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# STARLING PARK, CARMARTHEN

PRN 47454

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Report No. 2003/19

Report Prepared for:  
PERSIMMON HOLES (WALES) LIMITED



A R C H A E O L O G Y

# CAMBRIA

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## **STARLING PARK, CARMARTHEN**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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## STARLING PARK, CARMARTHEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### SUMMARY

*Proposals by Persimmon Homes (Wales) Limited to redevelop the Starling Park site in Carmarthen required an archaeological desk-based assessment to assess the potential impacts of the scheme on the archaeological resource. Cambria Archaeology Field Operations were commissioned to carry out the assessment during February 2003.*

*The assessment revealed that Starling Park consisted of a minor gentry house, with associated farm and service buildings and fine gardens constructed sometime around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century it became the home of Samuel Tardrew, a former mayor of Carmarthen. It remained as a residence until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century when was used by the local health authority as offices and it was probably at this time that the rear block of the house and the outbuildings were demolished and the gardens partially removed.*

*Today the main block of the house survives, as do the remains of some of the outbuildings, although these have been demolished almost to ground level. It is not known what, if any, remains of the rear block of the house and the outbuildings survive below ground and this assessment has suggested a programme of evaluation to try to provide that information. Standing building recording on the surviving section of Starling Park House and a watching brief on development works in the area around the former outbuildings and formal garden is also recommended.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PROJECT PROPOSALS AND COMMISSION**

Persimmon Homes (Wales) Limited are proposing to develop the Starling Park site in Johnstown, Carmarthen. The site includes Starling Park House (PRN 44752), its associated outbuildings and gardens, which was a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century minor gentry house that was later used as offices for the Local Health Authority, and some surviving parkland and gardens. Because of the historic character of the site it was deemed necessary to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in support of the planning application. The assessment was carried out by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations in February 2003.

### **1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

This project was intended to determine, through a desk-based assessment, the potential impacts of development of the site on the archaeological resource. The assessment was non-intrusive and consisted of the examination of a broad range of source data and a walk over survey of the site.

### **1.3 REPORT OUTLINE**

This report describes the physical environment of the study area (Section 2) before summarising the archaeological resource (Section 3) and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource. Recommendations based on the results of Sections 3 are given in Section 4. Supporting data are presented in a series of appendices.

### **1.4 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT**

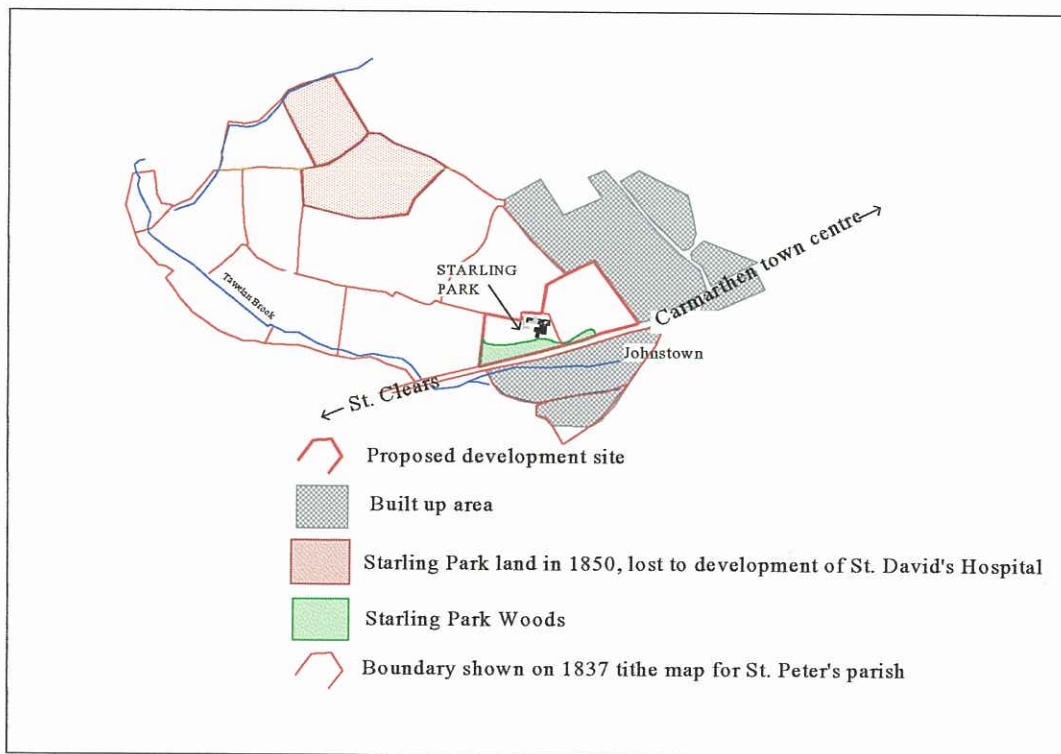
All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to primary cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources are given in brackets, full details will be found in the list of sources.

## 2. THE STUDY AREA

### 2.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Starling Park is situated in Johnstown, on the outskirts of Carmarthen at SN3957819685. The proposed development area comprises Starling Park House and the remains of its outbuildings, gardens and a small area of former parkland, covering a total of c.3.5ha (c.8.5 acres), which corresponds with the known extent of the holding in 1850 when it was rented by Samuel Tardrew, former mayor of Carmarthen. The site is bounded on its southern side by the B4312, the old St. Clears Road, and by modern development along some of its northern boundary. The site also includes an area of woodland, Starling Park Wood, between the house and St. Clears Road. The wood sits on a slope that drops steeply to the road and in some places the drop is near vertical.

