PROJECT RECORD

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DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED MANORBIER TO TENBY LINK SEWER, PEMBROKESHIRE (CON 93/21)

Client: Dwr Cymru

Project Officer: K. Murphy

Report by: K. Murphy and P. Sambrook

Dated: 25 January 1994

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REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED MANORBIER TO TENBY LINK SEWER, PEMBROKESHIRE (CON 93/21)

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unpublished

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published

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 Drawing nos. 2E844/100 104.

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- 4.1 Maps recording changes to Holloway Marsh in the 19th century.
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1.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.

This Report on the Archaeological impact of the proposed Pipeline has been forwarded by the Contracts Section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust for comment.

1.1 It is recommended that watching briefs be maintained by a qualified archaeologist on the following sections of the Manorbier to Tenby Link Sewer:

1.1a Drawing 2E844/100

The whole area between the existing Sewage Works and site 16506 is archaeologically sensitive. Attention is drawn to the Dovecote (site 4212), which is a listed building. Area 8233 contains the medieval fishponds, noted by Giraldus Cambrensis. The pipeline might section part of these ponds, in the which case a record should be made of their structure and contents. The waterlogged condition of the primary pond silts means that artefacts of wood, leather or even of basket work might survive. The line also crosses the edge of area 14829. The vicinity of site 10010 will be of interest in case more flints are revealed. Attention is drawn to the limekiln, 16506, which is in a fragile condition.

The archaeological objectives of preservation by record for this area will require archaeological immspection both at the initial stage of topsoil stripping and during trench construction.

1.1b Drawing 2E844/101

Field System 6298 is of importance; it has recently been selected as defining one of Dyfed's Historic Landscapes, for inclusion in the forthcoming Cadw/CCW Register of Parks, Gardens & Historic Landscapes of Wales'. All points of intersection of field boundaries are of interest and a drawn record should be made of these exposed sections.

It may be best to carry out the sectional recording work immediately following the initial topsoil strip of the route corridor. This would also be the best time for a rapid walkover survey to check for surface finds.

1.1c Drawing 2E844/102

A rapid walkover survey should be made immediately after the initial topsoil strip to check for surface finds in the vicinity of site 4227, findspot of mesolithic flint flakes.

1.1d Drawing 2E844/104

The Assessment shows how the area of Holloway Marsh has been won from the sea. The former valley of the Ritec is of archaeological significance due to the proximity of caves with rich evidence of prehistoric occupation. Even until fairly recent times it was accessible for small barges and there is a possibility of hulks being uncovered. The silts and waterlogged areas of the former marsh thus contain a sequence of deposits which provide evidence for past environments, and are conducive to the preservation of organic objects. Care should be taken to avoid damage to the limekilns at site 16792. A watching brief should be maintained on the crossing of the former Marsh alongside the road causeway. It may only be necessary to carry out a walkover survey following initial topsoil stripping of the final length of the pipeline. However, should any possible archaeological features be identified at that stage, a watching brief during construction will be necessary.

(Areas recommended for initial survey & watching briefs are marked in red)

Heather James.
Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)
Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

25 January 1994

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Details of a new link sewer scheme from Manorbier to Tenby were forwarded by Dwr Cymru's Development Officer to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for comment on 11 October 1993.

Following an initial assessment of the scheme by the Curatorial Section of the Trust, Dwr Cymru were advised of the need for a detailed archaeological desk top assessment of the project to be prepared in order for detailed mitigatory measures to be drafted. Subsequently, in a letter dated 14 October 1993, Dwr Cymru confirmed that it wished the Trust to undertake the detailed assessment of the scheme.

This report, prepared by the Trust's Field Section, is intended to provide Dwr Cymru with sufficient information to assess the likely impact of the proposed works upon the archaeological resource and to take this into account as a material consideration in the determination on appropriate mitigatory measures.

The Trust's curatorial section provided a standard brief for this report and will advise Dwr Cymru on its findings and recommend further action if deemed necessary.

2.1 Methodology; content and scope of archaeological assessment

The primary stage of assessment of the archaeological implications of any scheme involves consultation of Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record for the area to be affected by the proposed scheme.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record is designated as a County Sites and Monuments Record in the Welsh Office Planning Policy Guidance Note: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).

Consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record will establish whether any known sites or monuments are affected by the scheme. However it is important to appreciate that the Record is not and cannot ever be a complete record of all traces of human activity in the landscape. It is rather a record of past archaeological work.

Consultation of the Record is therefore followed up by a rapid search of relevant map and documentary sources, both published and manuscript. All assessments carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust contain a full list of sources consulted.

All available aerial photographic collections held by the Trust are consulted and, if judged necessary, collections held by other bodies will be consulted. If sites or landscapes with special interest are affected the Trust would wish to consult the appropriate period or site type specialists or societies.

All desk top assessments involve a field visit to the scheme area by a professional archaeologist to check whether any previously unknown sites or monuments are affected by the scheme and to assess the overall landscape history of the area.

2.2 List of sources consulted

unpublished

Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 1992 'Kiln Park Holiday Centre: an archaeological and historical survey', unpublished report.

National Library of Wales, Vol. 48, pp 43-44, 'The Demesne and Lordship of Norchard', map and schedule, 1772.

National Library of Wales, PG 4252, pp 113-17, 'Treloyne &c.' map and schedule, circa 1850.

National Library of Wales, PG 4252, pp 127-28, 'Park Farm', map and schedule, circa 1850.

National Library of Wales. PG 4252, pp 120-21, 'Bubbleton', map and schedule, circa 1850.

'The Parish of Manorbeer', Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1843.

'The Parish of Penally', Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1842.

Ordnance Survey, 'Original Survey Drawings', sheet 181, 1809-10, 2" to the mile.

aerial photographs

Geonex, aerial photographic survey, Wales 1992, 58 92 157-65 and 207-09, copies held by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

J.A. Storey and Partners, aerial photographic survey, Pembrokeshire 1983, 56 83 070-71 and 053-58, copies held by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

ADAS Aerial Photographic Unit Cambridge, aerial photographic survey 1988, 401/206-7, copies held by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

published

Charles, B. G., 1992 The Place-names of Pembrokeshire. Aberystwyth.

Davies, M., 1973 'Field Systems of South Wales', in A.R.H. Baker and R.A. Butlin, Studies of Field Systems of the British Isles, 480-529. Cambridge.

Fenton, R., 1811 A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire.

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 First Edition, Pembrokeshire, Sheets XLII.4 (c.1860), XLI.13 (1890), XLI.14 (1889), XLI.15 (1889).

