5MR **PRN 30683** 

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WATERMAIN RENEWAL SCHEME FROM TROED-Y-RHIW TO ROCH PEMBROKESHIRE

Client: Dwr Cymru

Project Officer: S.M.Bishop

Report by: S.M.Bishop

Dated: 23rd December 1993

The Old Palace Abergwili CARMARTHEN Dyfed SA31 2JG Tel: 0267 231667

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE PROPOSED WATERMAIN RENEWAL SCHEME FROM TROED-Y-RHIW TO ROCH, PEMBROKESHIRE

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- 1.1 Annotated engineer's plans (drawing nos. 20080797/PFH/1, 20080797/PFH/3 & 20080797/PFH/5) at 1:2500 scale indicating areas of proposed archaeological watching briefs (prepared by curatorial section)
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# 1.0 Recommendations (prepared by curatorial section)

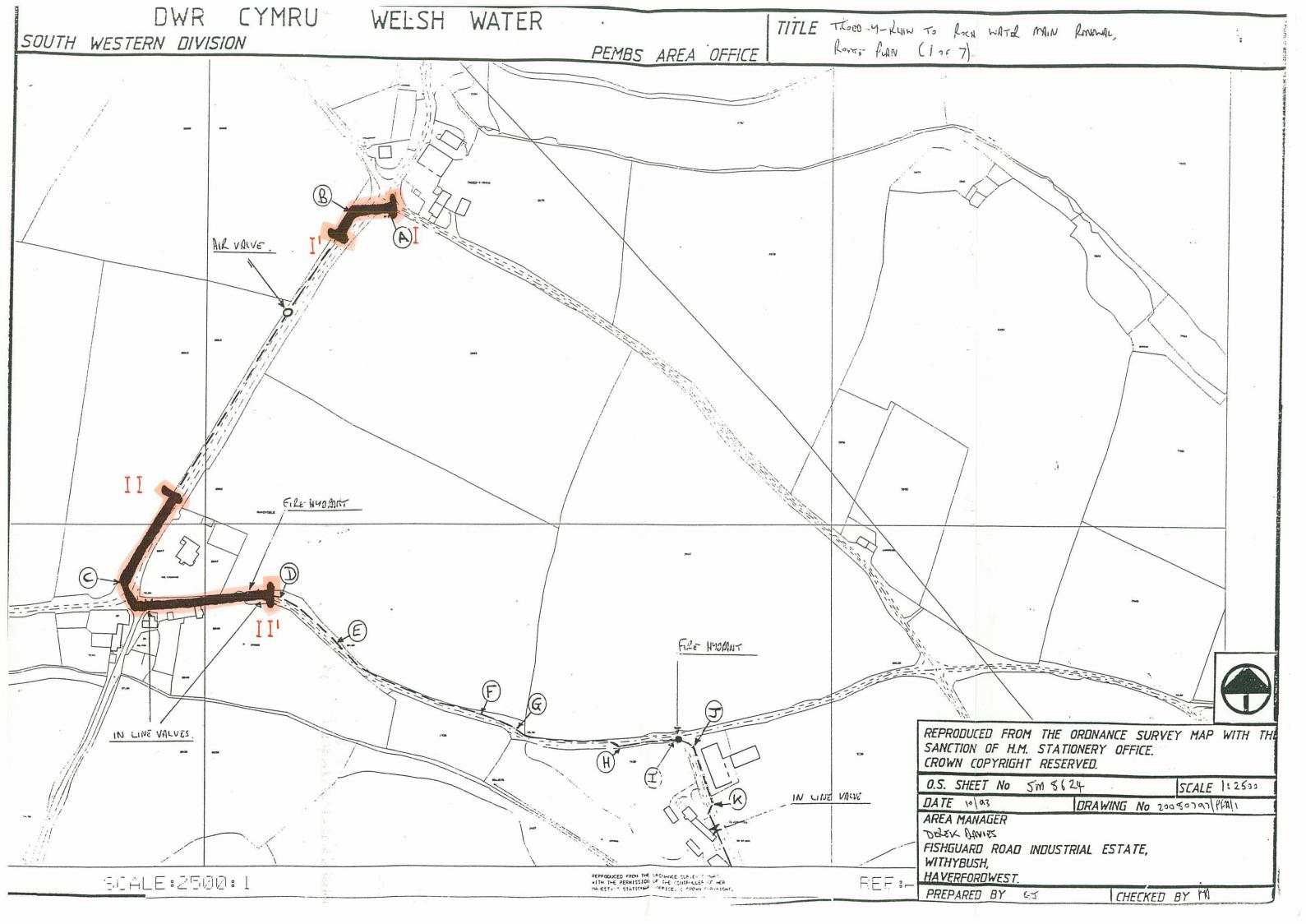
It is recommended that archaeological watching briefs be maintained during the laying of sections of pipeline between points I to I', II to II', III to III' and IV to IV' as indicated on the annotated plans below; section 1.1 refers. An opportunity should be afforded to a suitably qualified archaeological practitioner to record archaeologically significant features and recover artifacts of interest.

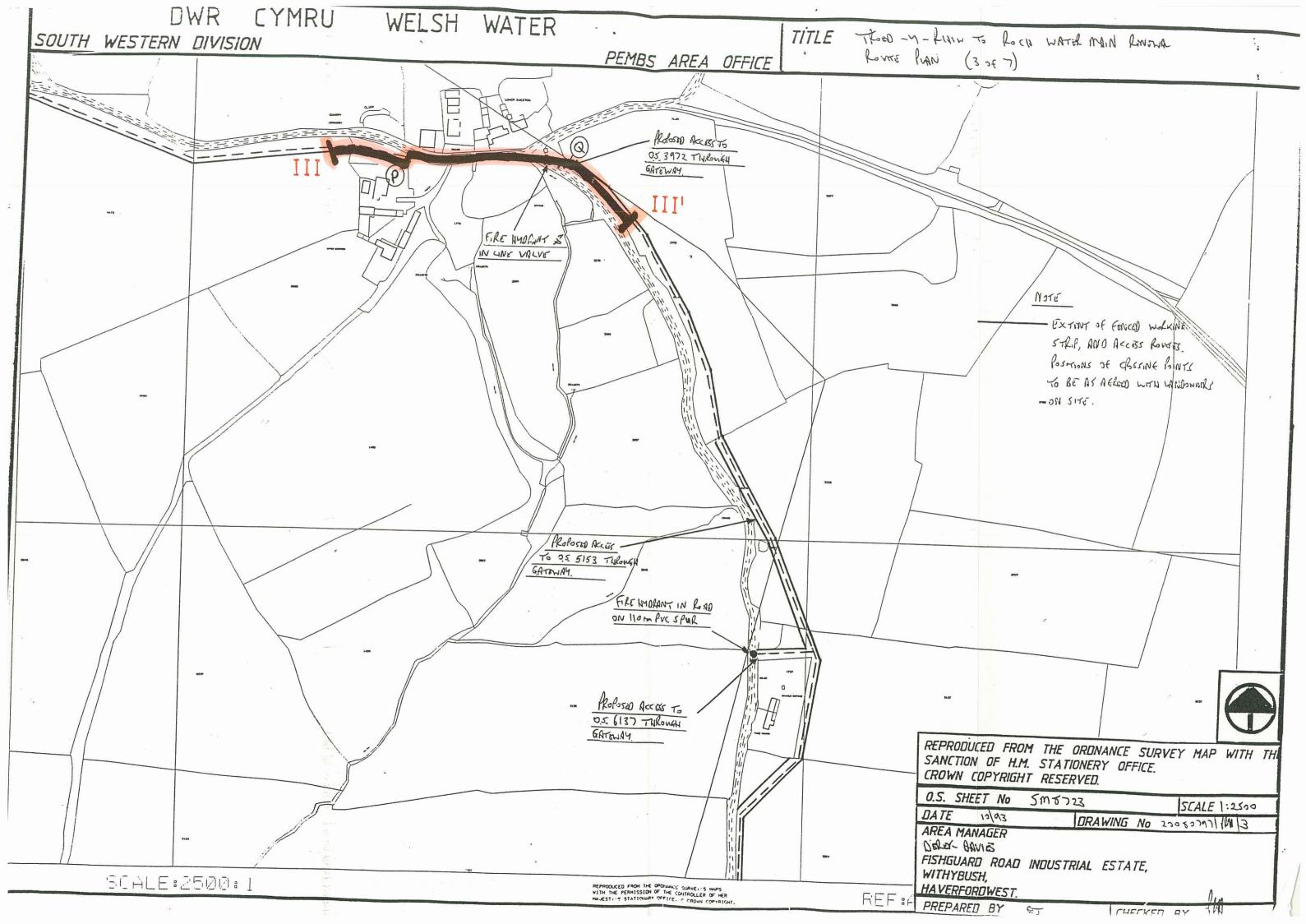
A report on the archaeological watching briefs should be prepared and a copy deposited in Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Sites and Monuments Record.

