

6 AND 7 PICTON TERRACE CAREW PEMBROKESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON CAR PARKING AREA AND ACCESS



Report No. 2001/60

Report Prepared for:
PEMBROKE DESIGN LIMITED



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CAMBRIA

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2001/60
PROJECT RECORD NO. 43582

NOVEMBER 2001

6 AND 7 PICTON TERRACE, CAREW, PEMBROKESHIRE
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By

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There is nothing to suggest that the structure of Picton Terrace is medieval, although they are most certainly on the site of earlier houses. Six and Seven Picton Terrace (front cover) are listed buildings, although the roofline has been heightened in the past. Both properties are now in need of refurbishment and uninhabited. They form a part of the Carew Castle Estate. Bird Lane was probably more of a sunken roadway in the past but with re-surfacing it is now at a level with, or above, the floors within the houses. A large pipeline was dug in the western edge of No 6 Picton Terrace garden in 1964 for a water main.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims were to record and interpret any archaeological features found during groundworks. The objective was to produce a report on the project. A copy of the full brief from the Archaeological Development Officer is included in Appendix 1.

METHODOLOGIES AND RESULTS

Relevant cartographic sources were accessed before excavation. No relevant document sources were found for the site but the excavations on the Castle are of some relevance to the adjacent activity (Austin 1993, 1995 and 1996).

Before arrival, on 6th September 2001, in order to gain access for a tractor and trailer, a mini digger had demolished part of the retaining wall and bank against the lane frontage. This all appeared to be of recent and disturbed material. The machine had then proceeded to clear the very overgrown scrub of thistles, ragwort and saplings including sycamore and hazel.

The topsoil was also partly scraped and inspected for any finds: these included bottles and china from the 19th and 20th centuries along with butchered bone. These objects were discarded. Also recovered was one large pottery sherd of medieval pottery - Dyfed gravel-tempered ware dated to the 12th century or later. A post-medieval green glazed sherd was also recovered; this was dated, to 17th/18th century and probably came from North Devon.

During the clearance of the scrub the machine connected with a valve that was in a cover above the ground surface (Figure 3). The subsequent flooding ended excavation for the day.

The following day work proceeded on the access ramp from the lane. A 1.2m north-south length of wall or wall footing was found (Figure 4). This was composed of medium sized flat stones and bonded with lime mortar. It was fairly disturbed. There was a possible wall or footing turning to the east from the north-south footing 2m further to the south. There was a clay surface adjacent to these footings, which could be the remains of a floor. It extended 3.7m back from the lane frontage and up to 2.3m east of the boundary to the west. Immediately to the east of this structure a very deep sewer pipe trench disturbed the area and east of this ran the water main pipe.

The boundary bank between No. 6 and No. 7 was very overgrown but without any remains of a hedge. The bank was up to 0.5m high and where cut through by the

SUMMARY

A short watching brief took place to the west and rear of Nos 6 and 7 Picton Terrace, Carew. Traces of a lime-bonded footing or wall were seen. This was probably the remains of a post-medieval outbuilding against the road frontage rather than the remains of a medieval building. A deep sewer pipe trench and a water main trench disturbed most of the area.

INTRODUCTION

Pembroke Design Limited, on behalf of Carew Castle Estate, asked CAMBRIA Archaeology, on 8th March 2001, to tender for a watching brief on works at 6 and 7 Picton Terrace, Carew. CAMBRIA was subsequently awarded the contract. The site is located on the south side of Birds Lane, Ordnance Survey grid reference SN 04780367, and 100m east of the T-junction by the entrance to Carew Castle. The underlying geology is limestone and the site was covered by disturbed garden soil. The area was heavily overgrown with scrub and weeds, although it had been cleared a few years previously.

The following report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground clearance for a car parking area and access to the rear of Nos 6 and 7. The intended ground works involved cutting through and lowering the ground adjacent to the street frontage (front cover); removal of a driveway width topsoil along the west side of 6 and rear (south) of 6 and 7 garden areas, with small additional areas for parking (Figure 1), and the cutting of the dividing garden bank. Due to the finding of a mains water valve above the garden soil level it became necessary to make up ground rather than remove topsoil. Therefore the only disturbance below topsoil level was for an access ramp up from the lane.

