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DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED WATER-
MAINS AT HOTWELLS, PEMBROKESHIRE (CON9413)

DAT PRN 28244

Client: Dwr Cymru

Project Officer: Neil Ludlow

Report by: Neil Ludlow

Dated: 30 September 1994

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REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED WATER-
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1.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (prepared by Curatorial Section)

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Methodology; content and scope of archaeological
assessment

2.2 List of sources consulted

unpublished

aerial photographs

published

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Summary

3.2 Register of archaeological sites and areas of
archaeological interest

3.3 Annotated engineer's plans reduced from 1:2500 scale
indicating areas of archaeological interest. (Drawing
nos. f0092001 & f0092002)

SMR Amendments and Additions to Hotwells Report

Project Record 28244

Amendments

The numbering for the Geonex Aerial Photographs in section 3.2 for sites 1293, 10520 and 10572 should read 57/92/142-3.

The NGR for 10520 should be SN05282867

The NGR for 10572 should be SN05322861

New PRN's

No new PRN's.

Jenny Hall, SMR Officer

11 July 1995

1.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (prepared by Curatorial Section).

1.1. The detailed assessment provides a full cover of the sites, buildings and historic landscape features in the vicinity of the route.

1.2. Although no known site is directly affected by the proposed routes, it is evident that the line traverses open countryside with considerable evidence, both buried and up-standing, of human occupation from earliest prehistory through to the present. Moreover, the present day **organisation** of the landscape in terms of its settlements, communications and field systems is one which was laid out in the early Middle Ages and has survived into the present. The routes proposed will cut through a large number of field boundaries and tracks.

1.3. It is therefore **recommended** that Dwr Cymru commission an archaeological **watching brief** during the construction of this proposed watermains.

1.4. It is also **recommended** that Dwr Cymru consult the Curatorial Section of the Trust when commissioning the watching brief for a detailed Brief and Specifications for the work.

Heather James. B.A. F.S.A.

Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

06.10.94.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Details of a proposed watermain at Hotwells, Pembrokeshire, were forwarded by Teifion Rees of Dwr Cymru to Dyfed Archaeological Trust for comment on 20 June 1994.

Following an initial assessment of the scheme by the Curatorial Section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Dwr Cymru were advised of the need for a detailed archaeological desk-top assessment of the project to be prepared in order for detailed mitigatory measures to be drafted. Subsequently, in a letter dated 25 July 1994, Dwr Cymru confirmed that it wished the Trust to undertake the detailed assessment of the scheme.

This report, prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Field Section, is intended to provide Dwr Cymru with sufficient information to assess the likely impact of the proposed works upon the archaeological resource and to take this into account as a material consideration in the determination of appropriate mitigatory measures.

The Trust's Curatorial Section provided a standard brief for this report and will advise Dwr Cymru on its findings and recommend further action if deemed necessary.

2.1 Methodology; content and scope of archaeological assessment

The primary stage of assessment of the archaeological implications of any scheme involves consultation of Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record for the area affected by the proposed scheme.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record is designated as a County Sites and Monuments Record in the Welsh Office Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).

Consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record will establish whether any known sites or monuments are affected by the scheme. However it is important to appreciate that the Record is not and cannot ever be a complete record of all traces of human activity in the landscape. It is rather a record of past archaeological work.

Consultation of the Record is therefore followed up by a rapid search of relevant map and documentary sources, both published and manuscript. All assessments carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust contain a full list of sources consulted.

All available aerial photographic collections held by the Trust are consulted and, if judged necessary, collections held by other bodies will be consulted. If sites or landscapes with special interest are affected the Trust would wish to consult the appropriate period or site type specialists or societies.

All desk-top assessments involve a field visit or visits to the scheme area by a professional archaeologist to check whether any previously unknown sites or monuments are affected by the scheme and to assess the overall landscape history of the area.

2.2 List of sources consulted

unpublished

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record.

National Library of Wales, Williams and Williams 46 i, ii & iii, 'Blacknuck in the Parish of Henry's Moat', n.d. and 1827.

National Library of Wales, Williams and Williams 46 iv, 'Budloi in the Parish of Henry's Moat', c.1850.

National Library of Wales, Williams and Williams 46v, 'Vaynor, Mynydd Castlebyth, Coetty Isaf and Capel Horeb', c.1830.

National Library of Wales, Williams and Williams 47, 'Poll Tax Farm', c.1812

Ordnance Survey, 'Original Survey Drawings', sheet 185, 1810, 2" to the mile.

