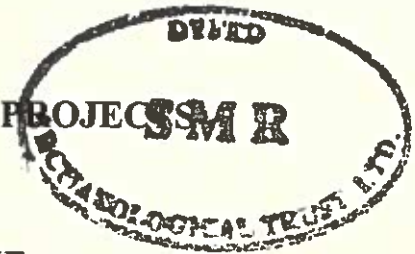


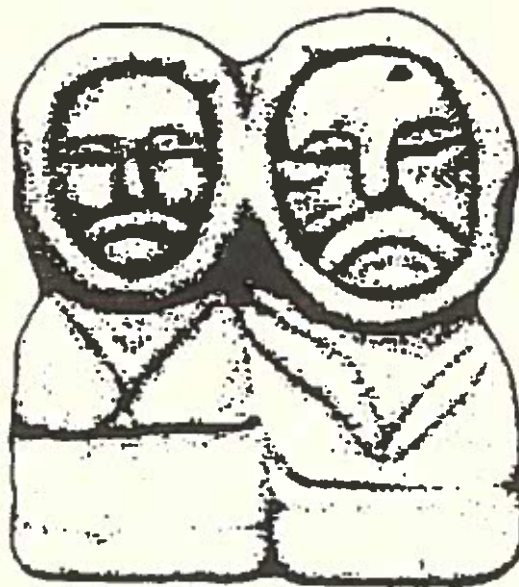
CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT



MILL BRIDGE, PEMBROKE

WATCHING BRIEF REPORT ON SERVICE TRENCHING

By Phil Evans BA & Kevin Blockley MIFA



MILL BRIDGE SITE, PEMBROKE
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT ON PIPELINE TRENCHING

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Fig.2: Site Location Plan/Area of excavation

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Tilbury Douglas whilst undertaking the laying of new services for Welsh Water requested Cambrian Archaeological Projects to undertake a watching brief on new pipeline trenching between the two standing warehouses at the north-west end of Mill Bridge (Fig. 2).
- 1.2 This report details the findings of the watching brief.

2 Site and methodology

- 2.1 The new service trench and Manhole was excavated from the north-west corner of Mill Bridge eastwards between the two standing buildings to a maximum depth of 1.7m.
- 2.2 Context records were kept for all significant layers and features (Appendix I). Context numbers appear in brackets throughout the text where appropriate.
- 2.3 The finds consisted of three fragments of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware and oyster shells (Appendix II).
- 2.4 All relevant features were cleaned and photographed.
- 2.5 The fieldwork was undertaken between 15th February and 16th February.
- 2.6 All ground works were excavated by machine using a toothed Bucket.

3 The Watching Brief (Figs. 3 & 4)

- 3.1 The initial excavation involved digging a hole for a new Manhole adjacent to the road. The removal of the concrete pathway (1) revealed that this area had been heavily disturbed as there was evidence of four previous layers of tarmac (2-5).
- 3.2 Further excavation revealed a layer of makeup (6) and various services. A limestone wall (7) was also revealed within this deposit which had been rendered with mortar on its eastern edge. The wall had been cut through by a sewer pipeline and its rendered side was inline with the surviving eastern face of Mill Bridge.

- 3.3 Two further deposits (8 & 9) were located beneath the makeup layer (6) butting up to the faced side of the wall, in this excavation, and along the entire length of the pipeline excavation to the east. These deposits consisted of a mid brown clay soil (8) and a mid brown soil with inclusions of building debris, oyster shells, and a few fragments of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (9).

4 Conclusions

As the front face of the uncovered wall is in line with the eastern side of Mill Bridge, and due to the fact that the western wall of the bridge continues up to the Public House in the south-west corner, it would appear that the wall remains are probably part of the original eastern bridge wall and extended as far as the south corner of the northern warehouse.

Further evidence of this can be seen by examining the deposits found to the east of the Manhole. These deposits would appear to indicate an area of made up ground indicating that this area had been reclaimed at some point possibly to allow the construction of the present two buildings or a slip way to the open water.