SITE HISTORY

Owing to the limited work and results of this project it is not intended here to go into the history of the area and site in any detail. The history of Carew village is obviously closely linked to that of the Castle. Archaeological work on the Castle has indicated that there was possibly an Iron Age promontory fort on the site, possibly occupied in the post Roman period. The Celtic Stone Cross, on the main road through Carew (Figure 2) indicates later post Roman activity. It is likely that the Cross and the castle are were located here near the lowest crossing point of the Carew river, which was probably in the vicinity of the later Carew Bridge. The first documentary evidence for Carew is in 1257 (Charles 1992 p476).

The narrow property boundaries on the south side of the Lane, clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey first edition (Figure 2), are a remnant medieval layout of burgrave plots. It may have been the intention to establish a town here. However Carew, like other proto-towns established at Wiston and Llawhaden (also associated with castles), was eclipsed by the establishments at Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Tenby and Narberth, which were far better located.

parking access. It was all a modern deposit. The boundary to the west of No 6 is steeper, up to 0.7m high and appeared to be much older.

Just beyond the southwest perimeter of the site are the fairly intact remains of a small outhouse (probably the privy). Dowsing over the garden area gave a number of responses, but these could be geological or modern garden features.

DISCUSSION

Most of the land frontage area was disturbed not only by the 1964 water main but also by sewer pipes that are very deeply buried. The structure located near the lane frontage is probably part of the remains of an outbuilding that can be seen on the 1881 OS first edition (Figure 2). This structure was still visible on an aerial photograph taken from a Naval Airship in 1919 (Brock 1989). It is likely that there are a number of features in the rear garden area, which is of high archaeological potential; these remain undisturbed by this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dee Williams for pottery analysis.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Cambria Archaeology Trust SMR will hold this.

REFERENCES

- Austin D (ed) 1993 *Carew Castle Archaeological Project: Interim Report 1992*, Lampeter: Department of Archaeology
- Austin D (ed) 1995 *Carew Castle Archaeological Project: Interim Report 1993*, Lampeter: Department of Archaeology
- Austin D (ed) 1996 *Carew Castle Archaeological Project: Interim Report 1994*, Lampeter: Department of Archaeology
- Brock D 1989 *Wings over Carew*, Tenby: 5 Arches Press
- Charles B G 1992 *The Place Names of Pembrokeshire*, Aberystwyth: National Library of Wales

Selected Cartographic Sources

- Carew Tithe map 1845?
- Ordnance Survey 1818 survey 1 inch (published 1992)
- Ordnance Survey 1881 First Edition 6 inch XL
- Ordnance Survey 1881 First Edition 25 inch XL4
- Ordnance Survey 1974 Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 226 Solid and Drift

APPENDIX 1: COPY OF BRIEF

Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief

Site: Rear of 6/7 Picton Terrace, Birds Lane, Carew

Prepared for: Pembroke Design Limited

Site Location: SN 478 367

This design brief is only valid for six months from the above date. After this period Cambria Archaeology - Heritage Management should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of works, it is not a tender document. Any response to this brief should follow IFA Standards and Guidelines.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specifications as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the County Sites and Monuments Record held by Cambria Archaeology - Heritage Management as part of the assessment.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This document is a design brief setting out the requirements to fulfil an archaeological condition placed on planning consent for planning application 98/0710/PA for the formation of a new access road and car parking area to the rear of 6 and 7 Picton Terrace. The condition has been attached to planning consent in line with PG (W) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 - 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology.'

2.0 Site description

- 2.1** The site of the proposed development is within the Medieval settlement of Carew. The layout of the streets and the garden plots having altered very little since this period and there is still clear evidence for the Medieval burgages to the rear of the houses in Picton Terrace. Part of the site has undergone some disturbance when a water main was laid in 1964, however the area to the rear of the properties does not appear to have been disturbed and therefore there is the potential for the survival of important archaeological deposits relating to the Medieval and Post Medieval use of these plots and to the settlement of Carew.

