

Parke, Merrion, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire

Level 3 Historic Buildings Record & Watching Brief Report

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Acknowledgements

With thanks to Lawrence and Marcia Giardelli for commissioning this programme of archaeological work, and to Steve Hole for recommending ArchaeoDomus for this project and providing material for use in this report. Thanks to Charles, Andy and Matt for their support and enthusiasm on site. Thanks to Richard Suggett and Karen Davies for proofreading the report.

Abbreviations used in this report

HER	- Historic Environment Record.
DAT-DM	- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management
LPA	- Local Planning Authority.
NGR	- National Grid Reference.
NMR	- National Monuments Record.
OS	- Ordnance Survey.
BHT	- Brymbo Heritage Trust.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

Project Team

Ross Cook – A buildings archaeologist and dendrochronologist with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. He has undertaken archaeological fieldwork throughout Wales and has also worked to produce detailed surveys of a wide range of Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings through Wales and England; this has included Neath Abbey, Llansteffan Castle, Tretower Castle, Cilgerran Castle, Newport Castle Pembrokeshire, Picton Castle, and Brymbo Ironworks. Ross is the Cathedral Archaeologist at St Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire. He previously worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology), where he recorded buildings and Monuments, and provided advice on historic buildings at a national level. Currently he is involved with project work with Cadw, The Brymbo Heritage Group, and The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine Research Project.

Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral, Queens House Greenwich, The Tower of London, Christ Church and Magdalen College Oxford, Llwyn Celyn (Mons), and a large number of other smaller listed buildings and schedules sites throughout Wales and England.

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook. An affiliate member of the Cifa, and adheres to the Cifa codes of conduct.

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Parke Homestead, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire

Level 3 Historic Buildings Record and Watching Brief Report

Summary

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned by Lawrence and Marcia Giardelli to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation, and undertake a Level 3 Historic Buildings Record and Archaeological Watching Brief of Parke, Castlemartin. The aim of this work has been to produce a record of the building prior to works and to allow for the development to be undertaken whilst monitoring for any potential archaeological resource.

The plans propose the restoration of the cottage, with the addition of a new extension to the rear, which is to be kept below ridge-height so as to retain the historic appearance of the property, whilst providing space appropriate for modern living. Planning was granted by the Pembrokeshire National Park Authority on 13th March 2017, under planning number NP/16/0675/FUL.

The Historic Buildings Record was undertaken on 22nd – 23rd June 2017, 20th November 2017 and concluded on 5th March 2018. The results of this work have been this Level 3 Historic Buildings Record, including interpreted drawing and a photographic archive.

On attending site for the Watching Brief, the excavation of the trackway had already been undertaken, with material retained on site, which was inspected for small finds. The Watching Brief was maintained during all works, and was undertaken on 22nd – 23rd June 2017 and 30th July 2018. This monitored excavation works of the exterior and interior of the property. During the watching brief a small find assemblage was recovered, which included sherds of medieval pottery.

The Historic Buildings Record identified that Parke is a rare example of a surviving example of a late-17th century (pre-Georgian) cottage with direct entry plan type with parlour/hall either side of the entrance. The incorporation of a small amount of masonry to the south gable of the main cottage provided evidence for earlier occupation of the site, which was confirmed by the recovery of medieval pottery sherds. An addition was made to the southern end of the cottage at some time between 1830-1862, which was converted into an extension to increase living space in the late 19th century. The building was abandoned in 1956 and remained unoccupied until the acquisition by Lawrence and Marcia Giardelli, who have returned the dwelling into habitable use once more.

The Watching Brief uncovered archaeological deposits predominantly associated with the late-19th and early-20th century use of the site. This included large amounts of glass, china, bone and demolition waste. Importantly, several sherds of various medieval pottery were recovered (103), which provide evidence for occupation of the site before the late-17th century. Internally, the watching brief uncovered a tamped earth floor.

Tyddyn Parc, Castell Martin, Sir Benfro

Cofnod adeiladau hanesyddol a bugeilio archaeolegol

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol & Threftadaeth ArchaeoDomus gan Lawrence a Marcia Giardelli i baratoi Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig, ac ymgymryd Lefel 3 a Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol o Parke, Castell Martin. Nod y gwaith hwn oedd i gynhyrchu cofnod o'r adeilad cyn y gwaith ac i chaniatáu'r datblygiad gael ei wneud wrth fonitro am unrhyw adnodd archeolegol posib.

Mae'r cynlluniau'n cynnig adfer y bwthyn, gydag ychwanegiad o estyniad newydd i'r cefn, sydd yw gadw o dan uchder-y-grib er mwyn cadw ymddangosiad hanesyddol yr eiddo, wrth ddarparu lle sy'n briodol ar gyfer fywolaeth modern. Caniatawy cynllunio gan yr Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Sir Benfro ar y 13eg Mawrth 2017, o dan rhif cynllunio NP/16/0675/FUL.

Cafodd y Cofnod Adeiladau Hanesyddol ei ymgymryd ar 22ain – 23ain Mehefin 2017, 20fed Tachwedd 2017 a death i ben ar 5ed Mawrth 2018. Canlyniadau'r gwaith hwn fu'r Cofnod Adeiladau Hanesyddol Lefel 3 hwn, gan gynnwys lluniad wedi'i ddechongli ac archif ffotograffig.

Ar fynyrcu'r safle ar gyfer y Briff Gwyllo, cloddiwyd y trac eisoes, gyda deunydd wedi'i gadw ar y safle, a arolygwyd ar gyfer darganfyddiadau bach. Cynhaliwyd y Briff Gwyllo trwy'r holl weithiau, a chafodd ei ymgymryd ar 22ain - 23ain Mehefin 2017 a 30ain Gorffennaf 2018. Monitruwyd hyn gwaith cloddio y tu allan a'r tu mewn i'r eiddo.

Nodwyd y Cofnod Adeiladau Hanesyddol fod Parke yn enghraifft brin sydd wedi goroesi o fwthyn (cyn-Sioraidd) o ddiwedd yr 17eg ganrif. Gyda math o gynllun mynediad uniongyrchol gyda parlwyr/neuadd naill ochr y fynedfa. Roedd corfforiad swm bach o waith maen i dalcen deheuol y prif fwthyn yn dystiolaeth ar gyfer meddiannu'r cynharach o'r safle, a gadarnhawyd gan adferiad sherds crochenwaith canoloesol. Ychwanegwyd at ben deheuol y bwthyn rywbryd rhwng 1830-1862, a droswyd yn estyniad i gynyddu lle byw ar ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Gadawyd yr adeilad ym 1956 ac arhosodd yn wag nes i Lawrence a Marcia Giardelli ei gaffael, a wnaeth dychwelyd yr annedd i ddefnydd cyfanheddol unwaith eto.

Datgelodd y Briff Gwyllo adnau archeolegol a oedd yn gysylltiedig yn bennaf â defnydd o'r safle ar ddiwedd y 19eg a dechrau'r 20fed ganrif. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys symiau mawr o wydr, tseina, esgyrn a gwastraff dymchwel. Yn bwysig, daethpwyd o hyd i sawl sir o grochenwaith canoloesol amrywiol (103), sy'n darparu tystiolaeth ar gyfer meddiannu'r safle cyn diwedd yr 17eg ganrif. Yn fewnol, dadorchuddiodd y Briff Gwyllo lawr pridd wedi'i ymyrryd.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned to undertake an archaeological programme of works, to include a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), Historic Buildings Record and an Archaeological Watching Brief, relating to the proposed renovation and extensions to Parke (hereafter also referred to as ‘the site’), a late 17th century stone and thatch building with Grade II Listing (ID 83133). This project has been commissioned by Steve Hole Architects LLP on behalf of Lawrence and Marcia Giardelli.



Fig. 1 – Parke Cottage.

- 1.2 Planning permission (NP/16/0675/FUL) was granted on 13th March 2017 for the ‘refurbishment and extension to existing cottage and outbuildings’. The permission is conditional on the Archaeological Conditions recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management to the Local Planning Authority, in line with Section 23 of Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The conditions state:

‘6. No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved, in writing, by the National Park Authority, prior to development commencing.

Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site and the Local Development Plan - Policy 8 - Special Qualities and PPW3 Chapter 6’

- 1.3 The Planning Authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority and the planning application number is NP/16/0675/FUL, which is available on request from the authority.

- 1.4 The fieldwork was commenced on 22nd June 2017 and concluded on 30th July 2018, in accordance with the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Cifa Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (December 2014), Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (2016), and Cifa Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (December 2014).
- 1.5 This report documents the results of the Historic Buildings Record and Watching Brief, and presents an assessment of the buildings development and use.



Fig. 2 - Finished east elevation of Parke. Photo courtesy of Lawrence Giardelli.

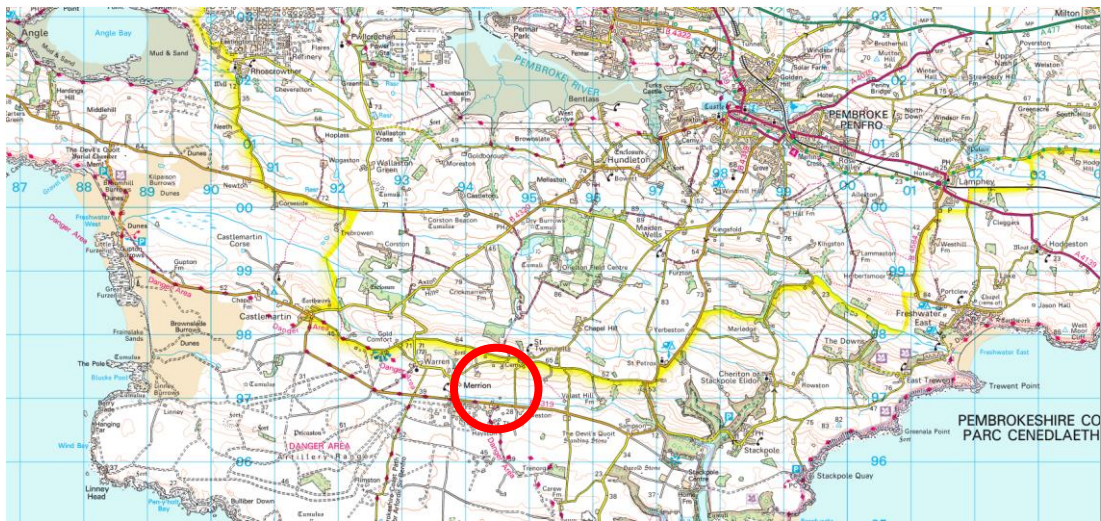


Fig. 3 – Finished partition, showing new straw thatch and rope. Photo courtesy of Lawrence Giardelli.

