaeology Wales will update DAT-DM with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to DAT-DM within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation** (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information within accessible areas, and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

The site is located in an open field of pasture, other than livestock there were no visible constraints to the location of the proposed trenches. It is proposed that a single trench, 40m long by 1.8m wide, will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3).

It is proposed that this trench runs across the centre of the circular feature, the length is designed to capture two segments of the circular feature (potentially a circular ditch) as well as exposing the full width of the interior and sufficient area immediately surrounding the feature in an attempt to identify any outlying archaeological remains.

The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with DAT-DM prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a JCB or similar machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the client and DAT-DM, but the intention would be to stop at safe depths.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then DAT-DM and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. DAT-DM may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologists undertaking the evaluation will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)** will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow **English Heritage's** *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with **the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's** *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

| Artefact type | Specialist |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Flint | Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales) / Elizabeth Walker (National Museum Wales) |
| Animal bone | Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| Clay pipe | David Higgins (Freelance) |
| Glass | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales) |
| Cremated and non-cremated human bone | Rhiannon Joyce (Archaeology Wales) / Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| Metalwork | Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester) |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Metal work and metallurgical residues | Dr Tim Young (GeoArch) |
| Leatherwork | Quita Mold (Freelance) |
| Neo/BA pottery | Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) |
| Prehistoric pottery | David Mullin (Freelance) |
| IA/Roman pottery | Jane Timby (Freelance) |
| Roman Pottery | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance) |
| Post Roman pottery | Alice Forward (Freelance) / Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance) |
| Post Roman finds | Alice Forward (Freelance) / Sian Iles (National Museum Wales) |
| Brick, tile, mortar & plaster | Martin Locock (University of Wales) |
| Charcoal (wood ID) | Dana Challinor (Freelance) |
| Waterlogged wood | Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter) |
| Pollen | Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) |
| Charred and waterlogged plant remains | Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) |
| Palaeoenvironmental Analysis | Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) / Martin Bates (University of Wales – Lampeter) |
| Insect Remains | Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) |

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

DAT-DM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-DM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-DM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until DAT-DM has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. DAT-DM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.

- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and DAT-DM upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMS, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to DAT-DM.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of DAT-DM and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision **in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Anon. 2014 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 02, Final Refresh Document November 2014: Later Bronze Age and Iron Age*

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, Retrieved 14/8/2018.

Muller, J. 2018 *Land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest: Geophysical Survey, Phase 1 Interim Report*. AW Report No.1732

Pannett, A. 2011 *Land adjacent to Slade Lane, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. Volume 1: Whole Site. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. AW Report No.1027.

