

THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 4116 1986)



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: The Trustees of the BMA/SSAS



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Hubert Wilson

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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the Project	2
1.3 Report Outline	3
1.4 Abbreviations	3
1.5 Illustrations	3
1.6 Timeline	3
2 THE SITE	5
2.1 Location	5
2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Fieldwork	9
3.2 Post Fieldwork and Archiving	9
3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork	9
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10
5. CONCLUSIONS	15
6. SOURCES	16
APPENDIX I	27
APPENDIX II	35

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location map	4
Figure 2:	Extract of the 1834 Wood's map of Carmarthen showing approximate location of development area (in red)	6
Figure 3:	Overall site plan showing archaeological features	12
Figure 4:	Extract of Wood's Map of 1834	13
Figure 5:	Site plan overlain on 1888 1:500 scale OS map	13
Figure 6:	Site plan overlain on 1890 1:2500 scale OS map	14
Figure 7:	Site plan overlain on 1906 1:2500 scale OS map	14

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	3
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PLATES

Plate 1:	View of The jolly Tar from 'The Bulwarks' c.1955	7
Plate 2:	Aerial view of development area showing Jolly Tar c. 1955	7

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Carmarthen Quay and development area arrowed	8
Photo 2:	View southeast across development during groundworks	17
Photo 3:	View north towards exposed bank below Coracle Way	17
Photo 4:	View west along trench created by mechanical digger after removal of footings	18
Photo 5:	View east along trench created by mechanical digger after removal of footings	19
Photo 6:	View west; footings (10) of internal wall	20
Photo 7:	View north; wall (04) seen in bank below Coracle Way	21
Photo 8:	View north; footings of wall (04) leading away from bank below Coracle Way	21
Photo 9:	View south; external wall (06) and internal walls (07) and (08)	22
Photo 10:	View northwest; close-up of footings (07)	23
Photo 11:	View southeast: exposed SE corner (05) of warehouse	23
Photo 12:	View west; footings (09) at rear of Jolly Tar	24
Photo 13:	View south; close-up of footings (09)	24
Photo 14:	View east; boundary wall (11)	25
Photo 15:	View north; brick inspection chamber of drain	25
Photo 16:	View west; example of deposits beneath Jolly Tar Lane	26
Photo 17:	View southeast: stone being spread over site prior to piling	26

THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the Trustees of BMA/SSAS, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new office building on the site formerly occupied by the public house, The Jolly Tar, and the building Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane (NGR 41191987).

Prior to the watching brief, The Jolly Tar (PRN 373) and Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane had been demolished as part of the redevelopment plan for the site.

The proposed development is located beside the Towy River at Carmarthen Quay. The existing stone quay was constructed in the early 19th century but the port of Carmarthen has much earlier origins dating back to medieval and Roman times. It is possible that structures and deposits originating from these periods could be preserved behind the quay.

A watching brief was requested on the works by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, as it was considered possible that structures and deposits originating from medieval or Roman periods could extend into the development area.

The watching brief exposed the walls and footings of a former warehouse and a boundary wall. The warehouse first appears on Woods' 1834 map of the town. In addition an in situ salt-glazed sewer pipe and a brick-arched drain were also revealed within the development area. Apart from an area of mixed deposits consisting of silty-clays and garden soil associated with a former yard and garden, the majority of the exposed deposits consisted of river silts and gravels with mortar, brick and coal inclusions; possibly indicative of the period of infilling and levelling during the construction of the modern quay between 1808-1809.

The groundworks involved the removal of concrete floor bases, the cutting back of the bank below Coracle Way and the removal of some of the footings of The Jolly Tar inn. No deep trenching occurred. After the initial groundworks, it was intended that a layer of consolidated, clean stone would be deposited throughout the site and a series of foundation piles inserted.

The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that the groundworks had not impacted adversely upon archaeological features of either medieval or Roman date. Although no significant archaeological deposits were identified within the development area, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within its vicinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by the Trustees of the BMA/SSAS to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated on land formerly occupied by the public house The Jolly Tar and the building Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane, The Quay, Carmarthen.
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission (W/35332) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management). The condition states: *"The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the (Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist"*.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition has been placed upon the development because the site lies within the area of Carmarthen Quay which has a history of medieval and Roman occupation therefore there is a potential for earlier structures associated with these periods to be present.
- 1.1.4 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT-FS and approved by the local planning authority prior to groundworks commencing, as required by the planning condition.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by DAT-FS, stated that the project objectives were:
 - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will address the archaeological planning condition placed on the proposed development;
 - To monitor groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
 - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks; and
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and undertake appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the results of the watching brief.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found at the back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text (Table 1).