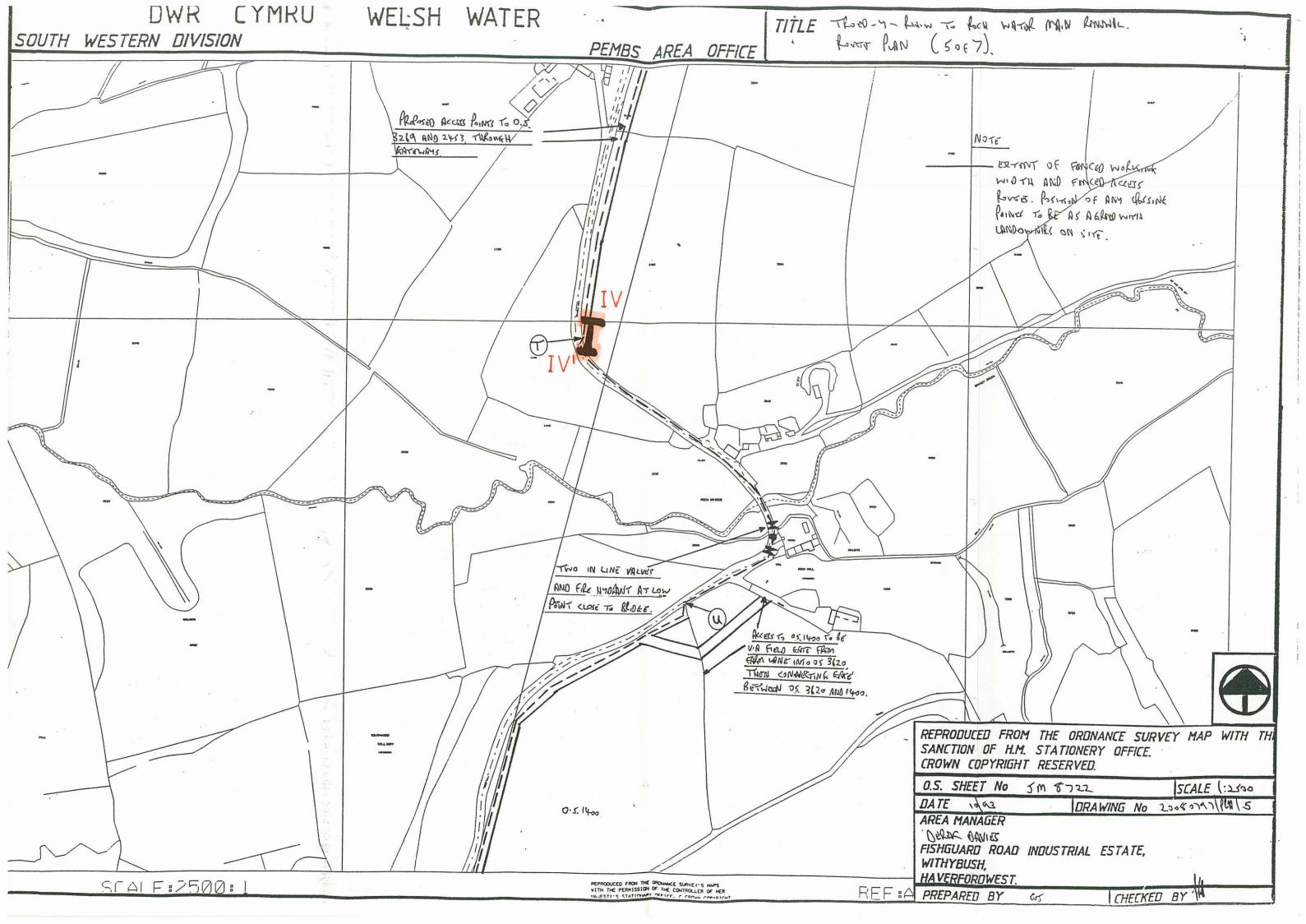
Mrs.H.James,

Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

1.1 Annotated engineer's plans (drawing nos. 20080797/PFH/1, 20080797/PFH/3 & 20080797/PFH/5) at 1:2500 scale indicating areas of proposed archaeological watching briefs (prepared by curatorial section)







#### 2.0 Introduction

Details of a new watermain renewal scheme from Troed-y-Rhiw to Roch were forwarded by Dwr Cymru's Development Officer to the Trust for comment on 20th September 1993.

Following an initial assessment of the scheme by the curatorial section of the Trust, Dwr Cymru were advised of the need for a detailed archaeological desktop assessment of the project to be prepared in order for detailed mitigatory measures to be drafted. Subsequently, in a letter dated 14th October 1993, Dwr Cymru confirmed that it wished the Trust to undertake the detailed assessment of the scheme.

This report prepared by the 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.

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 specific sources consulted

- (a) Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record
- (b) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps, viz: 1st edition (see sections 5.3 & 5.4) and 2nd edition county series plans and, national grid reconstituted plans.
- (c) Tithe maps & schedules for Brawdy and Roch parishes (National Library of Wales collection see sections 5.1 & 5.2).
- (d) Original surveyor's drawings at 2" to mile (National Library of Wales collection).
- (e) Published old series 1" to mile mapping including early state (Harry Margery facsimile) and late state (Index to tithe survey 'edition').
- (f) South Wales and the Border in the 14th century W.Rees, 1933.
- (g) Place-names of Pembrokeshire B.G.Charles, 1992.
- (h) A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire R.Fenton, 1811
- (i) Vertical Meridian air photographs.
- (j) Oblique air photographs.

### 3.0 Archaeology

Please refer to plans (sections 3.1 & 3.2) below which should be read in conjunction with the following.

PRN 15786 - Possible Medieval/early Post Medieval settlement. Earliest documentary reference to place-name dated 1699, see B.G.Charles<sup>1</sup> (Vol.1, p.207).

PRN 12352 - Documented Medieval settlement depicted on Rees' map<sup>2</sup> and noted by B.G.Charles<sup>1</sup> (Vol.1, p.202-3). The earliest documentary reference to placename quoted by Charles is dated 1472, namely Rydegely i.e. leech ford.

PRN 12353 - Documented Medieval settlement depicted on Rees'  $\mathrm{map}^2$  and noted by B.G.Charles¹ (Vol.1, p.199). The earliest documentary reference to Eweston quoted by Charles is dated 1287, namely *Oweynystoune* i.e. Owein's farm. The personal name is Welsh, now Owen. The tithe map (1842) suggests the former existence of a settlement here of some significance, now shrunken; a number of small enclosures named burgage or piece align the roadside (some occupied by dwellings).

PRN 15889 - Former dwelling, extant at tithe survey dated 1842 but, demolished by time of 1st edition Ordnance Survey at 1:2500, carried out in 1889. It is assumed that the building was abandoned and subsequently demolished at some time between these dates.