The house sits on a prominent hill and is approached along a steep curving drive way lined by an avenue of trees (Plate 1). In front of the house is a terraced lawn area bordered by ornamental trees, beyond which the small, formerly emparked field drops fairly steeply away to the east and northeast. To the west of the house, is a large tarmac carpark, presumably laid down by the Health Authority when they used the site as offices, which covers nearly half of the former gardens (Plate 2).



**Figure 1:** *Location plan.*





**Plate 1:** *View east down the drive showing the avenue of trees mentioned in an 1897 sale description.*



**Plate 2:** *View looking west across the former gardens showing the area used as a carpark, presumably by the local Health Authority. The surviving foundations of the glasshouse are behind the shrubs on the right of the photograph.*

### **3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF STARLING PARK**

Starling Park House was constructed sometime around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century on what then appears to have been a greenfield site on the western outskirts of Carmarthen. It was constructed on the north side of the old St. Clears Road and is reached via a curving drive. A small area of woodland, Starling Park Wood, stands between house and the road and gardens were laid out to the west of the house. The field immediately to the east of the house may have been laid out as a small area of parkland, with several specimen trees in the field and a well wooded boundary.

The actual origins of the house are obscure, and there does not appear to be any documentation surviving from its early years. In the 1830s Starling Park consisted of the house, outbuildings and c.100 acres of farmland to the north, but by the 1850s, when the house was rented to Samuel Tardrew a former mayor of Carmarthen, it consisted of the buildings, gardens and the field to the east of the house with no mention of the adjacent farmland. The extent of the holding in 1850 corresponds to the present proposed development area.

Prior to the construction of the house and gardens the area appears to have been agricultural land, and it probably had been since at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when it was part of the demesne lands of Carmarthen Castle (Page 1997, 6).

##### **3.1.1 Starling Park House, outbuildings and garden**

The earliest cartographic source, which clearly shows the arrangement of the house and gardens is the St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1837 when the Starling Park holding included just over 100 acres of farm land to the north of the house (Fig. 4). The house was shown as two connected blocks, the main house being a nearly square block with a possibly slightly later additional rectangular block at the rear (west side) of the house, which may have been the service wing containing the servants' quarters and the estate offices. Starling Park is a good example of a minor gentry house and gardens and it seems to have been the centre of a reasonably large local estate.

There was also a range of buildings arranged around a yard to the northwest, which according to a sale description of 1897 contained a stable and coach house, kennels, a pigsty and cowhouse (see Appendix 2). A block of woodland, Starling Park Wood, ran alongside the St. Clears Road to the south of the house. Apart from the addition of a glass house by the time the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 map (sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW) was produced in 1887, this arrangement of buildings and gardens remained the same until the house was occupied by the local Health Authority in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The rear block, which is first shown on the St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1837 was removed sometime after 1955, presumably when the house was occupied by the local Health Authority during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. As well as the major alterations to the



house the Health Authority also appear to have demolished most of the ranges of buildings around the yard/garden when the area to the north of the house was terraced to accommodate a range of temporary buildings, which have now also been removed.

### **3.1.2 The surviving remains of Starling park House, outbuildings and garden**

The surviving house structure consists of a nearly square two storey building with a slated hipped roof. The exterior walls are rendered so the construction materials used are unknown, although rubble stone, with brick surrounds for the openings is most likely. Where they remain all but one of the openings are square headed, the exception being a round-headed door in the south wall. The front (east) elevation had a symmetrical façade, with a central doorway that led onto a small terrace and a raised lawn. The doorway was flanked on either side by full-height bay windows, which have both been completely removed and blocked up (Plate 3). Presumably this happened after the building went out of use and the architectural stonework was probably salvaged and sold, along with the small portico that stood over the round-headed door in the south wall.



**Plate 3:** *Front elevation of Starling Park House showing the removed and blocked up bay windows.*

The positions of the chimneys suggest that the interior was arranged with rooms on either side of a wide entrance hall, which would have contained the staircase to the first floor landing, which was lit by the central upstairs window (Plate 3). An examination of the interior is required to fully understand the internal layout and to assess the survival of any original architectural or decorative features. Also of interest would be to assess how a large institution like the Health Authority interacts with an



historic building and how it adapted the building or its practices to fit with the historic surroundings.

At the rear of the house are two small projecting blocks; one is clearly part of the original design of the house and probably contains the service stairs, the second is larger and appears to be a modern addition, which may have replaced an existing projection shown on the early maps of the site. The smaller block has a scar in the render around the door, which indicates that a door surround has been removed. This may have been a portico, or more likely it was a narrow covered passage that connected the main house block with the rear block. There is no evidence in the external render to indicate that the two blocks were ever joined at first floor level, further suggesting that the rear block was an ancillary block accessed by staff rather than the family.



**Plate 4:** *The rear elevation of the house showing the rear projecting blocks and the scar around the door of the block possibly containing the service stairs. The photograph also shows the levelled area at the back of the house formerly occupied by the rear, possible ancillary block.*

There are no above ground traces of the rear block of the house, but there may be substantial below ground remains, which may well provide evidence for the function and use of this block that was, if not a part of the original design of the house a very early addition.