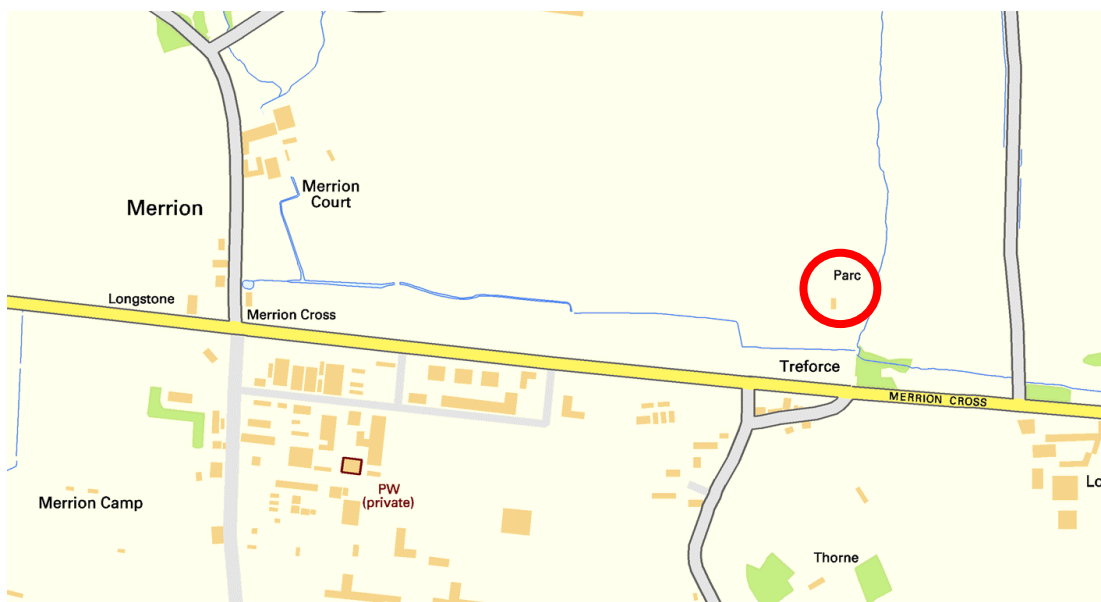
2 SITE AND LOCATION

2.1 General

2.1.1 Parke is located at the end of a small track that provides access from the B4319, which lies some 100m to the south. The property is located within the hamlet of Merrion, in the Community of Castlemartin and Stackpole, and the parish of St Twynnels, within the Castlemartin Peninsula. A small stream bounds the east of the site and farmland to the north, south and west. Parke sits at c. 30m above sea level, and occupies a small area of the plains between Castlemartin sandstone ridge and the South Pembrokeshire Coast, within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.



*Fig. 4 - Location of Merrion.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020*



*Fig. 5 - Location of Parke.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020*

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 The local bedrock is a Carboniferous Limestone known as Pembroke Limestone Group (BGS) with no superficial Quaternary deposits (BGS), and a soil layer of freely draining slightly acidic loam (UKSO).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Historic Buildings Record

- 3.1.1 The aim of the historic buildings record is to produce a lasting account of Parke prior to its restoration, renovation and alteration, defined by the CIfA (2014: 3) as:

'A programme of archaeological building investigation and recording will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. It will draw on existing records (both archaeological and historical sources) and fieldwork. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA. The programme will result in the production of drawings, an ordered accessible archive and a report.'

- 3.1.2 Produce a descriptive and photographic record of the building prior to any alterations and adaptations made to the building through the planned programme of works.

- 3.1.3 Supplement the descriptive and photographic record with accurate drawn records, where and as these are required.

- 3.1.4 The results of the investigation and report will aim:

'to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.' (CIfA 2014: 3)

3.2 Watching Brief

- 3.2.1 The aims of the Watching Brief, as defined by the CIfA (2008; revision 2011), are:

'To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.'

'To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.'

3.2.2 The aims of the watching brief are to identify and record any potential archaeological remains or deposits during groundworks on site.

3.2.3 The watching brief will also seek to identify evidence, or lack therefore of, for the archaeological remains, deposits or finds associated with the medieval development of the town.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 The objective of the historic buildings record is to produce a permanent record of the site and to place this within a public domain through deposition with the Regional HER and the Archaeological Data Service.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All archaeological works have been conducted by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ArchaeoDomus 2017) and in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (November 2014) from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

4.2 Measured Survey and Drawn Record

4.2.1 A Level 3 Historic Buildings Record, in line with Historic England levels (2016), was undertaken to record the building and understand its phases of construction.

4.2.2 A measured survey produced by the Steve Hole Architects LLP has been used as the baseline survey, with phasing and observations applied by the archaeologist (**Appendix 1**). A fibreglass tape measure was used to take additional measurements.

4.3 Photographic Recording

4.3.1 A photographic record was made of the building, which included:

- ❖ General views of the building and its surroundings.
- ❖ All elevations.
- ❖ Detail/features of specific building elements.
- ❖ Interior and exterior general shots.

4.3.2 The photographic record has been compiled into an archive, which has been appended to this report (**Appendix 2**).

4.3.3 Photographs were taken with a standard 18-50mm lens, internal photographs to show the layout of the cottage and extension were taken with a 10-22mm wide angle lens.

4.3.4 All photographs have been named using the project code, in this instance AD022, which are followed by a reference and number. The reference codes used are as follows:

- ❖ HBR – Historic Buildings Record
- ❖ WB – Watching Brief
- ❖ D1 – Day 1
- ❖ D2 – Day 2

- ❖ SF – Small Find
- ❖ FN – Find Number

4.3.5 All photographs in this report are watermarked with the photographs name, code and number.

4.4 Fieldwork

4.4.1 The areas observed during the watching brief is as follows:

- ❖ Excavation of strip foundations to the south and west of the property
- ❖ Reduction of the internal floor levels
- ❖ Excavation of service trenches

4.4.2 All excavations were undertaken by wheeled digger or by hand, under constant archaeological supervision. The ground level was reduced to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. The average depth of which was 300mm below the current ground surface. The generated spoil was visually inspected to maximise the recovery of archaeological artefacts.

4.4.3 Areas of potential archaeological features were manually cleaned to prove their presence or absence. During the fieldwork several areas of archaeological interest were uncovered and recorded photographically.

4.4.4 Small finds were collected and bagged in relation to their context. Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

4.4.5 A general photographic record was made using a Canon 760D 24-megapixel camera, with an 18-55mm EFS lens or 10-22mm wide angle lens, with ranging rods used where required.

4.4.6 The physical archive for the site is held by ArchaeoDomus.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout with a Canon EOS 760D 24-megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-55mm lens. 2 x 1m ranging rods or smaller photo scales were used for scale where appropriate.

4.5.2 Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

4.6 Reinstatement

- 4.6.1 Once development has been completed, the remaining topsoil will be used to level the site, with residual soil carted away.

4.7 Documentary Research

- 4.7.1 Documentary research was undertaken using readily available resources with additional research aided by map regression and Tithe Map searches. Historic trade directories were used to help establish a timeline of events for the building. Further research was undertaken using unpublished and published sources.

4.8 Reporting

- 4.8.1 This report has been written and compiled by Ross Cook, to the guidance provided by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good practice* (2016) and the CIfA's *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2011).
- 4.8.2 This report has been written in Microsoft Word 2016 and uses Adobe Garamond Pro as its typeface.

4.9 Health and Safety

- 4.9.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology (BAJR 2005).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This historic background has been undertaken using readily available material from the National Library of Wales, the RCAHMW, and other online archive sources.
- 5.1.2 A historic environment search to a radius of 1.5km was commissioned and showed there to be 1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 15 Listed Buildings, plus 40 sites registered by the National Monuments Record, 160 by the Regional Historic Environment Record, and 1 object from the National Museum Archaeology Collection.
- 5.1.3 Parke is a Grade II Listed Building (**ID 83133**) and is registered in the National Monuments Record (**NPRN 30012**) and the Regional Historic Environment Record (**PRN 6974**).
- 5.1.4 The RCAHMW visited the site in between 1970-5, with notes and several photographs lodged with the NMR.

5.2 Designated Sites, Structures and Buildings

- 5.2.1 Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within 1km radius.

5.2.2 SAMs

Merrion Camp - SAM PE055 - SR 94001 97568

5.2.3 Listed Buildings

Thorne – Grade II – ID 6548 – SR 94507 96658

Thorne Chapel – Grade II – ID 6019 – SR 94457 96614

St Twynnell's Church Cross – Grade II – ID 17986 – SR 94953 97583

St Twynnell's Church – Grade II* - ID 6018 – SR 94954 97592

Merrion Court – Grade II – ID 6034 – SR 93811 97189

Dovecote at Forge Cottage – Grade II – ID 17988 – SR 95521 96927

5.3 Archaeology and History

5.3.1 Parke is a Pembrokeshire cottage of a late-17th century origin, and as such carries a Grade II Listing (ID 83133). The cottage is registered with both the National Monuments Record Wales and the Regional Historic Environment Record as a building of rare survival and of significant regional historic interest. Whilst Parke is of the late-17th century, the cottage may occupy a late medieval or early post-medieval site, due to its characteristic siting into a bank. The first mapped reference is on the Ordnance Surveys Surveyors Map of 1809, next to the name of another property called ‘Treforce’, and sits within an earlier road network, which has now been replanned.

5.4 Prehistoric

5.4.1 The cottage sits within a landscape of some antiquity, with a scattering of archaeological sites from the Palaeolithic onwards. The nearest of these sites are the Sampson Cross flint flakes (PRN 7405), Venn burnt mound (PRN 574) and Capel Hill burnt mound (PRN 581).

5.5 Bronze Age

5.5.1 Two possible Bronze Age standing stones, though now removed from their original locations and lying flat, are found within the search area which date to this period; The Lovestone (PRN 7512) and St Twynnell’s Churchyard stone (PRN 14635).

5.6 Iron Age

5.6.1 Castle Park Enclosure (Merrion Camp) (PRN 573), sitting some 700m to the north-west, is the largest prehistoric site in the immediate area and dates to the Iron Age. Despite this clear and obvious enclosure, no other registered finds or earthworks have been registered from this period.

5.7 Roman

5.7.1 Roman sites and findspots are limited, with none in the immediate area and only three having been recorded within the Castlemartin Peninsula.

5.7.2 Early Medieval

5.7.3 The early medieval is represented by St Mary’s Parish Church in Warren (PRN 47493), and St Twynnell’s Parish Church in St Twynnell (PRN 47490), both of which are thought to have origins in this period. The establishment of two church sites within such a small geographical area, the two only being 1 mile apart, suggests a thriving community during this period.

5.8 Medieval

5.8.1 By the medieval period the record shows that the area is well established, with in excess of 20 sites having been identified within the Merrion area, with a number of medieval dwellings still in occupation today. It is possible that the site at Parke, though not the dwelling or buildings, may

have origins within this period, partly characterised by its siting into a bank. The nearest site identified as a medieval settlement is Loveston; Louaston (PRN 11457), located to the south of Parke.

5.9 Post-Medieval

5.9.1 In the post-medieval period, the Castlemartin Peninsula continues its agricultural development, with a large number of post-medieval buildings surviving from the 16th and 17th centuries. By the late-17th century Parke is built by the Stackpole Estate.

5.9.2 Parke is a remarkable survival of a Pembrokeshire Cottage and, on the face of things, shows little development other than the addition of a parlour extension since its first construction.

5.10 Site Specific

5.10.1 The readily available documentary evidence for Parke is somewhat limited, but given the status of the building, this is not unusual.

5.10.2 Historically the name is spelt both Parc, Park and Parke on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch Maps and the Census.

5.10.3 The first evidence of Parke comes with the Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1839, when a Mary Dubberlin is recorded as the occupier, renting the homestead from The Right Honorable [*sic*] Earl Cawdor. At this time a tithe of 10s 7d is paid on 5 acres and 1 perch to both the rector and vicar.

5.10.4 The census records are unclear as to the names of properties in Merrion/Castlemartin, but do list the Dubberlin family, who are probably still living in Parke only two years after the Tithe. The Census of 1841 lists a Mary Dubberlin, though now spelt Dubberly, aged 60, is living with her husband Henry Dubberly (55), and their grandson William (9). A second family also live at Parke, and consists of James (30) and May Price (20), with their three children Henry (6), George (4) and Mary (2). Both men work as labourers. From a later census we find that Margaret Price is the daughter of Mary and Henry.