Pembrokeshire Record Office, D/LJ/372, 'Indenture plan of Cotty in Henry's Moat Parish', Nov. 1880.

'The Parish of Castlebythe ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1842.

'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838.

aerial photographs

Copies held by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

(J A Storey & Partners, 1983)
45/83/136-140

(Geonex, 1992)
57/92/141-146
56/92/257-261

published

Charles, B. G., 1992, *The Place Names of Pembrokeshire*.

Conway Davies, J., 1946, *Episcopal Acts Relating to the Welsh Dioceses 1066-1272*, Vol. I.

Fenton, R., 1903, *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*.

Howells, B.E., and Howells, K. A. (eds.), 1977, *The Extent of Cemaes, 1594*.

Ludlow, N., and Ramsey, R., 1994, *Report on the archaeological implications of the proposed watermains renewal at Ambleston, Pembrokeshire*, Dwr Cymru desk top assessment, Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 First Edition, Pembrokeshire, Sheets XVII. 7. XVII. 8, 1889.

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Second Edition, Pembrokeshire, Sheets XVII. 7. XVII. 8, 1907.

Ordnance Survey, 1843, *Index to Tithe Survey*, Old Series, Sheet 40, 1" to a mile.

RCAHMW, 1925, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire*, County of Pembroke.

Rees, W., 1932 *South Wales and the Borders in the XIV Century*, SW Sheet.

Williams, G., 1988, *Recent Work on Rural Settlement in Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Dyfed*, The Antiquaries Journal Vol. LXVIII, Part 1.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Summary

The proposed scheme comprises 2 routes. The W route follows an existing mains and potential disturbance of archaeological deposits will thus be minimised. The E route deviates to the S of the existing mains.

Both routes run through generally gently rolling country on the S flanks of Mynydd Castlebythe and Bernards Well Mountain, around the headwaters of the Afon Syfynwy and its tributaries. The area is fertile and well drained, averaging 200m above sea level.

Prehistory

Characteristic of the semi-upland nature of the area is the survival of a number of prehistoric sites. The proposed route passes nearby a rather doubtful chambered tomb (1308) from the Neolithic (New Stone Age). However, a definite burial mound or round barrow from the Bronze Age exists (1307), and another is suggested by a field name (4455). A small defended enclosure from the Iron Age also lies close to the route (1293). All these monuments were part of former contemporary landscapes, elements of which may survive below ground.

In addition, 2 features were visible in aerial photographs (10520 and 10572). Though these lay outside the line of the proposed route, they are included here as new sites.

Medieval

The parishes of Castlebythe and Puncheston both formed manors of the medieval lordship of Cemaes ('Kemes Infra' in 1594; Howells & Howells, 1977, 37), and both have earthwork castles from the 12th century. This part of Cemaes formed a 'frontier' area between N Pembrokeshire and the lands of the earls of Pembroke to the S; it was thickly settled during the 12th century. The population may have declined by 1594 - there were only 14 householders in Castlebythe, and 20 in Henry's Moat (Howells & Howells, 1977, 87).

The W of the 2 schemes passes through an area notable as displaying what appear to be a number of elements of relict medieval landscape. From an area of common land around Castlebythe village to the W extends a system of strip fields characteristic of the enclosure of a medieval open field system (27974). Castlebythe Common occupies a roughly central position within Castlebythe parish, adjacent to the church, castle and village, and it appears that an early division of the land into arable and common is represented here. A similar situation is seen in the neighbouring parish of Ambleston where a central block of common, Wallis Moor, is again the focus of a medieval field system (Ludlow and Ramsey, 1994, no.6428).

The field system is reflected in the neighbouring parish of Henry's Moat. Both Castlebythe and Henry's Moat are Norman Castle based planted settlements and it can be assumed that the field systems, and common land, have their origins in the 12th century. The tithe maps ('The Parish of Castlebythe ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1842; 'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838) make it clear that the system of boundaries survives more-or-less unchanged from the mid 19th century. The Rees map (Rees, W., 1932 *South Wales and the Borders in the XIV Century*, SW Sheet) shows the 2 roads adjacent to the scheme - the B4329 and the Castlebythe Henry's Moat road - as medieval routes and indeed the field system appears to respect them.

Post-medieval

The farms and field boundaries that exist today are shown almost identically on the 2 19th century tithe maps ('The Parish of Castlebythe ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1842; 'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838).