PRN 15830 - Former dwelling, extant at tithe survey dated 1842 but, demolished by time of 1st edition Ordnance Survey at 1:2500, carried out in 1889. It is assumed that the building was abandoned and subsequently demolished at some time between these dates.

PRN 12475 & PRN 4637 - Documented medieval water mill as depicted on Rees'  $map^2$ . Also noted by B.G.Charles<sup>1</sup> (Vol.2, p.627); the earliest documentary reference given by the latter being 1693 however.

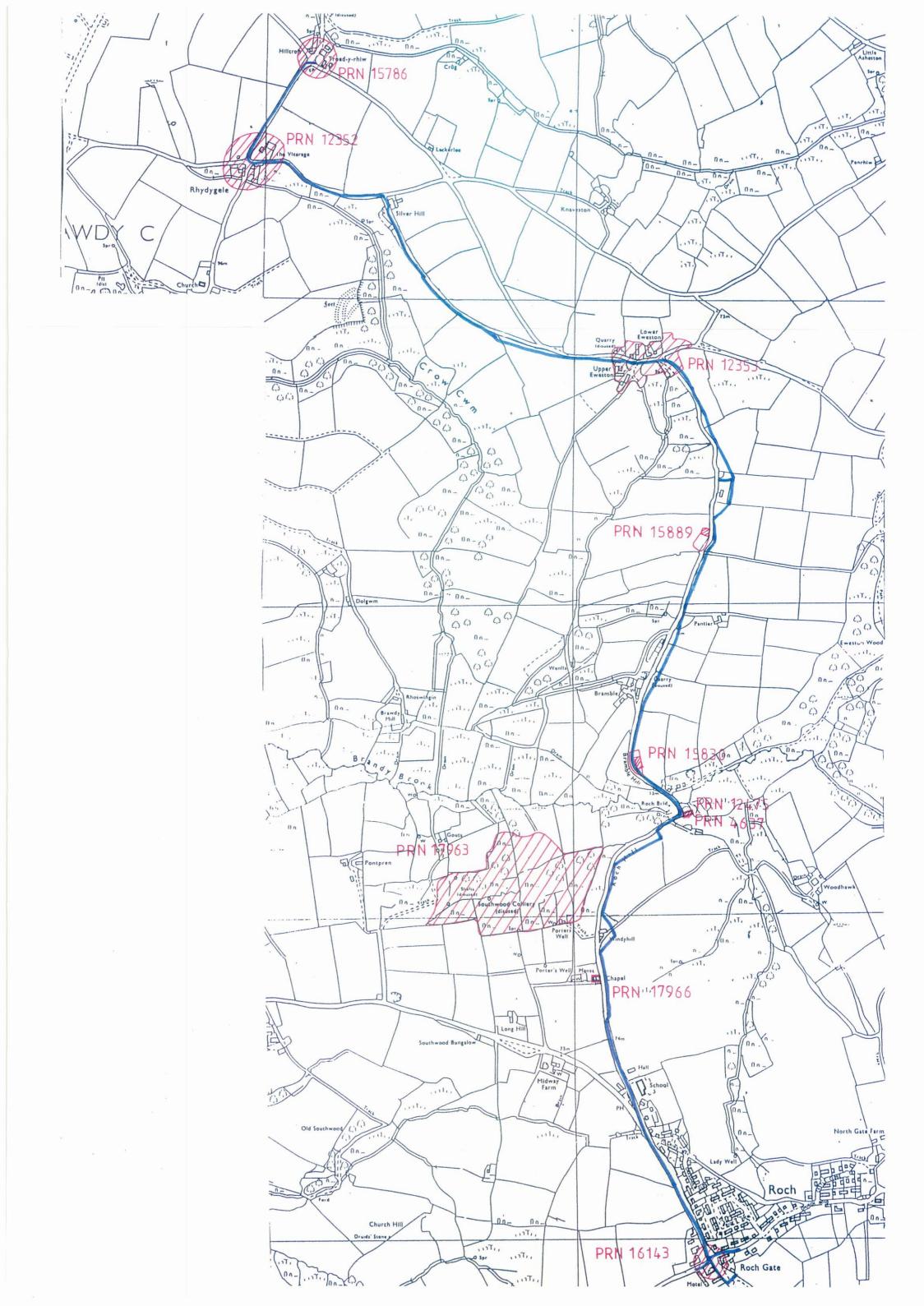
PRN 17963 - Extensive former coal workings, some sixty metres from the modern road. Coal mining has a long history in Roch parish being recorded as early as 1436 and 1567-97, as noted by B.G.Charles (Vol.2, p.625).

PRN 17966 - Penuel Baptist Chapel. Early 19th century foundation<sup>3</sup>.

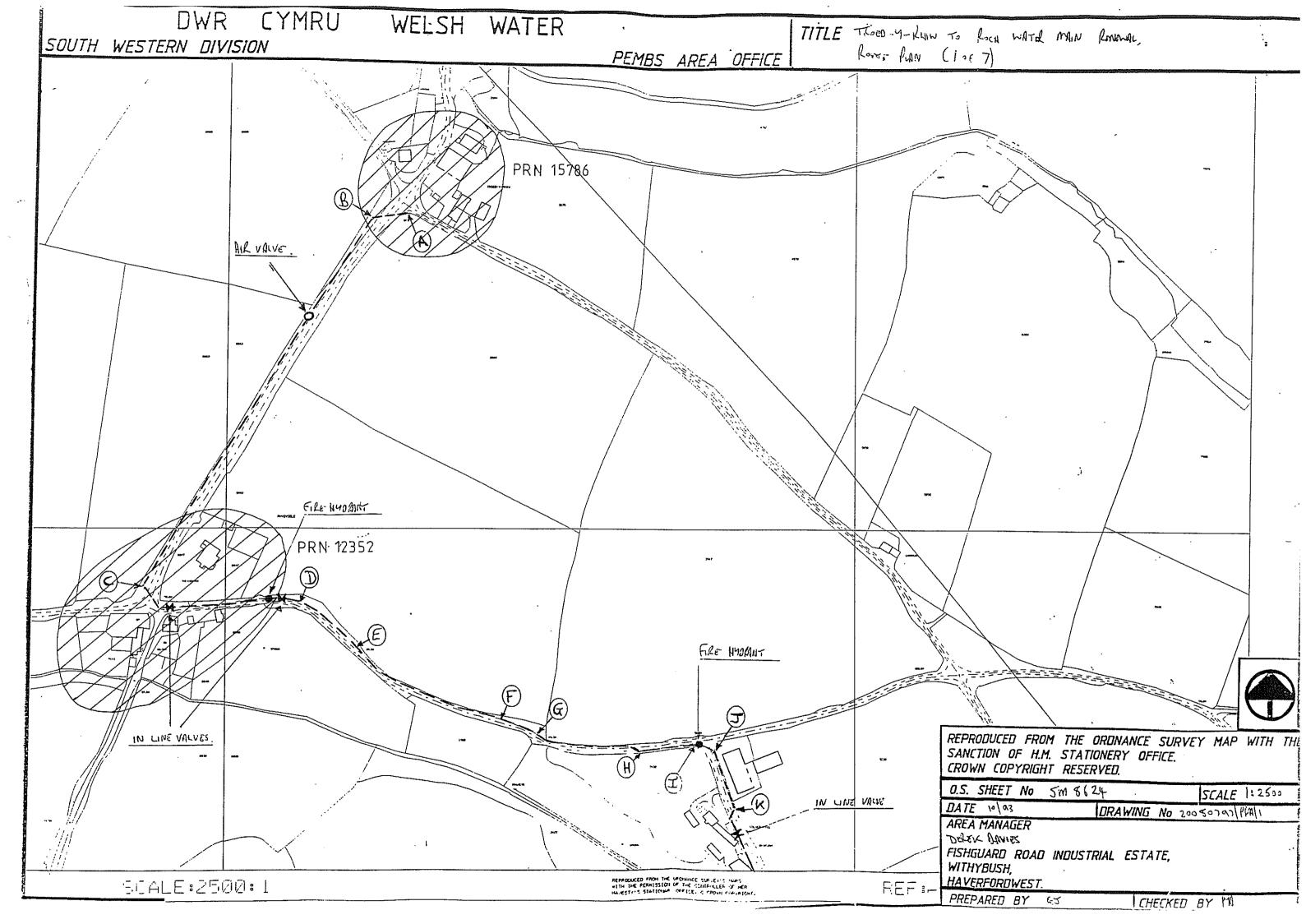
PRN 16143 - Roch Gate. Possible former 18th/19th century tollgate suggested by place-name and roadside location.

