

Archaeology Wales

Land adjacent to Feidr Eglwys, Newport, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Evaluation



By
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Report No. 1030

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a site of proposed housing development between Feidr Eglwys and Feidr Bentick, Newport, Pembrokeshire. The evaluation followed a detailed desk-based assessment and geophysical survey which revealed that the site had been occupied in the medieval period, and consequently held moderate to high archaeological potential. A total of 14 evaluation trenches were excavated, totalling 650m in length, across four of the five fields on the site. The evaluation revealed evidence for single phase, and probably short-lived, medieval occupation at the northern end of the site (fields 2 and 3). This comprised the ephemeral remains of four structures, boundary ditches and a rubbish pit thought to be associated with the burgage plots laid out along Goat Street in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. A double ditch ran along the eastern edge of the site. This pre-dated the burgage plots and may have functioned as a defensive feature associated with the earliest phase of the medieval town of Newport. Tentative evidence for earlier, possibly prehistoric, occupation of this part of the site was also revealed. At the southern end of the site there was evidence for post-medieval occupation and agricultural activity, but no indication that medieval burgage plots fronted Feidr Eglwys was found. The medieval evidence is relatively limited, compared to that identified by Murphy (1994) on Long Street, and as such can be considered of regional significance.

1. Introduction

In March 2011, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Wyn Harries of Harries Design and Management, Newport, Pembrokeshire to carry out an Archaeological Evaluation on the site of proposed development on the south-eastern side of the town of Newport, Pembrokeshire. The evaluation followed an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey carried out in June 2011. The proposed development site lies 200m east-northeast of the Castle and 120m east of St Mary's Church, between Goat Street, Feidr Bentick and Feidr Eglwys (NGR: SN 05933 38927). The site covers approximately 4.5 acres and is currently under pasture (fig. 1). The town of Newport lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

The site lies within the medieval centre of the town, close to the castle and the medieval church, and in an area of probable burgage plots. The Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey revealed that the site had high archaeological potential and as a result, Charles Hill of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Heritage Management (DAT-HM), in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the local authority, recommended that 650m of evaluation trenching was carried out across four of the fields in the proposed development area (fig. 2). The fifth field was not evaluated due to access problems.

This report presents the results of the evaluation trenching carried out according to the specification produced by Archaeology Wales and approved by DAT-HM and PCNPA.

The evaluation was carried out in August 2011. The project was managed by Amelia Pannett and the site work directed by Jerry Bond.

2. Site location, topography and geology

The proposed development site lies on the south-eastern edge of the modern town on the eastern edge of a low ridge at approximately 50m AOD. To the east of the site boundary

the ground drops sharply to Feidr Bentick, while on the west side it is bounded by the Afon Ysgolheigion. The geology of the local area is Ordovician sedimentary rock overlain by a thick deposit of glacial till, gravel and sand.

3. Historic and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey revealed that the proposed development site had archaeological high potential. Documentary sources revealed that there were 14 burgage plots fronting Goat Street in 1434, held by eight Burgesses (Bignall 1991; fig. 2). The burgage plots apparently extended the full width of the site east/west and from Goat Street in the north to the southern boundary of Field 3 in the south (Bignall 1991). By 1595, all but two of the burgage plots on Goat Street had fallen out of use. This reflects the general history of the town as, by the seventeenth century, only the area along the southern end of Long Street and St Mary's Street, close to the castle, remained occupied.

The earliest cartographic depiction of Newport dates to 1758 (fig. 3), and shows the extent to which the town had changed since the fifteenth century. Burgage plots survived along St Mary's Street, but had been replaced by larger open fields in much of the rest of the town, including in the proposed development area. The Tithe map of 1844 reveals that the proposed development site had been divided into several large fields used for arable and pastoral agriculture, together with two narrow strips of land accommodating houses and gardens (fig. 4). The early OS maps reveal that the modern field layout has been in existence since the late nineteenth century (fig. 5).

The geophysical survey revealed several anomalies that suggested the existence of structures and earthwork features (fig. 6). Several of the identified features were tentatively associated with the original burgage plots, suggesting that they are contemporary, while others are likely to post-date the seventeenth century.

4. Evaluation Results

The evaluation sought to test the findings of both the documentary research and the geophysical survey, and to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. A strategy for the evaluation trenching was agreed with Charles Hill of DAT-HM and the methodology for the works approved in writing by DAT-HM and verbally by Julia Evans of PCNPA. Fourteen trenches were excavated across four of the fields on the plot (the fifth not evaluated due to access constraints), totalling around 650m of 1.8m wide trenches (fig. 7). The trenches were positioned to investigate all the geophysical anomalies and to investigate the potential for survival of features related to the medieval burgage plots.

4.1 Field 1

Three trenches were excavated in Field 1: trenches 5, 6 and 7 (fig. 7). In each trench the topsoil was up to 0.3m thick and comprised a loose organic brown silty loam (100) with occasional stones. Sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date and pottery of post-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil in Field 1. The topsoil overlay a compact grey/brown silty loam subsoil (101) which sat directly on top of the natural (102).

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located on the southern side of the field, running parallel to the hedgeline along Feidr Eglwys. The trench was orientated roughly east/west and measured 45m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. The natural varied considerably, with outcrops of shattered sandstone at the eastern end and orange/yellow clay at the western end.

13.1m from the western end of the trench an irregular linear [103] was identified. This was orientated roughly north/south and was 0.96m wide at the southern end, expanding to 1.35m wide at the northern end. The linear cut was U-shaped in profile, with moderately steep sides and a slightly undulating base (fig. 8). The cut was filled by a homogenous yellow-brown friable clay sand (104) containing frequent small stones. A small piece of possible iron slag and two fragments of glass were recovered from the surface of the fill.

No further archaeological features were identified.

Trench 6

Trench 6 followed the line of the fence on the western side of the site and was orientated north-east/south-west for 18m before turning 45° to the north-west and continuing for a further 25m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located on the northern side of the field, running parallel to the hedgeline that separated field 1 and field 3. It was 65m in length, orientated roughly east/west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m. At the eastern end a band of shattered sandstone was identified, comparable to that in trench 5.

At the western end of the trench a rough stone-built feature [106]. was identified. It was not fully excavated, but was cleaned back and recorded (fig. 9). The feature was 4.2m wide and exposed for the width of the trench (1.8m) and comprised two rough walls 2.5m apart, orientated north/south. The walls were constructed from stones of varying sizes, some apparently set upright with others possibly fallen. The stones were not mortared and no footings trench was exposed. The wall at the western end of the feature was up to 0.4m wide while the eastern wall was up to 0.3m wide. On the eastern side of the feature a line of stones was exposed. This is thought to be the remains of a field drain, although no cut was seen in the section and the feature was not excavated. Sherds of pottery of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from the soil overlying the stone feature. The date and function of this feature are not known.

A shallow linear gully [107] was identified 13m from the western end of the trench. It was orientated north-northeast/south-southwest, 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The gully was filled by a light grey brown loose silty clay (108) with lenses of sand and rounded stones. No finds were recovered and the feature is thought to be natural.

A linear ditch [109] was identified 17m from the eastern end of the trench. This was 1.1m wide with a shallow U-shaped profile and up to 0.16m deep. It was orientated north-west/south-east and contained a single light grey/brown sandy silt fill (110)

with frequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered to date the feature and it possible that it is natural.

4.2 Field 2

Four trenches were excavated in field 2: trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 (fig. 7). The topsoil in all the trenches comprised a dark brown organic loam (200) up to 0.17m deep at the northern end of the field and 0.75m deep at the southern end of the field. The topsoil overlay a light brown silty clay subsoil (201) up to 0.17m deep at the northern end of the field and 0.07m deep at the southern end of the field. Sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date, together with post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in Field 2. In Trench 14, a fragment of decorated DGTU floor tile was also recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located at the southern end of the field, running parallel with the hedgebank boundary separating fields 2 and 3. It was 60m in length, orientated east/west and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m.

At the eastern end of the trench a large ditch [254] and adjacent gully [257] were identified (fig. 10 and 11). The ditch [254] was V-shaped in profile, 1.5m wide and 0.95m deep with steep sides tapering to a point. It contained three fills: (253), (255) and (256). The primary fill (256) comprised a mid grey brown silty clay containing occasional small pebbles. This initial fill appears to have been washed into the ditch, suggesting that it was open for some time. The secondary fill (255) comprised a dump of large and medium sized rounded stones that appear to have been deliberately deposited within the ditch. Immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the ditch was a shallow flat bottomed gully [257]. This was 0.55m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and contained a single mid brown sandy silt fill (258). No dating material was recovered from either the ditch or the adjacent gully, although they clearly form part of the same structure. Overlying both the ditch and the gully was a thin layer of dark brown silty clay loam (253) containing occasional stones and 26 sherds of Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware (DGTU) dating from the twelfth to the fifteenth century and a single sherd of Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (DGTW) of post-medieval date. The ditches are thought to continue into Trenches 12, 13 and 14.

Immediately to the west of the V-shaped ditch [254] was a large circular pit [252]. Half of the feature was exposed in the trench, the remainder lying to the south of the trench (fig. 10 and 11). The pit measured 1.5m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The pit fill (251) comprised a compact pale orange brown silty clay containing a lens of charcoal and burnt clay. An assemblage of 131 sherds of unglazed DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date, 4 sherds of glazed DGTU of thirteenth to fifteenth century date and 2 sherds of green lead glazed earthenware of thirteenth to fourteenth century date was recovered from the pit fill, together with five fragments of possible oven or kiln lining. The pottery appears to be the remains of at least three vessels of low-end domestic form.

Twelve metres from the eastern end of the trench a narrow gully was identified [259]. It was 0.37m wide and 0.13m deep and had steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single mottled pale orange brown silty clay fill (260) with occasional stones (fig. 12). The pit fill produced 4 sherds of DGTU, dated to the twelfth to fifteenth century and a single sherd of late medieval or early post-medieval pot.

A pair of parallel north/south orientated ditches was identified 13.8m from the western end of the trench (fig. 13 and 14). Ditch [240] was the easternmost of the pair and was U-shaped in profile, 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single compact mid brown sandy silty clay fill (239) which produced two sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. Ditch [235] was located 2.3m to the west. It was U-shaped in profile, 1.02m wide and 0.37m deep, and contained 4 fills: (231), (232), (233) and (234). The primary fill (234) comprised a compact mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional stones. It produced two sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. Overlying the primary fill on the western side of the ditch was a deposit of yellowish brown sandy silty clay (233). This deposit had slumped in to the ditch from the bank positioned on the western side. On the eastern side of the ditch a deposit of compact yellowish brown sandy silt (232) overlay the primary ditch fill. This deposit appears to have eroded from the western side of the ditch. The upper fill of the ditch comprised a compact mid brown sandy silt clay (231) containing small stones and occasional fragments of charcoal. It produced one sherd of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. The ditches are evidently contemporary and could represent boundary divisions associated with the burgrave plots.

Towards the centre of the trench a large probable geological feature was identified. The feature is thought to be an ice wedge containing a number of large stones. The features is thought to be largely natural, although it is possible that some of the stones could have been deposited deliberately, perhaps during field clearance. Three sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date were recovered from a possible tree bole within the stony fill of the feature.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was located 7m to the north of trench 11, orientated east/west across the field. It was 27m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m.

At the far eastern end of the trench a continuation of the double ditch arrangement identified in trenches 11, 13 and 14 was revealed. These two ditches, [280] and [284], were orientated north/south and positioned immediately adjacent to each other (fig. 15). Ditch [284] was the easternmost of the two. It was V-shaped in profile, 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a mid brownish yellow silty sandy fill (285) with frequent pebble inclusions. Ditch [280] was U-shaped in profile, 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a mid yellowish brown sandy silt fill (281) which produced one sherd of DGTU dated from the twelfth to fifteenth century. A shallow gully [282] was identified to the west of ditch [280]. It was a shallow U-shape in profile, 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep and contained a dark brown sandy clay fill (283). It contained no finds or dateable material.