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

² The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

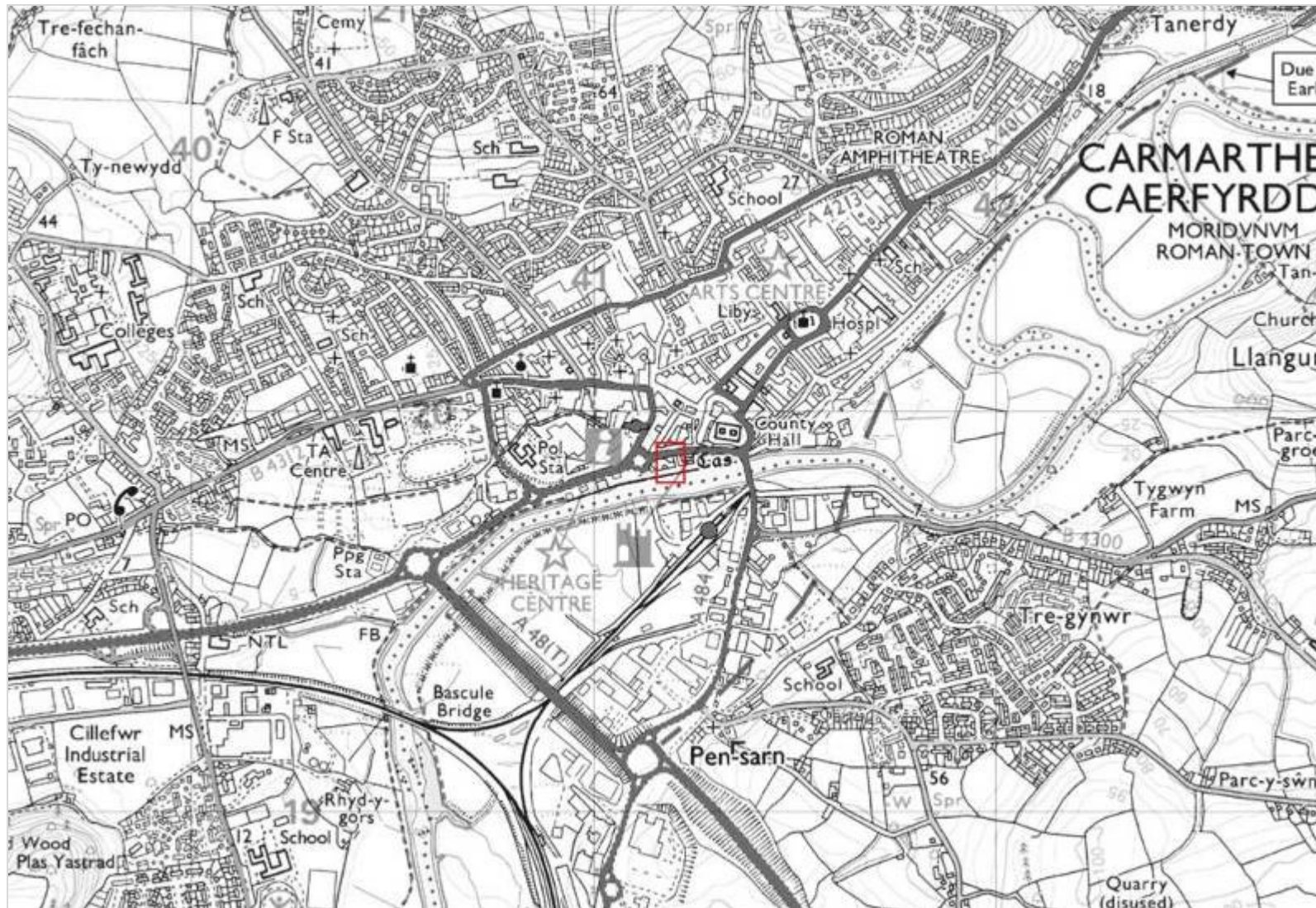


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The Jolly Tar development area is situated on The Quay within the town of Carmarthen; on the north side of the Afon Tywi (Figure 1, Photo 1).
- 2.1.2 The development area is bounded by the road along the Quay to the south, by Jolly Tar Lane to the west and a building supply yard to the east. To the north, is the thoroughfare Coracle Way, which lies approximately 5m above the development area; at the northern end of Jolly Tar Lane steps climb up to Coracle Way (Figure 3).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) records 37 archaeological sites lying within 100m of the centre of the development area. These sites predominantly relate to buildings and structures on Quay Street, which lies directly to the north of the site area on the opposite side of Coracle Way. The majority of these buildings are 18th century in date and are Listed Buildings. The line of Quay Street follows the line of the medieval street layout and led towards Towy Gate, one of the medieval town gates. A road would have led outside of the town walls at this point leading to the river and possible wharfs, quays or a river crossing.
- 2.2.2 A port is known to have existed at Carmarthen during the medieval period which may have been established during the 12th century when the castle was first constructed. Wine was an important commodity imported into the town during the medieval period with large quantities arriving from Gascony and Portugal (Lodwick & Lodwick 1996; 276-277).
- 2.2.3 The main medieval quay was located c.65m to the west of the development area where the Wynveth Stream formerly divided into two branches around an area of land just before entering the River Towy (NGR SN 4110 1985). This area became known as Island Wharf where larger ships berthed. At high tide smaller ships are thought to have been able to navigate the Wynveth Stream as far as the Wynveth/Dark Gate c.215m to the north east of Island Wharf. In 1796 the Wynveth Stream was covered over by the construction of Blue Street, the river culverted beneath the street.
- 2.2.4 Speed's map of Carmarthen depicts the 'Key' as running approximately from Island Wharf towards the bridge. It is not clear whether the quay structure was of timber or stone.
- 2.2.5 Thomas Lewis's map of 1786 shows that the Quay area (and that of the site) had been developed by that time with the construction of warehouses. During the 18th century Carmarthen became a substantial port with fifty seven vessels with a total tonnage of 2293 compared with Cardiff's twenty two vessels with a combined tonnage of 789 (Lodwick & Lodwick 1996; 280-281).
- 2.2.6 Between 1808-1809 the present stone quay was constructed and extended eastward up to the town bridge (Figure 2). Between the 1820s and early 1830s shipping visiting the port increased substantially, and between 1830 and 1831 420 coasting vessels and 13 foreign vessels are known to have entered the port (Lewis 1833). In the same year fifty one vessels were registered at the port and 152 men were employed (Lodwick & Lodwick 1996; 281).
- 2.2.7 The opening of the South Wales Railway at Carmarthen in 1852 and the gradual silting up of the River Towy reduced Carmarthen's dependency on

the river for trade. However, cargoes of grain, flour, seed, timber and building materials continued to be brought in by both steam and sailing ship.

- 2.2.8 The First World War (1914-18) saw trade cease at the Quay. It resumed in the early 1920s, but by 1938 only five vessels carrying a total of 439 tons entered the port. The last commercial ship to leave the Quay departed in 1940 (*ibid* 284).
- 2.2.9 A public house has existed at the location of The Jolly Tar since 1888 (Figure 5) and The Jolly Tar name appears in photographs from the 1950s (Plate 1).