5.10.5 The subsequent census of 1851 shows that the Dubberly and Price families are both still living at Parke, though the former is now spelt Duberlin. Henry is still the head of the household and now aged 69, but Mary is either absent or has died. Both Henry and James are listed as Agricultural Labourers. William Duberlin, now 19, is an Apprentice Carpenter. Henry Price is an Apprentice Taylor and his brother George also an Apprentice Carpenter. Mary, along with two new siblings, John and Elizabeth, are all listed as Scholars, denoting their attendance at school.

- 5.10.6 The census of 1861 again lists Henry Duberlin, now 80 and still working as an Agricultural Labourer. James Price is listed as being the son in law of Henry, who still lives at Parke with his wife Margaret and three of their children, Mary, Elizabeth and new arrival, Frances at just 1 year old.
- 5.10.7 By the census of 1871, the family are registered as living at Lake House. Unfortunately, on this census all smaller properties are not named, simply referred to as a number relating to a schedule, which is unavailable. As a result, Parke is not traceable on this census.
- 5.10.8 The 1881 Census does list a property as Park Corner, occupied by a labourer by the name of George Cozens (38), his wife, Elizabeth (38) and their 7 children of 1 girl and 6 boys. Given the occupation of George Cozen and Parke's status as an agricultural homestead, it is possible that Park Corner and Parke are the same property.
- 5.10.9 After the census of 1881, no further record can be found of Parke.
- 5.10.10 In 1911, the earliest image we have of Parke is taken, showing an elderly couple standing at the door.



Fig. 6 – Parke in 1911, with unknown couple at door.

5.11 Cartographic Sources

- 5.11.1 The OS Surveyors Map, produced in 1809, shows a house in the same location as Parke, although the resolution makes this somewhat difficult to accurately determine. The map does show a very different road layout to the area, with the B4319 not yet constructed.

- 5.11.2 The Tithe Map of 1839 shows Parke as a small, rectangular building listed as a 'Homestead' under plan number 96. At this time 'Park' is owned by The Right Honorable [*sic*] Earl Cawdor and rented by Mary Dubberlin, with a tithe of 10s 7d payable on 5 acres and 1 perch to the vicar and the same sum to the rector. Unfortunately, the Tithe Maps does not represent the building accurately or include outbuildings, so little can be ascertained regarding the dwelling's development.
- 5.11.3 By the OS 25-inch Map of 1862, the extension to the south of the dwelling is added, along with the pigsty and Ty Bach to the south and two outbuildings to the north. The map shows that the lateral chimney and semi-circular bread oven have been added. These latter two are almost certainly 19th century developments.



Fig. 7 – Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map of 1862. © Landmark 2020.

- 5.11.4 Between the first and second edition OS 25-inch map of 1908, a new building is constructed to the north-west of the cottage, with a second building extended to the north. The function of these buildings is not known, but both will have served a homestead function.

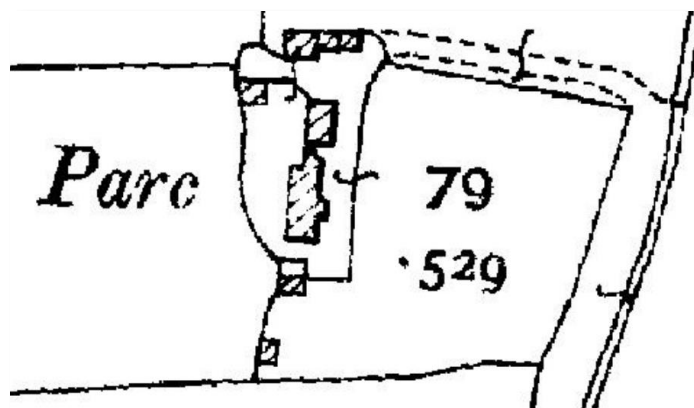


Fig. 8 – Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map of 1908. © Landmark 2020.

6 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The historic buildings record was undertaken on 22nd June 2017 and concluded on 5th March 2018, and comprised of a visual investigation, measured survey and photographic record.

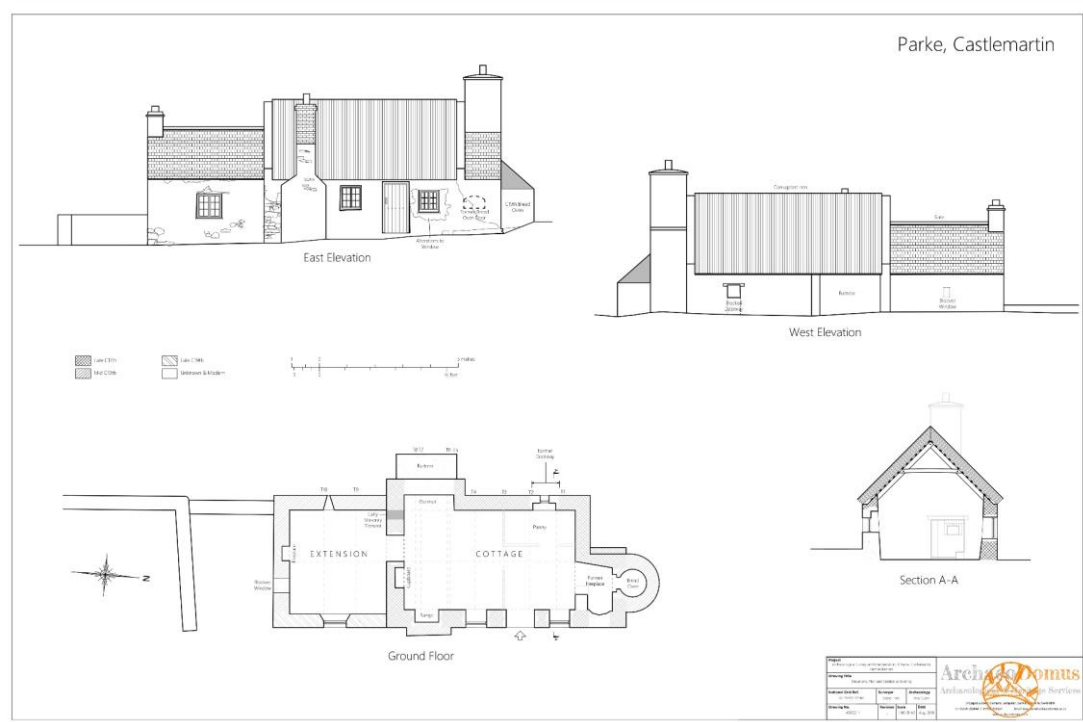


Fig. 9 – Phased Survey of Parke.

6.1.2 Parke is formed as a small cluster of buildings, domestic and farm, which form a homestead. The focal point of the homestead is the cottage, which sits centrally to a line of buildings, aligned north-south. The cottage itself is formed of two units, the north being the original and the south an extension.

6.1.3 For this report, the dwelling will be described in two parts, the 'cottage' and the 'extension' (Fig. 9). The cottage referred to the original footprint of dwelling and the extension to the southern unit, which was latterly converted from an outbuilding.

6.1.4 The cottage has been unoccupied since 1956, which has caused a long period of sustained decline. In recent years, tarpaulin and tyres have been used to keep the building somewhat dry and has probably extended the life of the building long enough to see its restoration.

6.1.5 The scope of the historic buildings record is to provide a written, drawn and photographic account of the buildings to a Level 3 Record as specified by Historic England (2016), prior to its development and alteration.

6.1.6 The drawn record is available in **Appendix I** and the photographic in **Appendix II**.

6.2 Plan

- 6.2.1 Parke is a single storey cottage, built in roughly coarse rubble limestone with lime and clay mortars, finished externally in limewash, all of which sits under a thatched roof. Corrugated iron sheets overlie the thatch. Additions and alterations have been made, with the largest being the south extension, which adds bedroom space.
- 6.2.2 The **cottage** is entered from the east elevation, which leads into a large, open room, which is wholly formed of the original building. The walls are finished with limewash, the floor with tile. The small cottage is divided into 6 bays by the trusses, the north and south of which are ½ bays.
- 6.2.3 To the north of the room is the fireplace (**Plates 29, 45-46**), with bread oven to its rear (**Plate 49**). An oak bressumer supports the fireplace and is reused (**Plates 58**).
- 6.2.4 To the east of the room is the central doorway (**Plate 33**), with flanking windows providing light. The door and frame are of pine. A cast iron range to the south end once provided heat and a cooking area (**Plate 53**).
- 6.2.5 The south of the room has a small cupboard to the east and a doorway into the extension to the west (**Plate 30**). The cupboard has pine shelves and architrave.
- 6.2.6 To the west an outshut provides a small bedding area to the southern end of the room (**Plate 32**). A window to the north end once provided ventilation to a pantry.
- 6.2.7 Overhead there are 8 plain trusses supporting a thatched roof (**Plates 34-41**). Trusses 1, 2, 3 and 4 are original and of oak. Truss 3 is closed, using wattle and daub, and finished with limewash (**Plate 38**). Trusses 6 and 7 are later repairs, with 5 and 8 being later again (**Plate 35**). The cottage is open to the roof.
- 6.2.8 The **extension** is entered through a door to the south of the cottage, which enters into a single room once used as a parlour. The walls are finished with a thin layer of lime plaster and wash, the floor is concrete. The extension is divided into three bays by the trusses over.
- 6.2.9 The north provides the only means of access to the extension (**Plate 60**).
- 6.2.10 To the east of the room, a single window provides natural light to the room (**Plate 62**). The wall is of limestone bonded with a strong lime mortar with coal inclusions.
- 6.2.11 To the south, a small fireplace provides the only means of heating for the room (**Plate 59**). The wall is of limestone with an earth mortar and later lime mortar alterations.
- 6.2.12 To the west, a small window once provided some light and ventilation (**Plate 61**). The wall is of limestone with an earth mortar.

- 6.2.13 Overhead the ceiling is boarded (**Plate 62**). The ceiling hides two plain pine trusses with lapped collars, which support purlins and common rafters for the slate roof (**Plate 63-64**). Torching survives to the underside of the slates.

6.3 Elevations

- 6.3.1 The north elevation (**Plates 8-9**) is formed of the gable and chimney to the cottage. A projecting bread oven extends from the chimney to the north.
- 6.3.2 The east elevation (**Plates 1-4, 21-28**), also being the main façade, provides the only entrance to the cottage. The doorway is flanked by two windows, which sit unevenly in height, the northern being lower than the southern. A lateral chimney projects to the mid-elevation, being constructed of stone to the lower courses and brick to the chimney stack. A single window to the south end provides light to the extension. The large stone stack bounds the north end of the elevation, with a smaller to the south. The roof of the cottage is covered in tarpaulin and tyres, over corrugated iron and thatch. The extension is finished with slate. Some lime render survives, which has been finished with an ochre limewash.
- 6.3.3 The south elevation (**Plates 17-18**) is formed of the gable of the extension and is plain, other than being topped with a small stone chimney stack. The elevation is finished in a thin lime mortar with ochre limewash.
- 6.3.4 The west elevation (**Plates 8-14**) is set back into an area of raised ground, with ground level at 300mm above the internal ground level. A single window to the north of the elevation once provided ventilation to the pantry. To the south a blocked ventilation slit can be seen to the extension. The outshut projects at the midpoint of the elevation, which has been buttressed. The large stone stack bounds the north end of the elevation, with a smaller to the south. The roof of the cottage is covered in tarpaulin and tyres, over corrugated iron and thatch. The extension is finished with slate. Some lime render survives.
- 6.3.5 All elevations retain evidence of lime rendering, which was finished with an ochre limewash.