Five postholes were identified to the west of the ditches: [286], [288], [290], [292], [294] (fig. 16). These were positioned in a linear arrangement starting 5m from the eastern end of the trench, extending for a further 7m westwards. Posthole [286] was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.19m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a compact mid brown silty clay (287) with frequent rounded stone inclusions. A number of large stones were inserted around the edge of the cut and probably acted as packing for a post. In the centre of the posthole two sherds of possible prehistoric (Bronze Age/early Iron Age) pottery were recovered together with a burnt hammerstone. The hammerstone was shattered at one end with the other end ground down through use. Posthole [294] was located 2.5m to the west of

posthole [286]. It was roughly circular in plan, 0.55m wide and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. The posthole contained a dark brown clay silt fill (295) with frequent pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Several large packing stones were found around the edge of the cut. Posthole [288] was located 0.5m to the south-west of posthole [294]. It was roughly circular in plan, 0.5m in diameter and 0.45m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a compact dark brown clay silt fill (289) with occasional charcoal flecks. The fill produced a single undiagnostic struck flint. A small number of rounded packing stones were found within the fill. Posthole [290] was located 2m to the west of posthole [288]. It was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a dark brown clay silt fill (291) with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. A number of medium sized irregular and rounded packing stones were found around the edge of the cut. Posthole [292] was located immediately to the north of posthole [290]. It was roughly circular in plan, 0.55m in diameter and 0.36m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a dark brown clay silt fill (293) with occasional charcoal flecks. A large number of packing stones were found around the edge of the cut, and a small end scraper of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date was recovered from the fill. This group of postholes are thought to be contemporary, given the similarities in their size and fill, and may belong to a prehistoric structure.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was located 13m to the north of trench 12 and was orientated east/west across the field. It was 16m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m.

At the far eastern end of the trench a north/south orientated ditch was revealed. This ditch [270] was 1.2m wide at the top, 0.5m wide at the base, and 0.65m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (fig. 17). It contained two fills: (271) and (272). The primary fill (272) was 0.12m deep and comprised a dark brown gritty silt with frequent small stone inclusions. It produced a single sherd of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. The primary fill was overlain by a loose dark brown silty clay (271) with frequent stone inclusions and large stones at the base. Four sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date were recovered from fill (271). This ditch is thought to be a continuation of the double ditch arrangement identified in trenches 11, 12 and 14. The eastern ditch of the pair was not exposed in the trench, remaining undisturbed.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located at the northern end of the field, running parallel with the hedge boundary separating the field from Goat Street. It was 24m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.92m.

At the western end of the trench a curving gully was identified cut into the natural during the stripping of the topsoil and subsoil (fig. 18). The gully [202] extended south-west from the northern side of the trench for 1.8m before turning northwards and running back into the edge of the trench. The gully was 0.24m wide at its widest point, 0.36m deep at the north-eastern end tapering out to 0.2m deep at the south-western corner. It was filled by a deposit of loose dark silty clay (203) containing occasional stones, which produced six sherds of unglazed DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date and one sherd of glazed DGTU of thirteenth to fifteenth century date. The section of gully between the south-western corner and the northern trench

edge was extremely ephemeral, with only the base of three postholes visible once the fill had been removed. Posthole [204] was circular in plan, 0.12m in diameter and 0.12m deep containing a loose light yellow brown silty clay fill (205). Posthole [206] was roughly circular in plan, 0.2m in diameter and 0.03m deep, and contained a loose dark brown silty clay fill (207). Posthole [208] was roughly oval in plan, 0.22m in diameter and 0.03m deep, and contained a loose dark silty clay fill (209). The gully and the three postholes are thought to represent the remains of a single phase building fronting Goat Street.

A possible stakehole [214] was identified in the south-western corner of the trench (fig. 18). This feature was extremely ephemeral, 0.05m in diameter and 0.03m deep, and contained a dark brown silty clay fill (no context number assigned).

A narrow ditch [216] was identified 1.15m to the east of probable house gully [202]. This gully was orientated north-northwest/south-southeast across the width of the trench (fig. 19 and 20). It was V-shaped in profile, up to 0.17m wide and varied between 0.1m and 0.07m deep, and filled by a loose dark brown silty clay (217). This is thought to have functioned as a burgage plot boundary and is on the same alignment as probable house [202].

A sunken feature [218] was identified 0.6m to the east of ditch [217]. The feature was only partly exposed in the width of the trench, and measured 2.1m wide and up to 0.15m deep (fig. 19 and 20). It was orientated north/south and had steep sides and a flattish base and contained a loose dark brown silty clay fill (219) with occasional stones and occasional flecks of charcoal which produced twelve sherds of DGTU pottery (possibly from a single vessel) of twelfth to fifteenth century date. A possible pit or posthole [220] was identified in the south-eastern corner of the sunken feature. It was 0.9m in diameter and 0.2m deep and contained a charcoal-rich gritty grey clay fill (222) with frequent stone inclusions. A patch of similar gritty grey clay (221) was identified on the surface of the natural in the base of feature [218]. This feature is thought to be the remains of a building fronting Goat Street.

A small oval posthole [223] with adjacent stakehole [225] were identified 4.7m east of structure [218] (fig. 21). The posthole was 0.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a loose dark brown silty clay fill (224). Stakehole [225] was located immediately to the east of the posthole, was roughly oval in plan, 0.08m long by 0.04m wide and 0.1m deep. It had near vertical sides and a pointed base and contained a loose dark brown silty clay fill (226), similar to posthole fill (223).

A large circular pit [227] was identified 1m to the east of the posthole and stakehole (fig. 21). It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The edges and base of the pit cut were fire reddened, and the base of the pit was covered in a layer of charcoal up to 0.05m thick (230). The main pit fill comprised a dark, charcoal-rich gritty clay containing some friable lumps of burnt clay (228). The feature is thought to be the remains of a hearth and was probably located within a building. A 50% sample of the fill of the pit was taken for dating.

At the far eastern end of the trench the possible remains of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch [210] were identified. It was 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep and had steep

sides and a flat base and contained a mid grey brown silty clay fill (211) which produced one sherd of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. This is thought to be a continuation of the larger ditch in the double ditch arrangement identified in trenches 11, 12 and 13. To the east of the ditch the ground had been heavily disturbed through root action and consequently the gully adjacent to the large ditch was not identifiable.

4.3 Field 3

Three trenches were excavated in field 3: trenches 8, 9 and 10. The topsoil (300) in all the trenches comprised a dark brown organic loam up to 0.23m deep. Sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date and pottery of post-medieval date were recovered from the topsoil in Field 3. The topsoil overlay an orange brown silty clay subsoil (301) up to 0.12m deep which sat directly on top of the natural clay (302).

Trench 8

Trench 8 ran parallel with trench 7 on the opposite, northern, side of the hedgeline separating fields 1 and 3. The trench was 60m long and orientated east/west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m.

A shallow curving gully terminal was identified mid-way along the trench. The gully [305] was 0.54m wide and 0.1m deep and ran from the northern edge of the trench for 0.4m, curving to the south-east at its southern end. It was shallow with irregular sides and an undulating base and contained a loose homogenous mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from the gully and its function is not known, although it is possible that it forms part of the circular ditched enclosure identified during the geophysical survey.

A steep sided, flat bottomed gully [326] was identified 0.6m from the eastern end of the trench. The gully was 0.7m wide and up to 0.25m deep and was filled by a mid grey brown moderately compact clay silt (327) with moderate stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. On the eastern side of the gully an area of animal disturbance through the topsoil and subsoil had truncated the feature.

A steep sided flat bottom ditch [328] was identified 23m from the western end of the trench (fig. 22). The ditch measured 1.4m wide and was up to 0.7m deep and showed three possible phases of cutting and filling. The initial phase appeared to comprise a posthole cut through the base of ditch [328]. It contained a single dark brown, organic, silty gravel fill [321]. In the second phase ditch [328] was filled by a dark yellow brown clay silt (330) containing frequent stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. This secondary fill was overlain by a mid dark yellow brown compacted clay (329) containing occasional stone inclusions. It was not possible to discern whether this fill sat within a cut into [328], but it is thought likely. As this feature was only partially excavated interpretations are only tentative, however it is suggested that this is a boundary ditch that probably predates the medieval occupation of the area, as it is on a different alignment to the majority of the medieval features.

Trench 9

Trench 9 ran parallel with the western edge of the field, following the line of the stream. It was 55m in length and orientated north/south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m.

At the southern end of the trench the slope had been terraced to create a probable structure [307]. This was 3.5m in length and was exposed for the width of the trench (fig. 23 and 24). A curving step, up to 0.4m in depth, cut into the slope defined the southern end of the feature, while a shallow cut less than 0.1m in depth defined the northern end. The cut was filled by a mid brown, moderately compact silty clay (308) containing frequent stones and frequent charcoal flecks. On the northern edge of the cut, underlying fill (308) a spread of burnt clay (309) was identified. This was roughly oval in plan, 0.4m long and 0.25m wide and up to 0.08m deep. Two postholes were identified on the western side of the feature. Posthole [310] was circular in plan, with a U-shaped profile. It was 0.11m in diameter and 0.06m deep and contained a single dark brown moderately compact silty clay fill (311) with frequent charcoal inclusions. Posthole [312] was located 0.4m to the north of posthole [310] and was oval in plan, 0.26m wide, 0.41m long and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The primary fill (314) comprised a mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. The secondary fill (313) comprised dark brown moderately compact silty clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions. This collection of features is tentatively interpreted as a structure of probable medieval date.

Towards the centre of the trench a large trapezoidal stone (323) was identified lying on its side within subsoil (322). The stone measured at least 1.5m long and 0.6m broad, but was not fully exposed in the trench (fig. 25 and 26). Subsoil (322) comprised a mid grey brown moderately compact clay silt which was cut by ditch [320] immediately to the south of stone (323). It extended 3.5m northwards from stone (323) before tapering out. A sherd of medieval cooking pot of twelfth to fifteenth century date was identified in subsoil (322) lying beneath stone (323) suggesting that the stone was laid in that position in the post-medieval period. Further sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the subsoil. Immediately to the south on stone (323) a shallow U-shaped ditch [320] was identified, cut through subsoil (322). This ditch was orientated east/west across the trench and was 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch contained a single dark yellow brown silty clay fill (321) with occasional stone inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal. At the northern end of the spread of subsoil (322) an ephemeral feature was identified that could be the highly truncated remains of a ditch [324]. This feature ran east/west across the trench and was 0.6m wide and 0.03m deep. It contained a single dark yellow brown silty clay (325), similar to subsoil (302). Ditch [320] and possible ditch [324] follow roughly the same alignment as the hedgebank boundary separating field 3 from field 2, and it is possible that the ditches, subsoil (322) and stone (323) comprise the ploughed out remains of the western end of this boundary.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located on the northern side of field 3, running parallel to the hedgebank boundary separating the field from field 2. It was 50m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.49m.

At the far eastern end of the trench a shallow ditch was identified [303] orientated north-northeast/south-southwest. The ditch was 0.85m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single pale grey/brown compact silty clay fill (304) with moderate pebble inclusions. A single undiagnostic struck lithic was recovered from the ditch fill.

4.4 Field 4

Three trenches were excavated in field 4: trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4. The topsoil (400) in all the trenches comprised a dark brown organic loam up to 0.8m deep at the northern end of the field and 0.15m deep at the southern end. Sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date and pottery of post-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil in Field 4. The topsoil overlay an orange brown silty clay subsoil (401) up to 0.32m deep which sat directly on top of the natural clay (402).

Trench 1

Trench 1 ran along the southern end of the field, parallel with the hedgeline bounding Feidr Eglwys. The trench was T-shaped, with a north/south orientated arm branching off the main trench 22m from the eastern end. The trench was 65m long east/west and 25m north/south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m.

A pair of parallel ditches, [442] and [445], were identified 13m from the eastern end of the trench (fig. 27 and 28). Both ditches were orientated north/south and were spaced 2.5m apart. Between the two ditches a spread of redeposited natural containing large stones (444) was identified. Ditch [442] lay on the western side of the spread (444) and was 0.8m wide and 0.19m with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid reddish brown sandy silt fill (443). Ditch [445] was located on the eastern side of the spread (444) and was 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, (446) and (447). Primary fill (447) comprised a pale orange brown silt containing frequent stones and a sherd of nineteenth century pottery (not retained). The spread of material and parallel ditches are the ploughed out remains of a post-medieval bank and double ditch boundary.

Two further ditches were identified towards the western end of the trench. Both ditches were orientated north-northwest/south-southeast and were spaced 5m apart. Ditch [426] was shallow and U-shaped in profile, 1m wide and 0.1m deep, and was filled by a mid brown silty clay loam (427) containing occasional rounded stones. Ditch [429] was shallow and U-shaped in profile, 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep, and was filled by a mid brown silty clay loam (430) containing moderate rounded pebbles.

At the far western end of the trench a shallow north-northwest/south-southeast orientated gully [457] was identified. This was 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a single dark yellow brown sandy silt clay fill (456) which produced sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the middle of the field. It was orientated east/west, measured 65m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m.