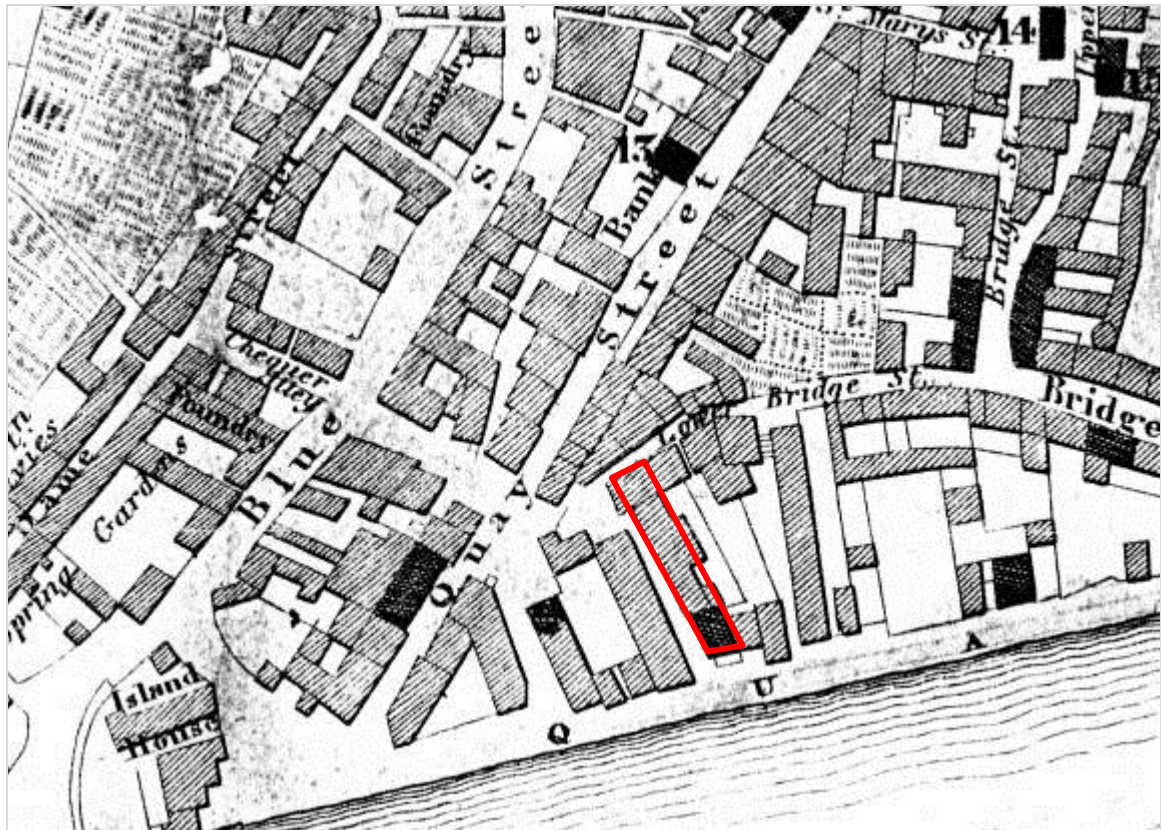


Figure 2: Extract of the 1834 Wood’s map of Carmarthen showing approximate development area location (in red).



Plate 1: View of The Jolly Tar pub (building on the right), from 'The Bulwarks'
c.1955



Plate 2: Aerial view of development area showing The Jolly Tar pub (arrowed)
c.1955



Photo 1: Carmarthen Quay and development area in centre of photo.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

The detailed methodology for the watching brief was laid out within the WSI (Appendix I). The relevant methodology can be summarised as follows.

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A 'watching brief' was undertaken during ground level reduction works at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 The walls uncovered during the ground works were surveyed using a Trimble dGPS.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual³ used by DAT Archaeological Services.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 3.2.3 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 The watching brief methodology involved monitoring the topsoil stripping of the footprint of the new administrative building. The watching brief was undertaken on the 30th October, 31st October and 1st November 2017.

³ DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The site was visited on 30th and 31st October and 1st November 2017. The Jolly Tar public house and Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane had previously been demolished, and their concrete floors, having been broken into manageable pieces, were in the process of being removed from the site (Photo 2).
- 4.2 All individual archaeological deposits or features were numbered using the open-ended numbering system. Each numbered deposit was described and is shown within rounded brackets () in the following text. A summary of the descriptions are listed in Appendix II.
- 4.3 Beneath the floors of the former public house and buildings Nos 1 and 2, a deposit of grey-brown, river silt and gravel, containing pieces of mortar, brick and coal (01) was uncovered (Figure 3). The deposit overlaid the majority of the site and is probably associated with the construction of the modern quayside c. 1808-1809.
- 4.4 A very mixed deposit of dark grey, silty-clay, containing gravels, small stones, pieces of mortar and a large amount of coal fragments (02), extended for approximately 10m from the centre of the development towards the north-eastern corner of the site (Figure 3). The location of this deposit coincides with a former yard and is likely to be the result of layers of accumulated yard material.
- 4.5 The exposed bank beneath Coracle Way revealed a loose mixture of dark brown soils containing a significant amount of small to medium, and occasionally, large stones (Photo 3). Also present were pieces of brick and concrete. At the western end of the bank a deposit of pebbles was uncovered. These deposits are probably demolition and infill material associated with the construction of Coracle Way during the early 1970s.
- 4.6 The exposed deposits beneath Jolly Tar Lane consisted of silts and gravels containing fragments of brick, mortar and ceramic pipe. (Photo 16).
- 4.7 In order to facilitate the insertion of piles into the ground, the stone footings of the Jolly Tar were removed by mechanical digger. The resultant trenches showed that deposit (01) was still present at a depth of 0.4m. No structures or deposits associated with the medieval or Roman period were uncovered as a result of the removal of the footings (Photos 4 & 5; Figures 3, 5, 6, & 7).
- 4.8 The remains of a stone wall (04), approximately 2m in height, were observed in section at the northern end of the site, in the bank below Coracle Way. Stone footings extended southwards from the section for 1.6m. It was evident, when the survey was superimposed onto historical maps of the area, that this was an internal wall associated with the former warehouse adjacent to Jolly Tar Lane (Photos 7 & 8; Figures 3, 5, 6 & 7).
- 4.9 Stone footings (05) outlining the corner of a structure were visible at the centre of the development area. The footings measured approximately 3m long (NE-SW) and 1m long (NW-SE). Historical maps showed this alignment to be the southeast corner of the warehouse situated adjacent to Jolly Tar Lane. (Photo 11; Figures 3, 5, 6, & 7).
- 4.10 The remains of stone footings (06) and two adjacent walls (07) and (08) set at right angles to (06), were uncovered at the western edge of the development. They measured 2.3m, 2.8m and 0.95m long respectively. Subsequent investigations revealed that they were internal and external

walls associated with the warehouse alongside Jolly Tar Lane (Photos 9 & 10; Figures 3, 5, & 6).