6.4 Thatch

- 6.4.1 The thatch is formed of a base layer of straw, laid onto closely spaced thatching purlins to which is secured to alternate purlins by straw rope. Over the base layer, a thick weathering coat is then laid and secured using thatching spars of hazel. Repairs were made using straw ‘stuff’ (sometimes ‘thrust’) (**Plate 162**), which are small bundles of straw, twisted and bent double and stuffed into areas in need of additional weatherproofing.
- 6.4.2 The retention of the thatch is uncommon in Pembrokeshire.

6.5 Other Buildings

- 6.5.1 A ruinous **homestead building (HB1) (Plates 103-125)** sitting immediately to the north of the cottage, possibly a former dairy, survives as limestone walls only on a north-south axis, with no fixtures or fittings alluding to its use. The building is constructed of unshaped quarry stone, bonded with a clay-earth mortar. Its plan appears to have been of a single room, with access originally from the east and west elevations through opposing doorways. A window sits to the north of the doorway and once provided light and ventilation. A window to the north elevation provides additional light, and a ventilation slit to the south suggests its likely use as a farm building, rather than domestic usage. Limewash survives to the west and east elevations. A small buttress supports the north-west corner. During works the rear wall of the building was dismantled and rebuilt as a result of damage caused by subsidence.
- 6.5.2 A second ruinous **homestead building (HB2)** to the north of the last (6.4.1), survives in a further deteriorated condition and, due to vegetation, is currently unidentifiable. However, the building is likely to be another once used for an agricultural purpose. The building was not accessible during the course of works.
- 6.5.3 A ruinous **pigsty (Plates 126-136)** sits to the south of the cottage, constructed of unshaped quarry stone bonded with a clay-earth mortar. The sty is built with an inner (south) and outer (north) areas. The floor is of unshaped limestone, interspersed with latter repairs of brick and tile. A large slate flagstone has been used as repair to the south-east corner of the inner sty. A small concrete trough is located to the west end of the outer sty.
- 6.5.4 A **Ty Bach** survives to the south of the site, sitting next to a small, unnamed stream. This had been rebuilt on attendance to site.

7 BUILDING DATING AND ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section will primarily be concerned with the dating and development of the Parke cottage, which survives as the most historic and complete of the homestead's buildings. With no discerning datable features, the over buildings associated with Parke can only be dated terminus ante quem based on map regression.

7.1.2 During the course of fieldwork, it was apparent that there are four different phases of development within Parke. These can be broken down into:

13th-14th Century: Existence of earlier dwelling.

Late-17th Century: Parke initially built, to the extent of the original cottage footprint. Building to the north of the cottage possibly built around this time or shortly after for serviceable use as an agricultural building/dairy.

Late-18th Century – 1862: South extension added to cottage and front lateral chimney built. Construction of pigsty and other minor buildings. Possibly alteration to original fireplace and bread oven, with addition of rear bread oven.

1862-1908: Construction of additional stone buildings to the north and north-west of the cottage and earlier outbuilding (the area now covered in vegetation).

7.1.3 Fig. below shows the development of Parke, with full plans in **Appendix I**.

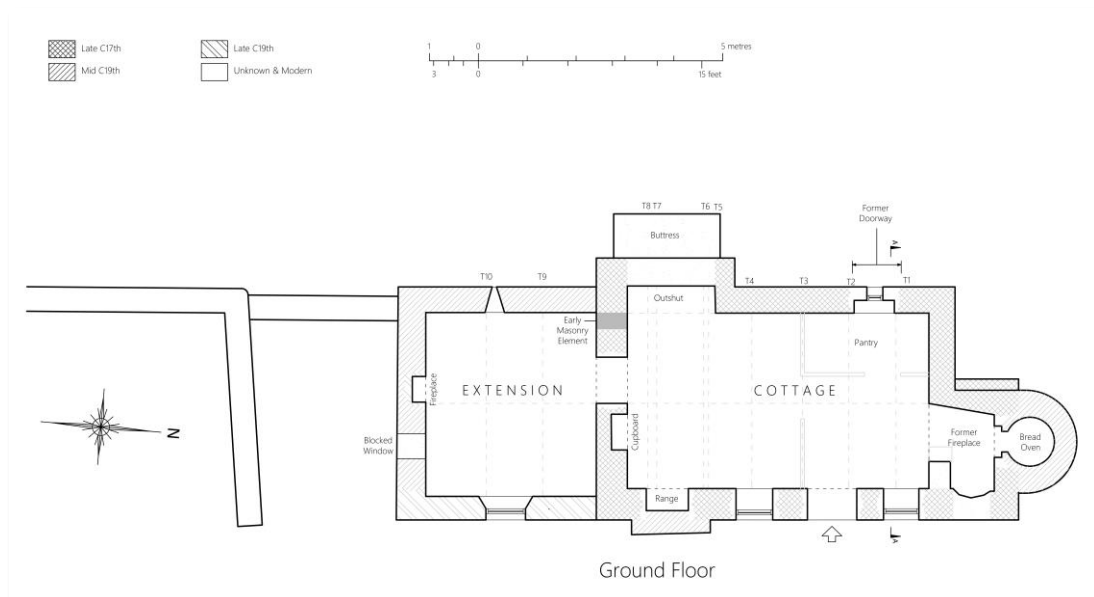


Fig. 10 – Phased Plan of Parke.

7.2 13th-17th Century

- 7.2.1 Evidence for an earlier building is very limited at Parke. However, the remains of a wall (**Plates 80, 83**), running on a north-south axis, have been incorporated into the south gable of the original cottage. This fragment is intriguing as it bears no relationship or alignment to any of the surviving elements of the property today and appears to have been a lateral wall; it aligns with nothing else
- 7.2.2 This element is only around 200mm/8" square by about 1200mm/4' tall and of different construction to the rest of the gable. It uses a mud-clay mortar, with organic inclusions and has the remnants of at least 14 layers of limewash to its face. This use of soil as a mortar is typically earlier in date, and its relationship to the main cottage itself suggests an earlier building on site.
- 7.2.3 The recovery of small sherds of pottery, described in section 8.6 and Appendix V, demonstrate occupation of the site at Parke since the 13th-14th century.

7.3 Late-17th Century

- 7.3.1 It was during this period that Parke was built as an end-chimney, direct entry cottage. The northern end was once occupied by the kitchen into which one entered, and the southern end being a parlour separated by a partition, some of which survived within the truss. Both rooms were open to the roof. It was common for the parlour to have its own fireplace; however, Parke appears not to have one or the evidence has been lost in subsequent alterations. Often a small pantry is located opposite the entrance or to one corner of the dwelling, but no evidence survives for this. This end-chimney, direct-entry plan was common in cottage building of the late 17th and 18th centuries. Importantly, Parke is one of the earliest of the cottage form surviving and the most complete homestead in Pembrokeshire.
- 7.3.2 The large chimney (**Plates 8 & 15**), characteristically sited to one side of the north elevation, is typical of the late 17th century vernacular cottage type and distinguishes dwellings of this date from the later symmetrical Georgian form. Its bread oven, latterly relocated to the rear of the fireplace, was once to the east of the hearth and accessed externally; the remaining jambs of the bread oven door survive internally (**Plate 48**). The large chimney and integration of a bread oven suggests that Parke was a homestead of good status, with the Stackpole Estate likely furnishing the cottage with this to both demonstrate the status of the estate and its worker. The large square stack is of the same form as Thornston, Bosherton, another dwelling of the Stackpole Estate (Smith, 1998: 286).
- 7.3.3 The plain trusses of Parke (**Plate 36-39**) make it difficult to ascribe a date, being of a simple principal rafter and collar form they provide little certain dating evidence. The lapped and pegged collar (**Plate 69-70**) is perhaps the most telling piece of information, as it is a form seen from the late 17th century onwards. As a result, it is plausible to ascribe a late 17th century date for trusses 1, 2, 3 and 4. The trusses are of oak and are well formed.

- 7.3.4 Masonry to Phase I is bonded with a clay-lime mortar, with a pink hue, and fine gravel aggregate, which is a typical mix for this period. Larger un-slaked heated lime remains clearly bonded in the mortar and suggests that the lime kiln process was insufficient and probably producing on a small scale. The mortar in the chimney, west and surviving elements of the east lateral wall, and north and south gables are of this same mix. This is typical of a mortar of the period and ties in nicely with the proposed late 17th century date for Parke.
- 7.3.5 The outshut (**Plate 13-14**) was built as part of the initial construction of Parke. However, this appears to have been latterly altered and reduced in size; the west wall of the outshut has been rebuilt and now abuts the north and south walls of the structure, with limewash clearly seen extending into the abutment. This can only have been applied, in multiple layers, before the outshut was reduced in size and demonstrates this is clearly an alteration. The rebuilding is likely to have been caused by subsidence at this end of the cottage, a crack to the southern gable and the addition of a buttress to the outshut give good evidence to suggest structural movement.
- 7.3.6 During the removal of plaster within the cottage, a small niche was uncovered (**Plate 78**). Purposely formed when the cottage was built, the use is unknown, but may have been as a small storage cupboard for valuables or perhaps a candle or lamp niche; some dark staining suggests that at some point it may have been used for the latter of these two suggestions.
- 7.3.7 At this time the property was thatched and likely using the same methods seen at the time this record was undertaken (**Plate 44**); a straw basecoat tied with straw rope to batons between the trusses. It is unlikely that the surviving basecoat dates from this period.
- 7.3.8 It is not clear whether the other homestead buildings were constructed at this time. However, given the status that is inferred from the chimney, it is likely that some kind of homestead buildings were constructed, either in stone and surviving today or in clom and rebuilt. Mapping evidence is limited, with only a faint plan of a cottage shown on the 1839 Tithe Map, with no documented buildings on the Apportionment. By 1866 a full set of buildings, as surviving today, are plotted on the 25-inch to 1 Mile Ordnance Survey Map.

7.4 **Late-18th Century to 1862**

- 7.4.1 There is little documentary or cartographic evidence to demonstrate the development of Parke during this period.
- 7.4.2 The Ordnance Survey draft surveyors plan of 1809 shows a property in the location of Parke, as does the First Edition of 1831. However, the information is not clear enough to draw conclusions about the homestead's development.
- 7.4.3 The Tithe Map of 1839 shows Parke as a small, rectangular building listed as a 'Homestead' under plan number 96. At this time 'Park' is owned by The Right Honorable [*sic*] Earl Cawdor and rented by Mary Dubberlin, with a tithe of 10s 7d payable on 5 acres and 1 perch to the vicar and

the same sum to the rector. Unfortunately, the Tithe Maps does not represent the building accurately or include outbuildings, so little can be inferred regarding the dwelling's development.