At the western end of the trench a north-northwest/south-southeast orientated gully was identified [405] cut through a layer of colluvium (415). The gully was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. The gully contained three fills, (406), (404) and (403). The primary fill (406) comprised a yellowish brown friable sandy silt clay that had slumped into the gully from the east side. Overlying the primary fill was a mid brown friable silty clay deposit (404). This was relatively loose and contained frequent small stones, and probably also slumped in from the eastern side. The upper fill comprised a yellowish brown compact sandy silty clay (403) with

frequent small stones. The date and function of the gully are not known, although it is probably a boundary division and appears to continue into trench 3

A second ditch [413] was identified cut through the colluvium layer (415) 5m to the east of ditch [405]. This ditch was 2m wide at the top with initially shallow concave edges becoming steep, near vertical edges, and a flat base 0.67m wide (fig. 29). The ditch contained six fills (414), (416), (417), (418), (419) and (420). The primary fill (419) comprised a yellowish brown loose sandy silt clay containing very frequent small stones. It was 0.11m deep and is likely to comprise the weathered natural in the base of the ditch. Overlying the primary fill a deposit of pale brown friable silty clay was identified (418). This contained occasional small rounded stones and larger more angular stones, including a large quartz stone, and was up to 0.46m deep. The deposit had slumped into the western side of the ditch, extending higher up the western side. Overlying the eastern side of deposit (418) was a small deposit of mid brown friable silty clay containing occasional small stones (416). A mid brown friable silty clay (420) was identified overlying deposits (418) and (416). It contained frequent small and large stones and pebbles and had small lenses of dark brown friable silty clay throughout. This may represent an actual backfilling deposit rather than an erosion deposit. On the eastern side of the ditch between the edge of the cut and deposits (416) and (420) was a thin band of redeposited natural (417), the function of which is uncertain. The upper fill of the ditch comprised a compact pale yellow sandy silty clay containing frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks, with a concentration of charcoal towards the centre. The ditch is thought to be a boundary which probably had a bank on the eastern side (although this is tentative and based only on the location of slumped stones). No finds or dating material were recovered, although the ditch possibly forms a continuation of the larger ditch found as part of the double ditch arrangement in Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14.

At the eastern end of the trench a large ditch [441] was identified with the remains of a probable bank (450) on the eastern side (fig. 30). The ditch measured 1.20m wide at the top and had stepped sides leading to a flat base 0.4m wide. It was 0.56m deep and contained six fills: (449), (451), (452), (453), (454) and (455). The primary fill (455) comprised a loose pale brown silty clay with frequent small stones, 0.08m deep, which represents the weathered natural in the base of the ditch. This primary fill was overlain by a thick deposit of reddish brown silty clay (454) with lenses of dark yellowish brown silty clay, it contained several large boulders, some of which were moss-covered, together with frequent small stones. The deposit was 0.4m thick and is thought to have formed through field clearance. One of the stones within the fill was identified as half a rotary quernstone of possible late Iron Age/Roman or medieval date. Three thin layers were identified on the eastern side of the ditch, which are thought to have been formed through weathering of the bank. A mid brown silty clay (453) containing occasional small to medium sized stones, a pale yellowish brown loose silty clay (452) and a light brown sandy silty clay (451) formed this group of deposits on the eastern ditch edge. On the eastern side of the ditch were the truncated remains of the bank (450). This was 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep and comprised firm pale yellowish brown sandy silt clay mixed with a brown silty clay. The bank deposit contained occasional small pebbles and was evidently a mix of the natural and topsoil excavated during the digging of the ditch. The bank material had apparently slumped, or been thrown, into the top of ditch [441] after the ditch had been partially backfilled. A layer of pale brown silty clay (449) containing lenses of pale yellow brown silty

clay and a layer of dark yellowish brown silty clay (449) overlay the upper ditch fill (454). This feature is thought to be the remnants of a ditch and hedgebank boundary and probably a continuation of double ditch and bank [442], (444) and [445] identified in trench 1.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located at the northern end of field 4 and ran parallel to the hedgebank boundary separating field 4 from field 2. The trench was 55m in length and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.12m.

At the far western end of the trench a shallow U-shaped ditch was identified [407], orientated north/south. The gully was 1m wide and 0.22m deep and contained three fills: (408), (425) and (428). One each side of the gully were the remains of a bank, (425) and (428), formed of redeposited natural. The bank material had partially washed back into the ditch prior to it being filled. The main fill of the ditch (408) comprises a dark brown silty clay containing frequent stones. The date and function of the ditch is not known.

A possible posthole [409] was identified 3m to the east of ditch [407]. The posthole was oval in plan, 0.8m in length and 0.17m deep. It contained a dark grey brown clay silt fill (410) with a large stone on the base of the cut, possibly a packing stone.

Ten metres from the western end of the trench a steep sided ditch was identified [421]. The ditch was orientated north/south and was 1.6m wide, 0.52m deep and U-shaped in profile (fig. 31). It contained three fills: (422), (423) and (424). The primary fill of the ditch (423) covered the eastern side of the base only and comprised a mid grey sandy grit 0.6m wide and 0.07m thick, representing the initial erosion of the base through water action. The main ditch fill comprised a mid grey brown silty clay (422) containing frequent stone inclusions 0.52m thick across the western side and 0.45m thick on the eastern side where it overlay erosional deposit (423). On the western side of the ditch was a slumped deposit of material eroded from the side or from a bank (424). This comprised a mid yellow brown silty clay containing frequent small stones. It is thought possible that this could represent a continuation of the larger of the ditches in the double ditch arrangement identified in Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 and also possibly Trench 2.

At the eastern end of the trench a scatter of possible stakeholes and a series of gullies was identified during the stripping of the subsoil but these were not fully investigated due to time constraints. Two possible stakeholes were investigated, [431] and [433], however both were shown to be shallow and U-shaped in profile and therefore the interpretation is not considered to be sound. A north/south orientated ditch [435] was identified. It was 0.54m wide and 0.17m deep, U-shaped in profile with a single dark yellow brown fill (436). The date and function of all of these features is not known.

A pair of parallel U-shaped ditches were identified 0.6m apart 15m from the eastern end of the trench, [437] and [439]. Ditch [437] was 0.3m wide and 0.04m deep and contained a single dark yellow brown clay silt fill (438), while ditch [439] was 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep and contained a dark yellow brown clay silt fill (440). Neither ditch produced dateable material. It was tentatively suggested that these ditches formed a continuation of the double ditched hedgebank boundary identified in trench

1, however they were identified cut into the natural 0.8m below the surface and were not visible in the subsoil, suggesting that they are medieval or earlier in date.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located on the south-eastern edge of the field, adjacent to the hedgebank boundary on the western side of Feidr Bentick. No features of archaeological interest were exposed during the topsoil and subsoil stripping.

5. Finds

5.1 Pottery (Chris Smith)

The ceramic assemblage consisted of 383 sherds, of which 105 were post-medieval in date, 276 were medieval, and three were probably Prehistoric (Bronze Age/Iron Age) in date.

The Post-medieval ceramics represents a typical 1600-1900 assemblage and was composed of North Devon Gravel Tempered wares, English Stone wares and Willow Pattern as well as various other ubiquitous glazed earthenwares. No further analysis is deemed necessary.

The medieval ceramic assemblage is largely made up of glazed and unglazed Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware (DGTU). Various other sherds of medieval ceramic within the assemblage could not be accurately identified, although they seem likely to be thirteenth to fourteenth century in date. An apparent lack of sixteenth and early seventeenth century material was noted.

The DGTU domestic cooking vessel is comparable with pottery found in medieval contexts across Dyfed, and dates from the twelfth to fifteenth century. Further analysis could determine whether any of the assemblage is composed of Newport type ware, a thicker bodied variant of the Dyfed Gravel Tempered ware which uses siltstone as well as gravel inclusions. This pottery was manufactured and fired locally, and comparison with pottery found in the one excavated kiln in town could determine whether it originated there.

The fill of pit [252] produced 30 sherds of medieval pottery and five pieces of possible kiln/hearth lining. Further analysis of these pieces maybe worthwhile as it may indicate ceramic production or other light industrial activity on site.

The three pieces of thin grey-bodied earthenware produced from pit [286] are possibly Prehistoric in date. Analysis of the material should determine a date for the material and allow comparisons with other recorded assemblages in Pembrokeshire.

5.2 Lithics

Eight struck lithics were recovered from the site, from ditch fills and one posthole. The majority of pieces were undiagnostic, however, the lithic from posthole [292] comprised a small end scraper of probable early Neolithic form. All of the struck pieces derived from a beach flint resource and were, consequentially, small. The lithics are all thought to be residual but demonstrate a continuity of occupation in the local area. No further analysis is required.

5.3 Coarse Stone

A burnt hammerstone was recovered from posthole [286]. This comprised a quartzite pebble with one end flattened through wear, probably grinding. It is not diagnostic, but was found with sherds of probable prehistoric pottery.

The top stone of a hand operated rotary quern manufactured from volcanic stone (type not known). It is of Iron Age, Roman or medieval date. Analysis of the rock-type and comparisons with dated examples from elsewhere in Pembrokeshire may allow the stone to be roughly dated.

5.4 Samples

A 50% sample of the fill of hearth [227] was taken for palaeoenvironmental and dating purposes. Further analysis could reveal information about the diets of the people living on the site, the environment they lived in and the crops they grew. Dating of charcoal will also allow an understanding of when the hearth was in use.

6. Discussion and Interpretations

The evaluation has revealed a number of features within the proposed development area, confirming the findings of the desk-based assessment. There appear to be several phases of activity on the site, based on the excavated features:

1. Prehistoric (possibly Bronze Age/early Iron Age) occupation
2. Medieval settlement dated from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries
3. Post-medieval occupation and agriculture
4. Undated occupation

The Prehistoric occupation comprises the scatter of postholes in Trench 13, one of which [286] produced two sherds of pottery of probable Bronze Age/early Iron Age date and a burnt hammerstone that appeared to have been used for grinding, possibly during metalworking. A second posthole [292] produced a flint end scraper of later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. The site lies within a landscape rich in evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation, and therefore features of a Prehistoric date would not be unexpected. The discovery of a diagnostically earlier lithic tool is interesting and suggests a continuity of occupation of the local area throughout the Prehistoric period. The arrangement of the postholes tentatively suggests that they belong to a structure, however interpretation is problematic with only a small area exposed. Ditch [328] identified in Trench 8 may also relate to the Prehistoric use of the site, as its orientation is completely different from that of the medieval and post-medieval ditches. Without further investigation, however, this interpretation is tentative.

The evidence for medieval occupation is relatively extensive, although confined to the lower (northern) half of the site. Trench 14 in Field 2 produced evidence for three structures: one defined by a drip gully/bedding trench [202] (structure 1), one sunken structure cut into the natural bedrock [218] (structure 2), and a third defined only by its hearth [227] (structure 3). The drip gully/bedding trench of structure 1 was orientated north-west/south-east and had three postholes cut through it on its western side. Structure 2 was identified to the east of structure 1, and comprised a sunken feature orientated north/south with a pit or posthole [220] in the south-eastern corner. A small patch of compact grey gritty clay [221] is tentatively suggested as the

remains of a floor surface, however too little of this deposit survived in the excavated area to be certain. A narrow ditch [216], orientated north-west/south-east was identified between the two structures and is tentatively interpreted as a boundary separating two burgage plots. The hearth [227] and the posthole [223] and stakehole [225] are thought to belong to structure 3, of which no further trace survived in the evaluation trench. The hearth was a simple pit dug into the natural, with no evidence for a stone surround. It had evidently been used over a prolonged period of time as the thickness of the burnt clay lining the cut attested. The posthole and stakehole could relate to the structure of the building, perhaps the remains of a wall, however these features alone are not sufficient to allow firm conclusions to be drawn. The pottery recovered from both structures [202] and [218] is contemporary, dated to between the twelfth and fifteenth century, and of comparable form and fabric suggesting that they were manufactured locally. A kiln has been recorded in Newport and it is possible that the pottery found during the evaluation derived from this manufacturer. This should be investigated during analysis of the material.

These three structures are likely to be the remains of medieval buildings fronting Goat Street, with the ditch [216] probably the boundary dividing two burgage plots. The orientations of ditch [216] and structure [202] diverge slightly from the north/south alignment expected of buildings fronting Goat Street. This evidence may indicate that the modern line of Goat Street differs slightly from that of the original medieval street. Structure [218], however, is orientated north/south, which would conform to the expected alignment. It is not possible to get a complete understanding of the relationship between the excavated structures and the alignment of Goat Street when the features were only partially exposed, however it is possible that modern Goat Street is a product of a post-medieval re-route.

Pit [252] in Trench 11 produced a large assemblage of pottery of comparable form and date to that recovered from the structures in Trench 14. The pit is tentatively identified as a rubbish pit within a burgage plot (possibly that associated with structure 3).