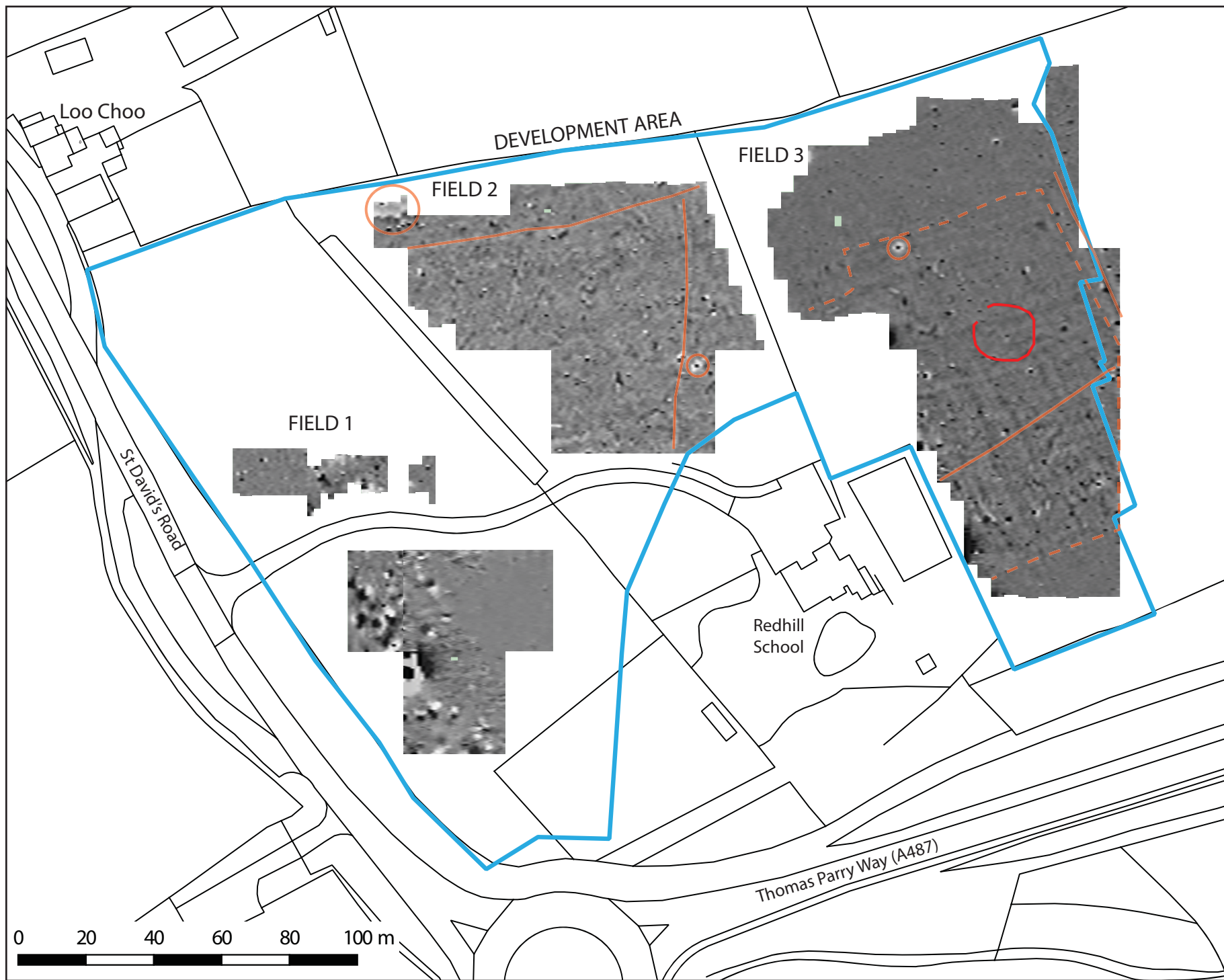
Pannett, A. 2017 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document February 2017: Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age*

Poucher, P. 2016 *Slade Lane South, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire - ES Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage*. AW Report No.146



Figure 1: Location map,
1:50,000 @ A4

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-  Feature of potential archaeological importance
-  Identified features of post-medieval or modern origin

Figure 2: Plan showing the outline of the development area (blue) along with geophysical survey results, with identified features highlighted.
1:1500 @ A4.