Ordnance Survey, c.1855, Index to Tithe Survey, Old Series, Sheet 38, 1" to a mile.

Rees, W., 1932 South Wales and the Borders in the XIV Century, SW Sheet.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Summary

At the extreme SW end of the scheme the link sewer passes close to a medieval dovecote (4212) and skirts earthworks (14829) which may be associated with this building. Further north the link sewer passes near to a lime kiln (16506) and through an old pond. There is a possibility that this latter feature forms part of the remains of the medieval fish ponds 8233. Further remains of lime burning and limestone quarrying is evident along much of the course of the link sewer, though no specific sites will be affected. To the NE of Manorbier village some hedgebanks associated with the field system 6298 will be cut through by the scheme. From the E side of Penally village the link sewer runs immediately alongside the modern A4139.

3.2 Register of archaeological sites and areas of archaeological interest

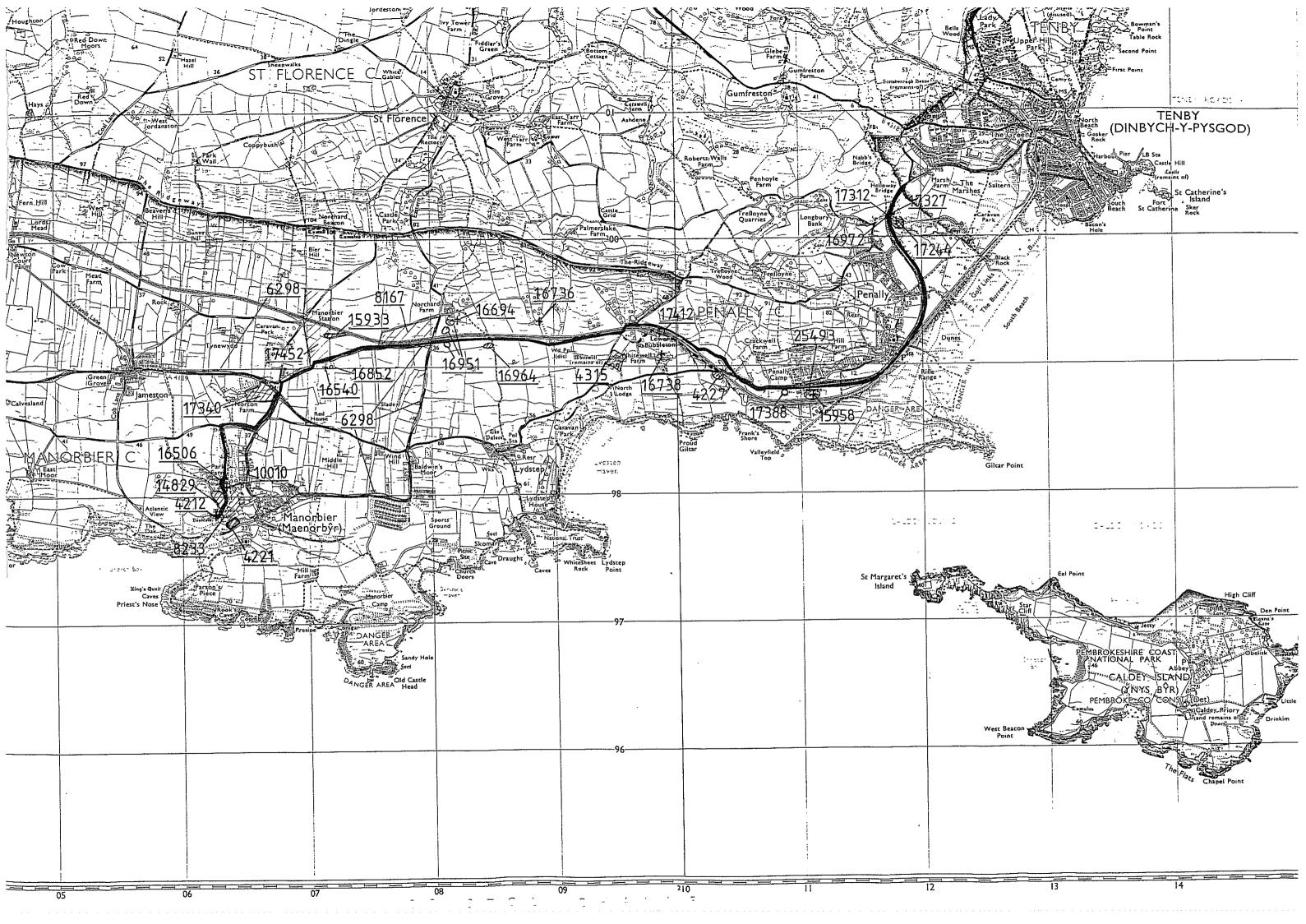
The reference numbers in the following catalogue are those allocated on Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Records. These numbers are shown on the following annotated engineer's maps.