In Trench 9 in Field 3 a sunken feature [307] was identified. This was only partially exposed in the trench, but appeared to be orientated roughly east/west. It contained two postholes and an area of burnt clay, and is thought to be the remains of a sunken structure. Similarities with the sunken structure in Trench 14 allow it to be tentatively interpreted as the remains of a medieval building associated with a burgage plot.

The large ditch identified in the eastern end of Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14, and the western end of Trenches 2 and 3 is thought to be medieval in date, but interpreted as pre-dating the burgage plots on the site. In Trench 11 the backfilled ditches were overlain with a deposit of subsoil (probably the medieval topsoil) containing pottery contemporary with that from the adjacent pit [252], while in Trenches 12 and 13 the ditch backfills produced also sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date. It is tentatively suggested that the double ditch (continuing as a single ditch in field 4) was a defensive feature designed to protect the eastern side of the early town of Newport. The documentary evidence states that the Afon Ysgolheigion formed the eastern boundary of the early town (Bignall 1991), however the identification of this arrangement of ditches suggests that the townspeople felt the need for additional protection on the eastern side. Bond (1987) notes that Newport had earthen defences in

the post-conquest period, although he cites no documentary references or archaeological sources and consequently it is not possible to research his claim further. The evaluation does seem to corroborate this suggestion. The ditches evidently went out of use and were backfilled prior to the establishment of burgrave plots in this part of the town in the late 1300s.

Several of the other linear ditches identified during the evaluation are likely to be medieval in date, related to the defining of burgrave plots. Ditches [240] and [235] produced sherds of DGTU of twelfth to fifteenth century date and may be boundary ditches associated with the burgrave plots. Similarly, ditches [437] and [439] are thought to be boundaries of medieval date, although no dating material was recovered from their fills.

Evidence for the post-medieval period comprises the double ditch and hedgebank boundary identified in Fields 3 and 4. Ditches [442] and [445], and [441] make up a north/south orientated boundary apparently running the length of Field 4 and are thought to be one of the boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map. In Field 3, ditches [320] and [324] run parallel with the extant hedgebank boundary between fields 2 and 3, and are thought to be a ploughed out continuation of this feature.

The remainder of the features identified during the evaluation are undated, but probably relate to the medieval and post-medieval use of the site.

7. Conclusion

The evaluation trenches were positioned to test both the documentary evidence revealed during the desk-based assessment and the results of the geophysical survey, and to establish the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource on the site.

The geophysical survey had suggested that there were a number of stone structures on the site, together with a large circular enclosure and field boundaries. The evaluation revealed that the stone structures were in fact geological – outcrops of slate and clusters of boulders within the natural. One terminal of the large circular enclosure was tentatively identified in Trench 8 [305], and the field boundaries in Field 4 were identified in Trenches 1 and 2.

The documentary evidence suggested that medieval occupation of the proposed development site started in the later fourteenth or early fifteenth century, between 1324 and 1434 (Bignall 1991), when fourteen burgrave plots were laid out along Goat Street, between the eastern end of the churchyard and Feidr Bentick. These extended southwards from Goat Street as far as the bend in the Afon Ysgolheigion, finishing approximately where the modern field boundary separates Fields 1 and 3. The evidence suggests that the occupation of the site was fairly short-lived, with the majority of the burgrave plots lying empty by 1595. The evidence from the evaluation concurs with the documentary sources, revealing the probable remains of burgrave plots with buildings fronting Goat Street. No evidence for medieval activity was found at the southern end of the site, with no evidence for burgrave plots fronting Feidr Eglwys, and it is likely that the extant field boundary between Fields 1 and 3 follows the line of the medieval boundary defining the end of the plots. The majority of the evidence for medieval activity was found towards the northern end of the site, suggesting that while the burgrave plots extended southwards from Goat Street for around 80m, the far ends of the

plots were used for crop and vegetable growing. The exception being the structure found in Trench 9 which may be the remains of a workshop at the far end of a plot.

All of the medieval features identified were single phase, with no evidence for the recutting of the drainage gullies or floor hollows of buildings, or of boundary ditches. This suggests that the occupation of the buildings and plots was very short lived. The pottery suggests that this occupation occurred in the fourteenth century (C. Smith *pers comm.*). Interestingly, the evidence from structure 1 in Trench 14 and the adjacent ditch suggests that the alignment of the eastern end of Goat Street may have been slightly different in the medieval period, being orientated more to the north-east and perhaps located slightly further to the south.

Murphy's (1994) excavations on Long Street showed multiple phases of construction and reconstruction of houses within the burgage plots, with the burgage boundaries also regularly recut. Dating evidence from these excavations suggest that the houses on Long Street were in use throughout the thirteenth century, possibly being abandoned in the early fourteenth century (Murphy 1994). This marked contrast between the evidence from northern Long Street and Goat Street allows us to postulate that while the northern half of Newport was occupied in the early period of the town's existence, it was abandoned at some point in the fourteenth century (possibly following a plague outbreak) and the focus shifted to the south, around the location of the later castle. The short-lived nature of the occupation along Goat Street may perhaps also be tied into reoccurrences of the plague, which continued to ravage Wales throughout the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the medieval evidence is the possible defensive ditch around 90m east of Afon Ysgolheigion. This was orientated north/south and evidently extended from Goat Street to Feidr Eglwys. At the northern end there were two ditches, one large V-shaped ditch with a small ditch immediately to the east, although this was not identified in the sections excavated in Field 1. It is tentatively suggested that this is the remains of earthen defences associated with the early town of Newport, which were deliberately filled in when the settlement moved into the area around Goat Street.

Medieval remains are the most abundant on site, although there is evidence for earlier activity. The postholes revealed in Trench 12 are thought to be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, while the ditch in Trench 8 is thought to pre-date the medieval period, although a date could not be established.

While the evaluation has revealed interesting information regarding the medieval occupation of this part of Newport, the size of the trenches means that none of the features were completely investigated and therefore it is difficult to fully understand the nature of the resource. It is possible to state that:

1. The site was in use prior to the medieval period
2. The digging of the medieval double ditch arrangement pre-dated the establishment of burgage plots on the site
3. Burgage plots were in existence on the southern side of Goat Street in the fourteenth century
4. The occupation of the houses on the plots was short-lived

5. The occupation of the burgage plots did not involve intensive activity
6. In the post-medieval period the area was divided into a series of small fields

One field of the proposed development site (Field 5) was not evaluated owing to access problems. This field is immediately to the east of Field 2 and runs along Goat Street. It is possible that further buildings and boundaries exist within this field, although the topography of the field would have restricted building and the post-medieval building at the northern end is likely to have destroyed evidence of medieval activity.

In conclusion, while the evaluation has demonstrated that burgage plots were laid out in this part of Newport in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, it has not been possible to fully understand the nature of the occupation activities. It is clear, however, that the occupation was short lived. Prior to the laying out of burgage plots the site was the location for a probable defensive ditch associated with the early town – this is perhaps the most significant of the findings of the evaluation.

Based on the findings of the evaluation, the archaeological resource is considered to be of regional significance.

8. Mitigation Recommendations

The site can be divided into areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential based on the findings of the evaluation (fig. 32). In the event of the site being developed, a mitigation strategy will be determined by DAT-HM, however it is recommended that the following be carried out:

- Fields 2 and 3 and the northern half of Field 4 should be stripped of topsoil and subsoil, all archaeological features recorded and then excavated prior to any groundworks being carried out.
- The southern half of Field 4 and Field 5 should be stripped of topsoil and subsoil with all archaeological features recorded and evaluated prior to any groundworks being carried out.
- Field 1 should be subject to a watching brief during groundworks.
- Full analysis of all the material recovered during the evaluation and excavation should be undertaken.

9. Acknowledgements

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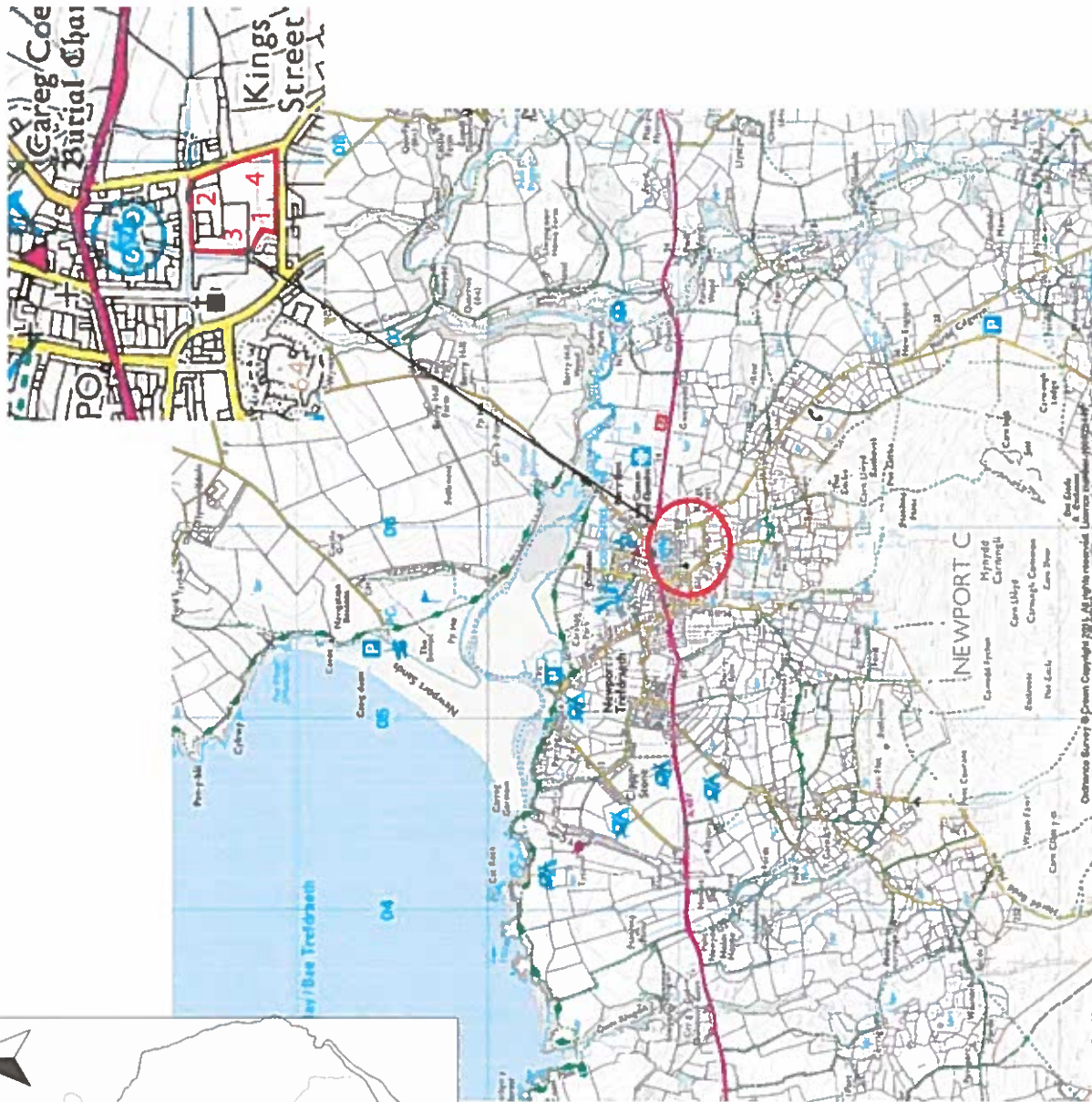