- 4.11 At the north end of the development a short section of wall (10) was uncovered. It measured 0.45m long was aligned roughly SE-NE. Mapping evidence shows this to be part of an internal wall associated with the warehouse alongside Jolly Tar Lane (Photo 6; Figures 3, 5, 6 & 7).
- 4.12 Stone footings (09) aligned roughly E-W measuring approximately 2.5m long were uncovered at the centre of the site (Photos 12 & 13; Figure 3). Historical maps show these to be part of the rear wall of the Jolly Tar public house (Figures 5, 6 & 7).
- 4.13 The dilapidated remains of a stone wall (11) stood at the northeast corner of the development area. It measured approximately 5m long. It was aligned SW-NE and extended into the earthen bank below Coracle Way. It is a property boundary wall and is shown on all of the historical maps of the area (Photo 14; Figures 3, 5, 6 & 7).
- 4.14 A section of a brick-arched drain (12) was uncovered during groundworks at the western edge of the site. It was 0.4m wide, 0.36m deep and aligned NNW-SSE (Photo 15; Figure 3). The remains of a salt-glazed sewer pipe (13) were uncovered approximately 1m to the west of the drain (Figure 3).
- 4.15 No further archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the course of the watching brief. No medieval or Roman finds were recovered during the groundworks within the development area and no waterlogged deposits were revealed within the depth of the groundworks.

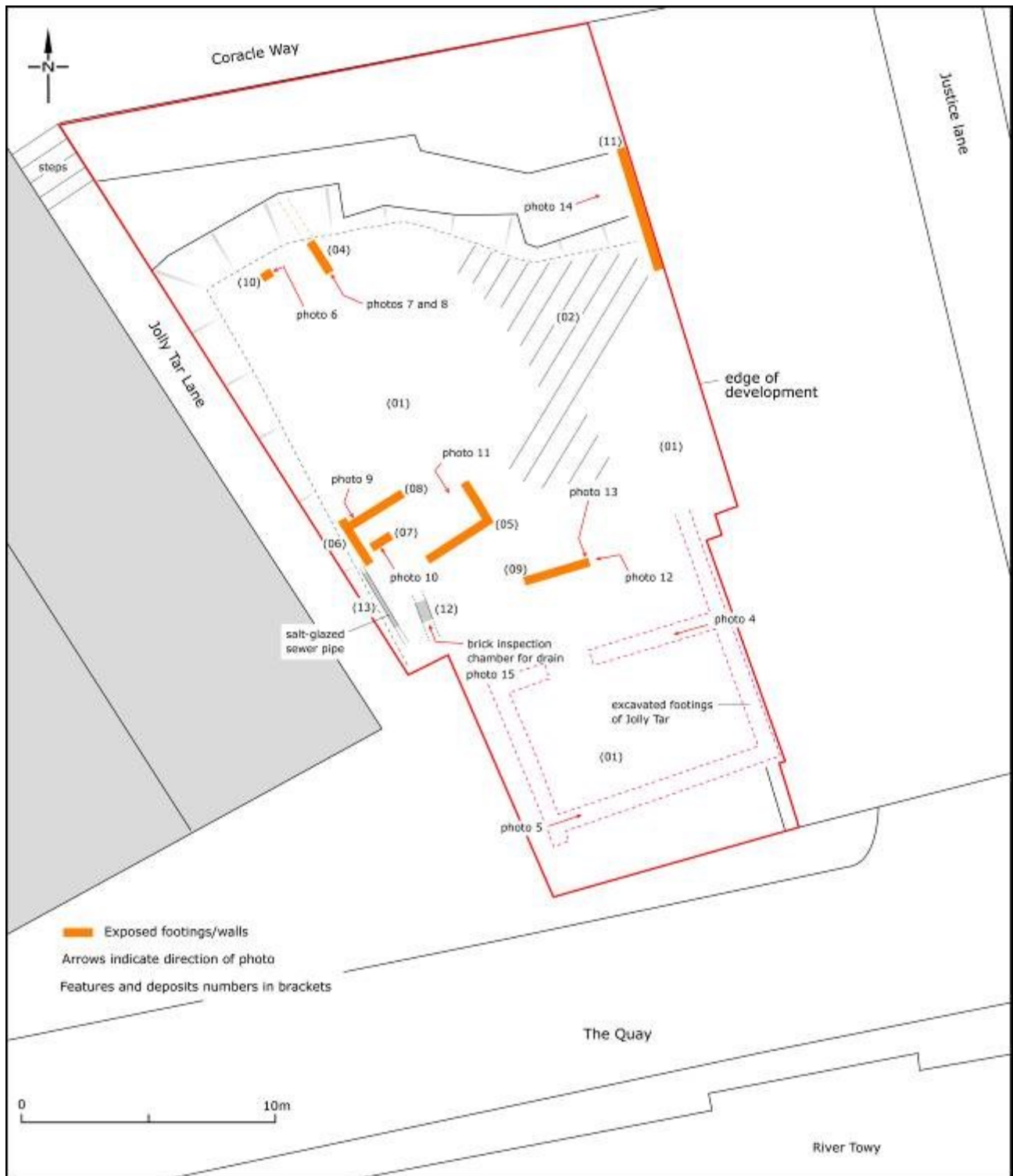


Figure 3: Overall site plan showing features and deposits recorded during the watching brief and photo nos.

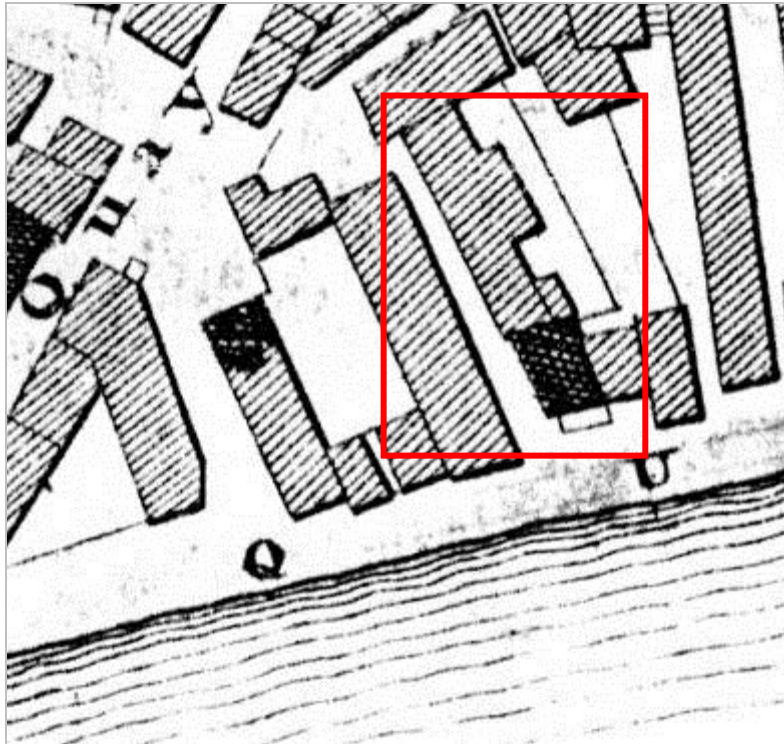


Figure 4: Extract of Wood's Map of 1834 map of Carmarthen showing development within red box.