The outbuildings around the yard area to the northwest of the house were demolished, presumably by the Health Authority, and they now survive in various states of ruin. The largest of the buildings, an L-shaped block that probably contained the stable and coach house, which occupied the southeast corner of the yard, has been completely



demolished and its site levelled to accommodate the temporary buildings erected by the health Authority. The western end of this building may survive below ground. The other buildings were arranged along the west wall of the yard and survive as low stone walls, now overgrown and partially covered with rubble and rubbish. A gateway in the wall leads to a terraced footpath that runs west from the yard to Pentre-sil Farm, a short distance to the west. Also surviving is the stone and brick foundations for a glasshouse that formed the south side of the yard and which was first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW) published in 1907.

Investigation of the remains of these buildings during the development programme would provide information on their past uses and in the case of the glasshouse may provide technological information regarding any heating and watering systems.



**Plate 5:** *The overgrown foundations for the glasshouse. Glasshouses were used to provide exotic flowers and fruits for the house and they frequently had sophisticated systems for heating and watering to maintain the necessary growing conditions.*

The gardens, described in 1897 with typical Estate Agents' flair as 'probably the finest in the county' used to contain fine shrubberies, a tennis court and a croquet lawn. There was also an orchard and a raised lawn in front of the house bordered by decorative trees and shrubs, some of which survive (Plate 6). Also the driveway was lined with trees and shrubs (see Plate 1), many of which survive. The rear gardens are in a poor state and much of the area has been levelled and turned into a tarmac covered carpark (see Plate 2). Any development in the area to the rear (west) of the house could potentially encounter garden features, which may provide information regarding the development of the gardens and any changes in their layout.





**Plate 6:** *view looking across the raised lawn showing the views from the terrace outside the front of the house framed by some of the decorative trees surviving from the original garden.*

### **3.2 OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS**

The B4312, St. Clears Road, which forms the southern site boundary, is the likely route of the Roman road into Carmarthen (Roman *Moridunum*) and the route of the medieval road leading from Carmarthen Castle to the demesne lands at Llanllwch. Therefore, this is a well-established route, and there may be sections of earlier roads preserved below the present road.

Roman roads leading into and out of forts and towns are frequently lined with burials, as for reasons of public health and hygiene burial was forbidden within the town, and the recent discoveries have shown that these external cemeteries existed at Carmarthen (Crane 2001). Also the site is some distance from the Roman town and it is not known how far west along the road they would have extended. However, a Roman cremation was recently uncovered at Allt Cnap (PRN 43503), 0.5km to the south of Starling Park, may be part of a cemetery in that area. Therefore, there is a possibility of more Roman burials and possibly cemeteries being present in the Johnstown area, including close to Starling Park.

The only other recorded archaeological site in close proximity to the study are is a post-medieval gravel pit at nearby Pentre-sil (PRN 23535; NGR SN39401972), which will remain unaffected by any development at Starling Park.



### **3.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

Figure 2 (below, p.11) shows the areas of archaeological potential within the assessment area, which are concentrated around the house and gardens.

#### **3.3.1 The house, outbuildings and gardens**

The surviving main block of the house is thought to be outside the current development plans for the site, although it is not known if there are any long-term plans for redevelopment or refurbishment. Any work carried out on the house has the potential to remove or damage any architectural or decorative features that may survive from the original house and the later Health Authority offices.

If the area to the rear, or west, of the house is to be developed the upstanding remains of the outbuildings and glasshouse are vulnerable to clearance and groundworks. Also any below ground remains of the demolished rear block of the house and the L-shaped stable and coach house will be affected by any groundworks carried out in the area behind the house.

Much of the garden to the rear of the house has already been damaged, possibly destroyed, by the construction of the tarmac covered carpark, but some shrubs and trees do survive along the driveway and around the front lawn area. There may well be garden features surviving to the west of house, which are currently overgrown and obscured by vegetation.

#### **3.3.2 The Roman road and possible burials**

Even though the present road, the old St. Clears Road, along the southern boundary is thought to be on the line of the Roman road, the topography of the southern edge of the proposed development site, particularly the steep slopes of Starling Park Wood makes it unlikely that there will be any Roman burials alongside the road. However, the area around the entrance from the road to the driveway is fairly flat and the field in front of the house, although sloping may be close enough to the Roman fort and town to be used as a cemetery, and the cremation discovered at Allt Cnap shows that burial did take place in the Johnstown region.