Fig. 1
Location of
proposed
development
site showing
layout of fields

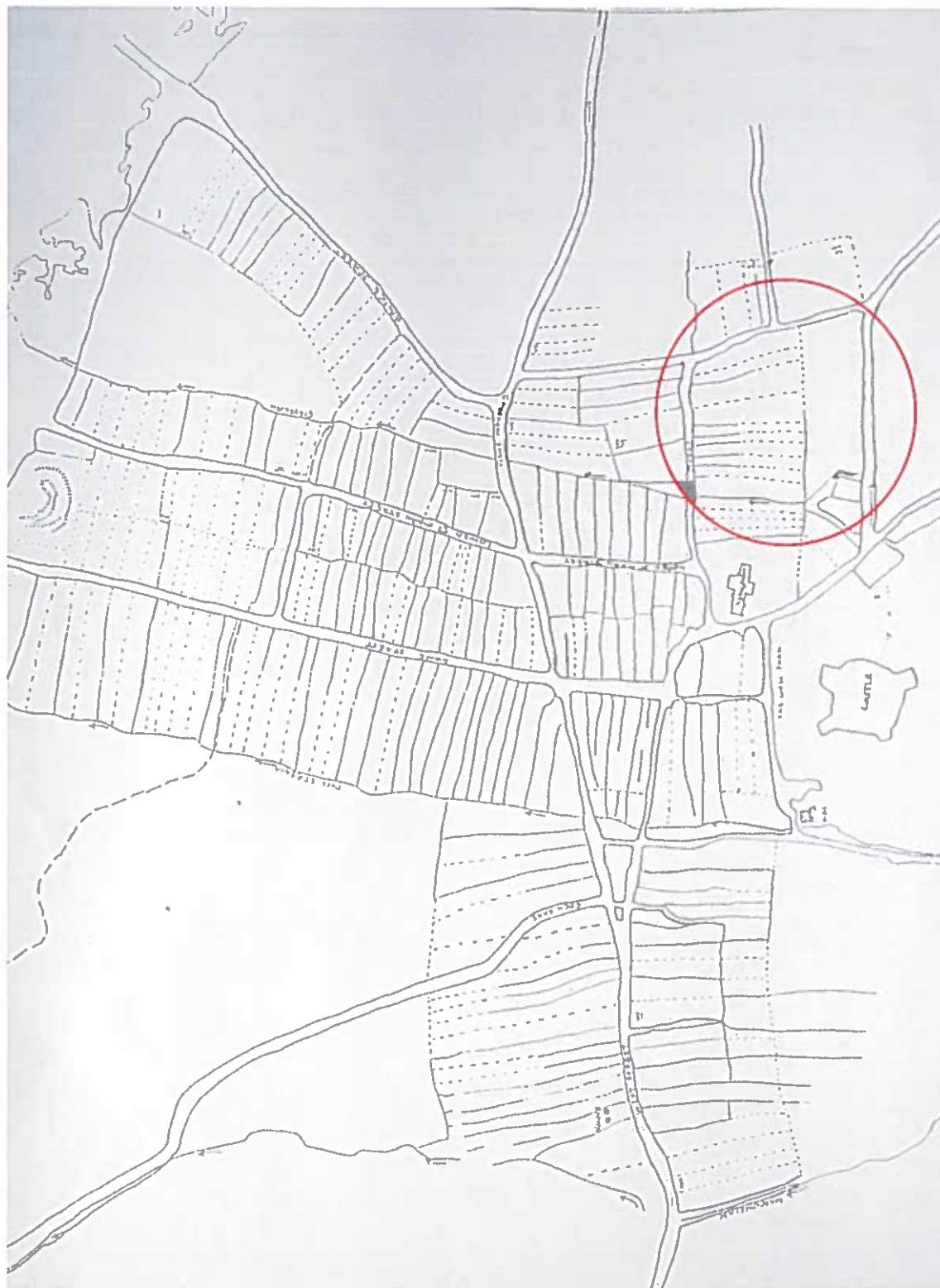


Fig. 2
Recorded burgage plots
in Newport in 1434 - the
proposed development
site is circled.
(after Bignall 1991)



Fig. 3
Henry John's 1758 map
of Newport. The inset box
shows an enlargement of
the proposed development
site area



Fig. 4
Tithe Map of 1844
showing approximate
outline of proposed
development area

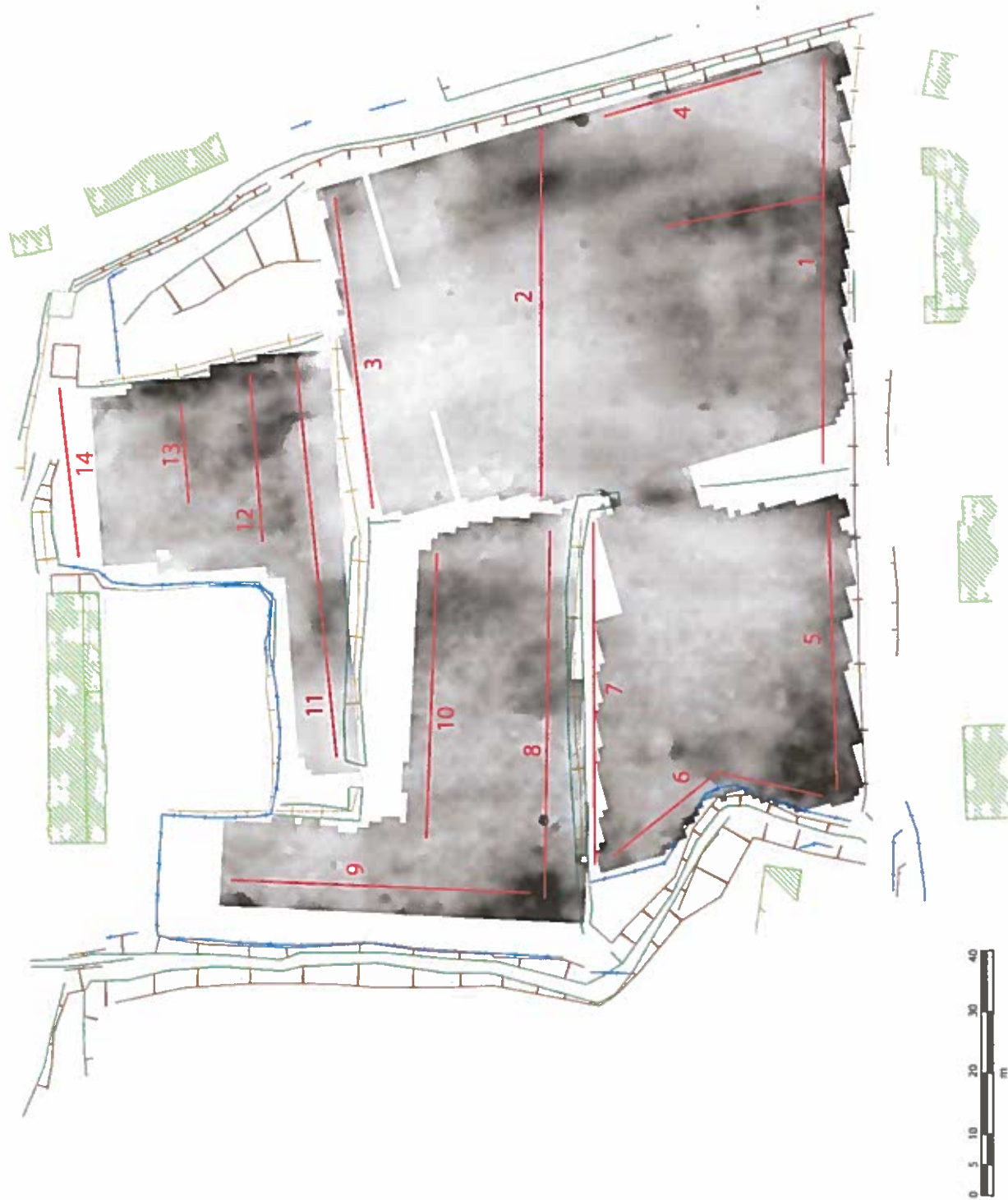


Fig. 7
Location of
evaluation trenches.

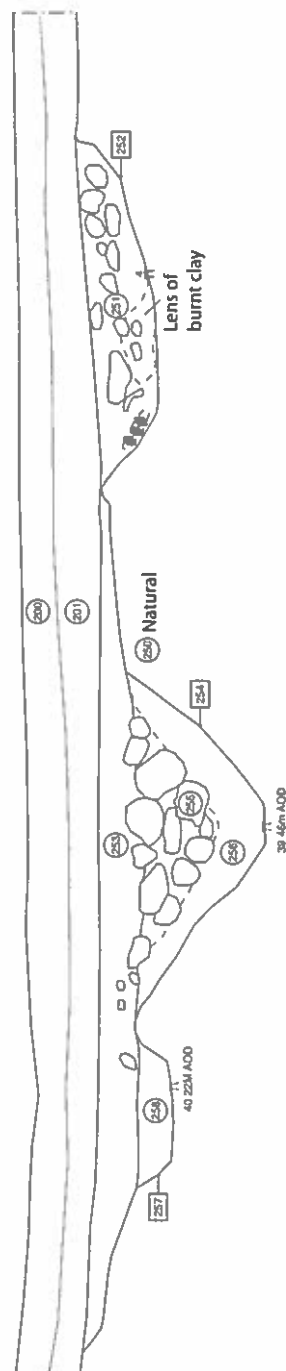
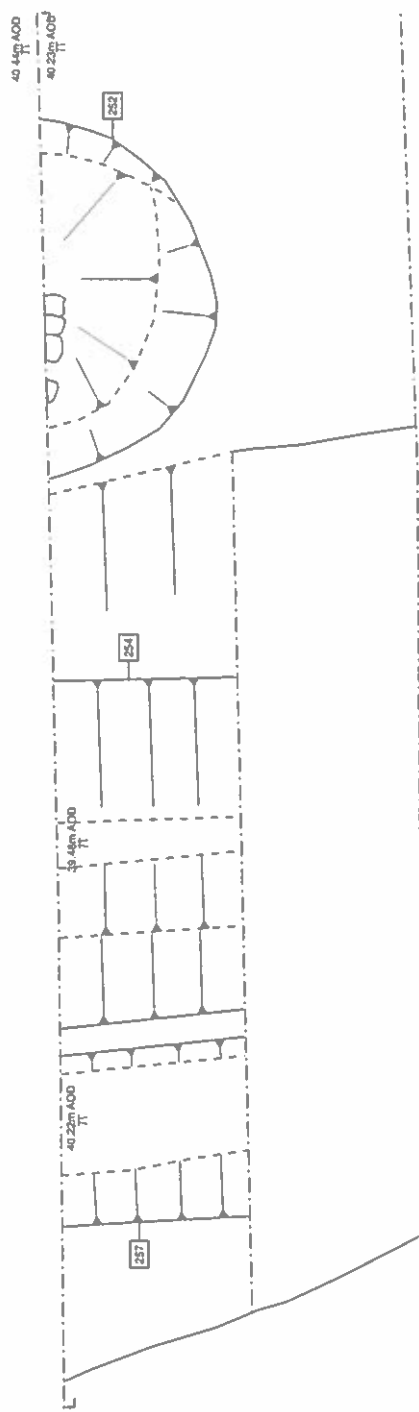


Fig. 8
Linear feature [103] in
Trench 5



Fig. 9
Stone feature [106] in
Trench 7

Fig. 10
Plan and S-facing section
of double ditches [254] and
[257] and pit [252] in Trench
11



Ditches [254] and [257] with
pit [252] in the foreground.
Looking SE.
Scale = 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Ditches [254] and [257]
Looking S
Scale = 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Pit [252]
Looking S
Scale = 2m and 0.25m



Fig. 11
Double ditches [254] and
[257] and pit [252] in Trench
11



Fig. 12
Linear gully [259] in
Trench 11
Looking N
Scale = 0.5m

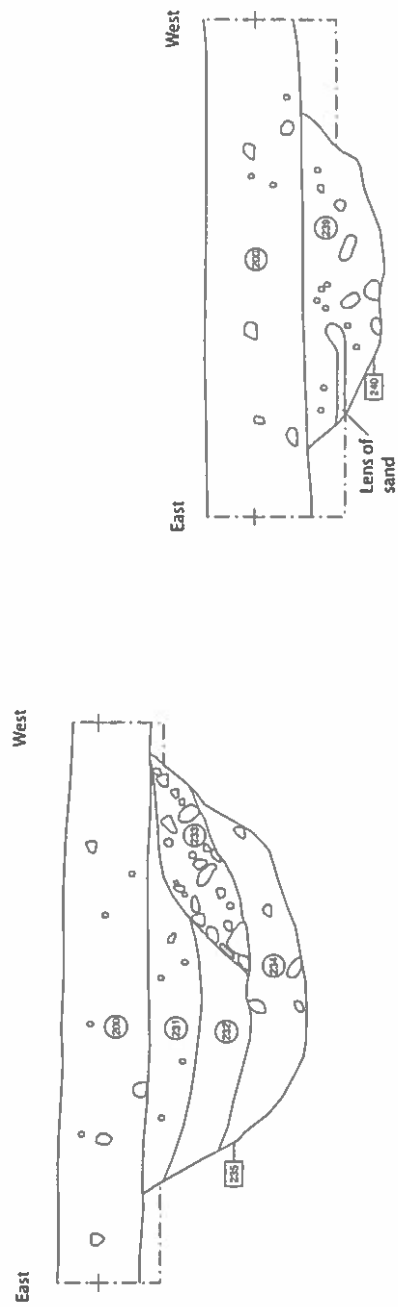
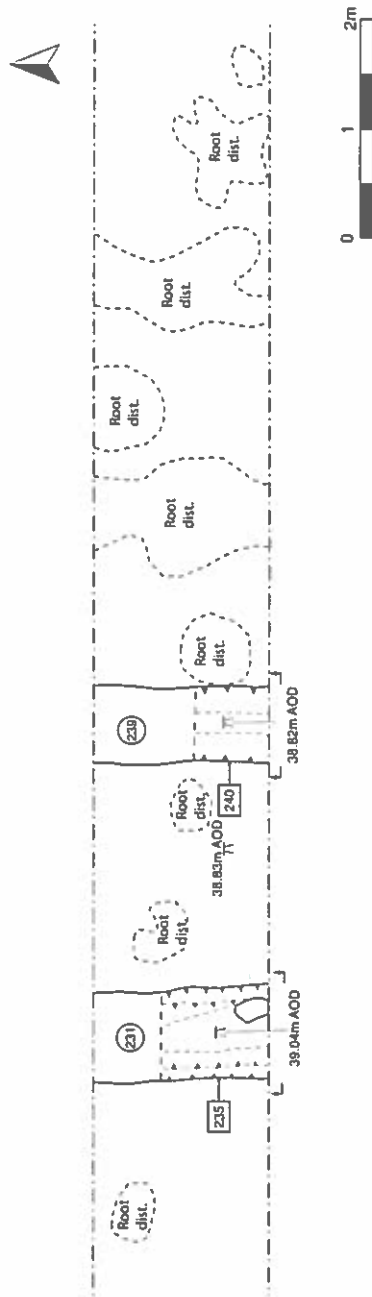