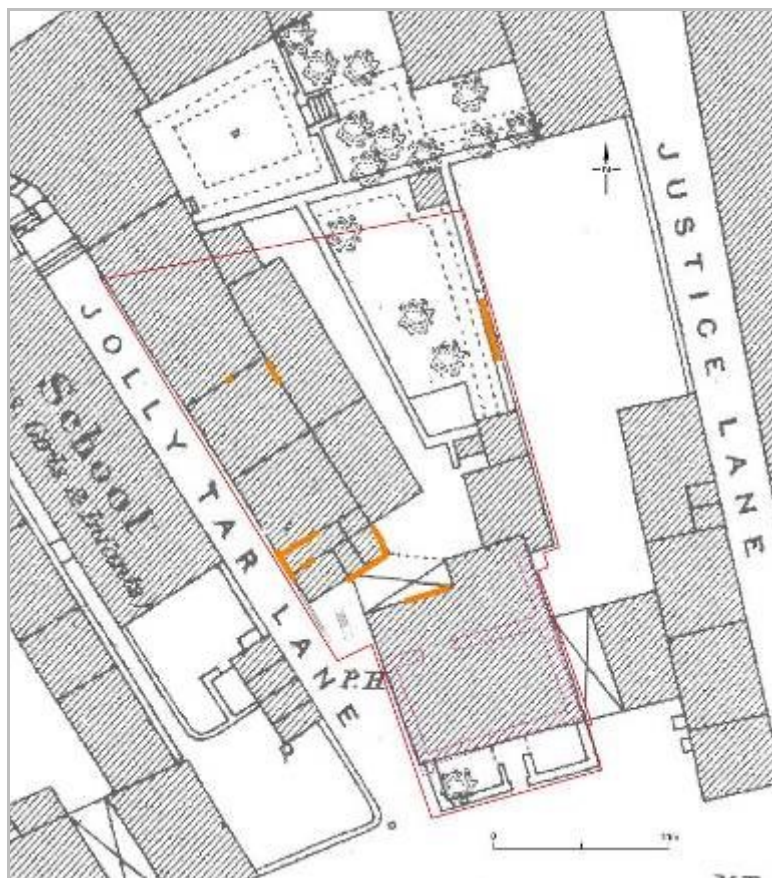


Figure 5: 1888 1:500 scale OS map showing edge of development (red) and location of footings/wall (orange) uncovered during groundworks.

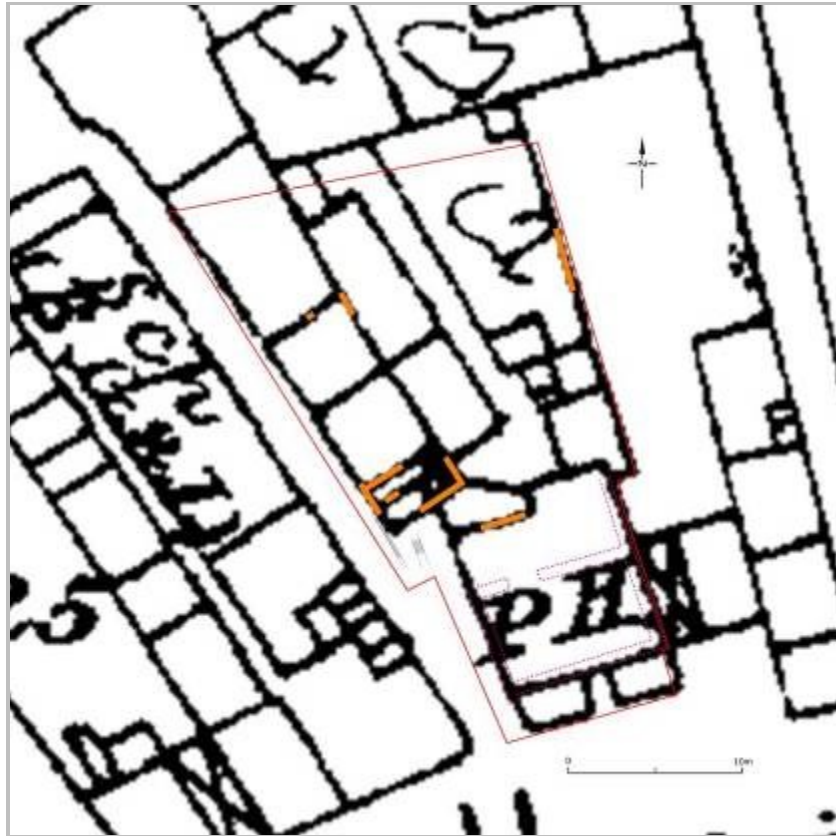


Figure 6: 1890 1:2500 scale OS map showing edge of development (red) and footings/wall (orange) uncovered during groundworks.