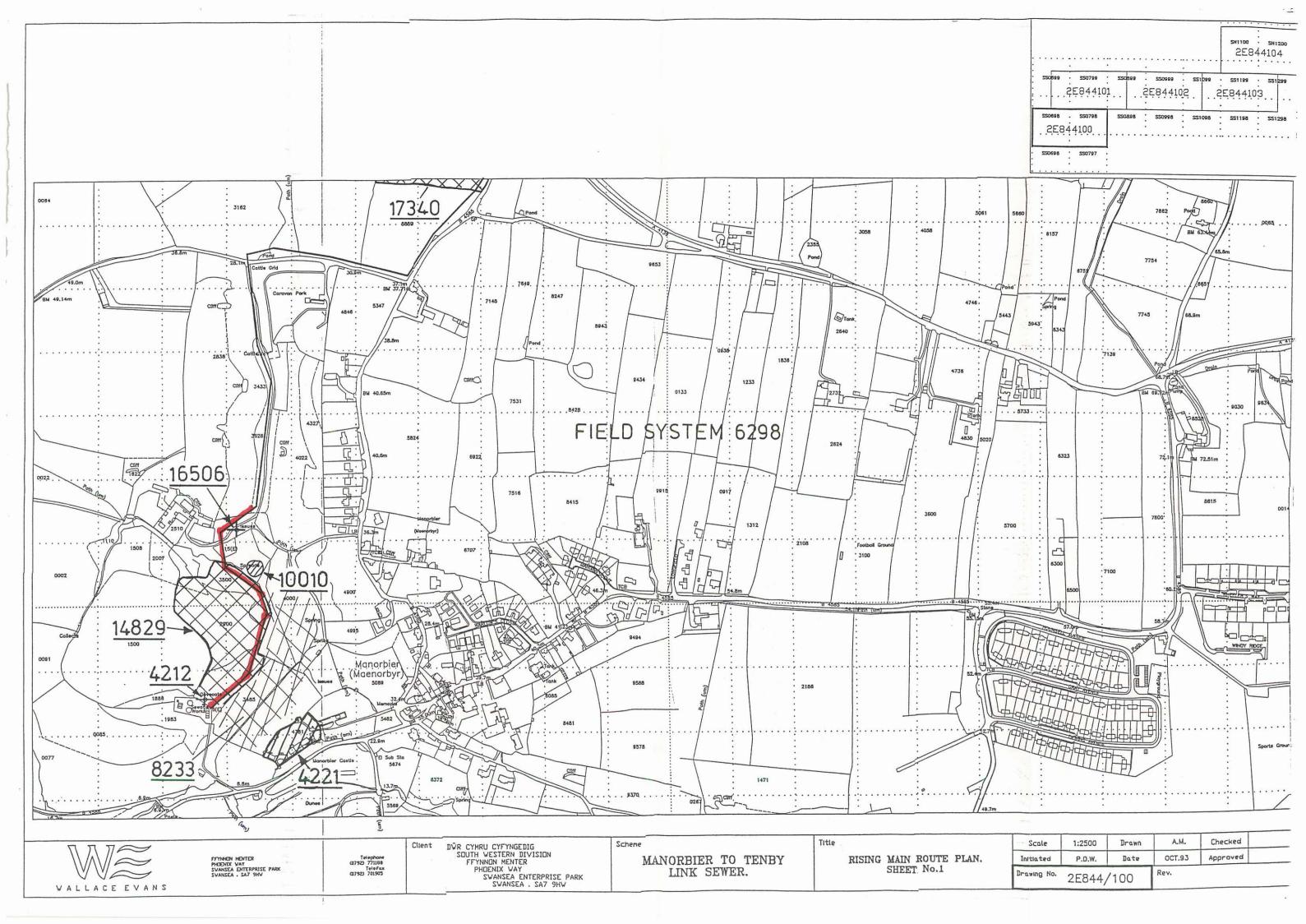
- 4221. Manorbier Castle. Medieval Castle, remains of which mostly date to 13th century, though there are some 15th century elements. Birth place of Giraldus Cambrensis. A Scheduled Ancient Monument. Not affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/100)
- 8233. Medieval Fishpond. This is referred to by Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188 as lying to the north and north-west of the castle and being 'remarkable for its neatness and depth'. The exact location of the pond is not now known, though it seems certain that they were situated in the very overgrown valley bottom and will therefore not be affected by the link sewer. There is a small pond marked on a c1850 map immediately to the east of Park Farm through which the link sewer will pass. (Drawing 2E844/100)
- 4212. Dovecote. Well-preserved. Circular in plan c.6m diameter externally, about 6.5m high. Stone-built with a corbelled roof. Dated by some authorities to the 12th 13th century. This is a Listed Building. (Drawing 2E844/100)
- 14829. Earthworks to the north of the dovecote. The nature of these earthworks is uncertain. On aerial photographs they seem to show as rectilinear banks possibly within an elliptical enclosure. The earthworks are not now visible on the surface of the field. Though the earthworks are not directly affected by the scheme, the link sewer will pass alongside the eastern edge of the field in which these earthworks are located. (Drawing 2E844/100)
- 10010. Finds of mesolithic date. A small assemblage of flints including cores, scrapers and blades was made here. Finds are in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. (Drawing 2E844/100)

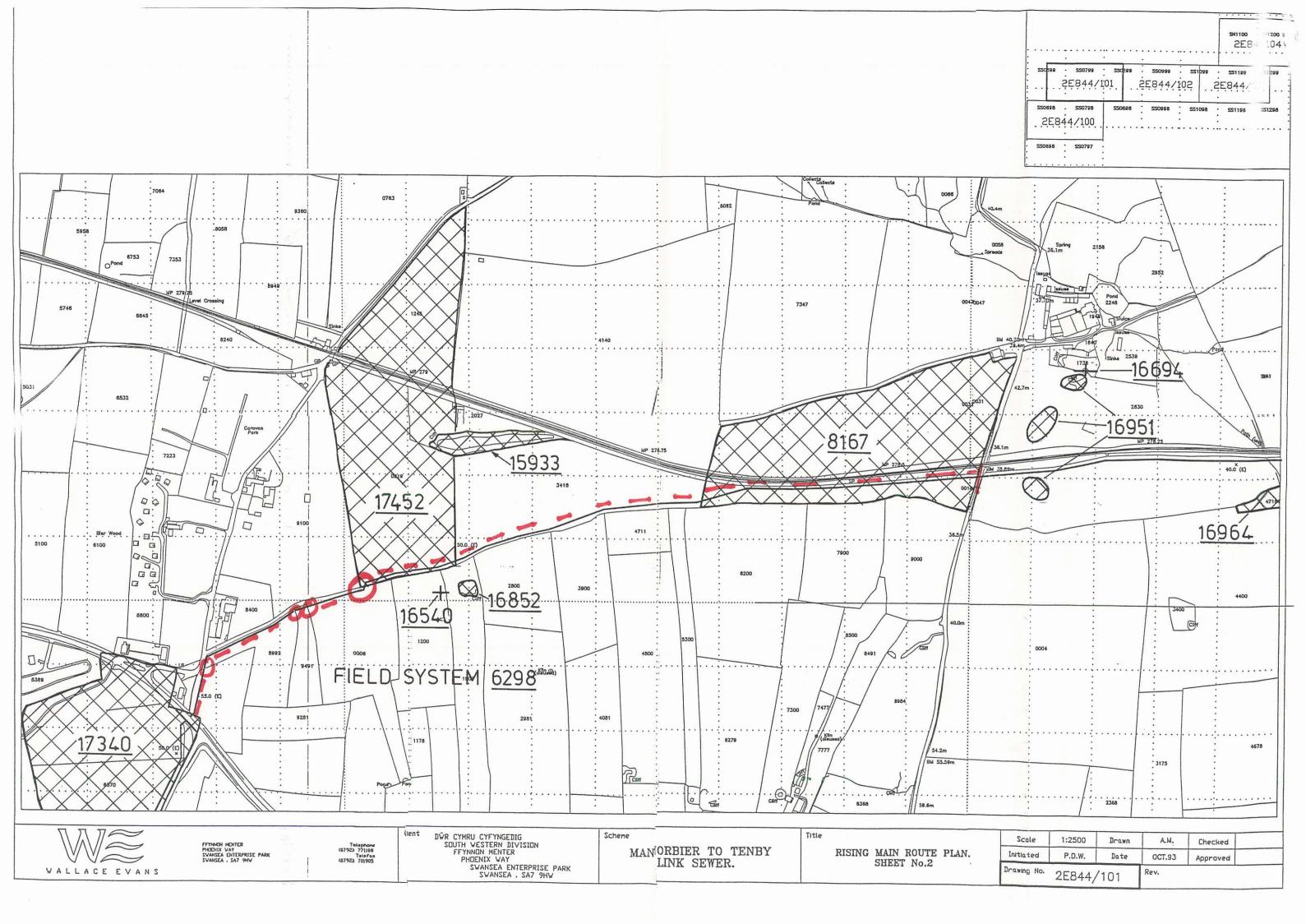
- 16506. Lime kiln. In existence by circa 1850. Stone-built, free-standing, in poor condition. The pot, about 2m diameter, is now partly infilled with rubbish. The link sewer passes close to this kiln. (Drawing 2E844/100)
- 17340. This field was known as 'Kiln Park' on the Tithe Survey of 1843. There is now no evidence for a lime kiln here, though lighter coloured areas seen in the centre of the field after ploughing may be the site of former kilns. (Drawings 2E844/100-101)
- 17452. This field was known as 'Bottiland Kiln Park' in 1772. There is now no evidence for a lime kiln here. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 16540. Lime kiln. In existence by 1890 and possibly redundant. It is not marked on the Tithe Map of 1843. No trace of this kiln now survives. Site not directly affected by the scheme. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 16852. Limestone quarry. Used to supply the kiln, 16504, to the west. The quarry had gone out of use by 1890. A kiln sits in this quarry. The kiln is circular, 4.5m diameter externally with a 2.3m diameter pot. 1.5m high. Stone-built. Site not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 15933. Limestone quarry. In existence in 1890 when it is shown with a spur line from the railway. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 6298. Field system. A very extensive and distinctive field system covering much of Manorbier parish. The system is characterised by long north to south aligned strips. It has been described by Evans (1973) who considered it to be an Anglo-Norman open-field system in origin which was enclosed in Tudor times. Many farm holdings consisted of scattered strips in this system on the 1843 Tithe Map which lends credence to Evans' theory. However, recent work by Dyfed Archaeological Trust suggests that the field system may have pre-Norman origins. Although the proposed link sewer avoids many of the boundaries associated with this system some will be cut through. (Drawings 2E844/100-101)
- 8167. Place-name 'Cross Park'. This place-name was recorded on the 1843 Tithe Map and has been interpreted by some authorities as indicting the former presence of a medieval cross. However, it is more likely the name refers to the cross-roads to the northeast of the field. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 16694. Lime kiln. In existence by 1890. Not marked on the 1843 Tithe Map. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/101)
- 16951. Limestone quarries. The two quarries on the north side of the railway were active in 1890, the one to the south was redundant. None is marked on the 1843 Tithe Map. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/101)