## 4. SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES

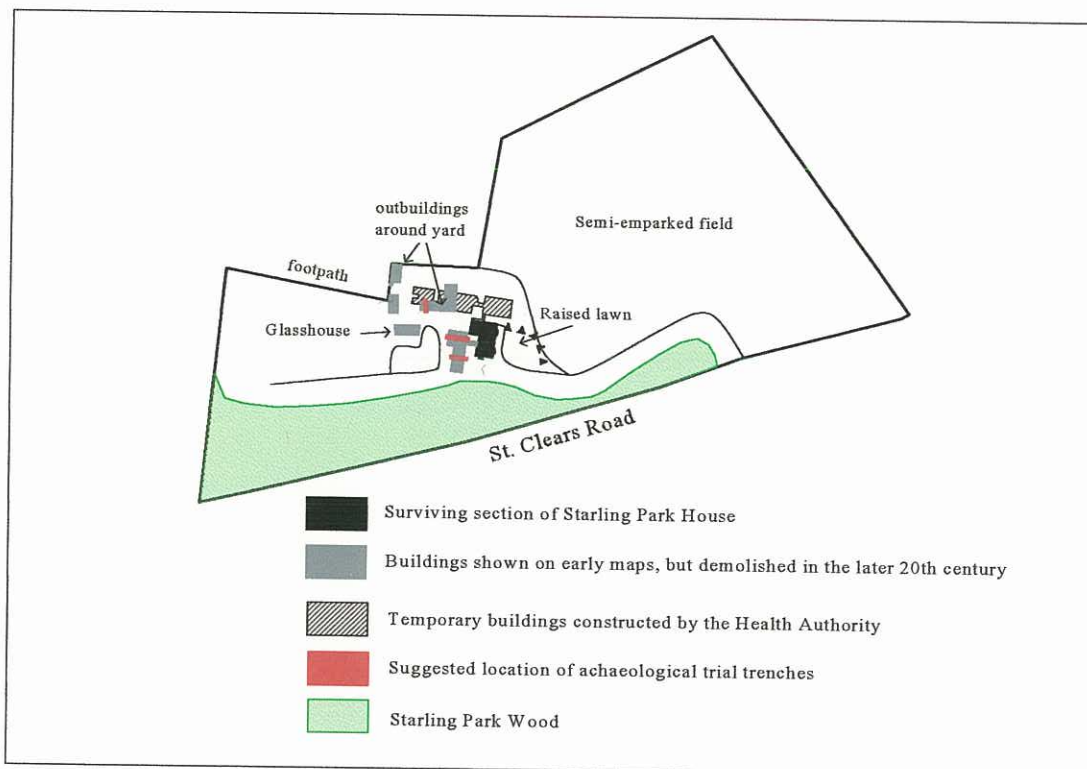
### 4.1 THE NATURE OF THE SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES

The suggested mitigation measures can be divided into two categories, pre-development evaluation and a watching brief carried out in controlled circumstances as part of the development programme.

#### 4.1.1 Pre-development evaluation

To fully assess the likely impact of development it is necessary to evaluate the extent, character and condition of any surviving below ground remains of the rear block of the house and the L-shaped stable and coach house (Fig. 2). This should be achieved, in the first instance, through the excavation of three archaeological trial trenches, two to investigate the site of the former rear block of the house and one trench to investigate the area around the western end of the L-shaped building.

The results of this evaluation would allow full mitigation measures to be drawn up for the area close to the rear of the house, which may include further evaluation, preservation *in situ*, preservation by record (excavation) or further recording during a watching brief carried out as part of the development programme.



**Figure 2:** Starling Park showing layout of buildings and suggested locations of archaeological trial trenches.

#### **4.1.2 Recording Starling Park House**

The remains of Starling Park House should be recorded prior to the commencement of any works that may affect the surviving structure. The recording should be carried out to at least Level 2 as defined in *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1990).

This recording will provide information on any surviving architectural and decorative elements surviving from the original house and trace the development of the building through the transition from house to Health Authority offices.

#### **4.1.3 Watching brief**

A watching brief should be maintained on clearance and groundworks in the former garden area to the rear (west) of the house, particularly concentrating on the area around the ruined buildings in the yard to the northwest of the house and the remains of the glasshouse.

The watching brief should also cover the field in front (east) of the house to assess the potential presence of Roman burials. This could be a fairly rapid process, as it will become clear fairly quickly if there are any burials present.

The watching brief should be incorporated into the development programme and structured enough to allow time for appropriate archaeological recording of any structural remains or garden features exposed.



## **APPENDIX ONE: HISTORY OF THE SITE**

### **THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA**

There are no known archaeological sites or features, other than those associated with Starling Park itself, within the study area. However, a number of recent archaeological studies have identified that the line of the Roman road from Carmarthen ran along Lammas Street and then down the old St. Clears Road (the B4312) past Starling Park before diverging from the old St. Clears Road at c.SN38851936 and continuing north of Traveller's Rest (Page 1997, 6).

Roman roads leading into and out of forts and towns are frequently lined with burials, as for reasons of public health and hygiene burial was forbidden within the town, and the recent discovery of a Roman cremation close to the amphitheatre to the east of the town indicates that these external cemeteries existed at Carmarthen. Therefore, there is a possibility of Roman burials being present alongside the road in the Starling Park area, although the site is some distance from the Roman town and it is not known how far west along the road they would have extended. Another Roman cremation was recently uncovered at Allt Cnap (PRN 43503), 0.5km to the south of Starling Park, which may be part of a cemetery in that area, or it may be an individual associated with a small Romano-British settlement or farm in the Allt Cnap area.

### **THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

Throughout the Medieval Period the assessment area formed part of the demesne lands of Carmarthen Castle, established in the 12th century. The castle became the centre for the judicial and financial administration of South Wales during the 13th century (James 1990, 26; Lodwick and Lodwick 1994, 42-43) and it is not unreasonable to assume that the presence of the castle and the developing town would have acted as a stimulus to agricultural expansion in the area.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis of peat deposits from Llanllwch Bog, a short distance to the west, revealed an increase in the amount of cereal pollen in the sequence, which has been interpreted as an intensification of cereal cultivation during the Norman occupation, c.1100 AD (Thomas 1965, 116; Williams 1979, 25).

### **THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF STARLING PARK**

The origins of Starling Park are unclear, but it appears to have been established sometime during the later 18<sup>th</sup> century or, more probably, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is shown and named on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings of 1830-1 (sheet 180) and by 1837 it was occupied by one Anne Stephenson. At this time it consisted of c.101 acres (41ha) of farmland, with a garden laid out to the west of the house.