Fig. 13
Plan and N-facing sections
of linear ditches [235]
and [240] in
Trench 11

Ditch [235]



Ditch [240]

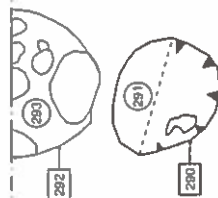
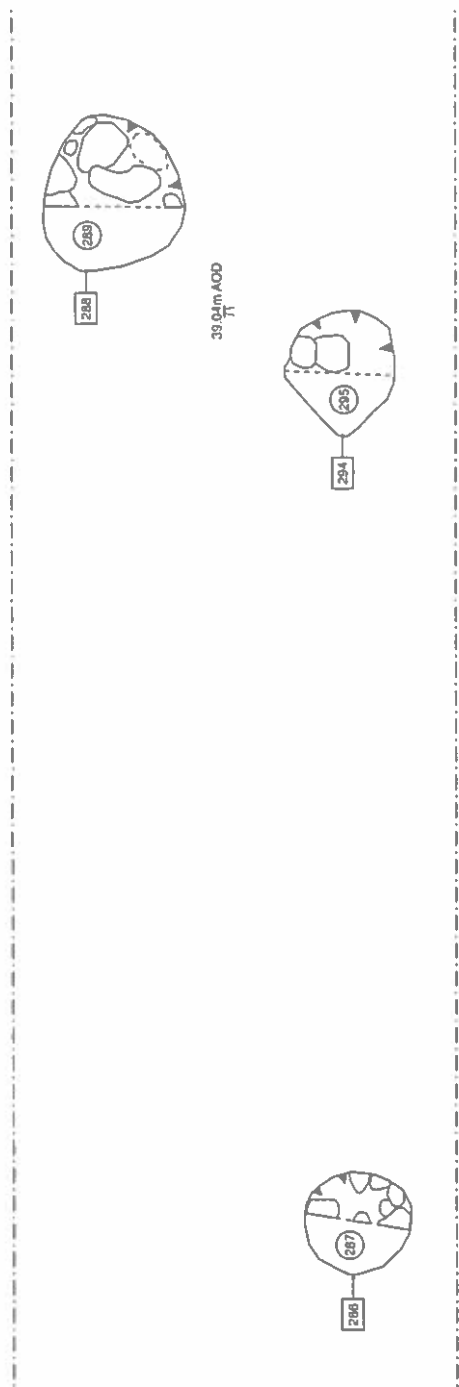
Fig. 14
Linear ditches [235]
and [240] in
Trench 11
Looking S
Scale = 0.5m and 1m

Fig. 15
Linear ditches [280]
and [284] in
Trench 12

Ditch [235]
Looking N
Scale = 2m and 1m



Ditch [284]
Looking N
Scale = 0.25



38.62m AOD



Fig. 16
Postholes in Trench 12



Fig. 17
Ditch [270] in Trench 13
Looking S
Scale = 0.5m

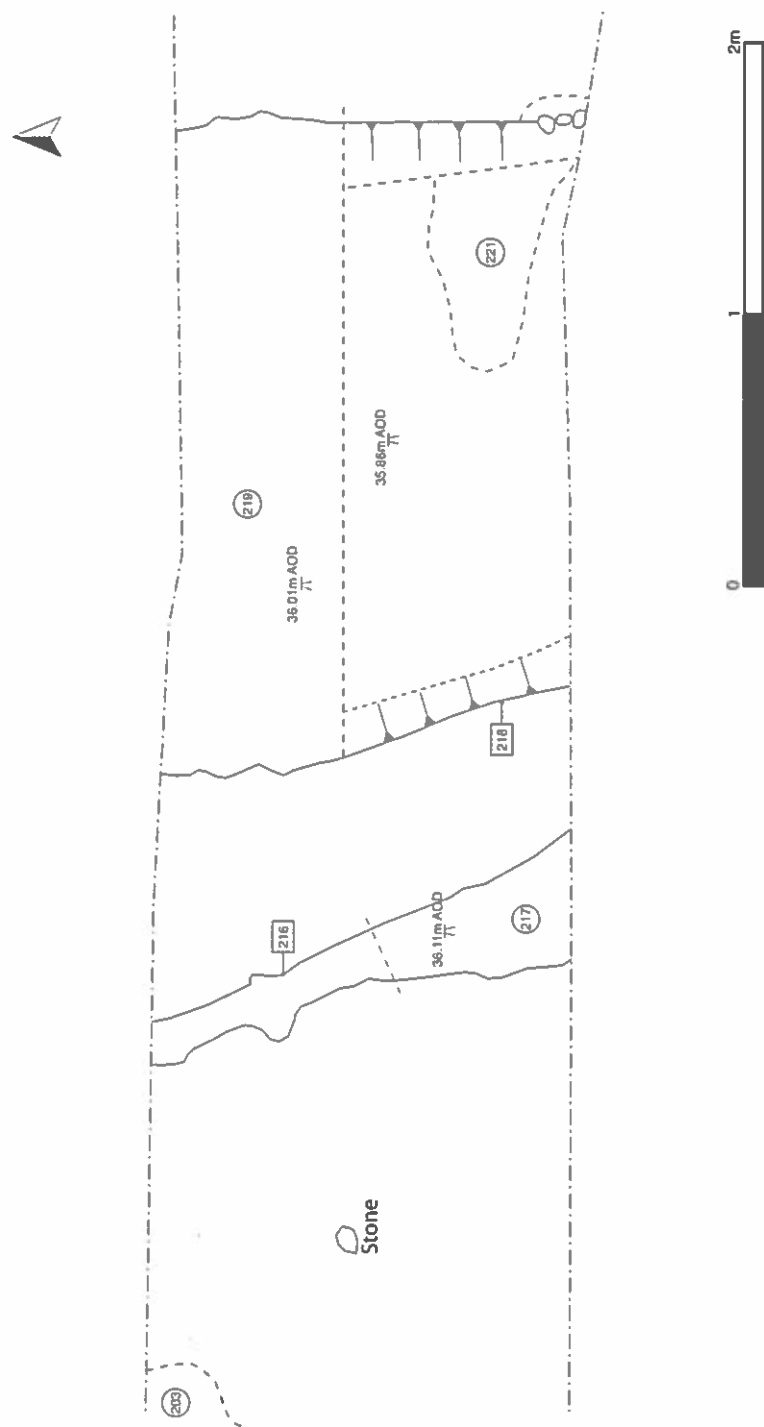
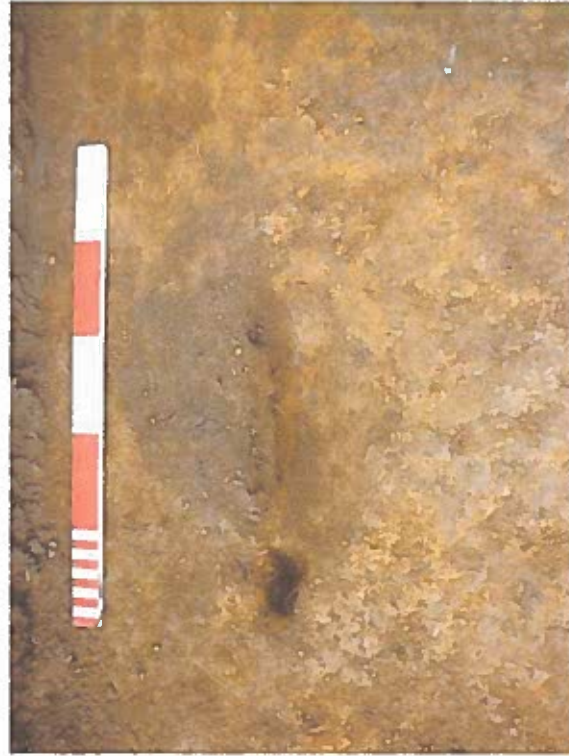
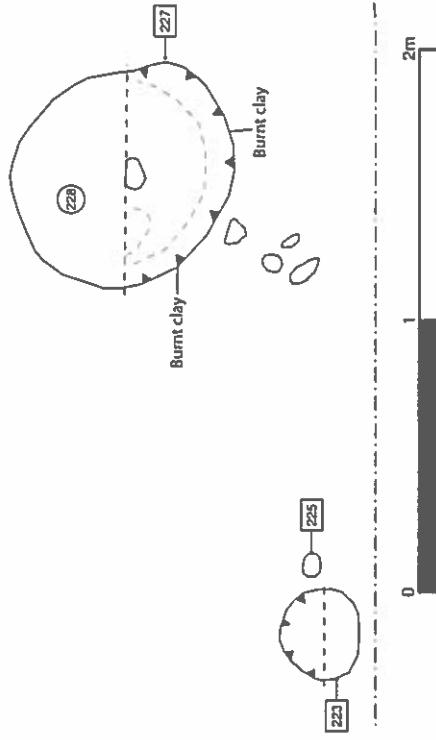


Fig. 19
Ditch [216] and sunken
structure [218] in Trench 14



Fig. 20
Ditch [216] and sunken
structure [218] in Trench 14
Looking E
Scale = 2m



Stakehole [225] and posthole [223]



Hearth [227]

Fig. 21
Hearth [227], posthole [225]
and stakehole [223] in
Trench 14
Looking N
Scale = 0.5m



Fig. 22
Ditch [210] in
Trench 14
Looking E
Scale = 0.5m

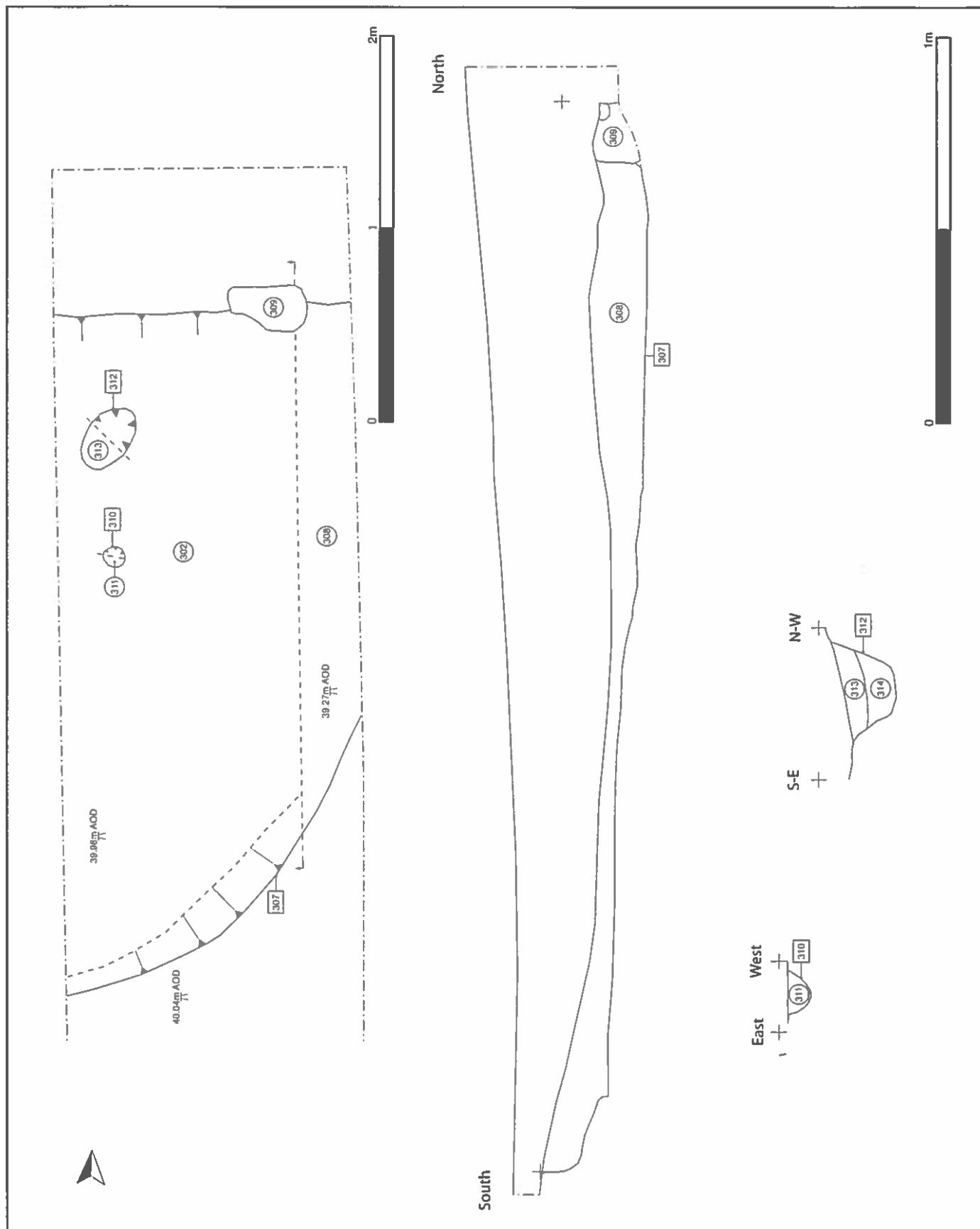


Fig. 23
Plan and W-facing section
through sunken feature
[307]. Sections through
postholes [310] and [312]