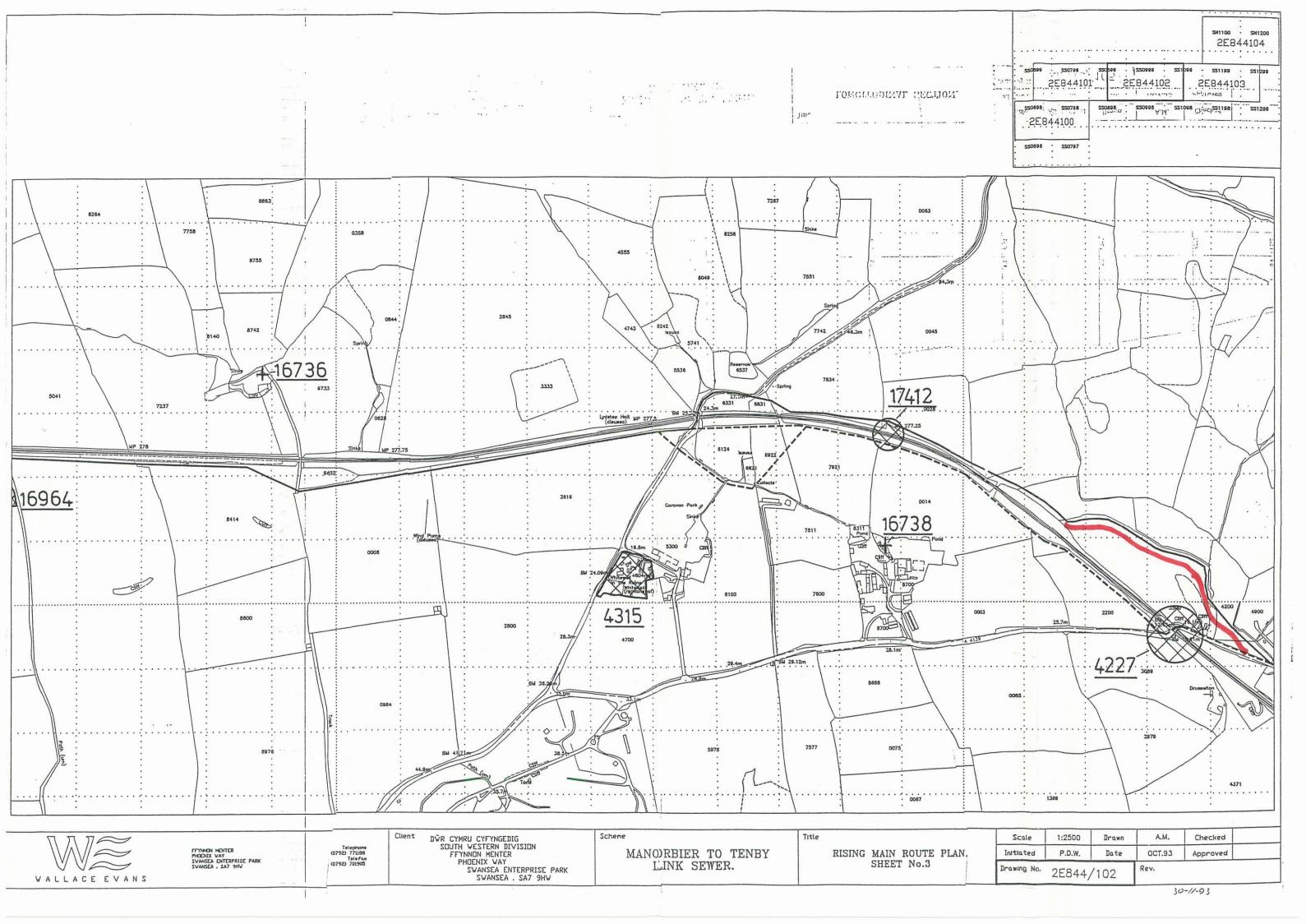
- 16964. Limestone quarry. An old quarry by 1890, but not marked on the 1843 Tithe Map. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawings 2E844/101-102)
- 16736. Lime kiln. A lime kiln marked on modern OS maps. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/102)
- 4315. Whitwell House. Elements of this ruined house date to the late Medieval Period. A chapel was associated with this house in the medieval period. The house is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Listed Building. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/102)
- 16738. Lime kiln. In existence by 1889, but not marked on the 1842 Tithe Map. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/102)
- 17412. A cottage, marked on an estate map of *circa* 1850, seems to have been destroyed by the railway built in 1864 as no trace of it now survives. The cottage is not marked on the Tithe Map of 1842. (Drawing 2E844/102)
- 4227. Finds of mesolithic date. Many flint flakes were found near the railway bridge in the early years of this century. (Drawing 2E844/102)
- 17388. Quarry. In existence by 1889, but not marked on the Tithe Map of 1842. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/103)
- 15958. Lime kiln. In existence by 1889, not marked on the Tithe map of 1842. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/103)
- 25493. Iron-stone mine. Trial shafts and drifts were sunk here in 1864-5. Not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/103)
- 16972. Lime kiln. Now destroyed under road. Kiln here by 1842, abandoned by 1888. (Drawing 2E844/104)
- 17244. Lime kiln. kiln here by 1842, abandoned by 1888. Site not directly affected by the link sewer. (Drawing 2E844/104)
- 17312. Limestone quarry. Quarry established here by 1842. An extensive spoil heap marked on modern OS maps to the north of this quarry is presumably stone waste from here and from the two kilns 16972, 172444. (Drawing 2E844/104)
- 17327. Dwelling. This house is named as 'Kiln House' in 1888. It was not in existence in 1842. (Drawing 2E844/104)
- Holloway Marsh. The extreme eastern end of the link sewer runs alongside the A4139 across what was Holloway Marsh. Two banks (one known as 'The Causeway') on the upstream side of the A4139 are probably 17th century attempts at draining and reclaiming the area. Drainage of the marsh on the seaward side of the A4139 was undertaken by Sir John Owen between 1811 and 1820. The embankment