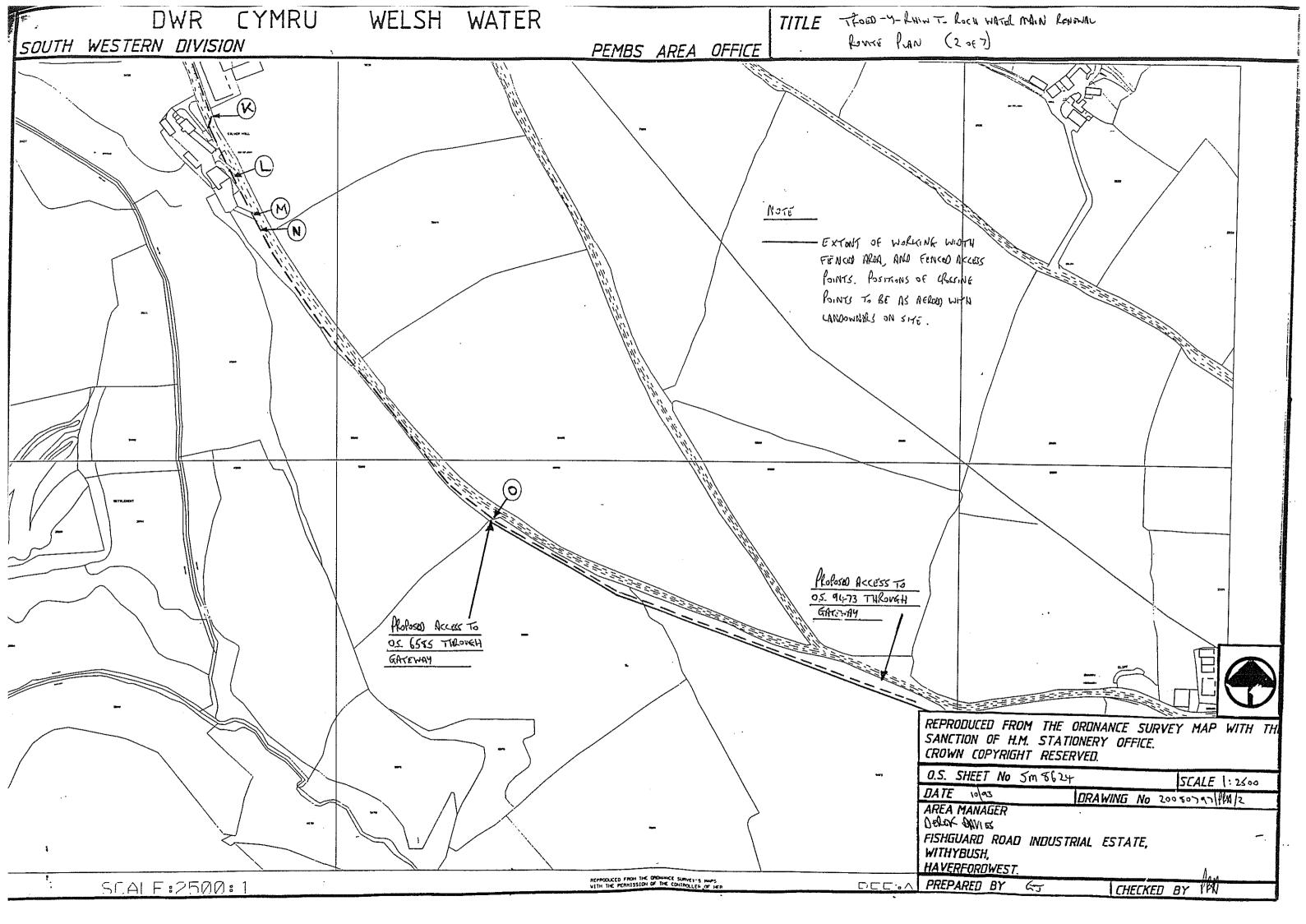
- 1- B.G.Charles, The Place-names of Pembrokeshire, 1992
- 2- W.Rees, South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century, 1933
- 3- B.J.Rawlins, The Parish Churches and Nonconformist Chapels of Wales Vol.1, 1989

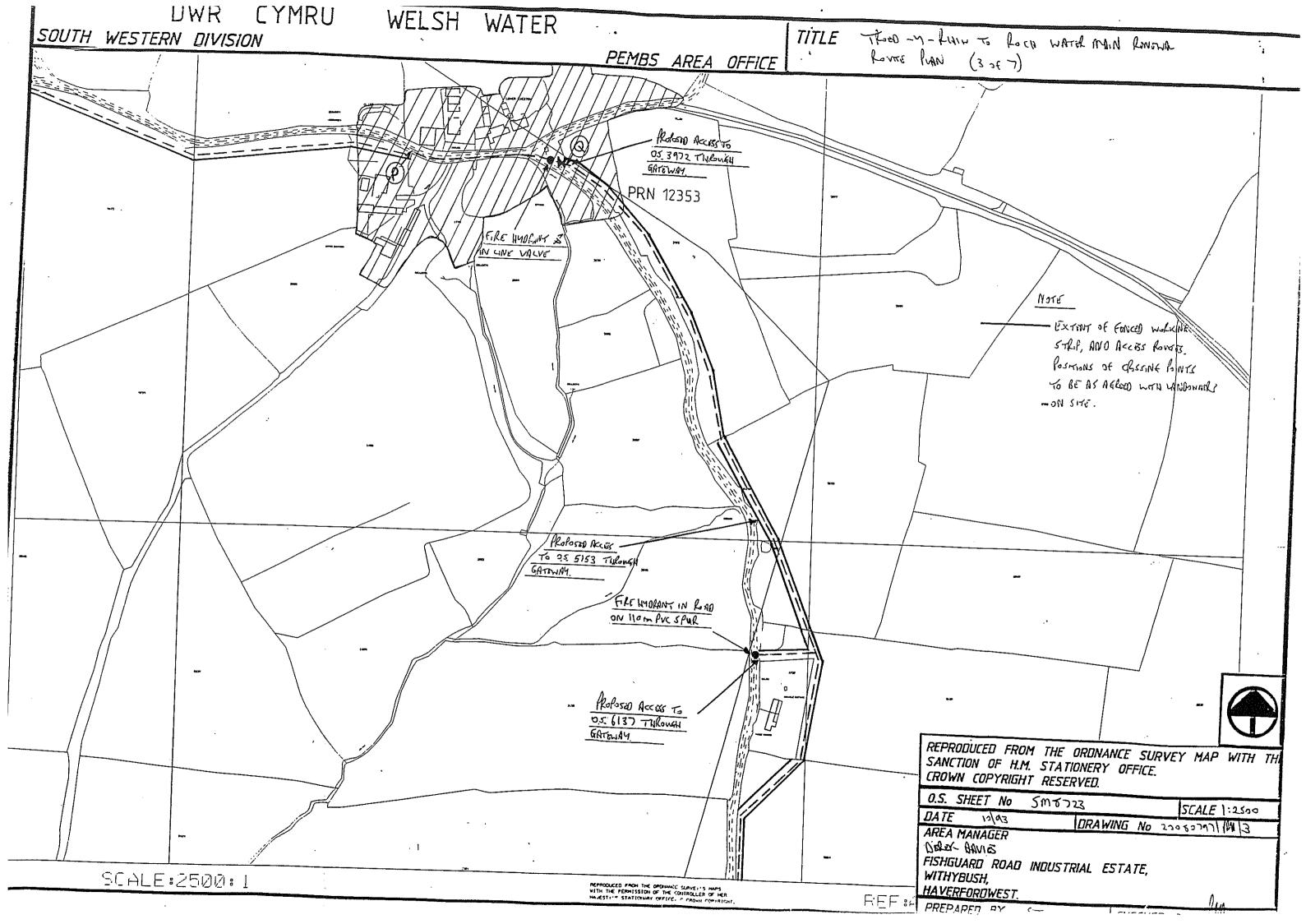
3.1 Annotated copy of Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map indicating areas of archaeological interest.