Fig. 24
Sunken feature [307]
Looking S
Scale = 1m

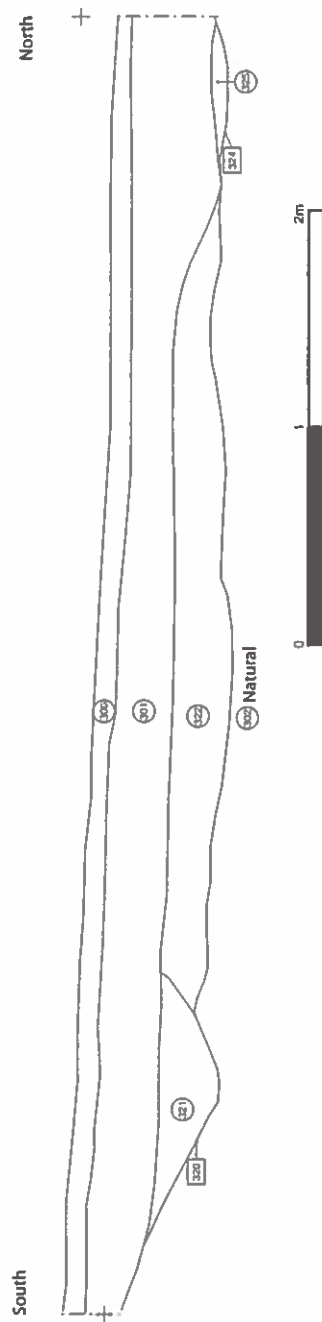
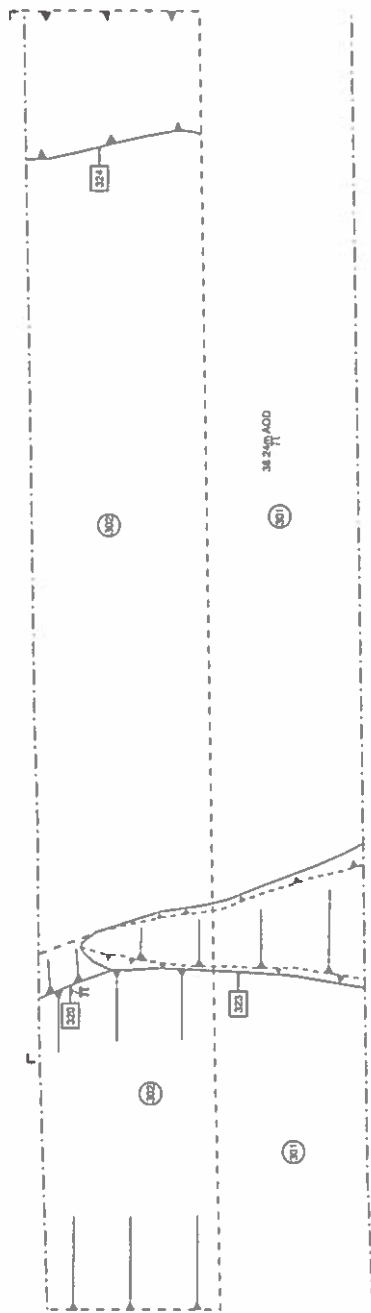


Fig. 25
Plan and west-facing
section through
probable field boundary
in Trench 9



Fig. 26
Probable field boundary
in Trench 9.
Looking S
Scale = 2m

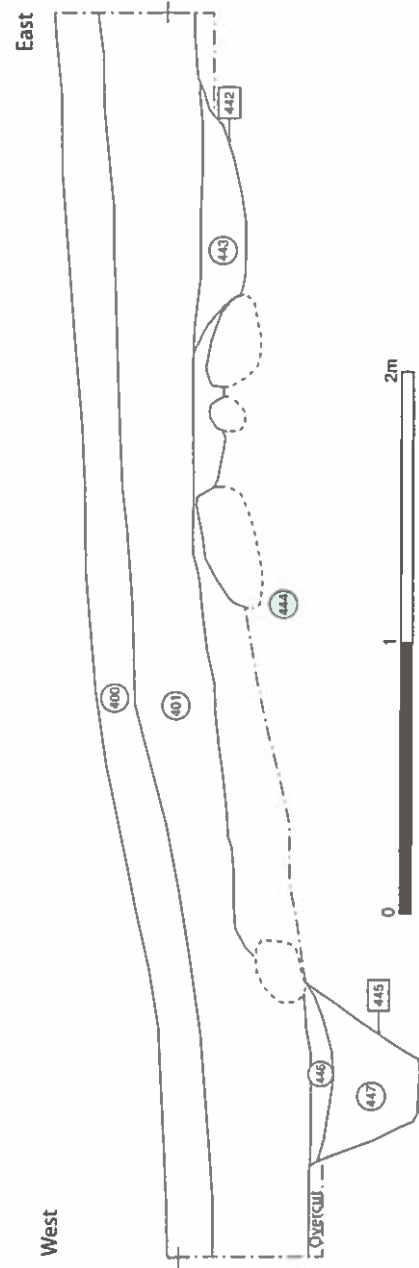
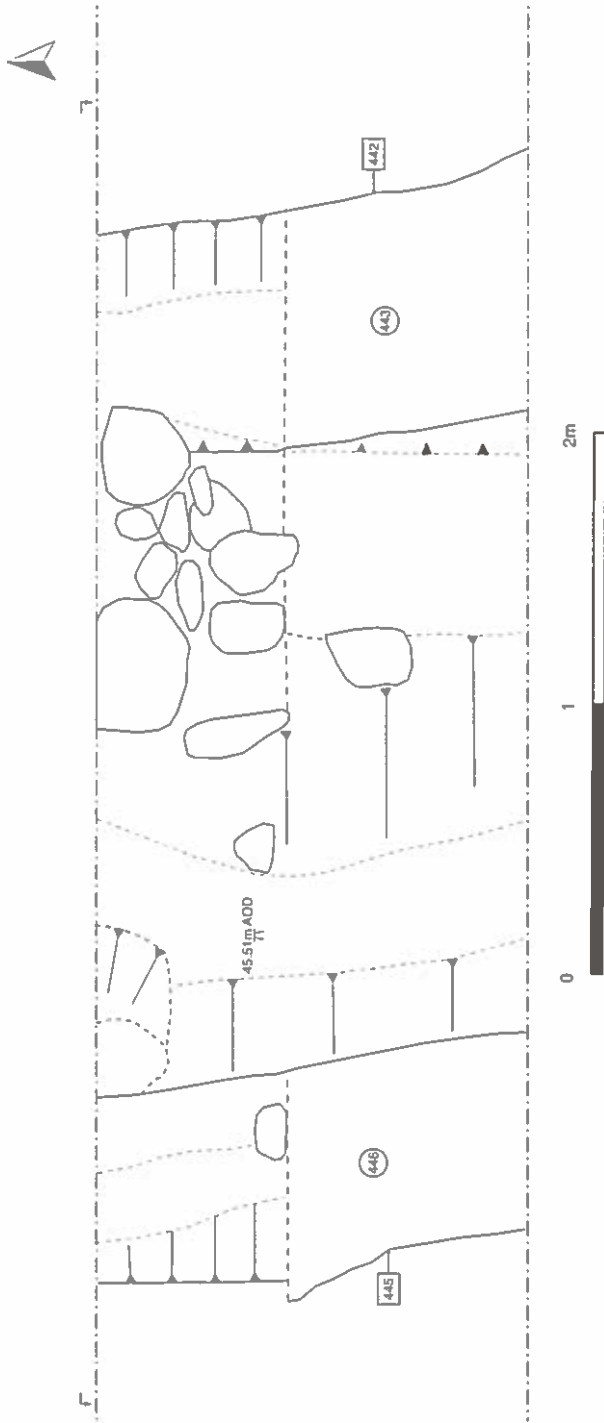


Fig. 27
Plan and section of
probable field boundary
in Trench 1.



Fig. 28
Probable field boundary
in Trench 1.
Looking S
Scale = 2m

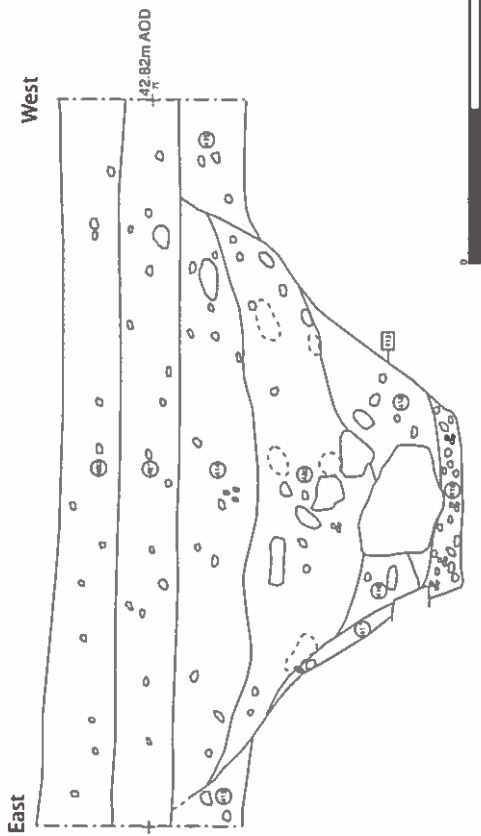


Fig. 29
N-facing section through
ditch [413] in Trench 2
Photo looking S
Scale = 2m

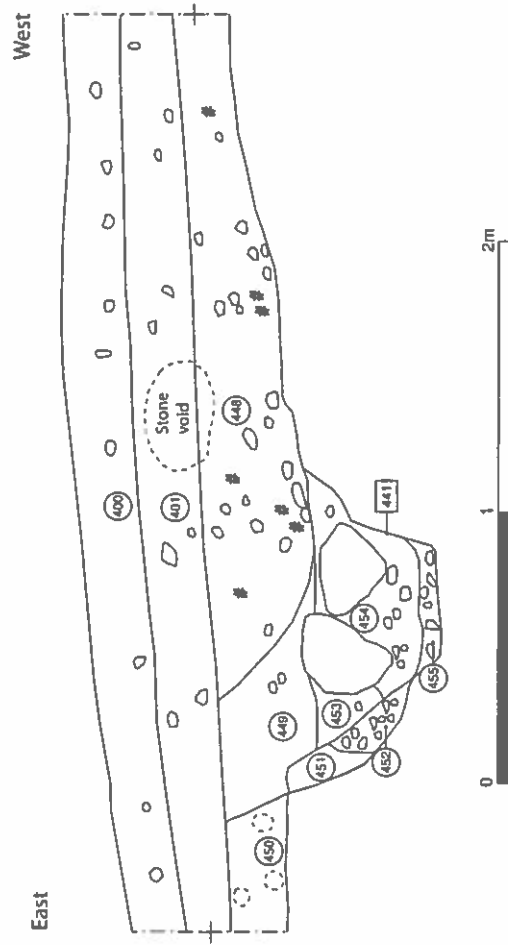


Fig. 30
S-facing section through
ditch [441] in Trench 2
Photo looking S
Scale = 2m