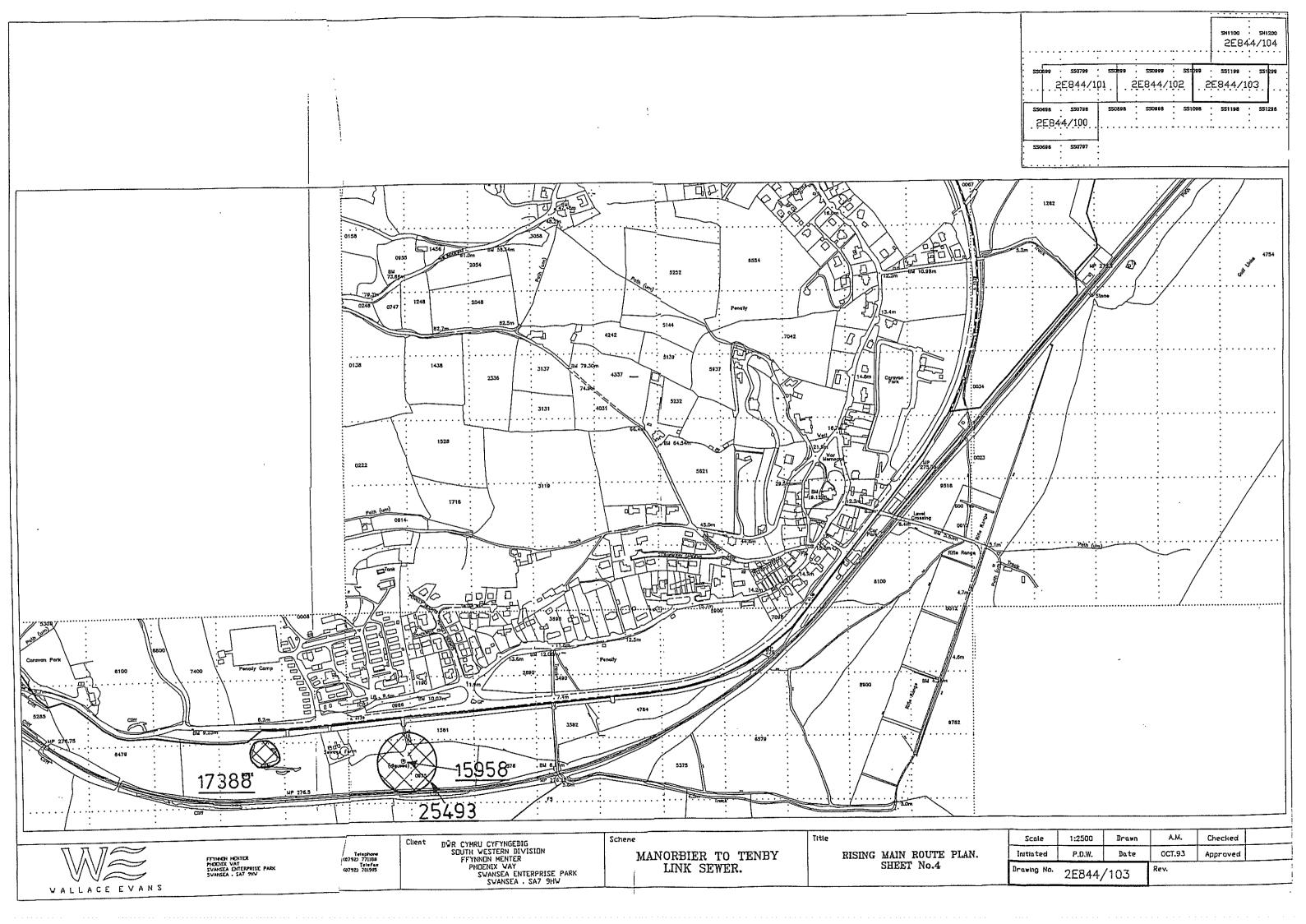
he constructed was later used by the railway, constructed in 1863. The effects of this drainage were dramatic. In 1858 it was written: 'There are those now living who can remember the time when vessels proceeded nearly a mile over what is now pasture land'. Appendix 1 contains copies of historical maps showing the changes to Holloway Marsh in the 19th century. it is possible that the modern road lies on the line of an earlier drainage embankment. (Drawing 2E844/104)