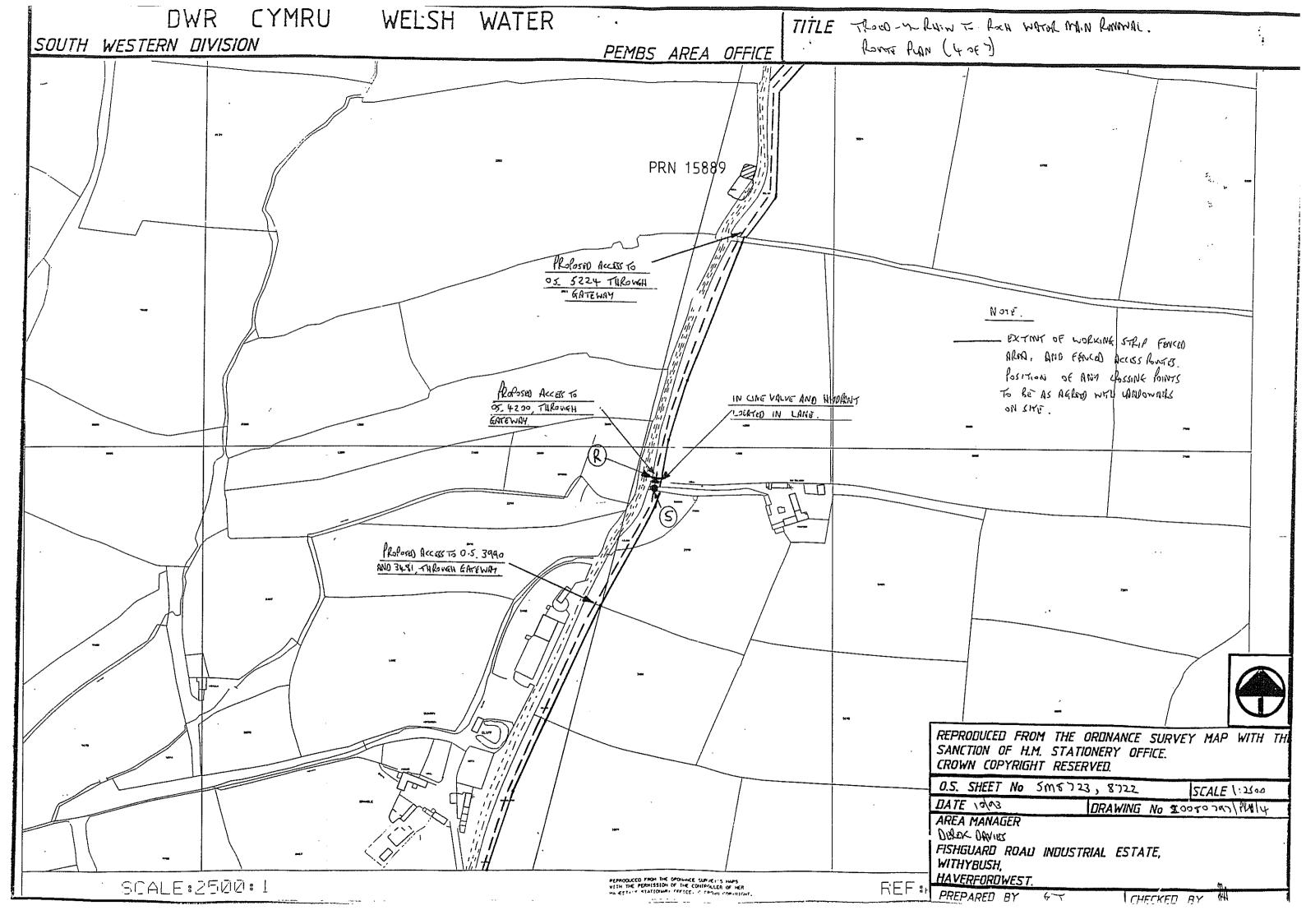


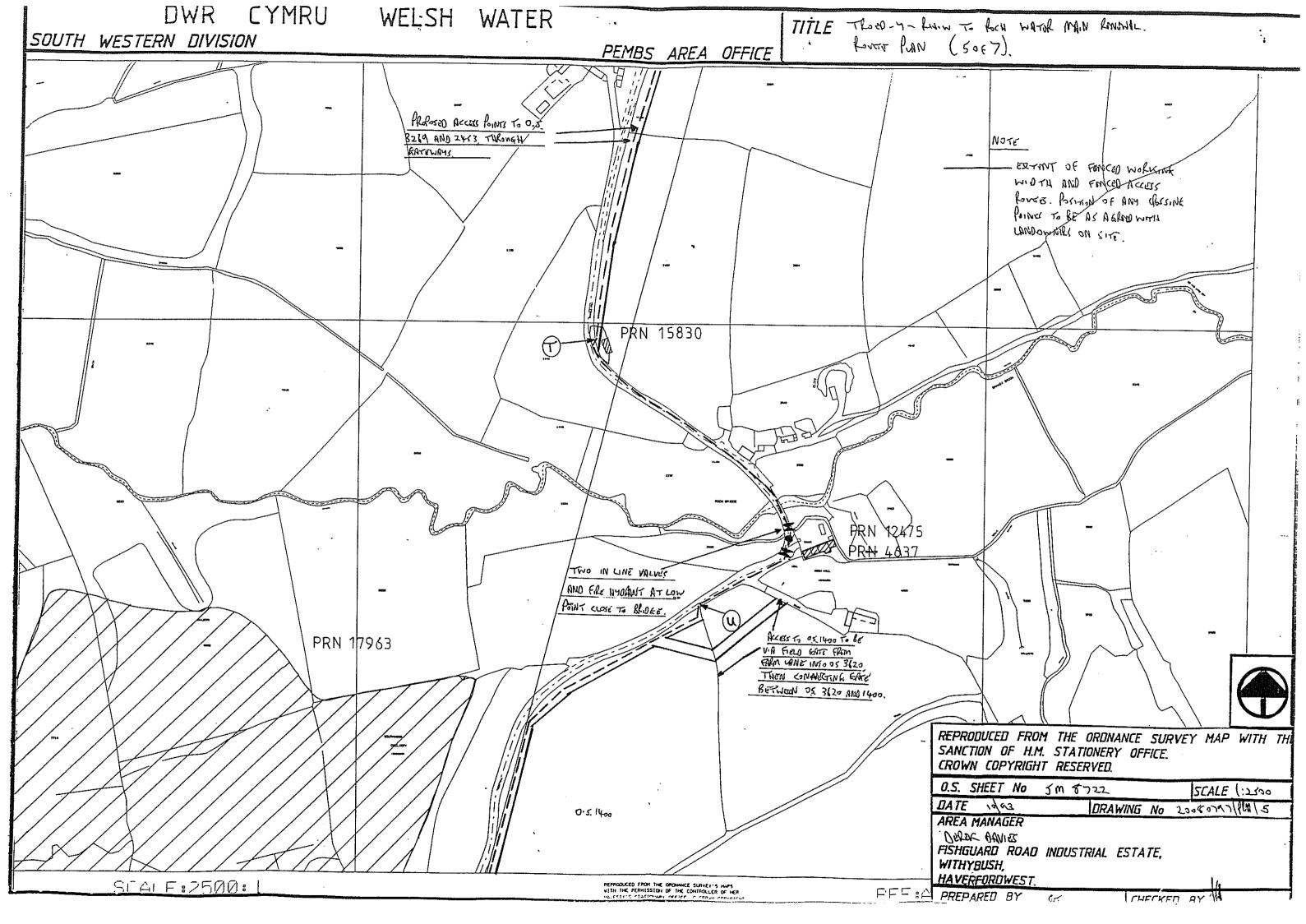
3.2 Annotated engineer's plans (drawing nos. 20080797/PFH/1 to 8) at 1:2500 scale indicating areas of archaeological interest (to be read in conjunction with section 3.0 above)