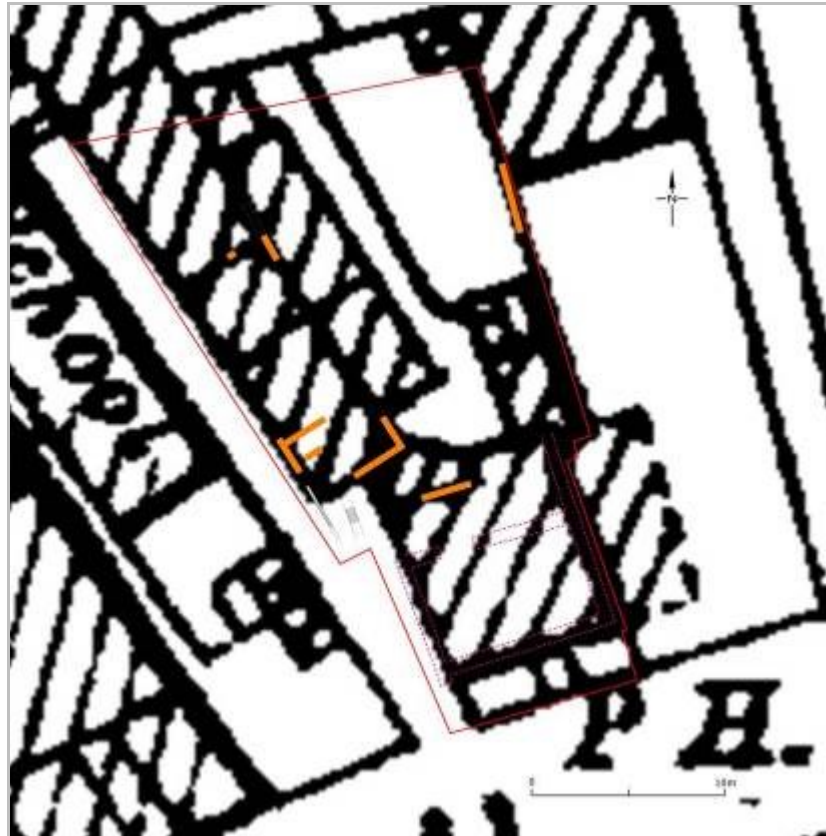


Figure 7: 1906 1:2500 scale OS map showing edge of development (red) and footings/wall (orange) uncovered during groundworks.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of an office block on land formerly occupied by The Jolly Tar public house, and buildings Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane, The Quay, Carmarthen, undertaken by Bassett and McGregor Construction. The development potentially lay within the area of the Roman and/or medieval port of Carmarthen and thus there was the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development area. Therefore a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks.
- 5.2 The deposits uncovered during the groundworks were of relatively recent origin; deposit (01) being composed of river silts and gravels and probably laid down during the construction of the modern quay in 1808-1809 and deposit (02) being associated with the establishment of a yard to the east and north of the properties, and as such they are of low archaeological significance.
- 5.3 The excavation of some of the footings of The Jolly Tar public house provided a clear indication of the depth of deposit (01), indicating that the deposit was present to a depth of at least 0.4m.
- 5.4 The footings uncovered during the ground works, apart from (10), are all associated with a former warehouse that once stood on this site and is shown on Wood's 1834 map of Carmarthen. During the early 1970s the northern half of the warehouse was demolished prior to the construction of Coracle Way and the southern half converted into the building Nos 1 and 2 Jolly Tar Lane.
- 5.5 Although no archaeological deposits from the medieval or Roman periods were identified within the development area, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development.

6. SOURCES

6.1 Published

Buck, S. & N., 1748, *The South East View of Carmarthen*. Middle Temple: London

Lewis, S., 1833, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales Vol I*, S Lewis & Co: London

Lodwick, J. and Lodwick, V., 1996, *The Story of Carmarthen*, St Peter's Press: Carmarthen

6.2 Map

Ordnance Survey 1888 1:500 Carmarthen Town

Ordnance Survey 1890 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXXIX.6 and 7

Ordnance Survey 1906 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Sheet XXXIX.6 and 7

Wood's Map of Carmarthen 1834

6.3 Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

6.4 Aerial Photographs

Meridian Air Map 1955 240/210 Image 27088

7. PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 2: View southeast across development area during groundworks.



Photo 3: View north towards exposed bank beneath Coracle Way. 1m scale



Photo 4: View west along trench created by mechanical digger after removal of footings. 0.5m scale



Photo 5: View east along trench created by mechanical digger after removal of footings. 0.5m scale



Photo 6: View west; footings (10) of internal wall. 0.5m scale



Photo 7: View north; wall (04) seen in bank below Coracle Way. 1m scale



Photo 8: View north; footings of wall (04) leading away from bank below Coracle Way. 0.5m scale



Photo 9: View south; external wall (06) and internal walls (07) and (08).
1m scale



Photo 10: View northwest; close-up of footings (07). 0.5m scale

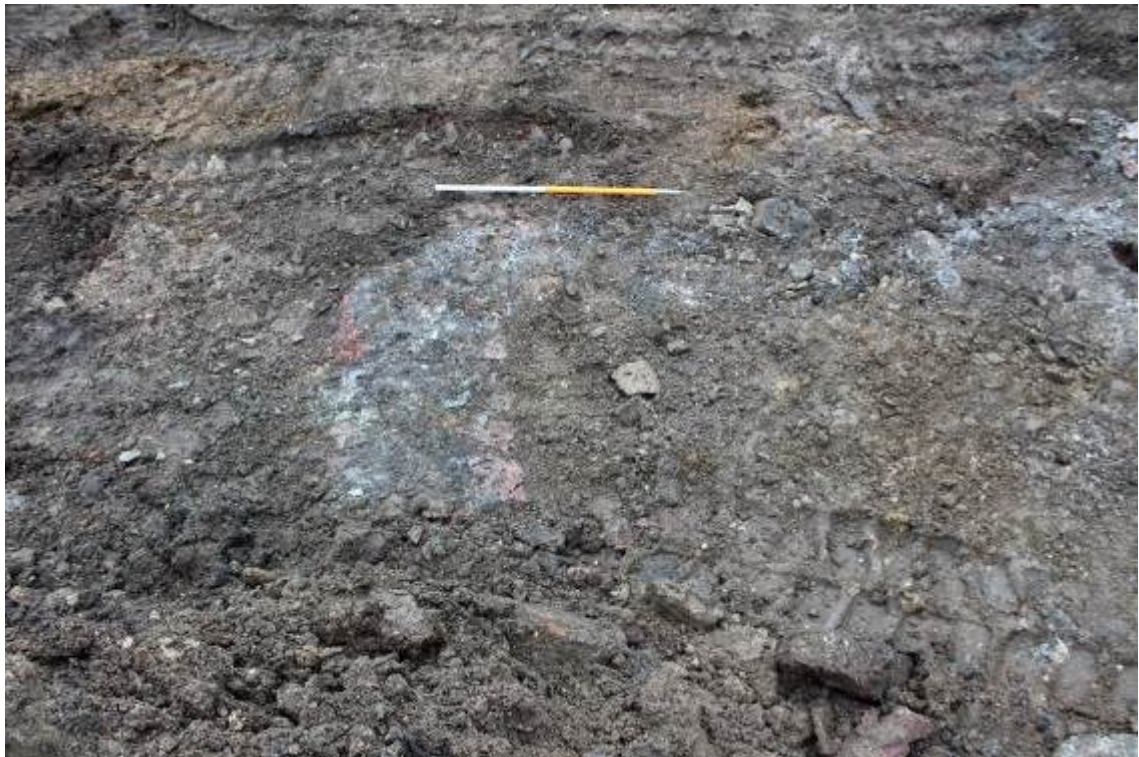


Photo 11: View southeast; exposed SE corner (05) of warehouse. 1m scale



Photo 12: View west; footings (09) at the rear of development area. 1m scale



Photo 13: View south; close-up of wall (09). 0.5m scale



Photo 14: View east; boundary wall (11). 1m scale



Photo 15: View north: brick inspection chamber of drain. 1m scale



Photo 16: View west; example of deposits beneath Jolly Tar Lane. 1m scale



Photo 17: View southeast; clean stone in the process of being spread over site prior to piling.