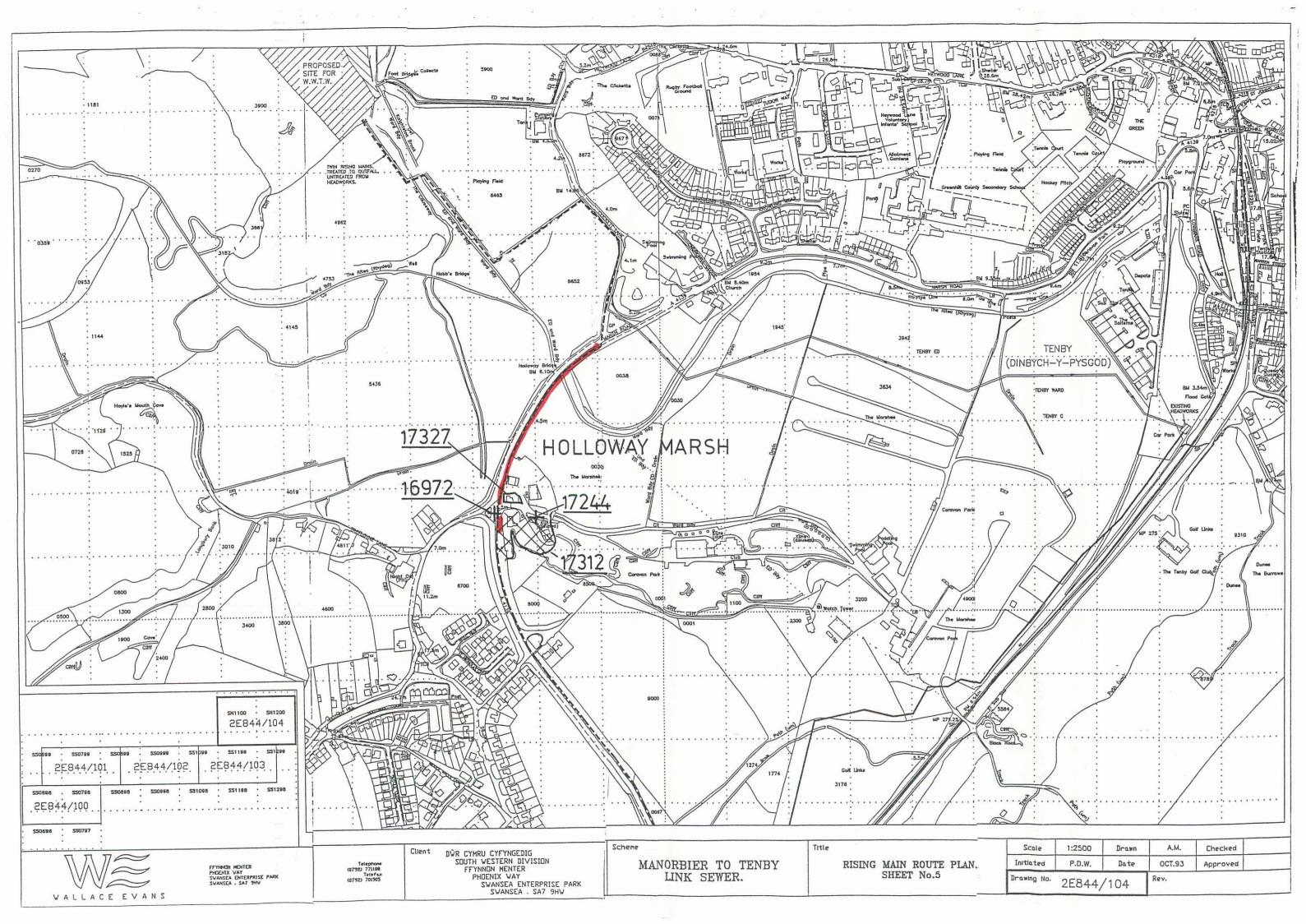


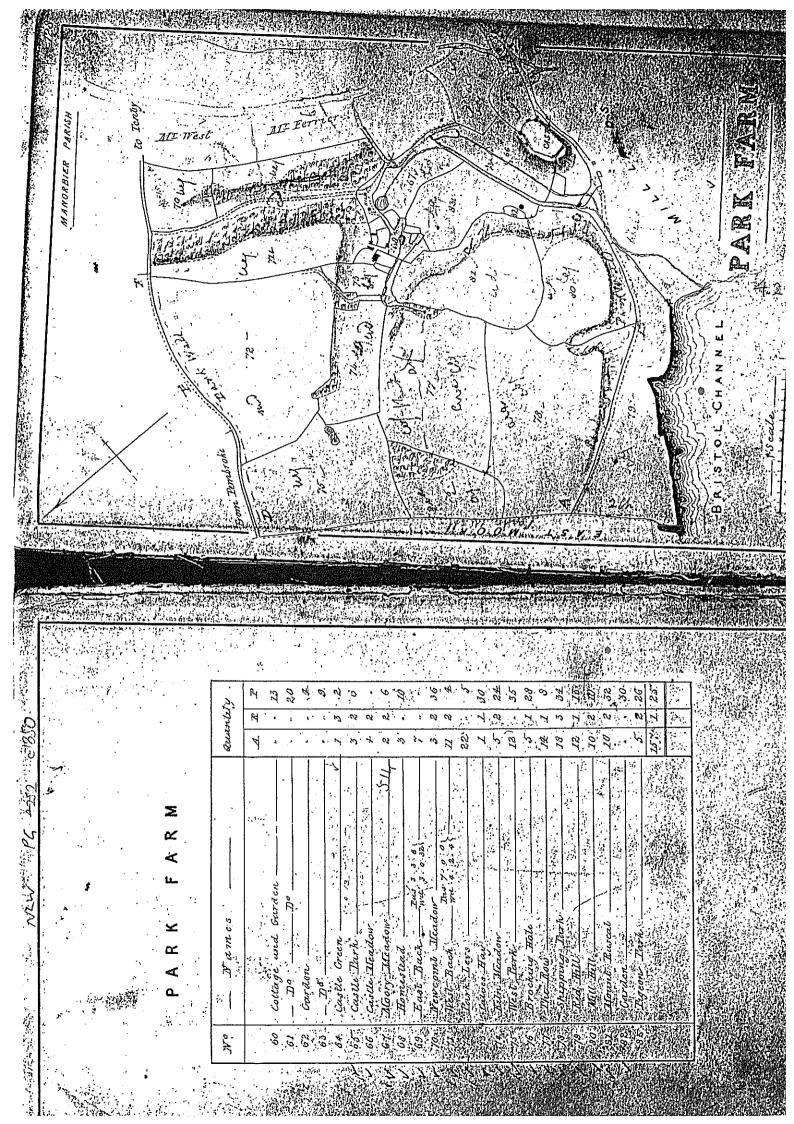


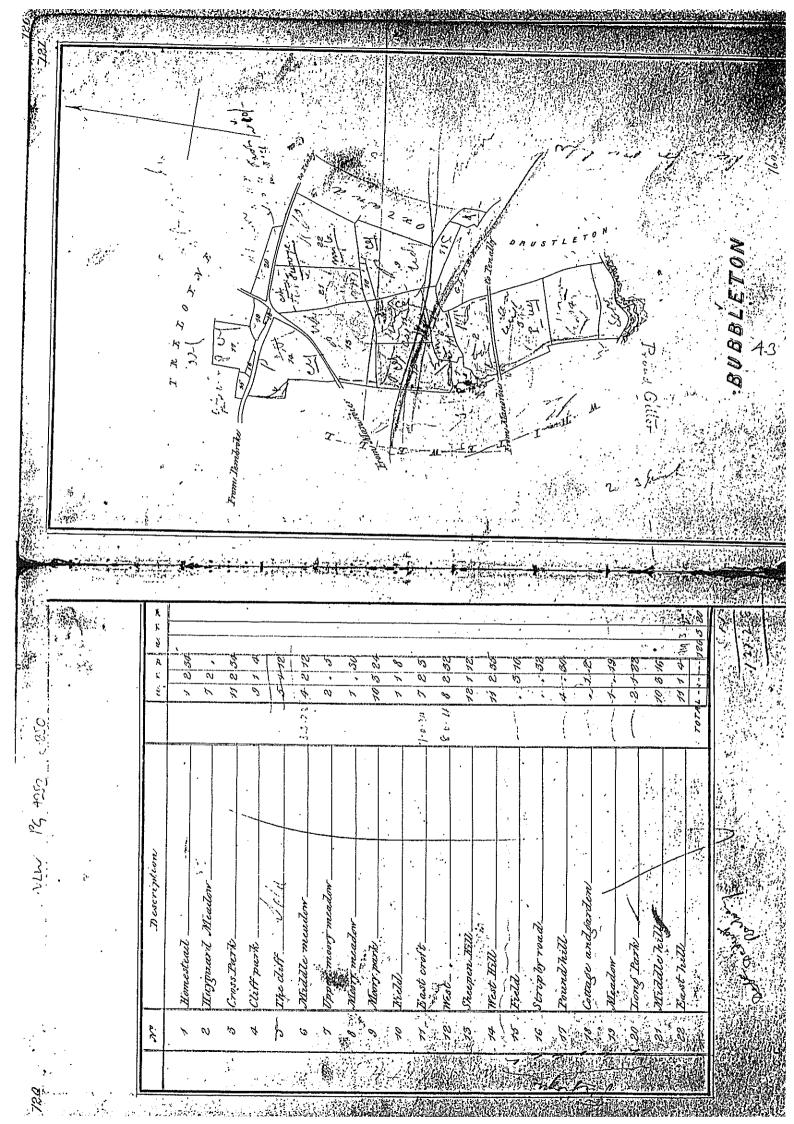






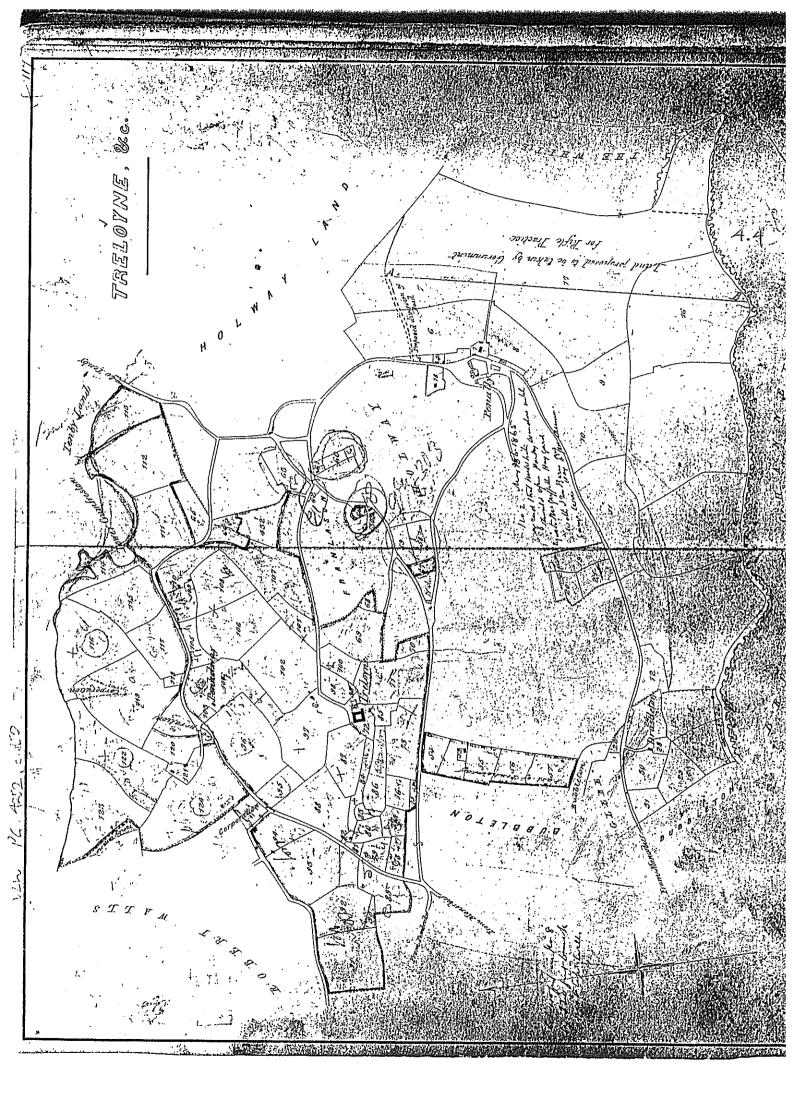




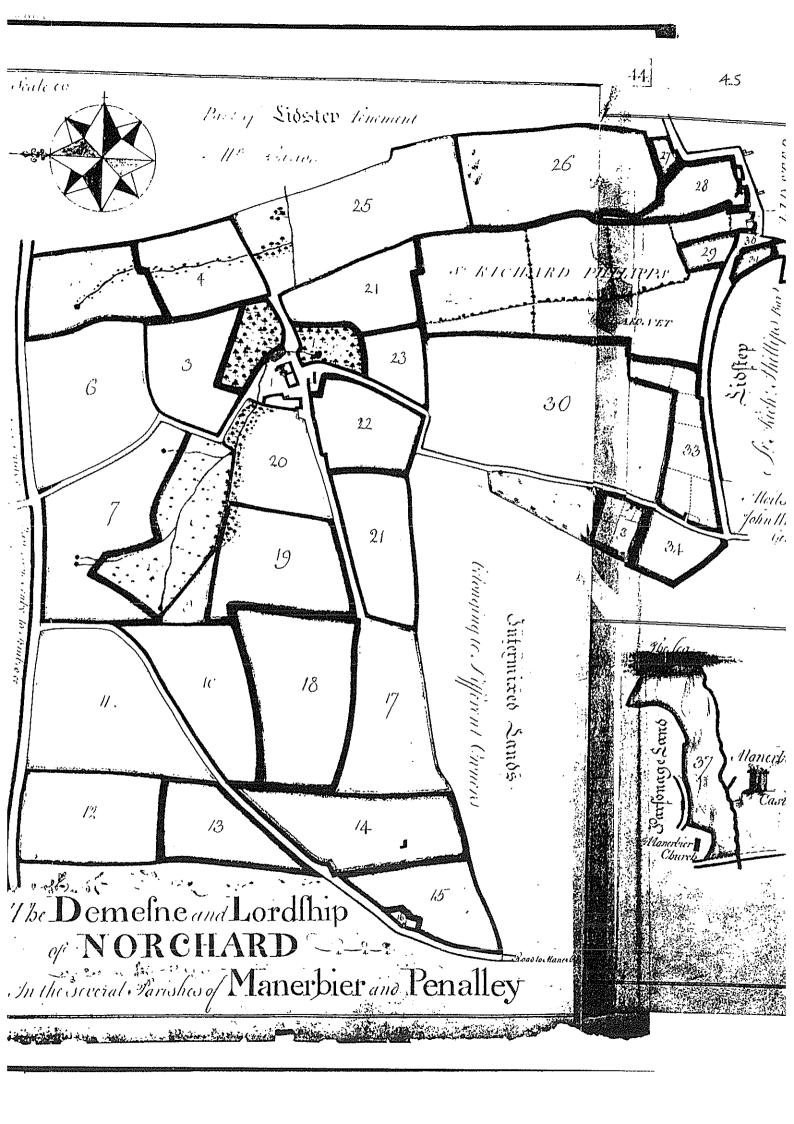