- 7.4.4 By the OS 25-inch Map of 1862, the extension to the south of the dwelling is added, along with the pigsty and Ty Bach to the south and two outbuildings to the north. The map shows that the lateral chimney and semi-circular bread oven have been added. These latter two are almost certainly 19th century developments.
- 7.4.5 The same OS plan shows the area to the east of the property as garden.
- 7.4.6 An extension is built adjoining the south elevation of the cottage; the west lateral walls step in from those of the earlier cottage and clearly abut the cottage's gable. The use of earth mortar adds further distinction, and a ventilation slit window reveal that it was likely constructed to serve as a farm/homestead building and not for habitation. The pine roof trusses (**Plate 63-64**) to the extension appear to be primary to this phase and are simple in construction, with lapped and pegged collars, much like the trusses (1-4, 6 and 8) seen in the main cottage. Pine as a construction material in rural Wales increases significantly in the early-19th century. The use of earth mortar is a practice that continues throughout the 18th and 19th century, often when financial constraints were an issue or as a result of the intended use of the building.
- 7.4.7 In the mid-19th century, the main elevation (east) of the cottage is altered, with the construction of a lateral chimney and relocation of the doorway and windows. Physical evidence shows that the elevation underwent substantial work to make this alteration (**Plates 27-28, 75-77**), with some of the earlier masonry surviving at lower level. Internally, a partial window reveal is visible to the southern edge of the chimney breast (**Plate 76**), which once lit a small parlour. The construction of the new lateral chimney, with iron range (**Plate 76**), shifts the main focus of the kitchen away from the earlier kitchen fireplace. The original bread oven is removed to make way for a larger bread oven accessed from the rear of the fireplace (**Plate 16**) and again in the same form as that seen at Thornston, Bosherton, suggesting an 'estate style'. It is logical that these changes should happen at the same time, as one falls out of use and is again made practical. The presence of the lateral chimney and bread oven is shown on the OS map of 1862.
- 7.4.8 During the same period of alteration, a pantry is formed by blocking a rear doorway and sectioning off the north-west corner of the cottage, which included the small section of ceiling we see today (**Plate 43**).
- 7.4.9 The rear wall of the outshut is rebuilt; limewash continues beyond the face of its rear wall (**Plate 84**), which provides clear evidence for this. A collapse is the probable explanation, caused by subsidence, with compelling evidence for this seen in the large crack visible in the south gable and the use of a small buttress to support the rebuilt outshut wall. Resulting from this work, the trusses (6 & 7) over the outshut were replaced in roughly hewn oak. The batons to bays 5 and 6 are replaced, being rougher in quality than the originals of bays 1-3.

7.5 1862 – 1908

7.5.1 Between the first and second edition OS 25-inch maps, a new building is constructed to the north-west of the cottage, with a second building extended to the north. The function of these buildings is not known, but both will have served a homestead function.

7.5.2 In this phase, the extension to the south end of the cottage is conversion of the extension into a domestic unit, most likely a parlour, integral to the main dwelling. This includes the rebuilding of the east elevation to include a large window, and the insertion of a flue and fireplace into the southern gabled elevation (**Plates 74, 82**), and the blocking of a window and ventilation slit (**Plates 81 & 86**). This work is clearly distinguished from the earlier phases by a strong lime mortar with large coal inclusions and is typical of the late-19th and early-20th century. A clay pipe bowl, with leaf/vine decoration to the mould-line supports was found in the mortar of the rebuilt wall and appears to have been pushed into the wet mortar, made clear by its adhesion to the pipe. The decoration and form of the pipe bowl are indicative of a late 19th century date.

7.6 1908 – 1935

7.6.1 Around 1930, Parke is subject to some minor renovations. This work includes two new roof trusses (5 & 7) to support the failing trusses of the 19th century, a new suspended ceiling to the extension and new windows.

7.6.2 The addition of a suspended ceiling to the extension is made clear by the standardised 4" x 2" band-sawn pine joists (**Plates 63-64**), which are inserted with no relationship to the earlier trusses. The use of fibreboard, rather than lathe and plaster, is indicative of a 20th century date.

7.6.3 Trusses 5 and 7 are clear additions, having been inserted to support the failing trusses over the outshut.

7.7 1956

7.7.1 The last occupants leave Parke in 1956, after which the property begins a long and slow period of decline.

8 FIELDWORK RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The watching brief was begun on 22nd June 2017 and concluded on 30th July 2018.
- 8.1.2 Groundworks to clear and lay a driveway from the road to the front of the property were completed before attendance to site. Spoil from this work was examined for small finds, from which none were recovered.
- 8.1.3 In this section the results of the Watching Brief are presented. The extent of the excavations is shown in **Appendix I**, and the photographic archive in **Appendix III, IV and V**.
- 8.1.4 The groundworks included:
- ❖ Levelling to the rear of the cottage
 - ❖ Strip excavation to rear wall of cottage
 - ❖ Excavation of internal floor
- 8.1.5 All external excavations were undertaken by a digger, with toothless bucket. All internal excavations were undertaken by hand.
- 8.1.6 Excavations were monitored by a qualified archaeologist during groundworks associated with development and monitored for archaeological deposits and features.

8.2 Stratigraphy

- 8.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site is presented in Appendix IV.

8.3 Archaeological Result

- 8.3.1 The Watching Brief was undertaken on the 22nd – 23rd June 2017, 5th and 14th July 2017 and 30th June 2018, and monitored all groundworks associated with the development.
- 8.3.2 The strip excavations were excavated to a depth of 350mm or until natural parent or solid ground horizon was reached.
- 8.3.3 Context numbers have been attributed to the stratigraphic sequence, which are described in Appendix IV.

- 8.3.4 Find numbers have been given to the earlier dated materials, which are given in Appendix IV. All other material is recorded as group contexts.

8.4 Rear Levelling and Excavation (Plates 137-149)

- 8.4.1 To provide level access and parking to the rear of the property, this area was levelled using a digger with toothless bucket. The turf and humus (101) were removed, revealing a layer of levelling material (102) with 20th century rubble and refuse, which, by quantity and deposition, appears to include material foreign to the site. This mixed deposit (102) contained refuse material dating predominantly from the 20th century in the form of bottles, china, bone, shells and cinder. Some 19th century china was present in this deposit (102) and likely reflects breakages, rather than a contemporary date. A trench to the rear of the cottage was excavated to allow for the provision of tanking to reduce water ingress to the cottage. This showed a disturbed natural topsoil (103) overlaying the mixed deposit (102). Several pieces of glazed pottery were recovered alongside the chimney (103). This topsoil (103) is located over weathered parent (104).
- 8.4.2 Excavation of the levelling material (102) extended through a small area between the north of the cottage and the outbuilding. This exposed a small stone threshold of stone set in lime (105) directly onto bedrock (106).
- 8.4.3 Excavation for the construction of the new rear range continued excavation below the levelling detailed in 7.4.1. Excavation extended into the disturbed natural topsoil (103) to the east of the excavations and undisturbed topsoil (107) to the west. Weathered parent (104) material was encountered under the topsoil layers (103; 107), with bedrock beneath (106).
- 8.4.4 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

8.5 Internal Excavations (Plates 150-154)

- 8.5.1 As part of the internal renovations, the internal floor was excavated for the laying of a radon barrier and laying of a concrete floor. The current quarry tile (201) and cement (202) floors were lifted to enable excavation, with the tile retained. Beneath the finished floor levels (201; 202) an area of tamped (203) earth was recorded within, and extending from, the outshut (Plate 151). All other sub-floor level areas consisted of disturbed tamped earth floor (204), weathered parent (205) and natural bedrock (206).
- 8.5.2 As part of works, the dismantling of the southern gable wall of the extension was required as a result of instability. During this work a foundation of coal and limestone dusts (duff) was found (301) from which a glaze teapot lid was recovered (FN06).
- 8.5.3 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

8.6 Small Finds

8.6.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated material. These finds have been rapidly assessed and recorded by ArchaeoDomus and presented in the table below:

Context	Material	No.	Wt (g.)	Comments
102	Glass	>50	-	Glass bottles, broken and complete. Various uses, including medicine and preservative storage. Early-20 th century.
102	China	>50	-	Mixed china. Coloured and plain. Late-19 th and early-20 th century.
102	Pottery & Stoneware	>50	-	Pottery and stoneware sherds. Late-19 th and early-20 th century.
102	Rubble	-	-	Stone and brick rubble with lime mortar. Late-19 th and early-20 th century.
103	Pottery & Stoneware	9	145g	Glazed pottery and stoneware. Unidentified vessels. 13 th to 18 th century.
301	Ceramic	1	53g	Teapot lid. Brown. Rockingham glaze. Mid-19 th century.
N/A	Shoe	1	-	Leather children's shoe found to platform over former pantry. Early-20 th century.
N/A	Pipe	1	12g	Clay pipe bowl found in the mortar of the front wall to extension. Late-20 th century.

8.6.2 Given the nature of the finds, no further work has been undertaken. The small finds will be returned to the owners of Parke for storage and display.

8.6.3 No further archaeological deposits or features were observed during the Watching Brief.

8.7 Environmental

8.7.1 No environmental deposits for sampling were identified during the Watching Brief.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 From the historic buildings record and watching brief, the evidence demonstrates Parke develops in the late-17th century as an end-chimney, direct-entry cottage to provide accommodation for agricultural workers or homesteaders, tenants of the Stackpole Estate. The cottage's construction comes at a period of a great increase in the population of Wales, like numerous others being located at the centre of a small peasant holding which supported a subsistence level of existence.
- 9.1.2 The discovery of a cluster of pottery sherds pushes the history of the site, if not the building, back to the 13th-14th century. The earliest sherds are Saintonge ware dating from the 13th-14th century, of French origin. This continental link is further illustrated in the German stoneware sherds of the 17th-18th century. The discovery of these pieces of continental pottery help to demonstrate how Pembrokeshire was linked into a wider economic and trading area, through ports such as Tenby, Pembroke and Haverfordwest, over centuries. They also support the hypothesis for a material suggesting that the former house on this site, likely a peasant hall house, either had the means to enjoy imported goods from further afield than Pembrokeshire, or that these were acquired through disbursement from the estate or larger properties when their usefulness had been exhausted.
- 9.1.3 Evidence for the early development of Parke, as it stands today, largely comes from the form of the building, with the large chimney and outshut typical of a late-17th century date. In addition, the mortar, with its pinkish colouring and lime inclusions, is regularly seen in more modest houses of this period, becoming less common by the mid-18th century. The pottery finds from context 103 support this hypothesis, and, given the nature of their location, are unlikely to have come from off-site as deposits in 102 may have been.
- 9.1.4 The size of the chimney and construction done neatly in limestone, demonstrates the higher status of Parke when it was initially constructed; the large chimney is a clear indicator of wealth and status well into the later 17th century, largely due to the cost of its construction and the greater comfort that it provided to the occupants. In the nature of its construction, though not much larger than the average homestead cottage, its being of stone distinguishes Parke from many of its contemporaries which were often of clom (earth wall) construction and had a smoke hood; a smoke hood is a conical wickerwork structure coated with clay, daub or lime suspended over the fire to allow smoke escape. This allowed most, but not all smoke to escape and would lead to a very smoky interior due to the reduced updraft it produced.
- 9.1.5 The steep nature of the roof indicates that it has always been one of thatch, of which some survives though not likely to be original, its date is still unknown and is certainly of some age. Survival of historic thatch is uncommon, one of few other examples can be seen at Cottage, Abercych, Pembrokeshire (William, 2011: 171). As such these dwellings provide a valuable resource in our understanding of roofing of the rural poor. An early C20th photograph (**Fig. 6**) shows the finished thatched roof, which shows plain eaves, but it is not clear if the ridge was finished decoratively. As with many thatched cottages, the roof was covered in corrugated iron in the post-WWI period to stop weather ingress and will have provided good protection from the elements. This covering of the thatch in corrugated iron can be attributed to a surplus of the material in the post-war period and as a result in the decrease in thatchers in Wales, as a result of losses in the War.