'The tithe map for Henry's Moat, 1838, unfortunately does not include information regarding the state of cultivation of the land; however, there is still a good deal of arable farming within field strips (27974). Otherwise the assessment area is predominantly given over to grazing, and an area of former upland pasture, now largely under forestry, is crossed by the E of the 2 routes. It must also be noted that recent ploughing will have effaced archaeological evidence, had any been formerly present, within these fields (eg. 1293 below).

An extensively worked area lies just S of the W end of this E route, more apparent in aerial photographs; apparently gravel extraction has at some time taken place.

3.2 Register of archaeological sites and areas of archaeological interest

The reference numbers in the following catalogue are those allocated in the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record. These numbers are shown on the following annotated engineer's maps.

27974. (SN 03 28) Open Field System. That section of the possible medieval open field system (see above) between Castlebythe and Henry's Moat appears to form a discrete block of land between a marshy area to the S and Mynydd Castlebythe to the N. The axes lie N-S, subdivision of the former strips occurring as E-W hedgebanks. 'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838, makes it clear that there were rather more strips than the present boundaries would suggest and that some coalescing has taken place, particularly at the E of the system.

A number of hedgebanks are cut by the scheme. Drawing nos.

f0092001-2.

1293. (SN 0417 2834) Tufton Castle. Iron Age defended enclosure. The proposed scheme passes 50m from Tufton Castle, a small defended enclosure, oval in plan (max. dimension 30m), from the Iron Age. Hardly visible on the ground today except the bank at the SW corner which still stood to height of 0.20m in the 1920s (RCAHM, 1925, 119 No. 316); the surrounding ditch is very vague. However, the bank shows up clearly as a parchmark in aerial photographs (57/92/42-43).

Although some distance from the route this may yet be a sensitive area. The site is comparable with a number of other smaller enclosures in SW Dyfed, a group of which were the subject of extensive research by Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the 1980s (Williams, 1988). Such enclosures can display complex outworks, such as banked and ditched entrance trackways extending a considerable distance from the enclosure, indistinguishable on the ground and only discerned through excavation or geophysical survey. Drawing no. f0092002.

4455. (SN 0518 2860) Pen-y-garn. Field and farm name, marked on 'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838. The field name includes the 'garn' element often associated with cairns - burial mounds, markers or clearance heaps - from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. There is no evidence for such a feature on site, and the name can be equally applied to a natural rock outcrop. However, see 10520 and 10572 below. Drawing no. f0092002.

10520. (SN 0525 2870) Cropmark. A small circular area of darker grass has been noted on aerial photographs (57/92/42-43). This is usually associated with a negative feature such as a ditch or hollow. The name of the field in which it lies, 'Mountain', ('The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838), is unhelpful. Drawing no. f0092002.

10572. (SN 0542 2865) Parchmark. A larger parched area has been noted on aerial photographs (57/92/42-43). This is usually associated with a positive feature such as a bank or stony area. It may be that a cairn of some function is represented here. Lies in field 'Mountain' (see above). Drawing no. f0092002.