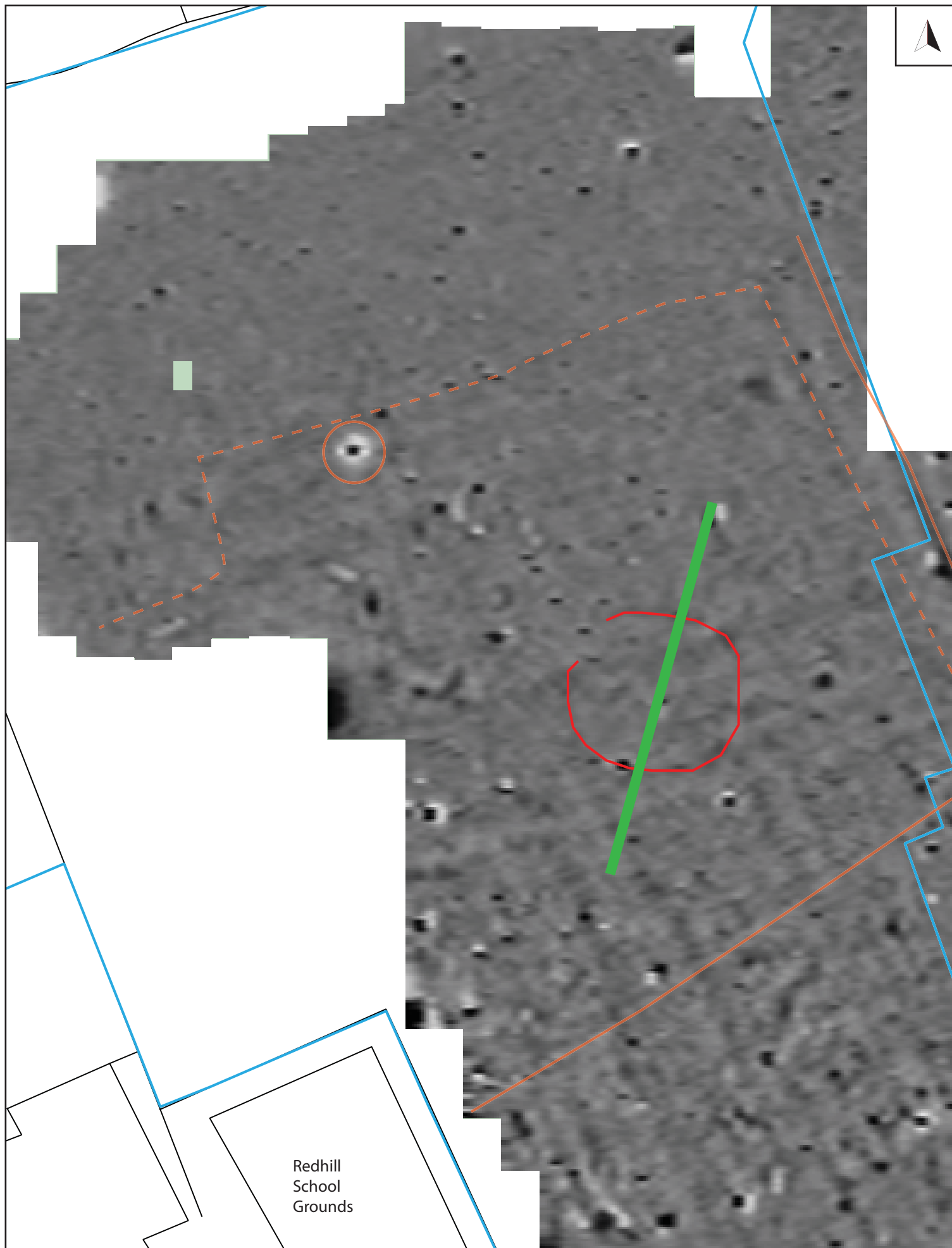


Figure 3: Proposed trench location plan (green), overlaid on geophysical survey results

1:500 @ A4.

0m 25m

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land near Slade Lane, Haverfordwest (Phase 1)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Site Name: | Slade Lane, Haverfordwest |
| Site Code: | SLM/19/EV |
| PRN: | - |
| NPRN: | - |
| SAM: | - |
| Other Ref No: | - |
| NGR: | NGR SM 94375 16160 |
| Site Type: | Archaeological evaluation within an enclosed field of improved pasture within agricultural land surrounding Haverfordwest. |
| Project Type: | Evaluation |
| Project Manager: | Philip Poucher |
| Project Dates: | January 2019 - March 2019 |
| Categories Present: | - |
| Location of Original Archive: | AW |
| Location of duplicate Archives: | RCAHMW, Aberystwyth |
| Number of Finds Boxes: | 0 |
| Location of Finds: | - |
| Museum Reference: | - |
| Copyright: | AW |
| Restrictions to access: | None |

Archaeology Wales

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