- 9.1.6 There is no evidence for a crog-lofft (small sleeping area within the pitch of the roof), with the living areas left open to the roof structure. Later cottages, as described by Cyril Fox (1937) tend to be half-lofted (crog-lofft) to one end of the dwelling. The later creation of the pantry did form a small platform area within the eaves of the cottage, which may have served as a sleeping area for a child or teenager as it provides additional space in a small dwelling. This additional room will have certainly been used during the 19th century when the Dubberlin and Price families occupied the cottage.
- 9.1.7 Sleeping arrangements, from the earliest construction of Parke, were not formalised into bedrooms as we are accustomed to today. Through the history of the cottage the occupants would have slept where space allowed, with the parlour often being a parlour-bedroom. Similarly, the kitchen would also have been utilised as a bedroom both around the daily business and once this had ceased.
- 9.1.8 The discovery of a teapot lid in the foundations of the extension's southern gable, provides one of the clearest pieces of datable evidence for the construction of the building. The lid belongs to a 'Brown Betty' teapot, a nickname given as a result of the deep brown colour of the Rockingham glaze on ceramic. Significantly this style of teapot is first developed in *circa* 1750, therefore providing a *terminus post quem*. However, the Brown Betty teapot did not reach the working class until *circa* 1830, when industrial production techniques and lower cost of tea made it an everyday drink across society. It is therefore likely that the construction of the extension is dated to 1830-1862.
- 9.1.9 The abutting of the extension to the south gable wall of the cottage is another clear indication of its later addition. The use of earth mortar in the construction of the extension, clearly distinguished against that of the cottage, give a very obvious demarcation in the time at which they were built. The use of an earth mortar also points towards the diminished status of the cottage during the 19th century.
- 9.1.10 The other buildings of the homestead are a little more difficult to date as the first instance in which they can be seen is the OS 25-inch to One Mile map of 1862. They are undoubtedly earlier than this date, but it is not possible to determine this with any great accuracy. Given their limited survival and lack of datable features, it is still reasonable to assume that one or more of the buildings were constructed in or by the mid-18th century to serve as functional buildings to the homestead. These would have been used in the preparation and storage of foods produced by the homesteaders.
- 9.1.11 A late development at the homestead comes in between 1862 and 1908, when several buildings are constructed to the north of the cottage. Whilst the function of these buildings is not known, they are almost certainly associated with some form of agricultural storage, use or production.
- 9.1.12 The discovery of a clay pipe bowl in the mortar of the east elevation of the extension is late-19th century in date, a date which is confirmed by the type of mortar that it has been set in (7.5.2). Pipes with leaf/vine decoration to the mould-line become increasingly popular from the 1850s, falling out of fashion late in the century and early in the 20th. Unusually, the pipe has a large heel, which were uncommon during this time period, usually being seen as a feature of early pipes of the 16th and 17th centuries. The use of a heel likely reflects a regional fashion or 'trade mark' of a local pipe maker.

- 9.1.13 During the early 20th century, domestic and homestead waste is dumped to the immediate west of the property and raises the ground level by *circa* 200mm. This material (102) consists of all types of waste associated with human habitation, including ceramics, cinder and bone. This is a stark comparison when compared to the limited waste seen from the late-17th century to the late-19th century, from which very little material was recovered. In part, this represents the growth of mass production and consumerism during the late-19th and early-20th century, when single-use items become more commonplace.
- 9.1.14 The decline of Parke coincides with the gradual decline in rural living in Wales from the mid-19th century, after which growth in accommodation and population is almost entirely confined to towns and cities. The abandonment of Parke in 1956 completes this decline.
- 9.1.15 To summarise: Parke is an example of the early (pre-Georgian) direct entry plan type with parlour and kitchen/hall on either side of the entrance. This regional house type has a distribution along the western seaboard from Caernarvonshire and Merioneth through Cardiganshire and into Pembrokeshire (Houses of the Welsh Countryside, Map 27). Parke can be added to the list of 25 or so examples mainly concentrated in south Pembrokeshire (Houses of the Welsh Countryside, pp. 439 & 439b). Houses of this regional vernacular type are distinguished from later symmetrical Georgian cottages by their large end chimneys and (in Pembrokeshire) bed outshuts. At Parke kitchen/hall and parlour-bedroom were both open to the roof. In later cottages there tends to be a half-loft (crog-lofft) over the parlour, as in the examples surveyed by Cyril Fox (1937).
- 9.1.16 Therefore, Parke represents a limited survival of a late-17th century cottage and homestead, which demonstrates the development of the home of an agricultural labourer over some 300 years. The archaeological programme has identified the existence of an earlier dwelling and charted the changes of the current dwelling. This has enabled the understanding of the cottage's development from that of an estate house of a well-to-do agricultural labourer, to its decline through the 19th century, until eventual abandonment in 1956. At initial construction, Parke represents a significant upgrade in the standard of living for its occupants, with well-built walls and large chimney being a marked departure from the open-hearth peasant houses of the medieval and sub-medieval period. As time passes over the next 150 years, the property becomes somewhat diminutive, resulting from the development of the terraced and detached agricultural labourer's house through the 19th century. By the mid-20th century, cottages become increasingly less desirable, due to their poor construction and lack of space, and as a result are abandoned.

10 ARCHIVING

- 10.1 The results of the Historic Buildings Record and Watching Brief are this written report, interpreted survey, and photographic archive. This will be held by and will be deposited with the regional HER and the NMR. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.

11 SOURCES

11.1 Written Sources

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- 11.1.7 **Welsh Government,** 2017, *Planning Policy Wales; Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. Crown Copyright.

11.2 Online Sources

11.2.1 British Geological Survey

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www.bsg.ac.uk

11.2.2 UK Soil Observatory

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www.ukso.org.uk

11.3 Maps

- 11.3.1 1862 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map First Edition – Pembrokeshire XLII.8
- 11.3.2 1908 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map Second Edition – Pembrokeshire XLII.8
- 11.3.3 1864 OS 6 Inch to One Mile Map First Edition – Pembrokeshire XLII
- 11.3.4 1806 OS 6 Inch to One Mile Map Second Edition – Pembrokeshire XLII
- 11.3.5 1948 OS Inch to One Mile Map Third Edition – Pembrokeshire XLII

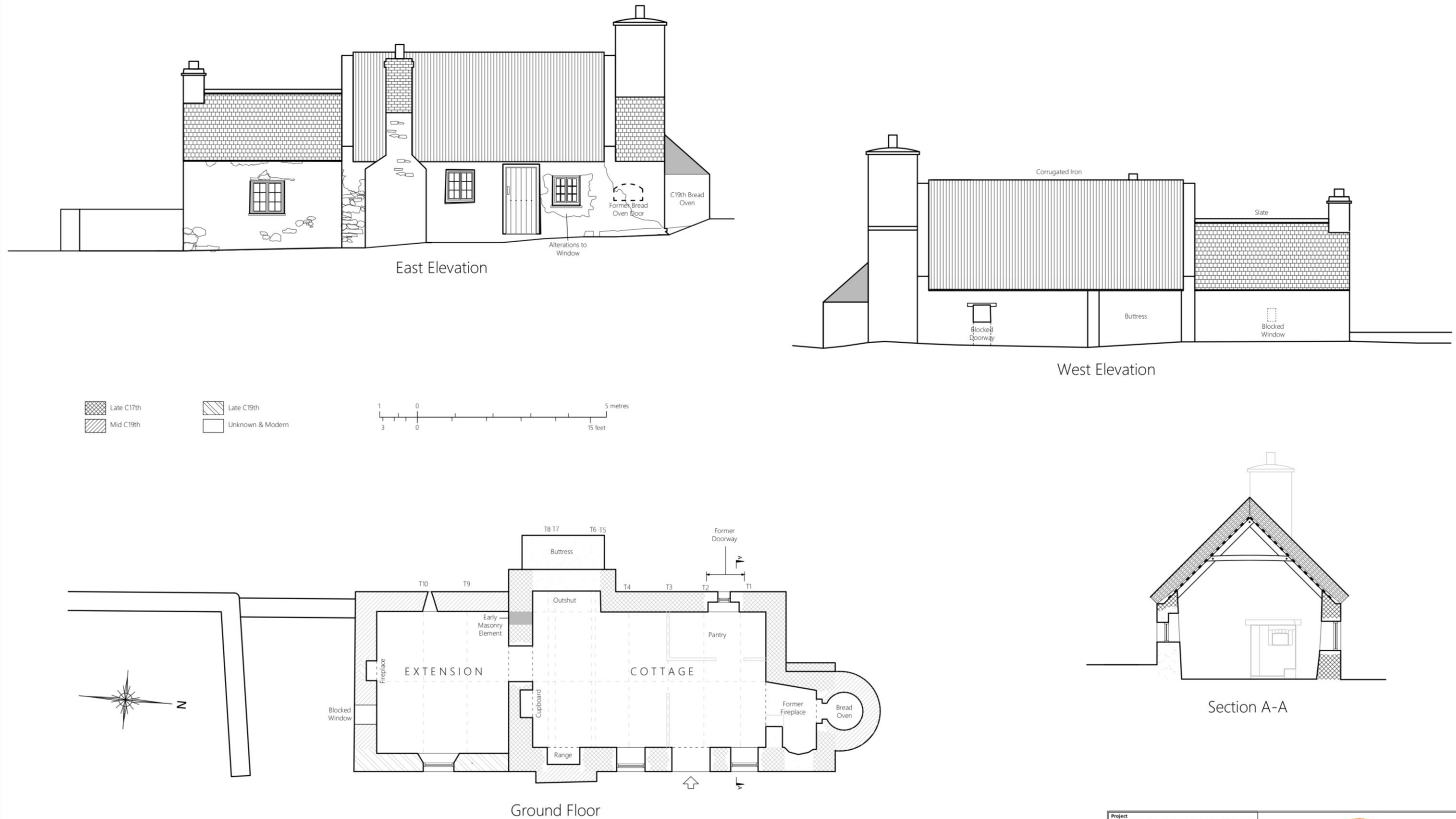
APPENDIX I

Plans

&

Maps

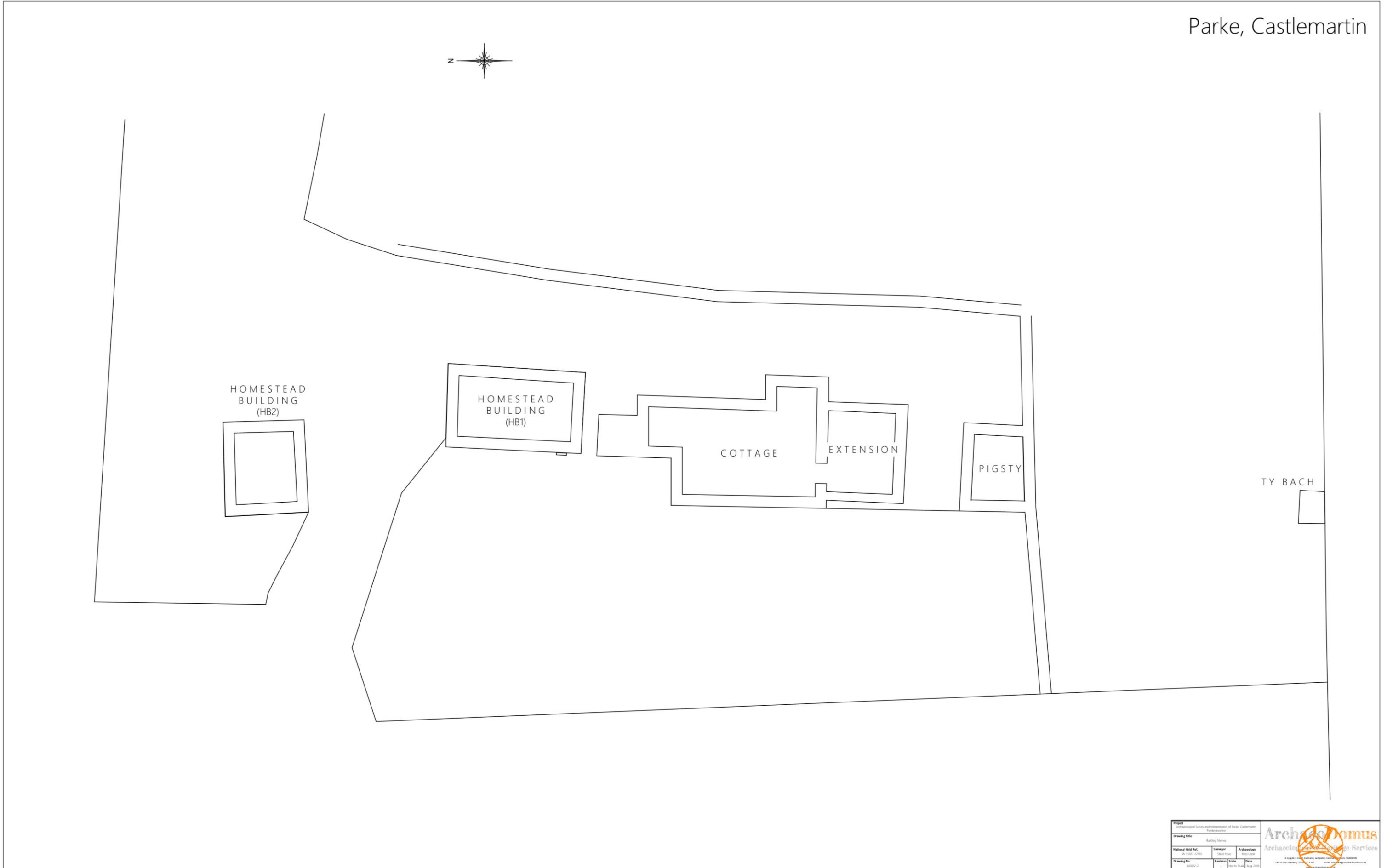
Parke, Castlemartin



Project Archaeological Survey and Interpretation of Parke, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire			
Drawing Title Elevations, Plan and Section as Existing			
National Grid Ref. SN 55667 22565	Surveyor Steve Hille	Archaeology Ross Cook	
Drawing No. AD022-1	Revision -	Scale 1:100 @ A3	Date Aug 2018