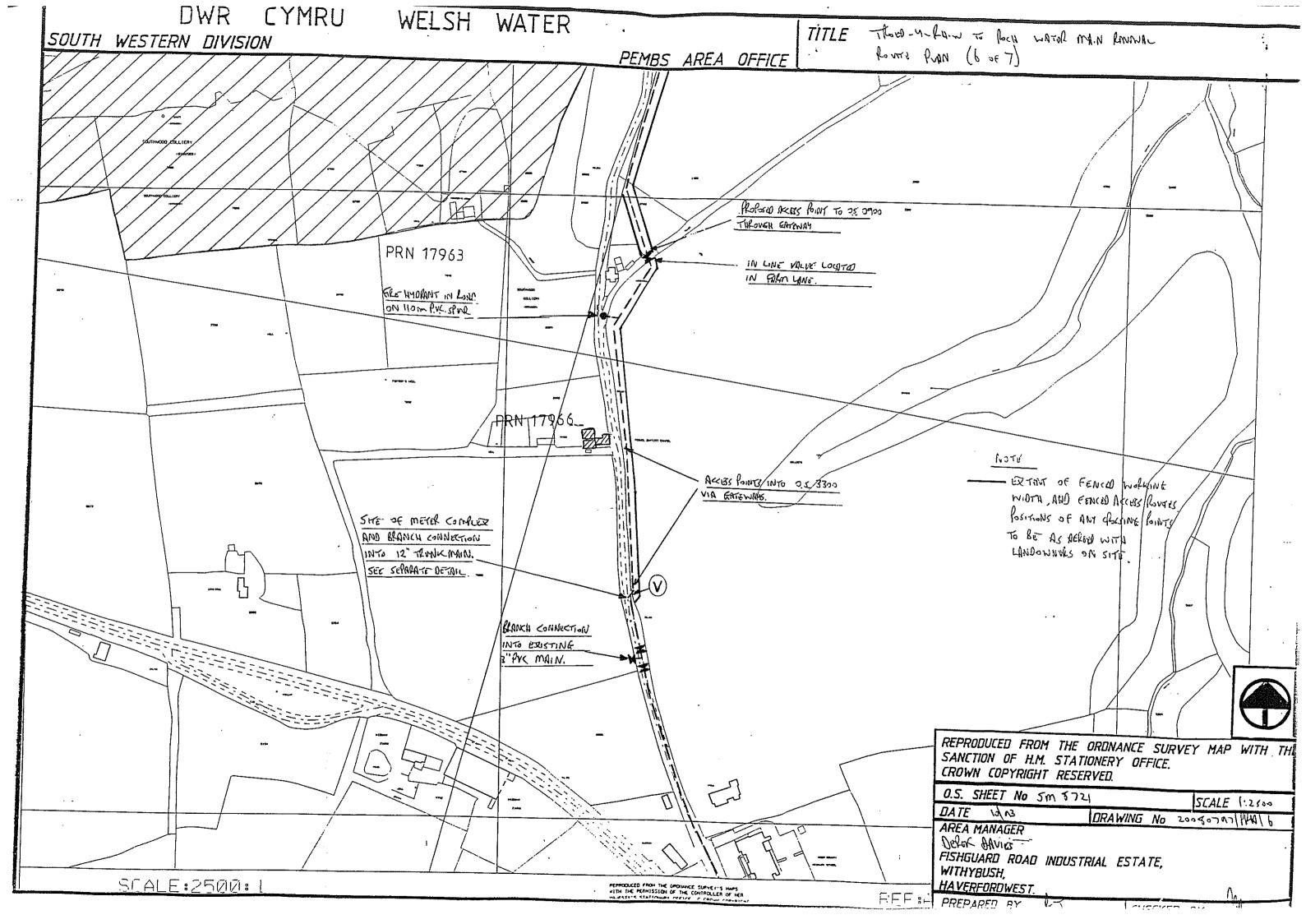


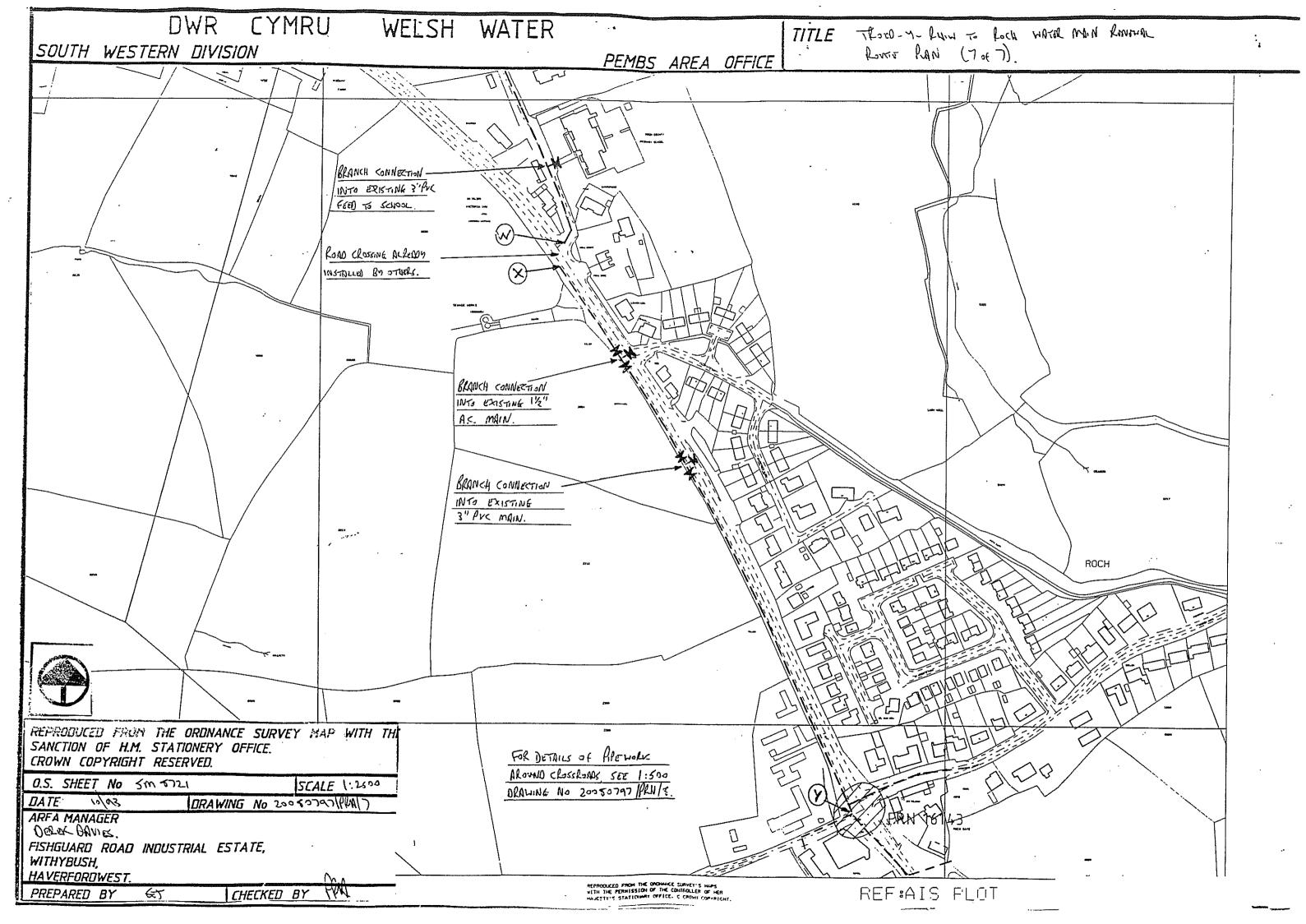


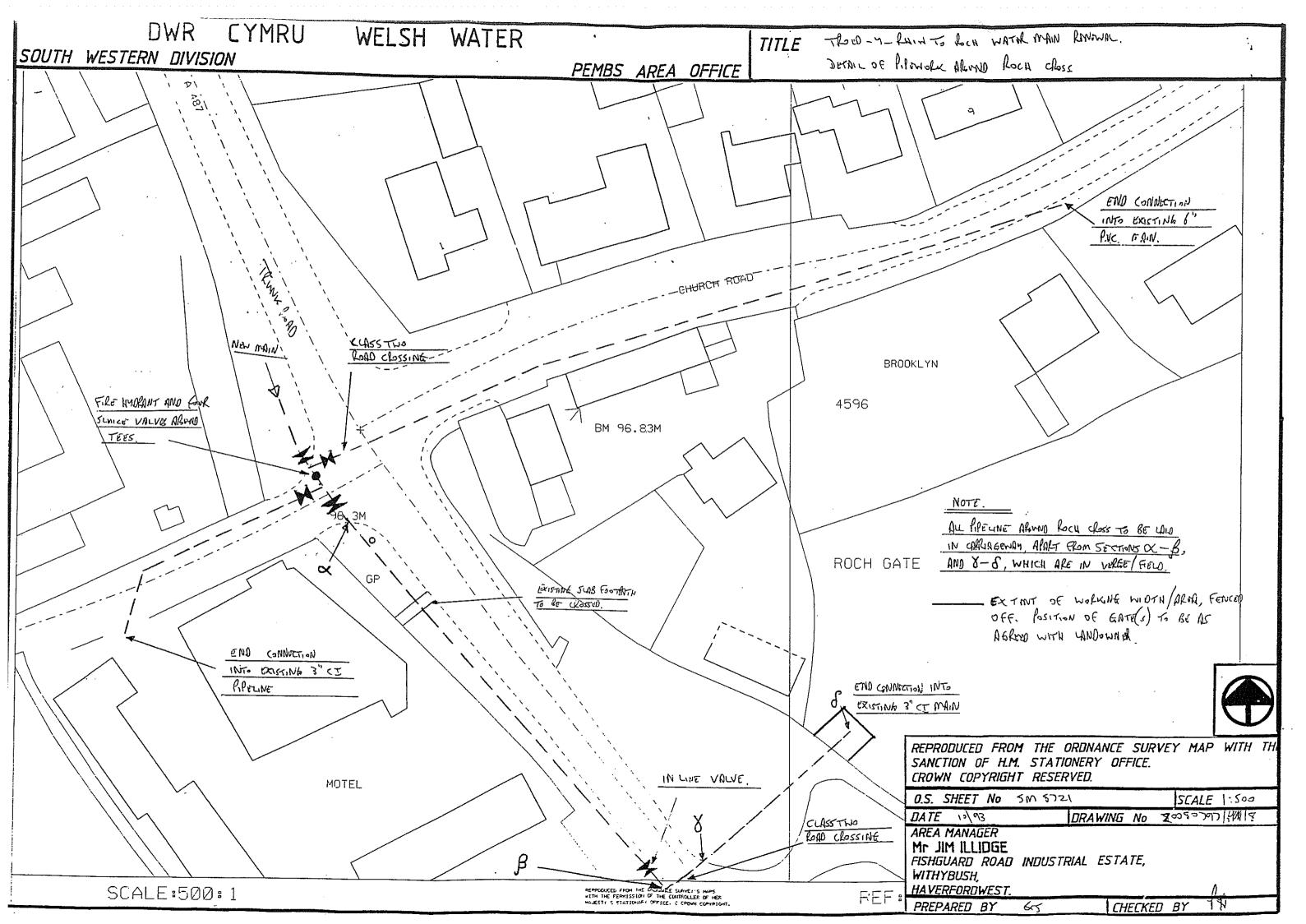












#### 4.0 Summary

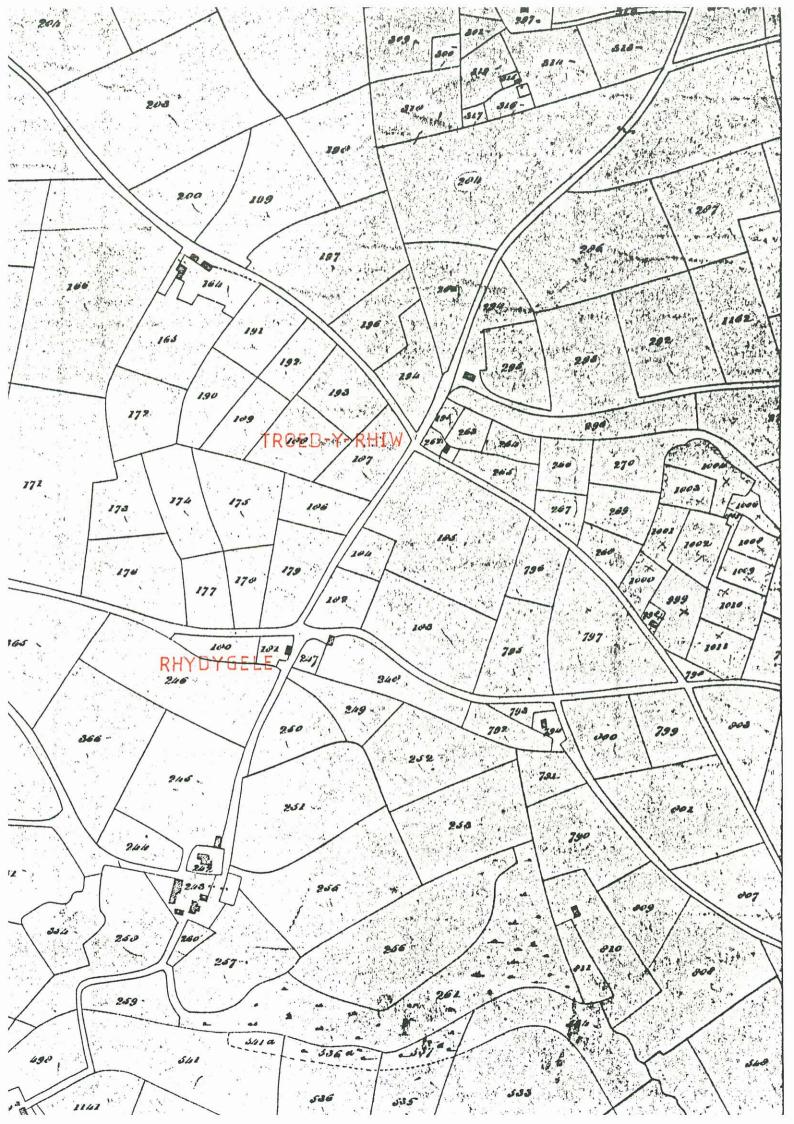
The sections of the proposed pipeline at Troed-y-Rhiw, Rhydygele and Eweston affect areas of archaeological interest. Evidence of Medieval occupation at each of these locations may be revealed during the course of the excavation of the pipeline; at similar locations elsewhere, large quantities of pottery have been recovered, offering useful dating evidence.