In 1850 a prominent local businessman and former town mayor, Samuel Tardrew, retired to Starling Park (Lodwick and Lodwick 1973, 301), when he leased the house, outbuildings and gardens from its then owner, Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe of Acton

Park, Denbigh, for a yearly rent of £55. Within the terms of the lease Samuel Tardrew was at liberty 'to use and enjoy the shrubberies and walks in, about and around the said premises' (Carmarthenshire Archive Service Ref: Trant collection RR2/12-373).

Samuel Tardrew ran a very successful, but varied business as a chemist, druggist, seedsman and wine merchant at 59 King Street, Carmarthen – now the National Westminster Bank building – and he was the Founding Master of the St Peter's Lodge of Freemasons. Following his death in late December 1863 or early January 1864 (he was buried on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1864, aged 80) his solicitor wrote to a Mr Bury to check the details of the lease agreement for Starling Park, which was 'on a yearly lease, terminable by 6 months notice previous to Lady Day' (Carmarthenshire Archive Service Ref: Trant collection RR2/12-371), which occurs around the time of the Vernal Equinox during late March or early April. This means that Margaret Tardrew, Samuel's widow, had to give notice sometime around October if she was to quit the house within the terms of the lease.

A lease agreement for a stone quarry at Allt Cnap, Carmarthen, dating from March 17<sup>th</sup> 1864 describes Margaret Tardrew as 'widow of Starling Park' and she was still living there later in the year, when a document for the 'Reconveyance of several Freehold Properties' dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1864 names Margaret Tardrew of Starling Park (Carmarthenshire Archive Service Ref: Trant collection RR2/12-371). By January 1866 she had moved out of Starling Park and into Croft Cottage in Carmarthen, when several lease agreements describe her as 'late of Starling Park' (Carmarthenshire Archive Service Ref: Trant collection RR2/12-372). Therefore, if Margaret kept to the terms of her lease and gave notice to quit 6 months 'previous to Lady Day' she must have given notice in October 1864 and moved out during the spring of 1865.

By 1871 Starling Park was occupied by John Howell Thomas, land agent and auctioneer, his wife Sarah, his four children William, Faith-Jane, Florence and Elizabeth, and three servants Evan Davies, Mary Elliot and Anne Thomas (1871 Census Returns: Carmarthen St. Peter's, Enumeration District 7). The Thomas family lived at Starling Park until 1897 when the Estate was sold on the death of John Howell Thomas (see Appendix 2 for details of the 1897 sale).

The later history of Starling Park is as obscure as its origins, although from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century the house<sub>5</sub> occupied by the Local Health Authority as offices.

Map 5

### **Cartographic evidence for Starling Park**

The earliest cartographic evidence of Starling Park examined for this assessment was the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings (sheet 180) published in 1830/1, which named Starling Park and appeared to show the curving drive and the house. The Original Surveyor's Drawings are not precise, but the various features shown are in relative positions to each other, so it is possible to locate Starling Park with some accuracy.

By 1837 when the St. Peter's parish tithe map was produced the Starlings Park holding included just over 100 acres. The house was shown as two connected parallel blocks, aligned roughly north – south, with a range of buildings arranged around a yard to the northwest, which was described as gardens on the tithe apportionment. A block of woodland, Starling Park Wood, ran alongside the St. Clears Road to the south of the house.

On the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 map published in 1887 (sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW) there is a formal garden laid out to the west of the house, which was still clearly visible and apparently maintained on aerial photographs from the mid 1950s (Meridian Airmaps: SN31NE 230/210 frames 27093 – 27094). The aerial photographs also show that the basic arrangement of buildings was the same in the 1950s as it was on the tithe map of 1837.

This arrangement of buildings remained largely unchanged until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, probably the 1960s or 1970s, when modern buildings constructed by the Health Authority replaced some of the outbuildings around the yard/garden to the northwest of the house. The house itself was also remodelled at this time, with the removal of the rear block.