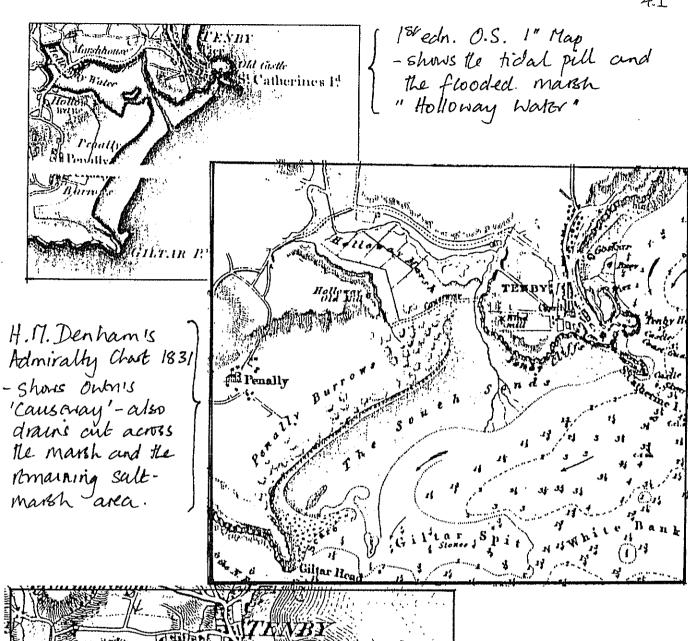
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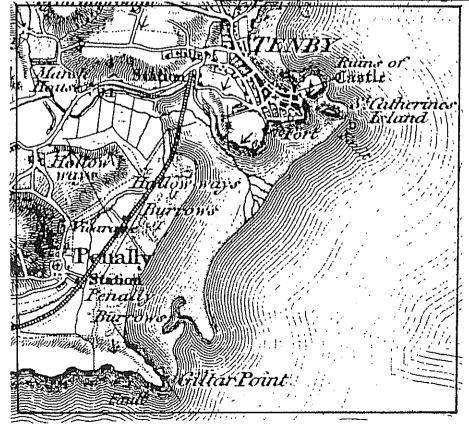
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