3.0 The nature of the development and the archaeological requirements

- 3.1** The proposal is for engineering work to form a new access road and car parking area to the rear of Picton Terrace, Carew. The access road is to be located to the west of the pipeline route while the existing plot boundary between 6 and 7 will be cut through by the car parking area. As previously undisturbed areas will be affected by the works archaeological monitoring and a watching brief are required prior to and during any groundworks.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Site Works

- 4.1.1** Sufficient documentary research to enable the results of monitoring, investigation and recording to be set in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context should be undertaken prior to the commencement of on site work.

- 4.1.2 The following monitoring methods should be considered depending upon the type of construction methods to be used on site:
1. Archaeological monitoring of top-soil clearance
 2. Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
 3. Recording of all archaeological features in plan
 4. Rapid sample excavation to investigate features
 5. Subsoil stripping under archaeological supervision
 6. Further inspection to identify archaeological features and recording
 7. Recording of plot boundary feature prior to and after the removal of a section through it

- 4.1.3 A report should be produced following the conclusion of on site work

- 4.2 Should extensive remains be identified a review meeting will be held between the site engineer, archaeological project manager and Cambria Archaeology- Heritage Management to agree an appropriate sampling strategy

5.0 Objectives

- 5.1 To ensure that all archaeological features exposed during groundworks are recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard.

- 5.2 To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard.

6.0 Requirements

- 6.1 The project must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by Cambria Archaeology-Heritage Management (CA - HM) the regional archaeological curators. Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to CA - HM as part of the **project specification**. The contractor will be expected to produce a reasonably detailed project specification although a full programme of works will not be required.

- 6.2 This specification must:

1. Provide a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
2. Provide a timetable for the proposed works.
3. Indicate methods of recording.
4. State intended method of publication

- 6.3 Arrangements for long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CA - HM before the commencement of fieldwork.

- 6.4 The site archive should conform to the NMR (W) agreed structure (guidelines available) and be deposited within an approved store (normally this will be the appropriate local museum and/or NMR) on completion of site analysis and publication.

- 6.5 A full report on the results of the watching brief should be prepared and presented to CA - HM within 6 weeks of completion of the site works. This report must include the following:

1. A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
2. Location plan of identified features and structures.
3. Where relevant section and plan drawings showing depth of deposits including present ground with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

4. Written descriptions of all features and deposits revealed and investigated and their considered interpretation.
 5. Statement of the local and regional context of the remains identified.
 6. Full specialists descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts discovered during the works.
- 6.6 In addition two copies of the final report should be provided for the Sites and Monuments Record. CA - HM is responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Ceredigion, the contractor must inform CA - HM in writing detailing the proposed start date for the project. Once notified a Project Record Number will be allocated prior to on site work commencing, to be used on all site records.
- 6.7 Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval should be communicated to CA - HM and approved on behalf of Ceredigion County Council
- 6.8 CA - HM should be kept regularly informed about development both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the authors below.

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APPENDIX 2: CATALOGUE OF WATCHING BRIEF ARCHIVE

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

- A. Copy of final report.
- B. Site records, including context record sheets and site notebook.
- C. Drawing catalogue and site drawings.
- D. Site photographs - catalogue, colour slide and B/W contact sheets.
- E. Finds catalogue, individual finds record and finds report.
- G. List of references, including primary and secondary sources.
- I. Archive report and draft copies of final report.
- J. Publication drawings.
- M. Miscellaneous correspondence.

There is no material in categories F, H, K, L and N.

The archive is currently held by **Cambria** Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, as Project Record Number 43582.