Fig. 11 – Phased plan of Parke.

Parke, Castlemartin



Project Archaeological Survey and Interpretation of Parke, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire			
Drawing Title Building Names			
National Grid Ref. SN 55657 22385	Surveyor Steve Hogg	Archaeology Steve Cook	Scale 1:100
Drawing No. AD022-2	Revision None	Date Aug 2019	Scale None

Fig. 12 – Plan of Parke Homestead, showing building names.



Fig. 13 – Excavation plan.



Fig. 14 – Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1 Mile Map, 1862. © Landmark 2020.



Fig. 15 – Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1 Mile Map, 1908. © Landmark 2020.

APPENDIX II

Historic Building Record

Photographic Archive



Plate 1 – East Elevation, showing both cottage (right) and extension (left).



Plate 2 – East Elevation of cottage.



Plate 3 – East Elevation, showing cottage (right) and extension (left).



Plate 4 – View towards north-west, showing Parke Cottage with later homestead building to right.



Plate 5 – View towards south-west, showing homestead building to north of cottage.



Plate 6 – North elevation of homestead building.



Plate 7 – View towards the south-east, showing homestead building and cottage.



Plate 8 – View of west elevation of chimney fawr and later bread oven projecting to the north.



Plate 9 – View towards the south-east, showing north and west elevations of the cottage.



Plate 10 – View towards the north-east, showing the cottage (left) and extension (right).



Plate 11 – View towards north, showing extension and cottage.



Plate 12 – View of west elevation of cottage, showing pantry window in blocked doorway.



Plate 13 – View of outshut and buttress to west elevation.



Plate 14 – View of west elevation, showing cottage (left) and extension (right).



Plate 15 – View of east elevation of chimney fawr.



Plate 16 – View of west elevation of bread oven.



Plate 17 – View of south elevation of the extension.



Plate 18 – View towards west, showing chimney stack to south elevation of extension.



Plate 19 – View towards west, showing small cart(?) shed.



Plate 20 – View towards west, showing pigsty.



Plate 21 – View of east elevation, showing window to extension.



Plate 22 – View of east elevation, showing southern window of cottage.



Plate 23 – View of east elevation, showing north window of cottage.



Plate 24 – View of east elevation, showing doorway to cottage.



Plate 25 – View of east elevation, showing area of original bread oven door.



Plate 26 – View of west elevation, showing pantry window within blocked doorway.



Plate 27 – View of east elevation, showing joint between cottage and extension.



Plate 28 – View of east elevation, showing joint between lateral wall and lateral chimney.



Plate 29 – View towards north of cottage, showing fireplace and pantry ceiling.



Plate 30 – View towards south of cottage, showing cupboard and doorway to extension.



Plate 31 – View towards north of cottage, showing partition truss.



Plate 32 – View towards west of cottage, showing outshut and pantry window.



Plate 33 – View towards east of cottage, showing entrance, windows and 19th century range.



Plate 34 – View towards west of cottage, showing trusses 4-8, thatching purlins and underthatch at south end of cottage.



Plate 35 – View of roof structure of cottage, showing trusses 4-8, thatching purlins and underhatch at south end of cottage.



Plate 36 – View towards west of cottage, showing trusses 1-3, thatching purlins and underhatch at north end of cottage.



Plate 37 – View towards east of cottage, showing trusses 1-3, thatching purlins and underthatch with wheat rope at north end of cottage.



Plate 38 – View towards south of cottage, showing truss 2 and 3 (partition).



Plate 39 – View towards north of cottage, showing truss 1 and 2.



Plate 40 – View towards south of cottage, showing trusses 4-8.



Plate 41 – View towards north of cottage, showing trusses 4-7.



Plate 42 – View north-west of cottage.



Plate 43 – View of underside of pantry ceiling, of cottage.



Plate 44 – View towards east of cottage, showing detail of underthatch.



Plate 45 – View towards north of cottage, showing bread oven.



Plate 46 – View towards north of cottage, showing fireplace and bread oven.



Plate 47 – View towards east of cottage, showing later hearth insertion.



Plate 48 – View towards east of cottage, showing jambs of original bread oven door.



Plate 49 – View towards north of cottage, showing bread oven with rebuilt brick masonry over.



Plate 50 – View towards north of cottage, showing fireplace.



Plate 51 – View towards west of cottage, showing plaster of former partition.



Plate 52 – View towards east of cottage, showing plaster scar of former partition.



Plate 53 – View towards east of cottage, showing range to lateral chimney.



Plate 54 – View towards south of cottage, showing wall cupboard.



Plate 55 – View towards south of cottage, showing iron hook to east principal rafter of truss 8.



Plate 56 – View towards west of cottage, showing decayed end of west principal rafter to truss 4.



Plate 57 – View towards south of cottage, showing doorway to extension.



Plate 58 – View towards north of cottage, showing fireplace bresummer of reused oak.



Plate 59 – View towards south of extension, showing fireplace.



Plate 60 – View towards north of extension, showing doorway to cottage.



Plate 61 – View towards west of extension, showing blocked ventilation slit.



Plate 62 – View towards east of extension, showing window.



Plate 63 – View towards west of extension, showing roof trusses 9-10, purlin and rafters.



Plate 64 – View towards south of extension, showing roof truss 10.



Plate 65 – View towards south of extension, showing fireplace.



Plate 66 – View towards west of extension, showing detail of ventilation slit.



Plate 67 – View towards north of cottage, showing pegging detail to collar of truss 6.



Plate 68 – View towards north of cottage, showing pegging detail to apex of truss 6.



Plate 69 – View towards north of cottage, showing pegging detail to collar of truss 1.



Plate 70 – View towards north of cottage, showing pegging detail to apex of truss 1.



Plate 71 – View towards north of cottage, showing former pantry wall line.



Plate 72 – View towards south-west of cottage, showing new trusses to south end.



Plate 73 – View towards south of cottage, showing new trusses to south end.



Plate 74 – View towards south of extension, showing insertion of fireplace and flue, and block window to left.



Plate 75 – View towards east of cottage, showing brick reveals to northern window.



Plate 76 – View towards east of cottage, showing inserted masonry of the lateral chimney.



Plate 77 – View towards south-east of cottage, showing jointing between masonry of chimney and earlier wall.



Plate 78 – View towards west of cottage, showing small niche revealed when plaster removed.



Plate 79 – View towards west of cottage, showing clear blocking of earlier doorway.



Plate 80 – View towards north-east of extension, showing small remaining element of earlier building.



Plate 81 – View towards south of extension, showing blocked window.



Plate 82 – View towards south of extension, showing inserted fireplace and flue, made clear by use of lime mortar.

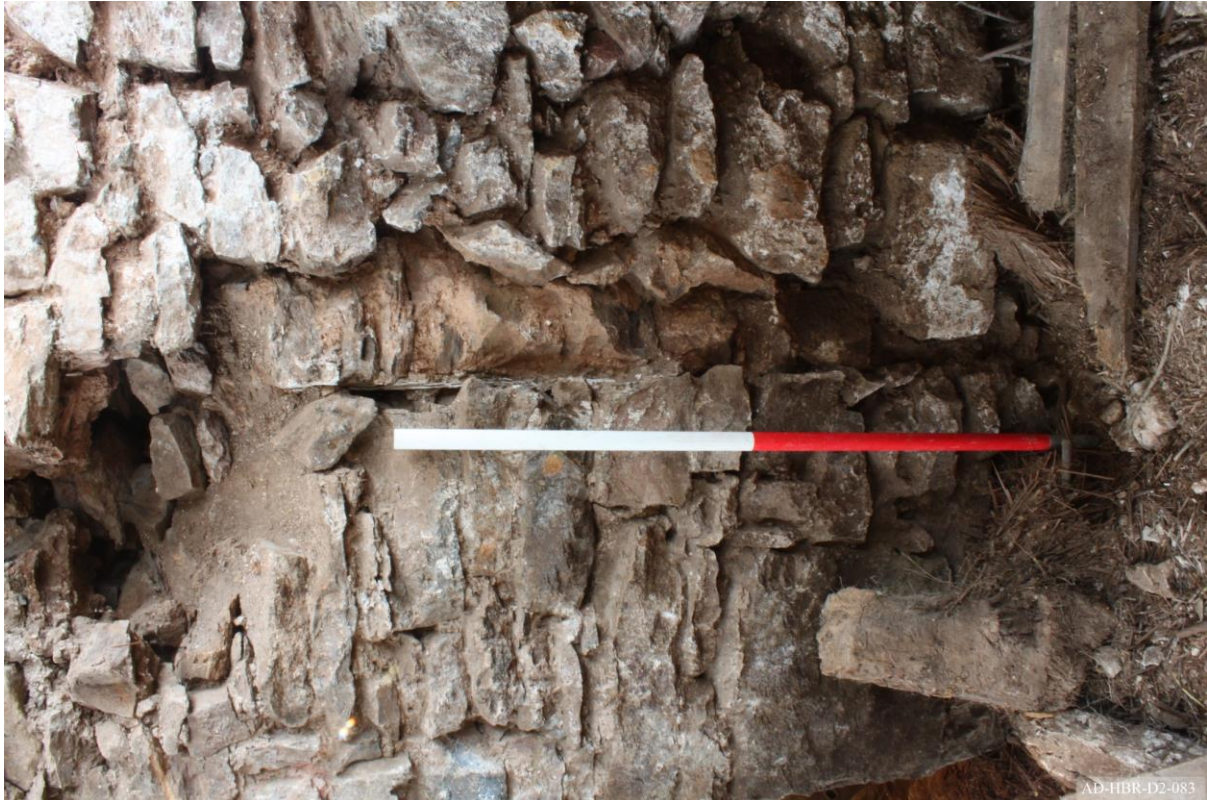


Plate 83 – View towards south of cottage, showing small masonry element of an earlier building.



Plate 84 – View towards west of cottage, showing limewash layers in joint of wall after rebuild to outshut.