Between Bramble farm and Roch Bridge, the pipeline route truncates a former dwelling site extant at time of the tithe survey in 1842.

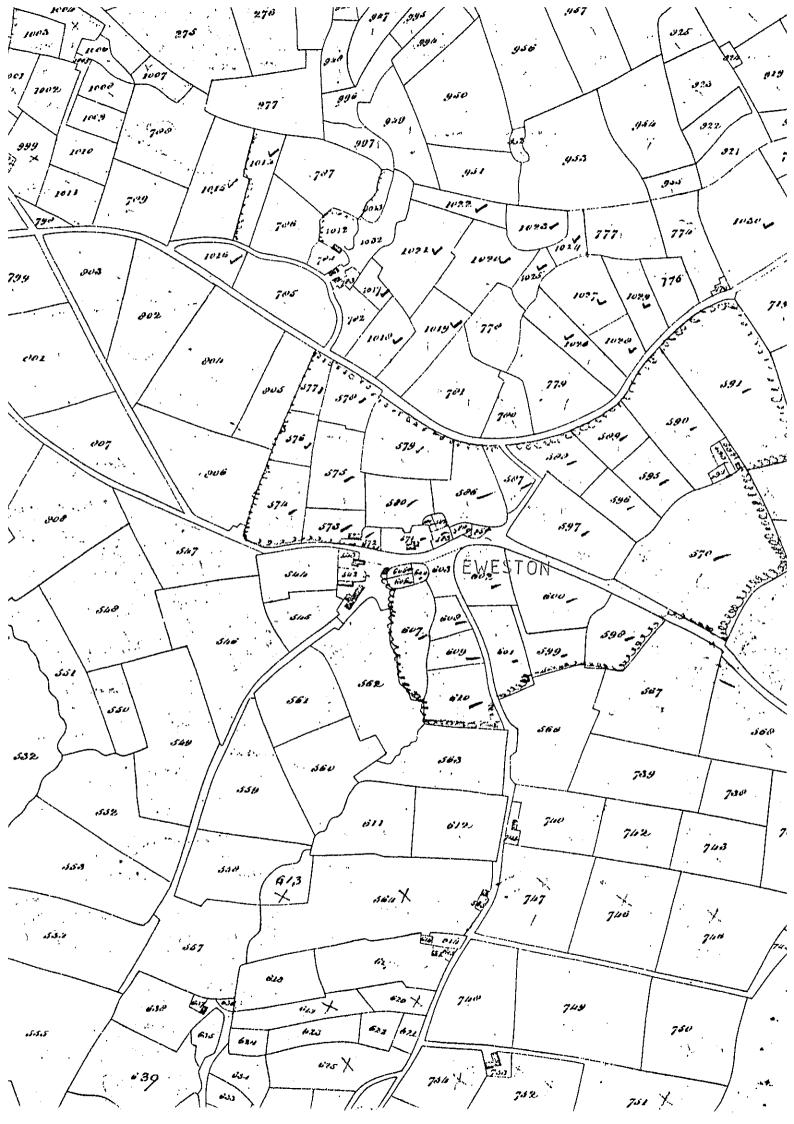
# 5.0 Appendix

- 5.1 Tithe map for Brawdy parish (section only, centred on Troed-y-Rhiw and Rhydygele). National Library of Wales Collection
- 5.2 Tithe map for Brawdy parish (section only, centred on Eweston village). National Library of Wales Collection
- 5.3 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 plan Pembrokeshire XXI.4 1889. (Section only, showing Troed-y-Rhiw and Rhydygele)
- 5.4 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 plan Pembrokeshire XXI.4 1889. (Section only, showing Eweston)

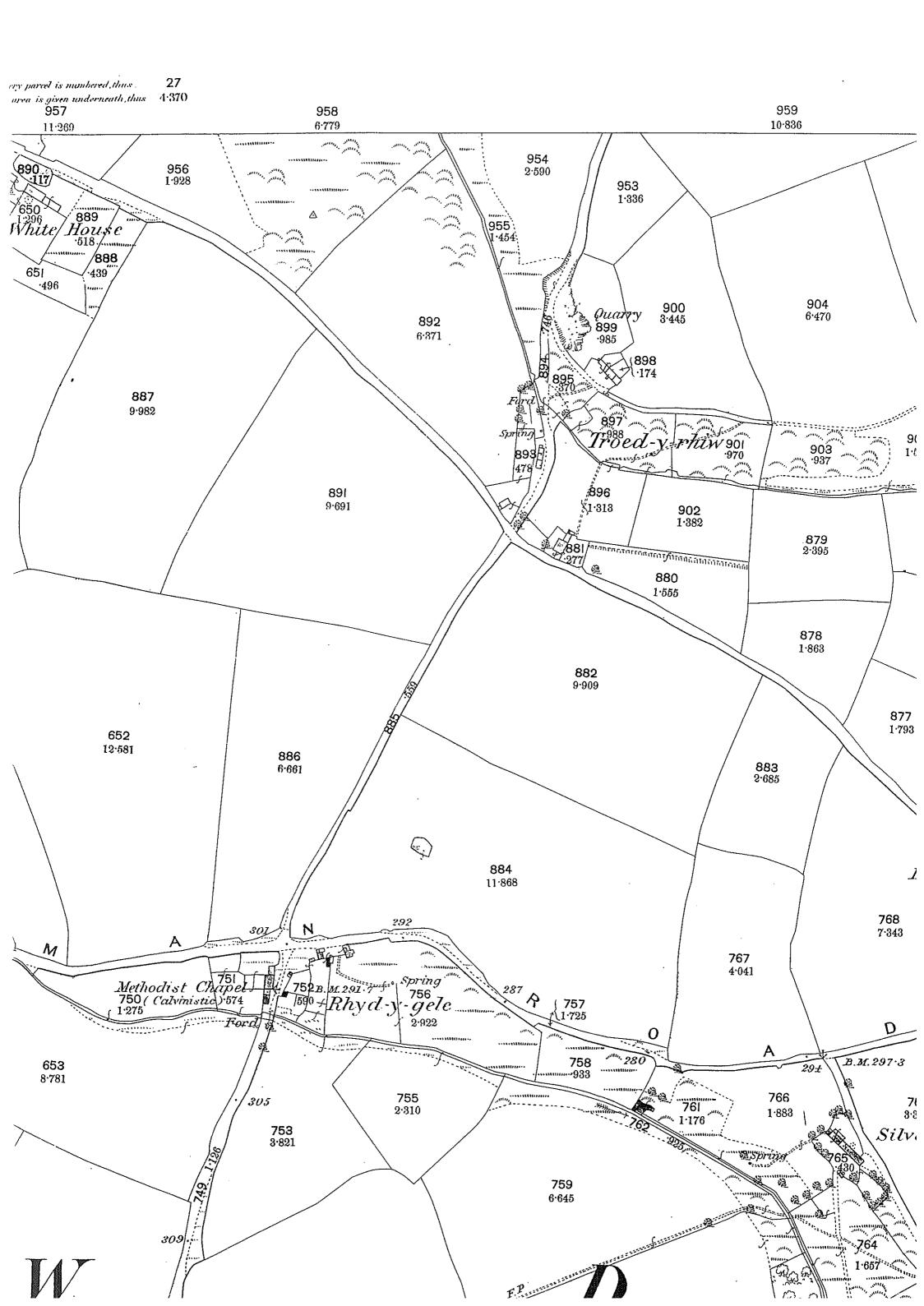
5.1 Tithe map for Brawdy parish (section only, centred on Troed-y-Rhiw and Rhydygele). National Library of Wales Collection



5.2 Tithe map for Brawdy parish (section only, centred on Eweston village). National library of Wales Collection  ${\bf r}$ 



5.3 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 plan - Pembrokeshire XXI.4 1889 (section only, showing Troed-y-Rhiw and Rhydygele)



5.4 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 plan - Pembrokeshire XXI.4 1889 (section only, showing Eweston)