Figure 1: Location and Site Plan

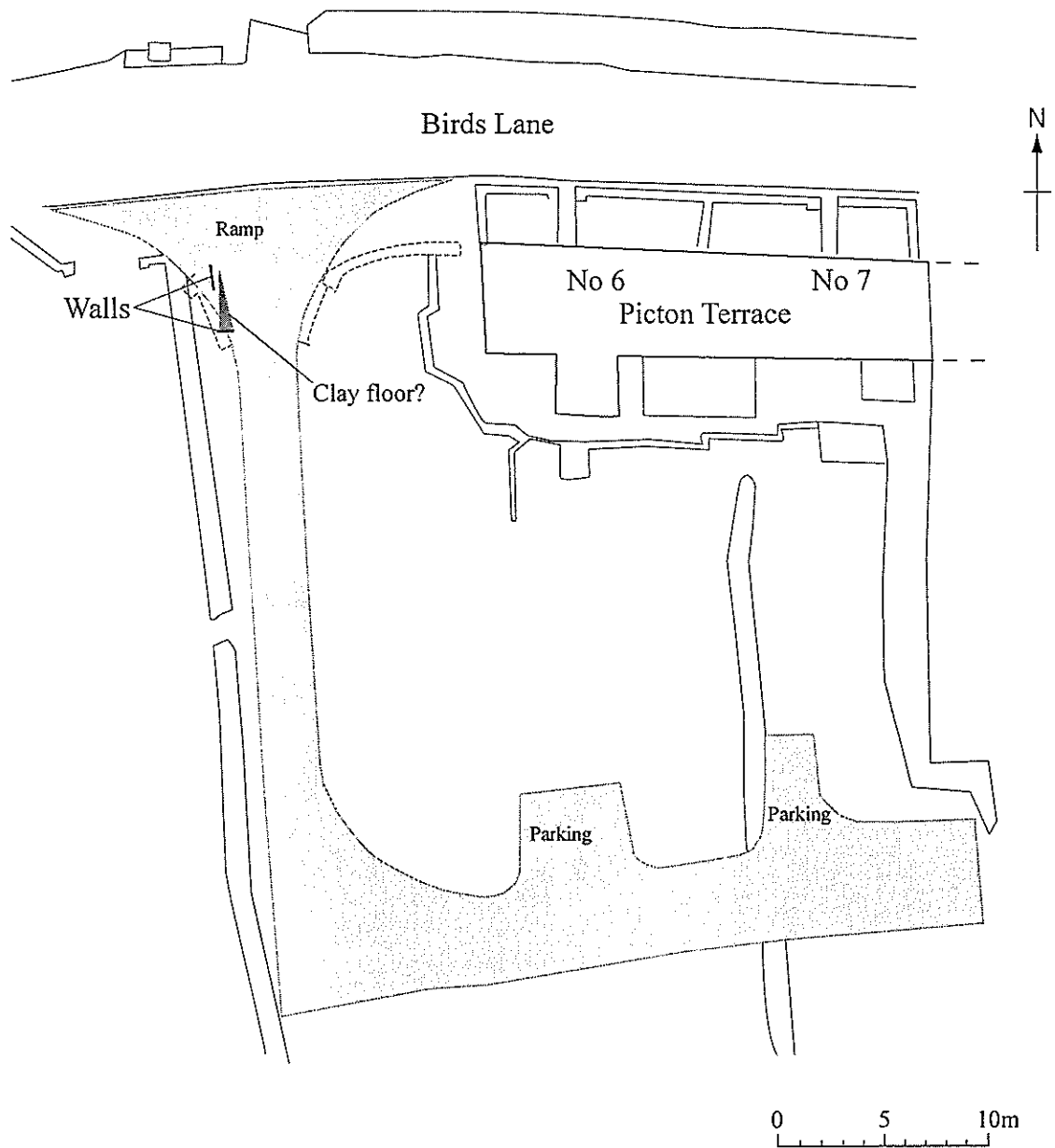


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 1881 First Edition 25" XL.4