APPENDIX I

DEVELOPMENT AT THE JOLLY TAR, QUAY, CARMARTHEN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) or project specification has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from The Trustees of the BMA/SSAS to provide a WSI for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with proposed development at the former public house called The Jolly Tar, Quay, Carmarthen centred on NGR SN 41191987 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The proposed development includes the demolition of the former public house known as the Jolly Tar (Figure 2) and a building (Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane) to the northwest of the public house. Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane was until recently divided into residential apartments. Following demolition of both buildings the construction of a new office block is proposed (Figure 3).
- 1.3 The proposed development site lies within the area of Carmarthen Quay. The existing quay was constructed in the early 19th century but the port of Carmarthen has much earlier origins. The construction of the 19th century quay could have entailed the destruction of earlier structures and deposits relating to the medieval and Roman quays of Carmarthen.
- 1.4 Archaeological investigations in many cities and towns have shown that early timber quays can survive buried behind later waterfronts. There is every reason to suppose that similar buried levels may still survive at Carmarthen which has a long history as a port as it does a town.
- 1.5 Therefore an archaeological watching brief has been requested on the works by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management (DAT-DM) as groundworks could damage or destroy archaeological deposits associated with earlier quays of medieval or Roman date.
- 1.6 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 1994, revised 2001).
- 1.7 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Dyfed Archaeological Trust has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.8 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is an Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.***
- 1.9 **All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ registered.**

⁴ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

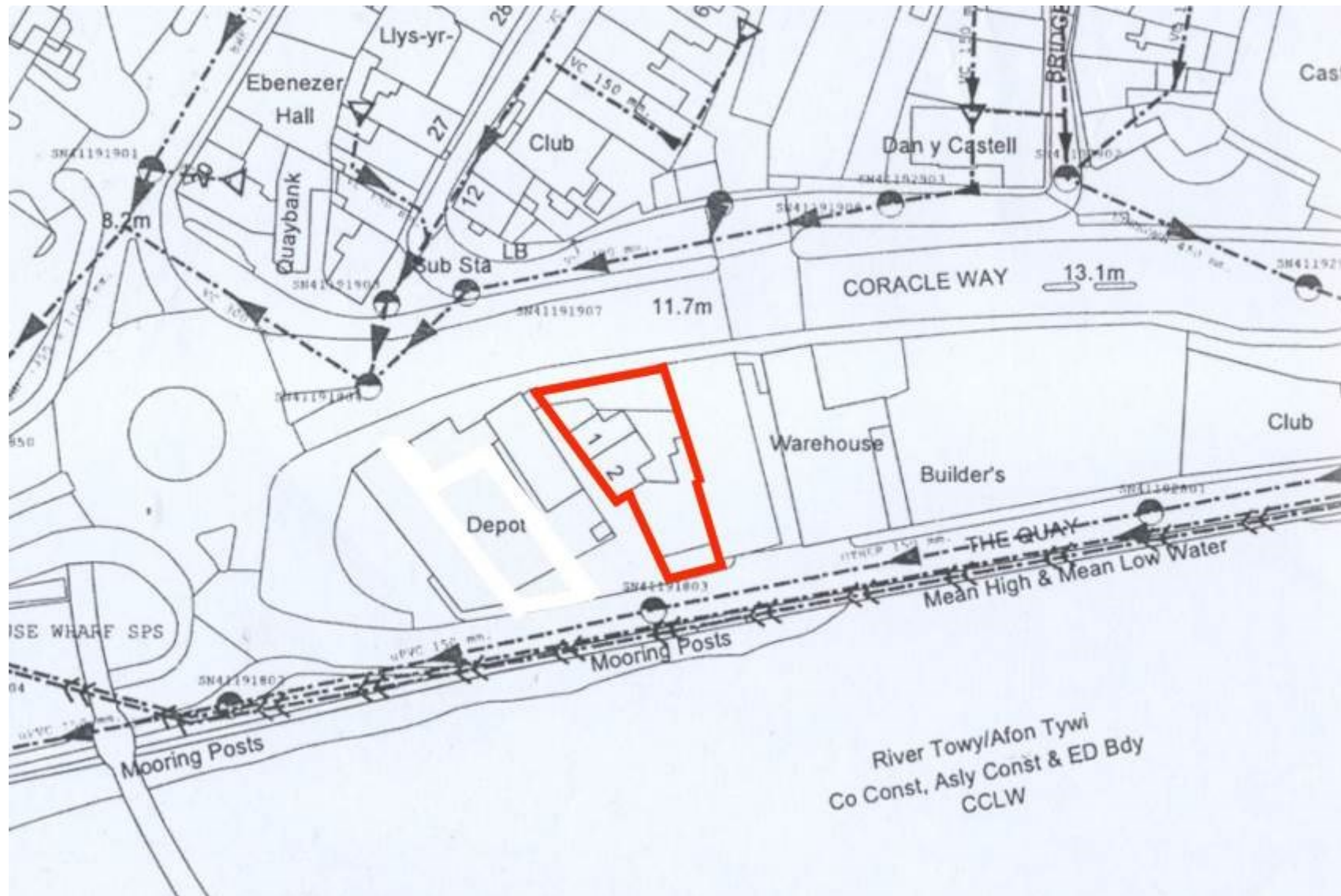


Figure 1: Location plan showing the development are outlined in red (plan supplied by client).



Figure 2: The south facing elevation of the Jolly Tar public house prior to demolition.