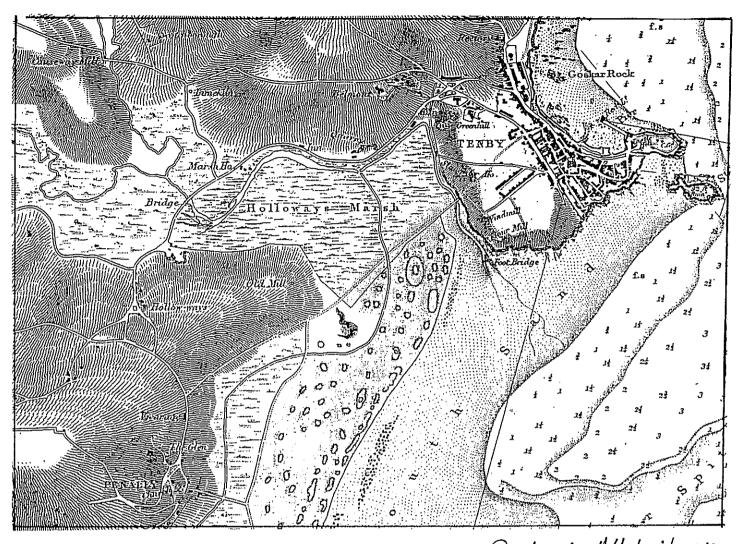
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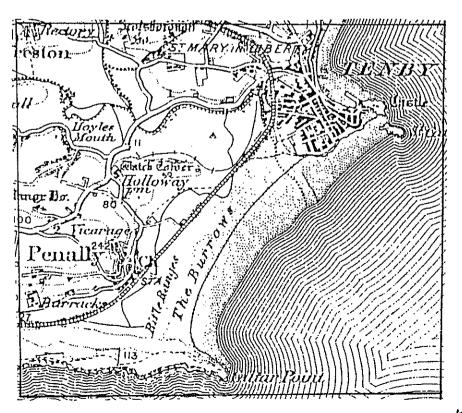






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