East



West



Fig. 31
N-facing section through
ditch [421] in Trench 2
Photo looking SE
Scale = 1m

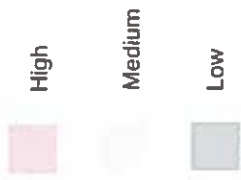
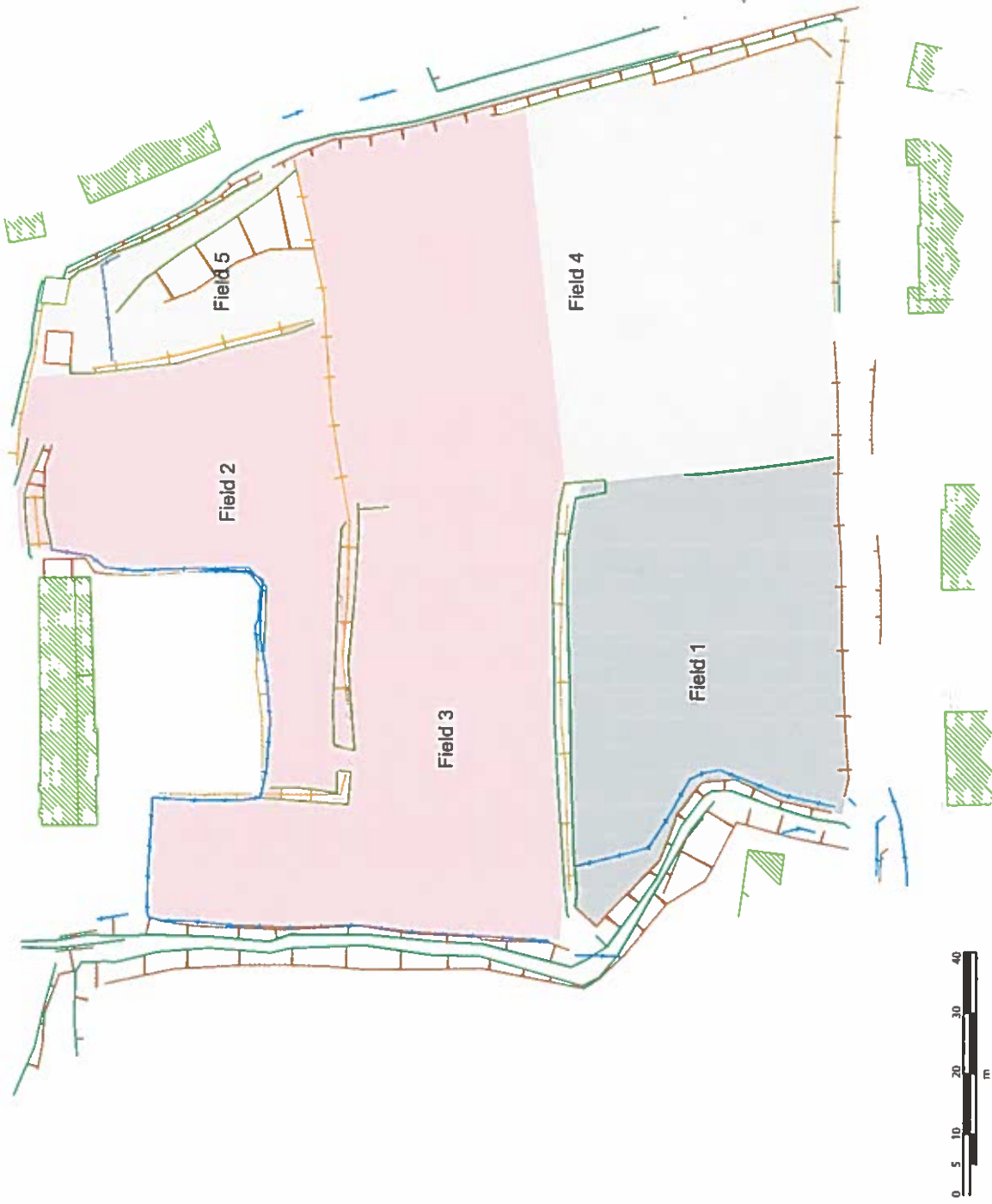


Fig. 32
Zones of archaeological
potential across the site



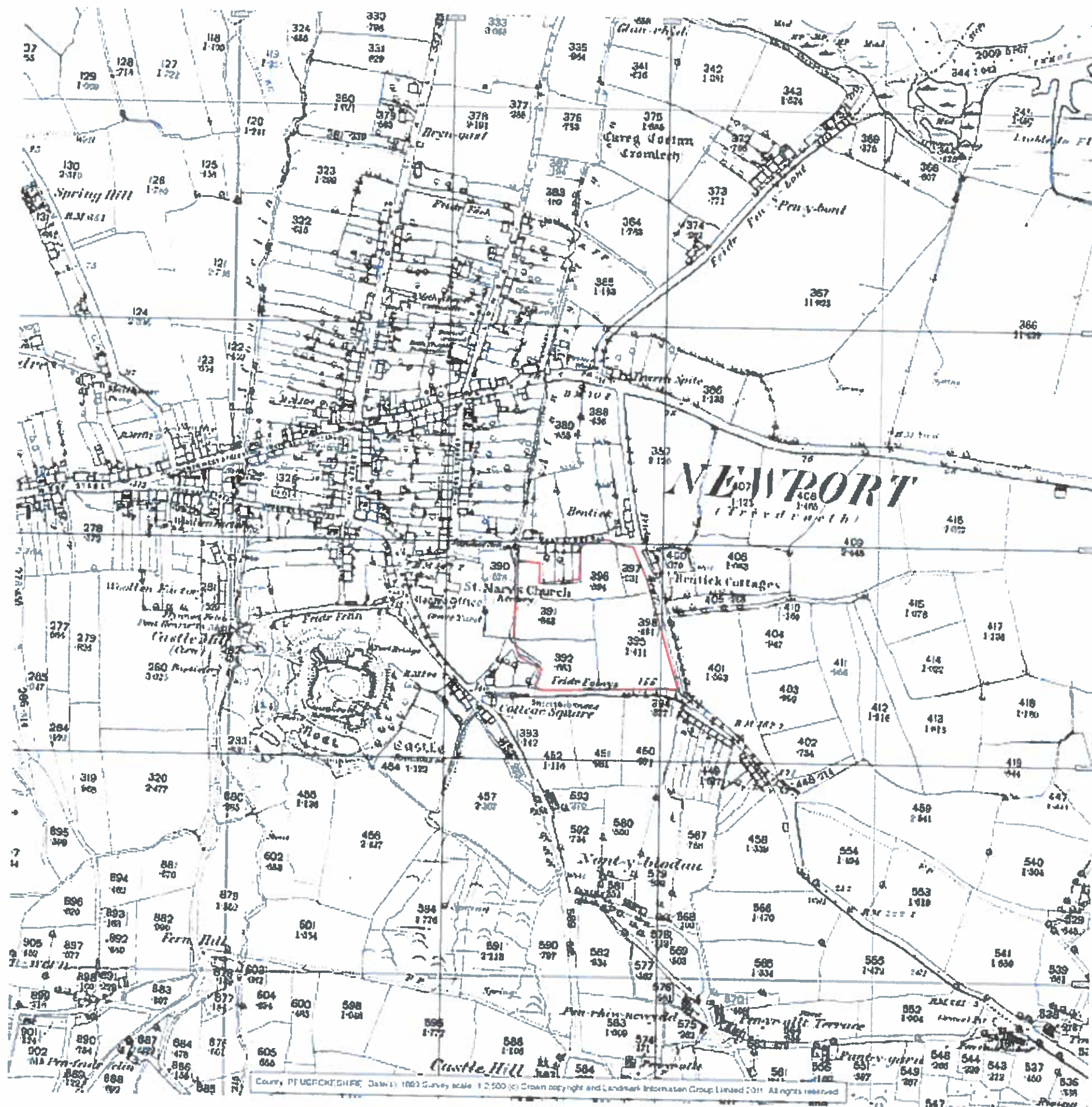
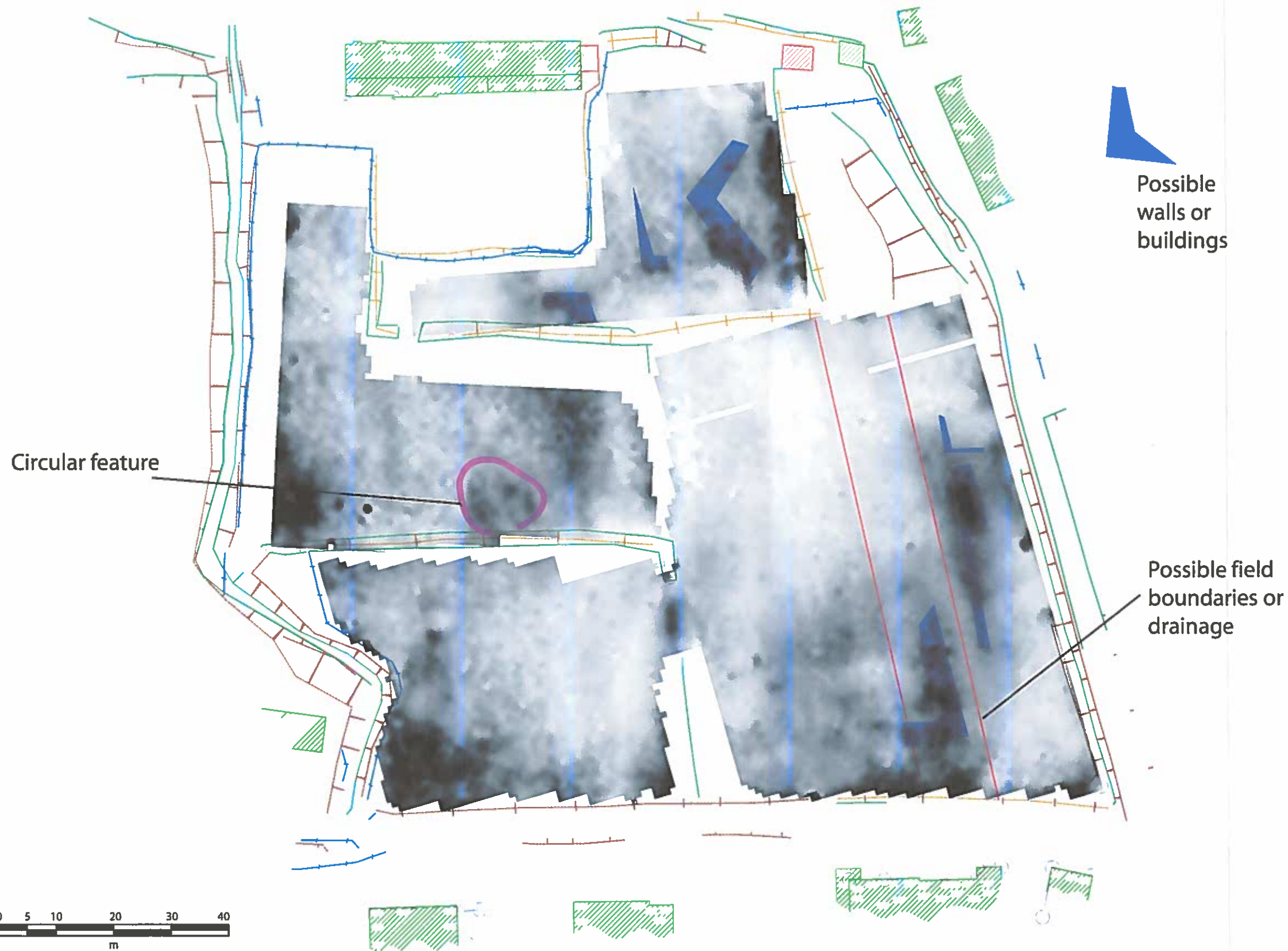


Fig. 5
OS 1st Edition Map of
1889 showing the location
of the proposed
development site



North set at magnetic 	
Key 	
Notes: The survey was adapted from (MW Surveys, 640311.2/2 25/03/2011) Topographical Survey, Land at Feidr Eglwys, Newport, Pembrokeshire.	
Location: Feidr Eglwys, Newport. SA42 0QA	
Type:	Site Plan
Stage:	Resistivity Survey
Period:	May 2011
Produced for:	Archaeology Wales Ltd
Scale at A4:	Bar
Survey:	Dr. N. Phillips
Processing:	Dr. N. Phillips 03/05/2011
A.P.A.C. Ltd 36 Hatherleigh Rd, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 7RG apac.phillips@btinternet.co.uk	
Fig. 6 Geophysical Survey plot with interpretation	