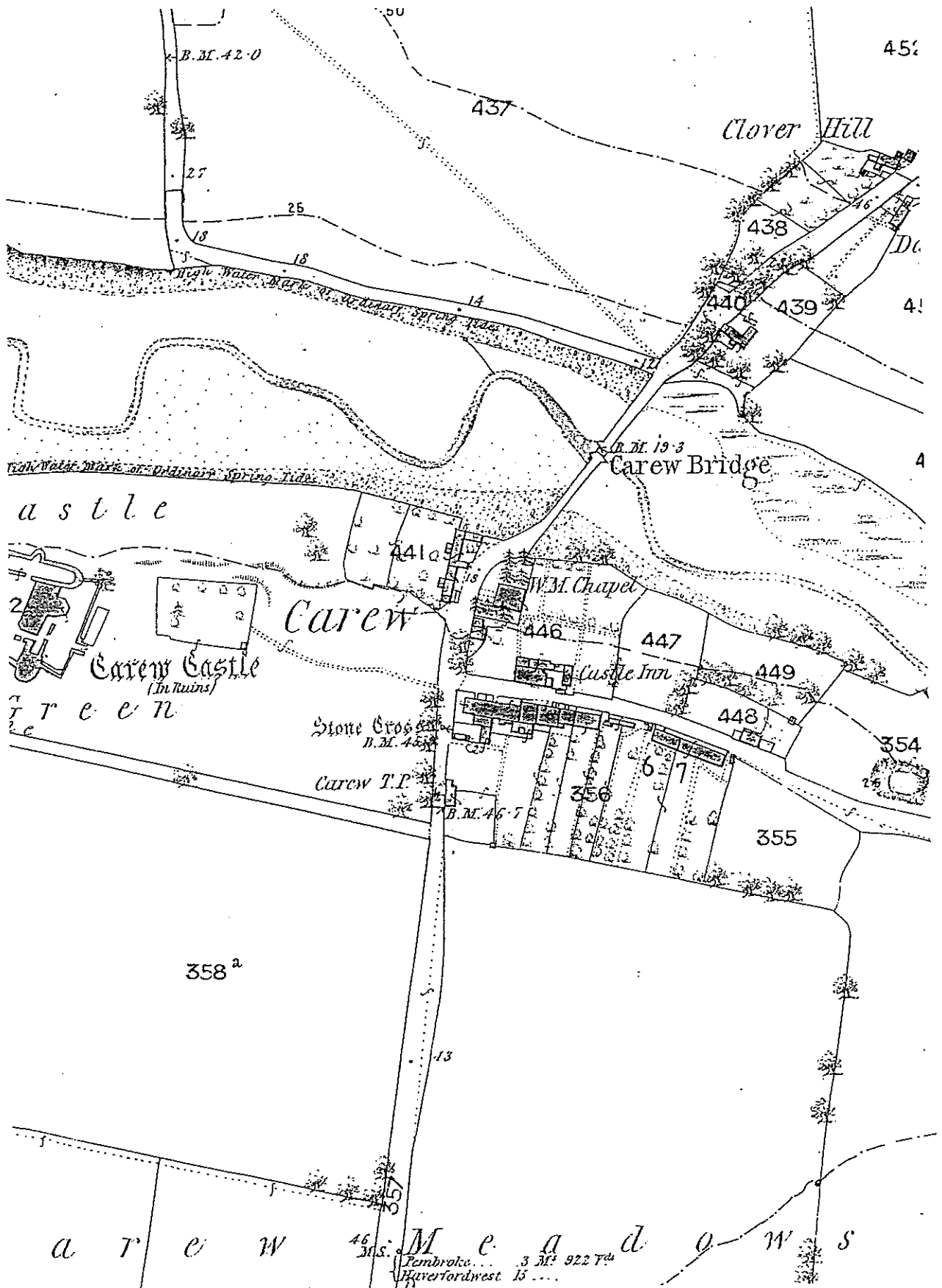


Figure 3: Mains Water Valve above ground level



Scale 1m. View S

Figure 4: Wall Footing



Scale 1m. View SW


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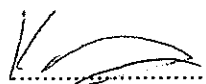
This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Position Senior Archaeologist

Signature  Date 15 November 2001

This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Principle Archaeologist

Signature  Date 15.11.01

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