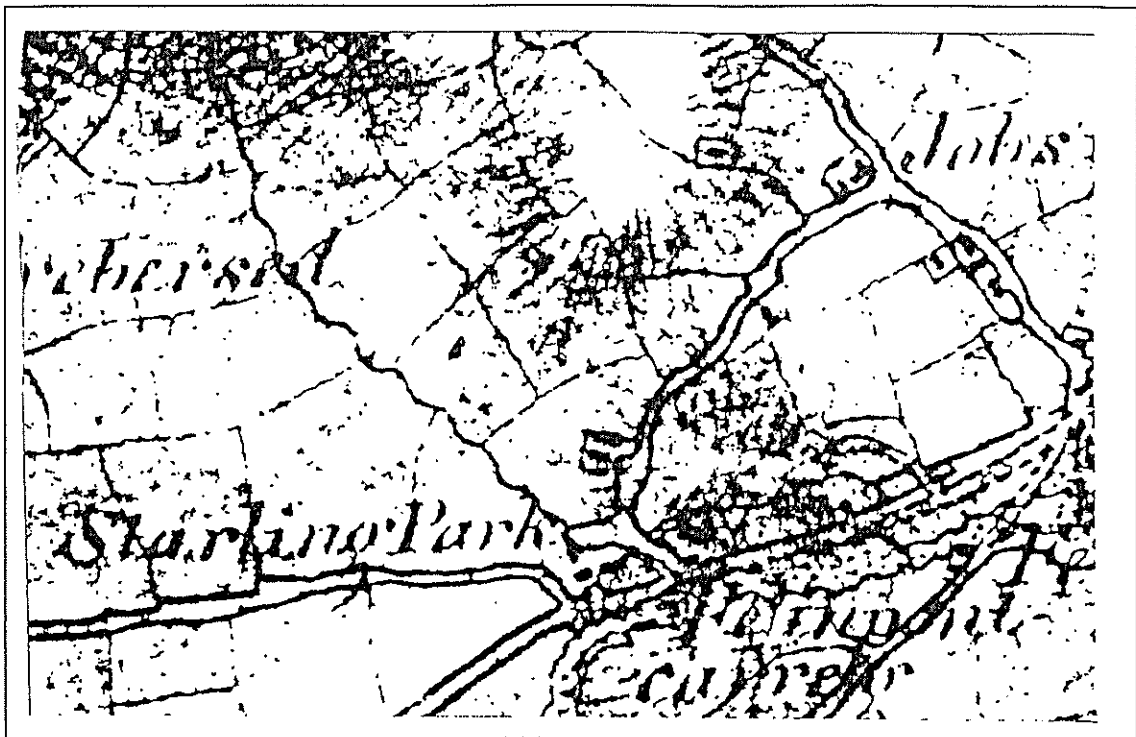


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyor's Drawings (sheet 180) of 1830/1.

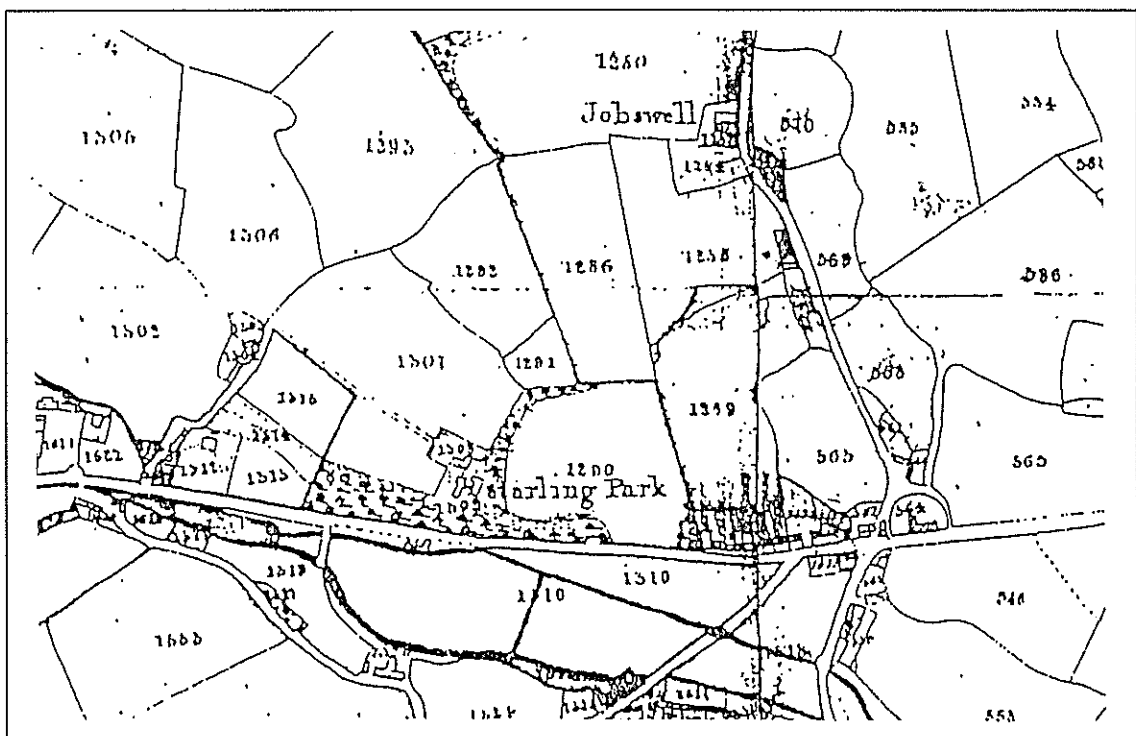


Figure 4: Extract from the St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1837.

