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LOWER PRIORY SEWERAGE SCHEME

WEST SIDE OF HUBBERSTON PILL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY

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Commissioned by:

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological survey, including some original research and fieldwork, has been carried out. Several previously unrecorded sites were noted in the course of the survey.

2. INTRODUCTION

A main sewer is currently under construction on the east side of Hubberston Pill to a pumping station located near to the remains of Pill Priory. It is planned that a further new sewer main will run on the west side of Hubberston Pill following the line of an old track meeting the pumping station at its northern end. This study is concerned with this proposed main sewer from the pumping station at its northern end down to a temporary footbridge over Hubberston Pill to the south.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of this study are:

to enhance and add to the archaeological record in the are of the proposed main sewer

to provide an evaluation of the archaeology

to suggest mitigation strategies to allow for the preservation of the archaeology

4. RESULTS

4.1 The Historic Landscape

There is very little documentary or cartographic evidence available to assess the development of the historic landscape. Nineteenth century maps of the area - the earliest available - show a landscape identical to that of today. The track that leads alongside Hubberston Pill from the north to Goose Pill Farm is shown on these maps as are the various field boundaries.

The track runs on a terrace cut into the steep valley side; it has been recently restored and is now used as a footpath. The field boundaries comprise of earth banks up to 0.8m high.

The block of woodland that lies between the pumping station and Goose Pill Farm contains many species, may be of some antiquity, and has evidence of having been coppiced in the past. The woodland to the south of Goose Pill comprises predominantly sycamore and is probably of more recent origin.

Quarries alongside the track indicate that stone extraction on a small scale was practised in the past. The geology of the area is Old Red Sandstone; these quarries therefore supplied building stone and did not supplied the raw material for the limekiln. Their date is unknown.

4.2 Register of Archaeological Sites

33286 A well is marked on early Ordnance Survey maps. There is no evidence for any built structure, and the area is now dry.

33287 Limekiln. This is built into the hillside, with the track passing it on the up-slope side. This stone-built kiln is of early nineteenth-century type, D-shaped in plan with two opposed draw-holes. It has partly collapsed and has been partially restored in its collapsed state.

33288 A series of small stone-quarry pits lie on the up-slope side of the track.

33289 Two large quarry pits lie on the up-slope side of the track.

33290 Goose Pill Farm. The earliest reference to this farm is 1816. It is marked on nineteenth century maps and some of the buildings were still in use in 1970. It is now abandoned and most of the walls have been demolished down to approximately 1m in height. Some of these walls have been capped and partially restored. The ground plan of the farmhouse, which lies on the down-slope side of the track, indicates nineteenth-century construction, with later additions. The outbuildings, which lie on both sides of the track, are of a similar date.

5. EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Five categories of importance are used in this study:

Category A: sites of national importance - usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings No sites in this category

Category B: sites of regional or county importance
No sites in this category

Category C: sites of district or local importance
33287 Limekiln
33288 Quarries
33289 Quarries
33290 Goose Pill Farm

Category D: sites which are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade

33286 Well

Category E: uncertain

6, RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed construction works will have a significant impact on just two sites: 33287 the limekiln, and 33290 Goose Pill Farm.

At the limekiln, it is recommended: that the course of the main sewer should be to the extreme western side of the track (the side furthest away from the kiln), that the trench width should be kept to a minimum, and that spoil should not placed on or near the limekiln.

At Goose Pill Farm, it is recommended: that the course of the main sewer should be down the centre of the track through the farm, that the trench width should be kept to a minimum, and that spoil should not be placed over the upstanding building remains.

7. REFERENCES

Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust

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