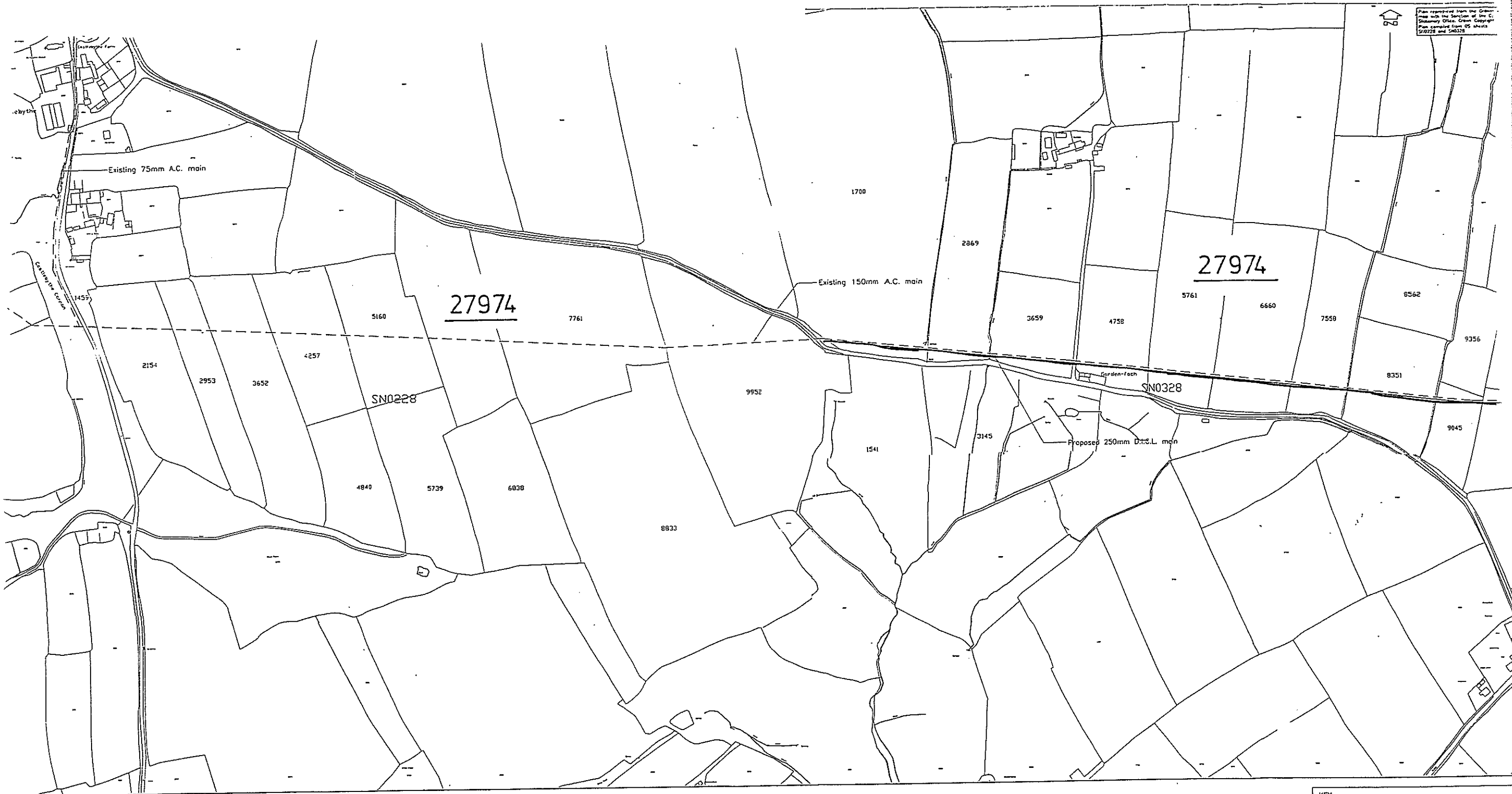
20854. (SN 0553 2827) Henry's Moat School. The proposed route passes 150mk N of Henry's Moat school, a disused schoolhouse of the 19th century. Single storey building, open to the roof. Single cell; a large open room is lit by 2 square headed windows in the S wall and 1 in each gable end. The slate gable roof is carried on timber collar trusses. Rendered internally. Much original timberwork survives despite the general decay. The

schoolroom is entered through 3 doors from a full length lean-to on the N wall, at the E end of which is the main entry. The whole is pebbledashed externally. Shown as 'cottage and garden' on 'The Parish of Henry's Moat ', Tithe map and apportionment, 1838, which is consistent with the later 19th century character of the building. The school building was certainly present by 1889 (Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 First Edition, Pembrokeshire, Sheet XVII. 7, 1889). Drawing no. f0092002.

1307. (SN 0592 2845) Dyffryn Stones/Garn Ochr. Stone Circle or Round Barrow, Scheduled Ancient Monument Pemb. No. 120. The proposed route passes within 110m of Dyffryn Stones. Regarded variously as a Neolithic (New Stone Age) stone circle or as a round barrow (burial mound) from the Bronze Age. It consists of 12 low upright stones averaging 2m forming a circle 20m in diameter, and surrounding a low mound. It has been suggested that a cairn was formed over the circle (RCAHM, 1925, 118 No. 313). Now much overgrown.


Although some distance from the route this may yet be a sensitive area; burial mounds such as this often formed a part of much larger ritual/funerary complexes the rest of which may have been lost above ground but surviving below it; indeed, the presence of a possible chambered tomb nearby (below, 1308) suggests that this may be the case here. Drawing no. f0092002.