Appendix I - Summary of observed contexts

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Concrete pathway |
| 2 | Tarmac |
| 3 | Tarmac |
| 4 | Tarmac |
| 5 | Tarmac |
| 6 | Hardcore makeup/building debris |
| 7 | Limestone wall with grey mortar render |
| 8 | Mid brown clay |
| 9 | Mid brown soil |

Appendix II - Summary of finds

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Context 9 | 3 fragments of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware and numerous oyster shells (1600 – 1750). |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

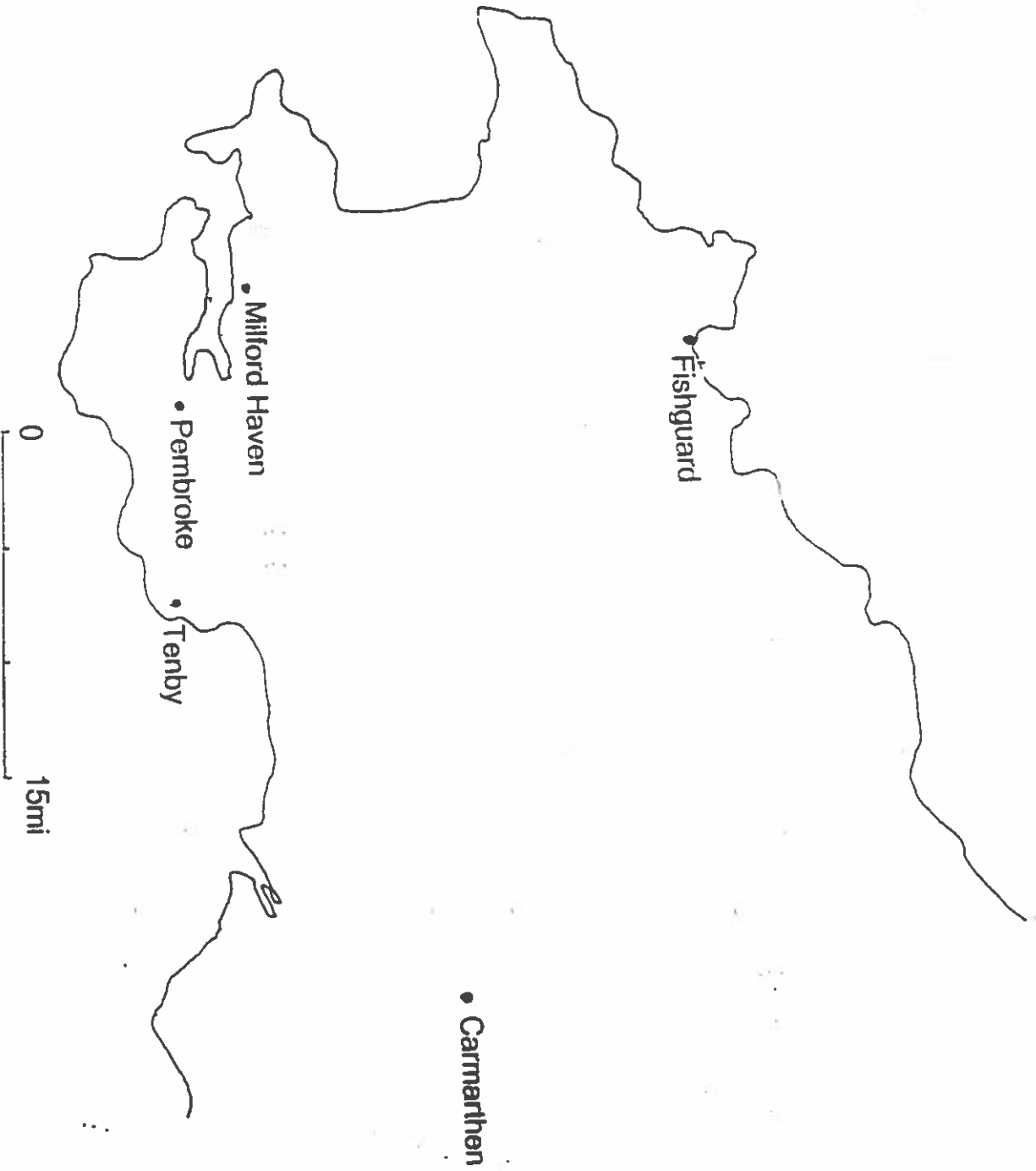


Fig. 1: Location plan

Pembroke
Castle

Town Quay

Mill Bridge