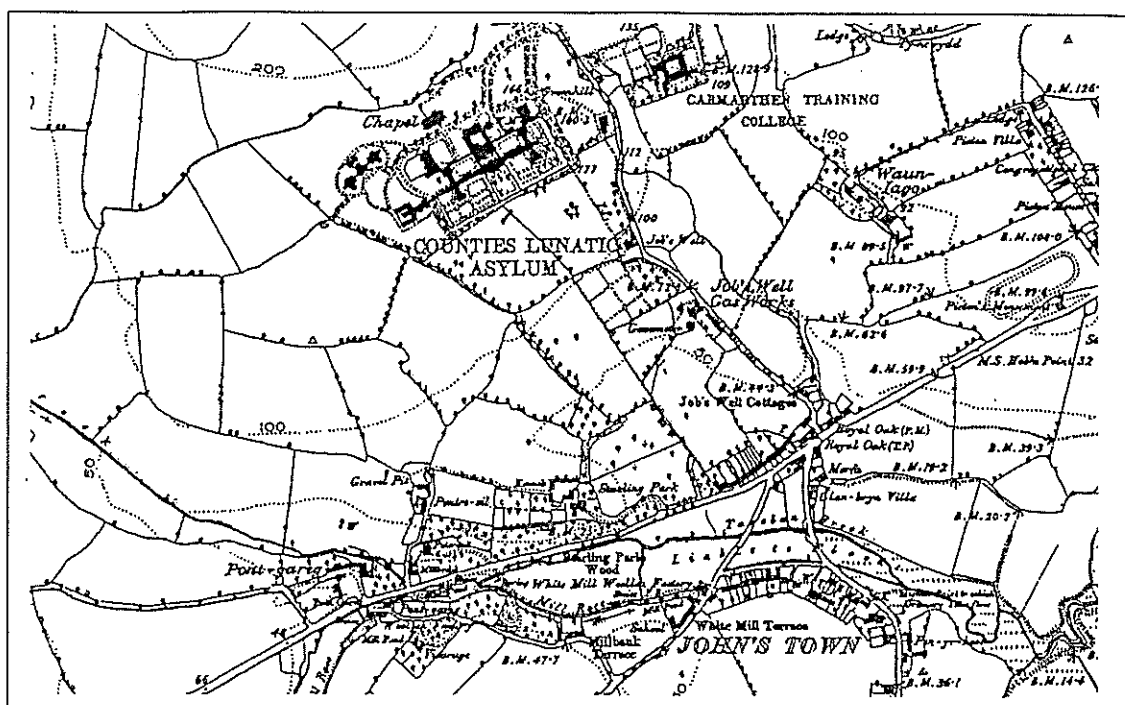


Figure 5: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW) published in 1887.

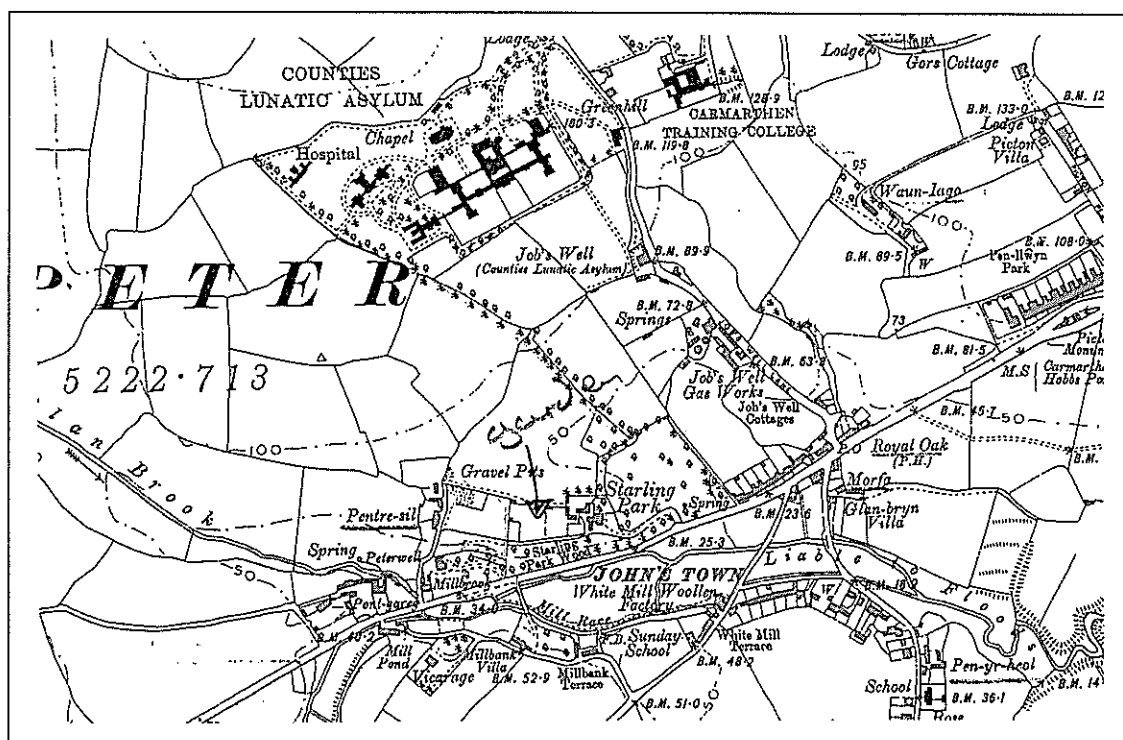


Figure 6: Extract from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW) published in 1907.