Plate 85 – View towards west of cottage, showing wall plate to east lateral wall.



Plate 86 – View towards north of cottage, showing undercoat and weathering coats of thatch.



Plate 87 – View towards north-west of cottage, showing wall plate and principal rafter of truss 4.



Plate 88 – View towards west, showing east elevation of chimney and south gable wall prior to dismantling.



Plate 89 – View towards west, showing east elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 90 – View towards south-west, showing north and east elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 91 – View towards east, showing west elevation of chimney and south gable wall prior to dismantling.



Plate 92 – View towards east, showing west elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 93 – View towards south-east, showing north and west elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 94 – View towards north-west, showing south and east elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 95 – View towards north-east, showing south elevation of chimney prior to dismantling.



Plate 96 – View towards south of south extension, showing internal elevation of gable wall before dismantling.



Plate 97 – View towards south of extension, showing south gable wall prior to dismantling.



Plate 98 – View towards south of extension, showing blocked window to south gable wall prior to dismantling.



Plate 99 – View towards west, showing earth mortar and rubble fill to south gable wall.



Plate 100 – View towards west, showing earth mortar and rubble fill to south gable wall.



Plate 101 – View showing chimney flue, and earth mortar and rubble fill to south gable wall.



Plate 102 – View showing chimney flue, and earth mortar and rubble fill to south gable wall.



Plate 103 – View of east and south elevation of HB1.



Plate 104 – View of east elevation of HB1.



Plate 105 – View of north and east elevations of HB1.



Plate 106 – View of north elevation of HB1.



Plate 107 – View of south elevation of HB1.



Plate 108 – View of west elevation of HB1.



Plate 109 – View of south elevation of HB1, showing lime render surviving.



Plate 110 – View of west elevation of HB1, showing masonry joint to blocked doorway.

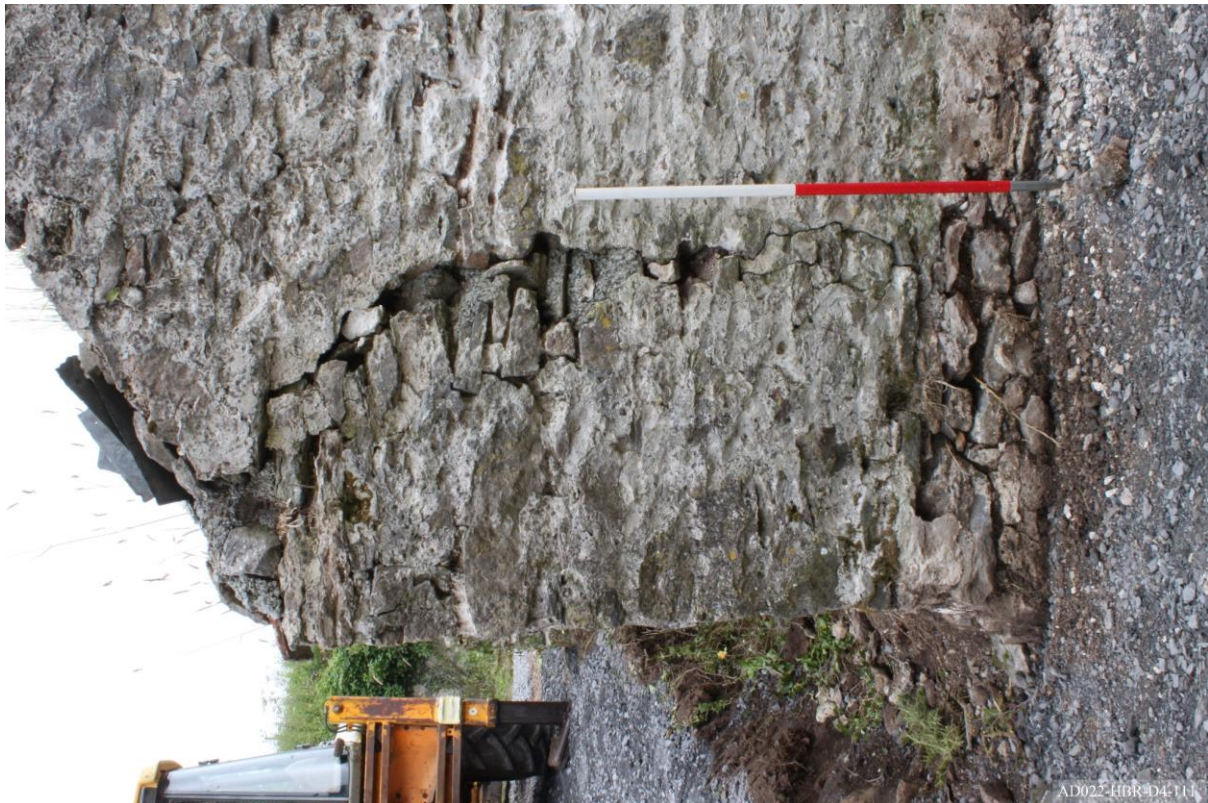


Plate 111 – View of south elevation of HB1, showing subsidence crack.



Plate 112 – Pintle of former gate to south elevation of HB1.



Plate 113 – View towards west of HB1.



Plate 114 – View west of HB1, showing blocked doorway.



Plate 115 – View towards north of HB1, showing blocked window.



Plate 116 – View towards east of HB1.



Plate 117 – View towards south of HB1.



Plate 118 – View towards east of HB1, showing window reveals.



Plate 119 – Lime render to south elevation.



Plate 120 – View north of HB1, showing pine frame crudely blocked.



Plate 121 – View towards south of HB1, showing ventilation slit.



Plate 122 – View towards east of HB1, showing unblocked doorway.



Plate 123 – View towards west of HB1, showing unblocked doorway.



Plate 124 – View of stone threshold to east doorway of HB1.



Plate 125 – View of stone threshold to east doorway of HB1, showing hinge pin hole.



Plate 126 – View of east elevation of pigsty.



Plate 127 – View of east and south elevation of pigsty.



Plate 128 – View towards east of pigsty external bay, showing conglomerate floor and trough.



Plate 129 – View towards west of pigsty external bay, showing conglomerate floor and trough.



Plate 130 – View towards west of pigsty internal bay, showing conglomerate floor.



Plate 131 – View towards south-west of pigsty, showing external (right) and internal (left) bays.



Plate 132 – View towards south-west of pigsty, showing external (right) and internal (left) bays.



Plate 133 – Feeding trough, to west end of external bay.



Plate 134 – Iron tether eye.



Plate 135 – Iron pintle to pigsty entrance.



Plate 136 – Iron pintle with remaining strap hinge to pigsty entrance.

APPENDIX III

Watching Brief Photographic Archive



Plate 139 – Showing coal dust and mixed rubbish in context 102.



Plate 140 – Showing deposit of mollusc shells in context 102.



Plate 141 – Showing coal dust, mollusc shells and mixed rubbish in context 102.



Plate 142 – Trench 1 cut, showing relationship of 102 over 103.



Plate 143 – General spoil from context 102.



Plate 144 – Threshold 105, to north of cottage.



Plate 145 – Trench 1.



Plate 146 – Excavation to front of property (unmonitored), exposed wall of cottage built onto bedrock.



Plate 147 – View north-west of area excavation to west of property, showing context 103.



Plate 148 – View north-west of area excavation to west of property, showing context 103 and 104.



Plate 149 – View north, showing excavation into parent material, context 104.



Plate 150 – Internal excavation, showing extension after removal of cement floor (201).



Plate 151 – Tamped earth floor (203) surviving to outshut.



Plate 152 – Internal excavation, showing cottage floor after removal of tile (200), showing disturbed earth floor (204).



Plate 153 – Internal excavations, showing natural subsoil (205) and bedrock (206) in cottage.



Plate 154 – Internal excavation, showing natural subsoil (205) and bedrock (206) in extension.

APPENDIX IV

Small Finds

Photographic Archive



Plate 155 – Pottery sherds. Find numbers FN01 to FN05.



Plate 156 – Leather shoe. FN07.



Plate 157– Leather shoe. FN07.



Plate 158 – Leather shoe. FN07.



Plate 159 – Clay pipe. FN08.



Plate 160 – Clay pipe. FN08.



Plate 161 – Clay pipe. FN08.



Plate 162 – ‘Stuff’ or ‘Thrust’ Thatch used to repair thatched roofs. FN09.



Plate 164 – Cast iron oven door with ‘Colebrookdale’ in relief lettering. FN10.



Plate 163 – Cast iron oven door refurnished and back *in situ*. FN10.

APPENDIX V

Context Register

Small Finds Register

External Excavations				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Deposit	0.00-0.09m	Turf and humus. Over entire excavated area. Overlies 101 and 102 .	Modern
102	Deposit	0.09-0.50m	Levelling deposit of mixed refuse. Glass, china, pottery, bone, ash, rubble, shell etc. Over 102 .	19 th -20 th Century
103	Natural	0.50-0.75m	Natural topsoil, buried by 101 . Over 103 .	Natural
104	Natural	0.75-NB	Natural weathered parent material. Overlies 105 .	Natural
105	Structure	0.02-NB	Stone threshold set in lime, overlies 105 .	19 th Century
106	Natural	+/-0.75-	Natural bedrock. Underlies entire site.	Modern
107	Natural	0.07-0.75m	Undisturbed topsoil. Under 100 .	Natural

Internal Excavations				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
201	Structure	0.00-0.06m	Quarry tile floor. Overlies 203 .	19 th Century
202	Structure	0.00-0.06m	Cement floor. Overlies 203 .	20 th Century
203	Deposit	0.06-0.22m	Tamped earth floor. Overlies 204 . To cottage only.	17 th -19 th Century
204	Deposit	0.06-0.22m	Disturbed tamped earth floor. Overlies 204 . To cottage only.	17 th -19 th Century
205	Natural	0.22m-0.26m	Natural weathered parent material. Overlies 206 .	19 th Century
206	Natural	+/-0.75-	Natural bedrock. Underlies entire site.	Modern

Small Finds Register				
Number	Type	Context	Description	Period
FN01.1 FN01.2	Pottery	103	Lower portion of bowl. Green-brown glaze with black speckling. Glaze worn to grey coloration. Biscuit colour to inside. Grey-black section. Hard. Fine quartz and lime inclusions (abundant). Saintonge ware. 13 th -14 th century. 23g.	13 th -14 th Century
FN02.1 FN02.2	Pottery	103	Body of vessel. Green glaze with large brown spotting. Hard. Small inclusions (sparse). Late medieval. 52g.	15 th -16 th Century
FN03	Pottery	103	Unknown vessel, possibly cistern or large jug. Hard. Fine quartz inclusions (sparse). Late medieval. 8g.	15 th -16 th Century
FN04	Pottery	103	Shoulder of unknown vessel, possibly cistern or large jug. Ribbed decoration. Hard. Small mineral inclusions (sparse). 23g.	15 th -17 th Century
FN05.1 FN05.2 FN05.3	Stoneware	103	Unknown vessel, possible bottle or jug. Brown and grey salt glaze. Very hard. Very fine inclusions (sparse). Light grey section. German. 31g.	17 th -18 th Century
FN06	Ceramic	301	Teapot lid, stoneware. Deep brown Rockingham glaze over ceramic.	19 th Century
FN07	Shoe	N/A	Early 20 th century leather shoe. Cobblers nails to sole. Found on top of pantry ceiling.	20 th Century
FN08	Clay Pipe	N/A	Late-19 th century clay pipe bowl. Large heel. Leaf/vine decoration to the mould-line. Found in east wall of extension. 12g.	Late-19 th Century
FN09	Material	N/A	'Stuff' or 'Thrust' thatch. Used to repair thatched roofs. Straw.	19 th Century

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