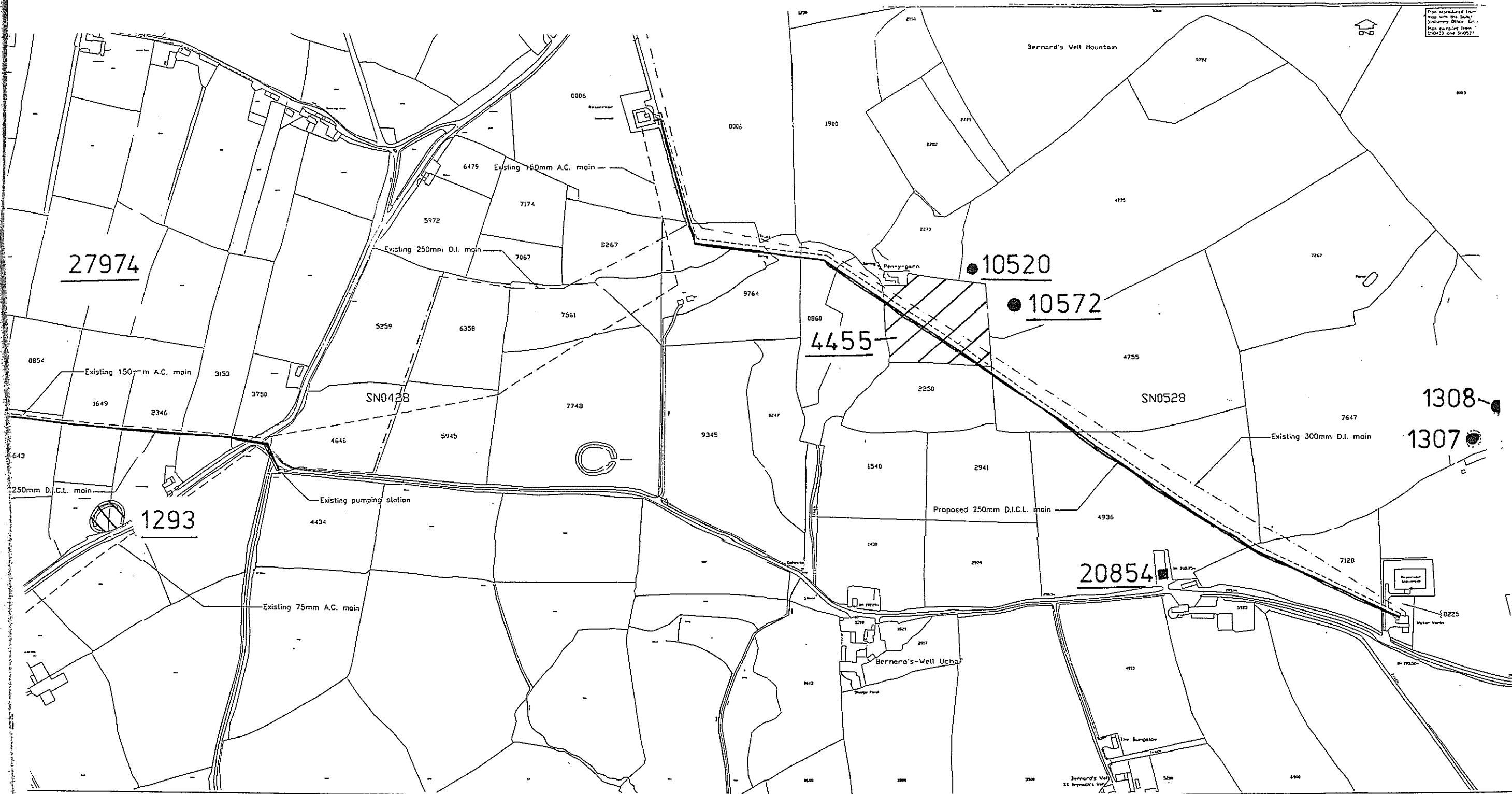
1308. (SN 0593 2846) Dyffryn. Possible Chambered Tomb from the Neolithic (New Stone Age), though rather doubtful. Comprises 3 stones, 2 recumbent and one standing, though may be a natural feature. The field, however, is called 'Parc Maen Hir'. Lies nearly 200m from the proposed route. Drawing no. f0092002.



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KEY	
Existing 150mm A.C. main	---
Existing 75mm A.C. main	---
Proposed 250mm D.I.C.L. main	---

	Client DŴR CYMRU CYFYNGEDIG SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION FFYNNON MENTER RHIFNIX WAY	Scheme HOTTWELL'S ARRANGEMENT	Title	Scale	1:2500	Date		No.	Revisions	Chkd	I
				Initiated	ghl	Checked					



KEY	
Existing 300mm D.I. main	---
Existing 250mm D.I. main	---
Existing 150mm PVC main	---
Existing 150mm A.C. main	---
Existing 75mm A.C. main	---
Proposed 250mm D.I.C.L. main	---



WALLACE EVANS

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