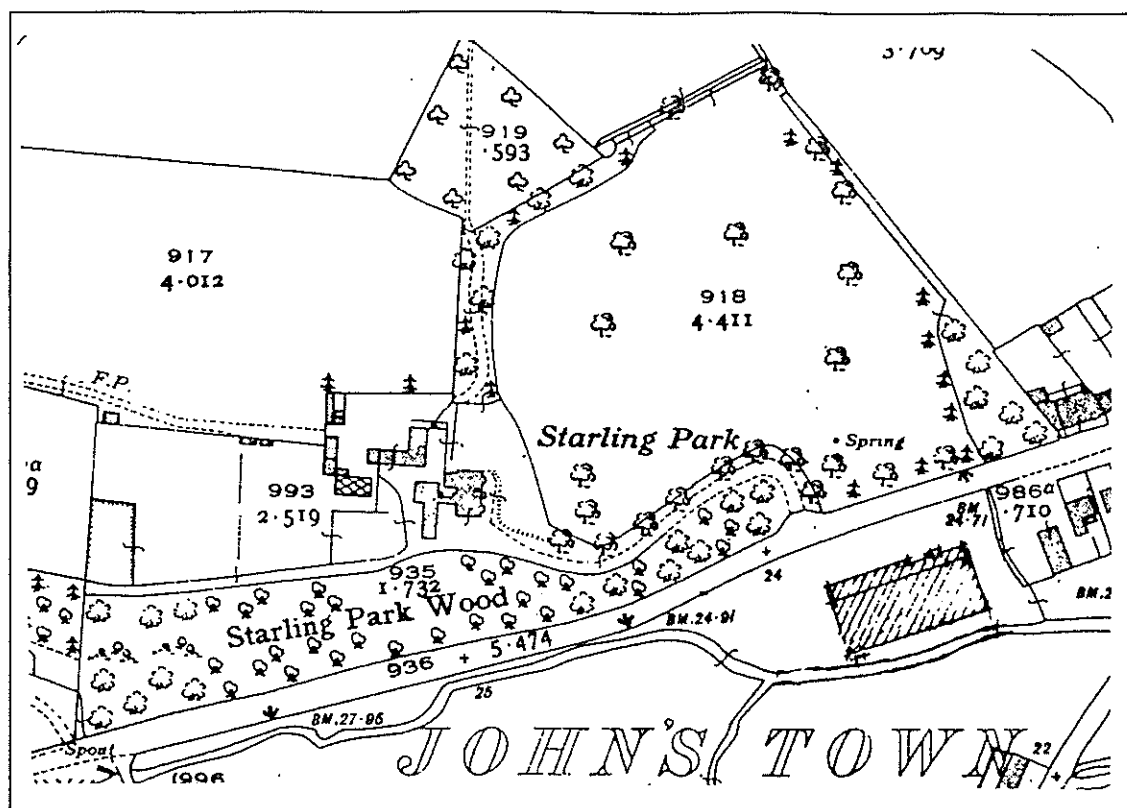


Figure 7: Extract from the revised edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (sheet Carms.XXXIX.6) published in 1936.



## **APPENDIX TWO: DETAILS OF THE SALE OF THE STARLING PARK ESTATE ON SATURDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1897**

The following extract advertising the sale of the Starling Park Estate appeared in the Carmarthen Journal of 9<sup>th</sup> July 1897 (page 5).

Messrs. J Howell Thomas and Son have received instruction to sell at auction at the Boar's Head Hotel, Carmarthen, on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> August 1897 at 2.00 pm the exceedingly choice residential estate, known as Starling Park.

**LOT 1:** The charming family residence known as Starling Park, situate within half mile of the town of Carmarthen and occupying a most lovely position. It is sheltered and surrounded by shrubberies and well-timbered parklands, and is approached by a carriage drive through an avenue of trees. The gardens, which are probably the finest in the county, are most beautifully laid out. There is also a fine tennis court and large croquet lawn. The outbuildings consist of a capital Stable, Coach house, Saddle room with large lofts above, Cowhouses, kennels, Piggeries and all the offices appertaining to a first class residence. There is also a fine orchard, about an acre, and well-stocked with the choicest fruit trees. With this lot will be included three fields of first class meadow land. The whole lot contains 16a 3r 8p and is now in the occupation of the Trustees of the late John Howell Thomas Esq.

Held on microfilm at the Carmarthen Reference Library, Carmarthen.

### **APPENDIX THREE: CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH ARCHIVE**

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

- A.** Copy of the report.
- B.** Notes from site visits.
- D.** Site photographs - catalogue, colour slides, B/W contact sheets.
- G.** Documentary data, including primary and published sources.
- I.** Draft copies of report.
- J.** Publication drawings.
- M.** Miscellaneous correspondence

There is no material for classes **C**, **E**, **F**, **H**, **K**, **L** and **N**.

The project archive is currently held by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire as project number 47454.

## **SOURCES**

### **CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

#### **Ordnance Survey**

1830/1 Original surveyor's drawings, sheet 180.  
1887 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560, sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW.  
1907 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:10560, sheet Carms.XXXIX.NW.  
1936 revised edition 1:2500, sheet Carms.XXXIX.6.

#### **Other maps**

1837 St. Peter's, Carmarthen tithe map and apportionment.

### **PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY SOURCES**

#### **Census returns**

1851, 1861, 1871, 1901 Census returns for Carmarthen (St. Peter's).

#### **Papers relating to Samuel Tardrew's Estate** (Carmarthen Archives Service Ref: Trant RR2/12 371-373)

1850 Agreement between Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Baronet, of Acton Park, Denbigh, and Samuel Tardrew for letting Starling Park.  
1864 Reconveyance of certain freehold properties of the Starling Park Estate.  
1864 General Bill relating to Samuel Tardrew's Estate, No.1.  
1864 Agreement for a lease on a stone quarry at Allt Cnap, Carmarthen  
1866 Conveyance of the Stable, Coach House, warehouse and yard at Woods Row.  
1866 An Indenture of various holdings between Margaret Tardrew and Thomas Rees Oliver Powell.  
1866 Answers to defendants questions, Prosser v Thomas.

#### **Carmarthen Journal** (Copies held on microfilm at the Carmarthen Reference Library, Carmarthen.

1897 Notice of the sale of the Starling Park Estate by public auction, Carmarthen Journal 9 July 1897, p5.

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**STARLING PARK, CARMARTHEN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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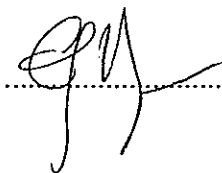
This report has been prepared by Nigel Page

Position Project Manager

Signature  Date 12/02/03

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

Position Director

Signature  Date 12/2/03

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