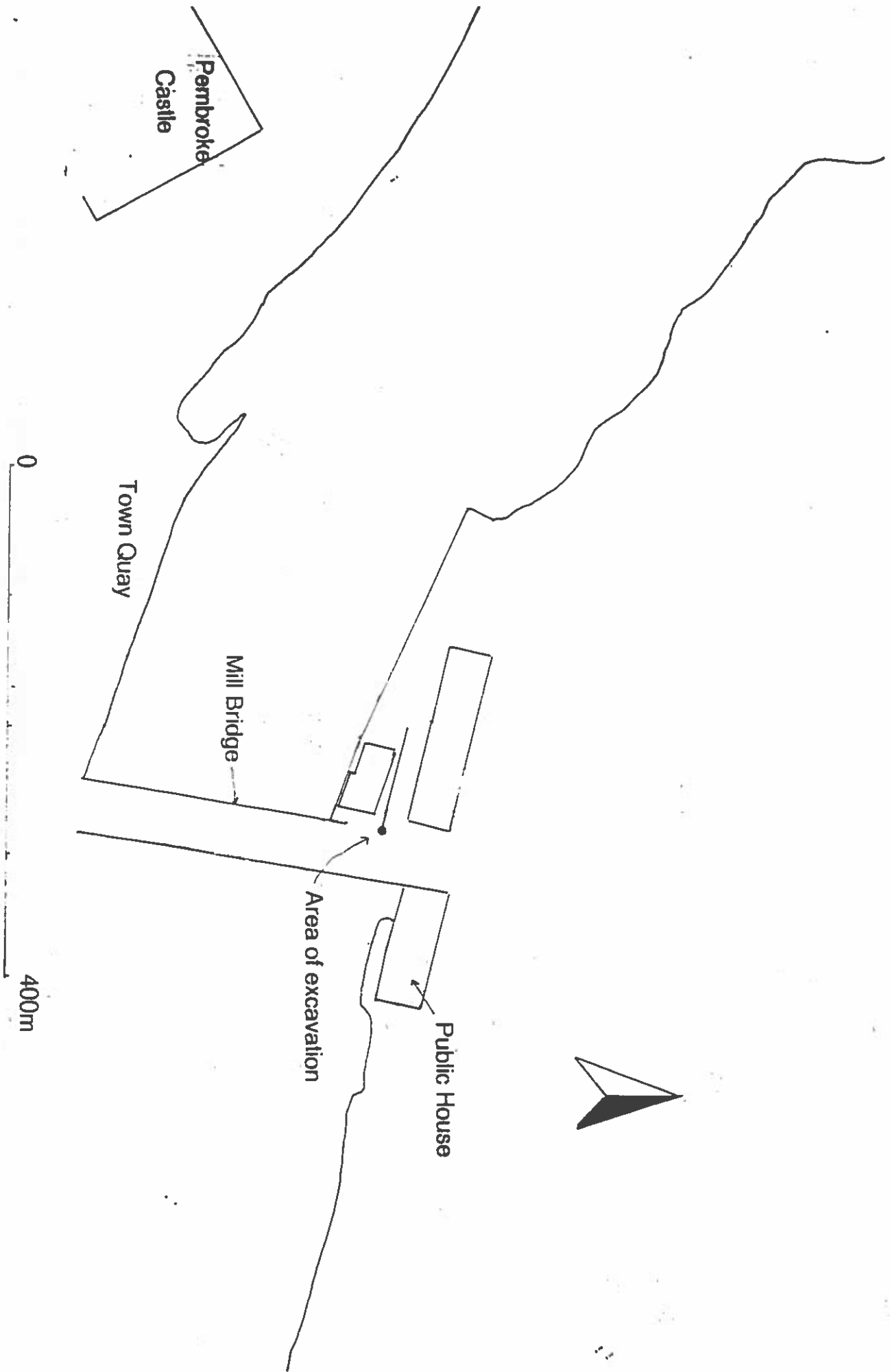
Area of excavation

Public House



0

400m



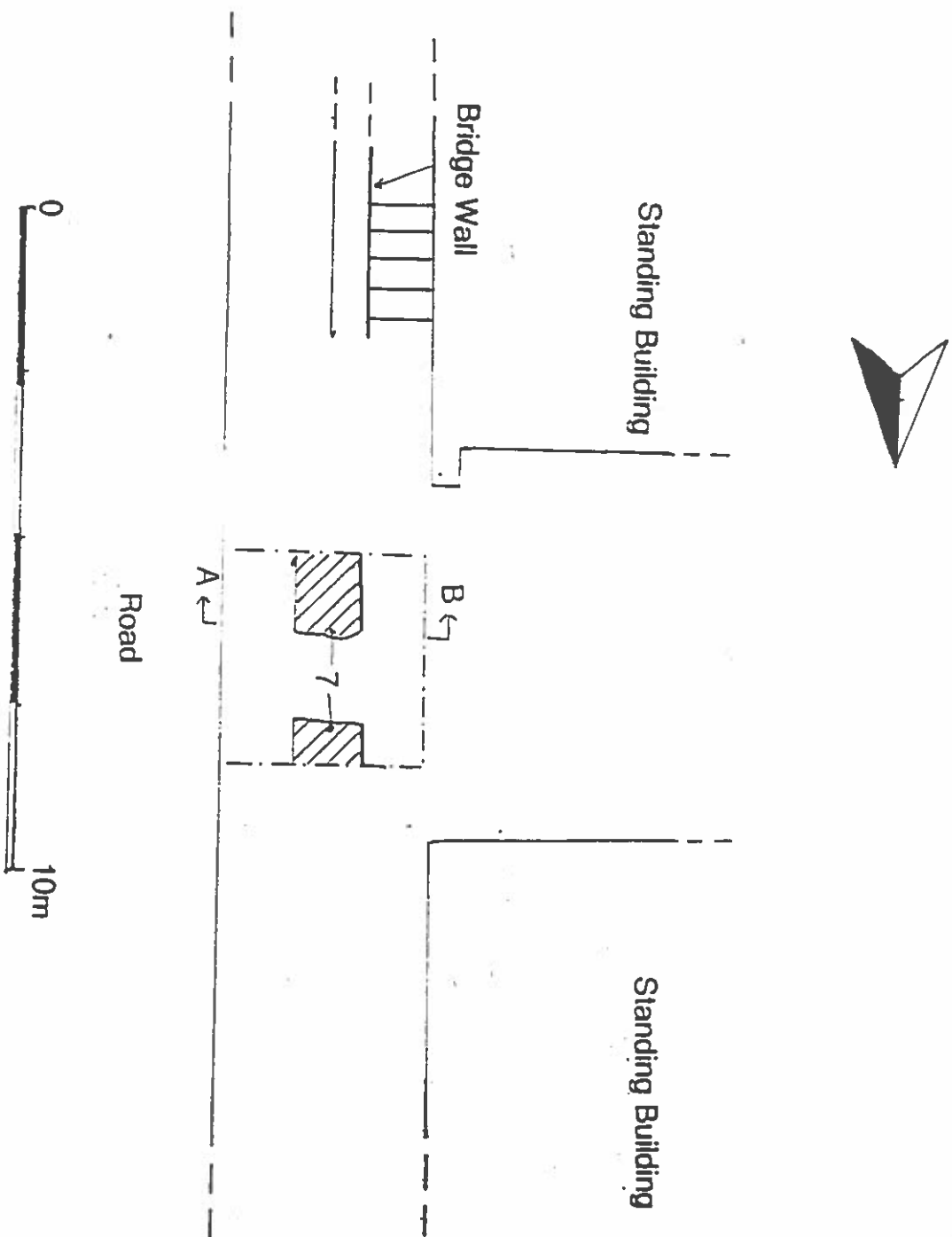
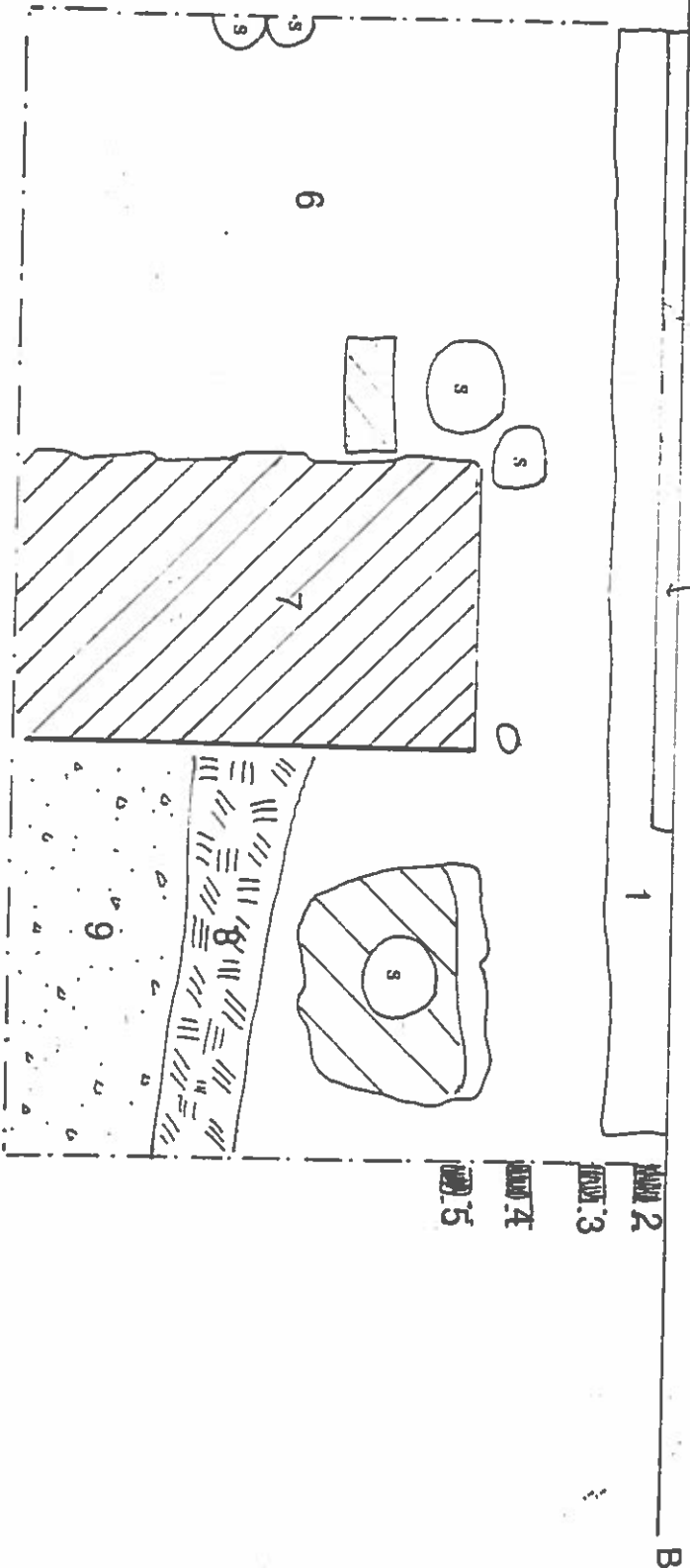


Fig. 3: Plan of wall remains

Cobbles



S = Services