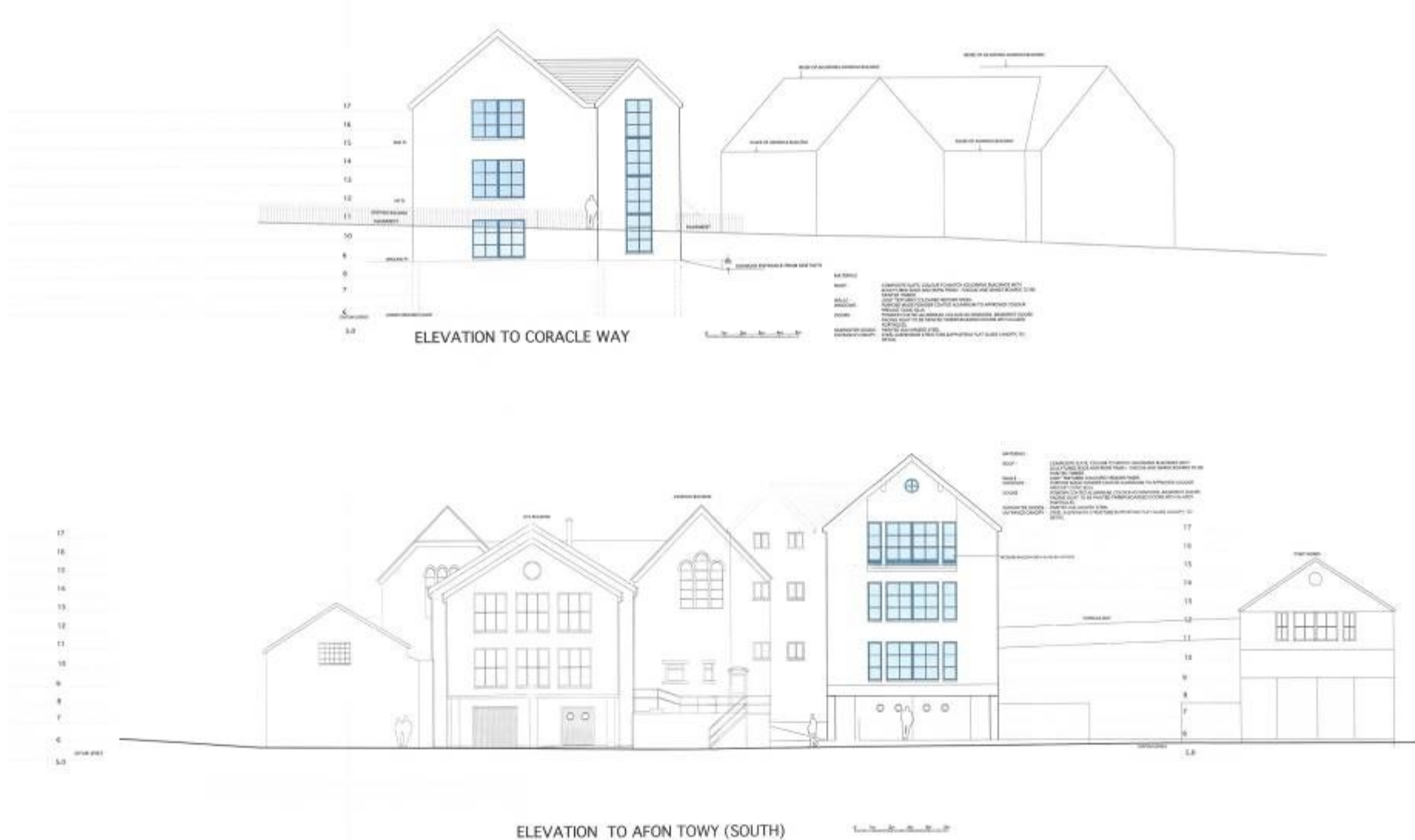


Figure 3: The proposed north and south facing elevations of the new development (supplied by client).

1. WATCHING BRIEF

- 1.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:
- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.*
- 1.3 This document provides a scheme of works for: **archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the construction of a new office block, following demolition of the former public house The Jolly Tar as well as Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane, Carmarthen, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.**

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

3. FIELDWORK

- 3.1 The watching brief would entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during any ground levelling works following demolition of buildings. The excavation of any associated foundation trenches, service trenches or drainage works may also need to be subject to a watching brief if there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present.
- 3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits

to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.

- 3.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual⁵ used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 3.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 3.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
 - Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would
- 3.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.
- 3.8 Should any human remains be encountered the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

⁵ DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report will include a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and four copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 4.3 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.4 The project archive, including all artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 4.5 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER within six months of the completion of the project.

5. STAFF

- 5.1 This project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by DAT Archaeological Services.

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 6.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

7. MONITORING

- 7.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority and the Head of DAT Archaeological Services, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁶ registered.
- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.

⁶ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

- 8.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 8.5 Safety helmets, safety boots and high visibility vests are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE⁷ that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 8.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

⁷ *Personal Protection Equipment*

APPENDIX II

Project Archive

ERN: 111150

36 x Digital photographs; Film Number 111150 (18 x JPEGs, 18 x TIFFs)

1x Photo catalogue

Survey data- 1 GS5 file

Context Register

Context	Description	Interpretation
01	Grey-brown, river silts and gravels containing pieces of mortar, brick and coal.	Infill and levelling material associated with the construction of the modern quay c. 1808-09.
02	Mixed deposit of dark grey, silty-clay containing gravel, small stones pieces of mortar and large percentage of coal fragments.	Layers of accumulation associated with yards to the north and east of buildings.
03	DELETED	
04	Remains of a stone wall (04), approximately 2m in height.	Internal wall associated with the former warehouse adjacent to Jolly Tar Lane.
05	Stone footings outlining the corner of a structure visible at the centre of the development area. The footings measured approximately 3m long (NE-SW) and 1m long (NW-SE).	Southeast corner of the warehouse situated adjacent to Jolly Tar Lane.
06, 07, 08	The remains of stone footings (06) and two adjacent walls (07) and (08) set at right angles to (06), were uncovered at the western edge of the development. They measured 2.3m, 2.8m and 0.95m long respectively.	Internal and external walls associated with the warehouse alongside Jolly Tar Lane
09	At north end of the development a short section of wall was uncovered. It measured 0.45m long was aligned SW-NE.	An internal wall associated with the warehouse alongside Jolly Tar Lane.
10	Stone footings aligned roughly E-W measuring approximately 2.5m long uncovered at the centre of the site.	Part of the rear wall of the Jolly Tar public house.
11	Dilapidated remains of stone wall at the northeast corner of the site. It measured approximately 5.0m long. It was aligned SW-NE and extended into the earthen bank below Coracle Way.	It is a property boundary wall and is shown on all of the historical maps of the area.
12	A brick-arched drain uncovered during groundworks at the western edge of the site. It was 0.4m wide, 0.36m deep and aligned NNW-SSE.	Brick-arched drain.
13	The remains of a salt-glazed sewer pipe were uncovered approximately 1.0m to the west of drain (12).	Sewer pipe

THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

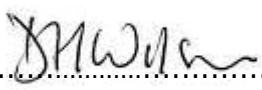
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/69
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 111150

Tachwedd 2017
November 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

HUBERT WILSON

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date 21/11/2017

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

FRANCES MURPHY

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date 21/11/2017

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

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

