

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD



01/08/95

PROPOSED WATERMAIN RENEWAL
WELSH HOOK
PEMBROKESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Project Record No. 30946
AUGUST 1995

Commissioned by: Dŵr Cymru

Report by: Field Operations Section
of
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd
The Shire Hall
8 Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Dyfed SA19 6AF

Tel (01558) 823121
Fax (01558) 823133



REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED WATERMAIN RENEWAL
SCHEME, WELSH HOOK, PEMBROKESHIRE

1.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (prepared by Heritage Management Section)

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Report Brief

2.2 List of sources consulted (unpublished/published/aerial photographs)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Summary

3.2 Register of sites and areas of historic/archaeological interest

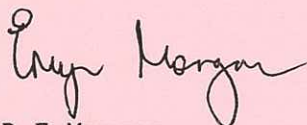
3.3 Annotated engineer's plans indicating sites and areas of historic/
archaeological interest. (Drawing nos. 20159711/[a] to 20159711/[d])

1.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (prepared by Heritage Management Section)

No deviations to the proposed route are considered to be necessary on archaeological grounds.

However, I would recommend that provision be made for an archaeological watching brief at O.S. 6700 corresponding to the site of a possible Iron Age enclosure; our reference, PRN 30951 (drawing no. 20159711/[c] refers).

In addition, it is recommended that intersections of field boundaries be recorded at: (A) SM 9428 2845 (drawing no. 20159711/[b]) and (B) SM 9392 2814 (drawing no. 20159711/[c]).



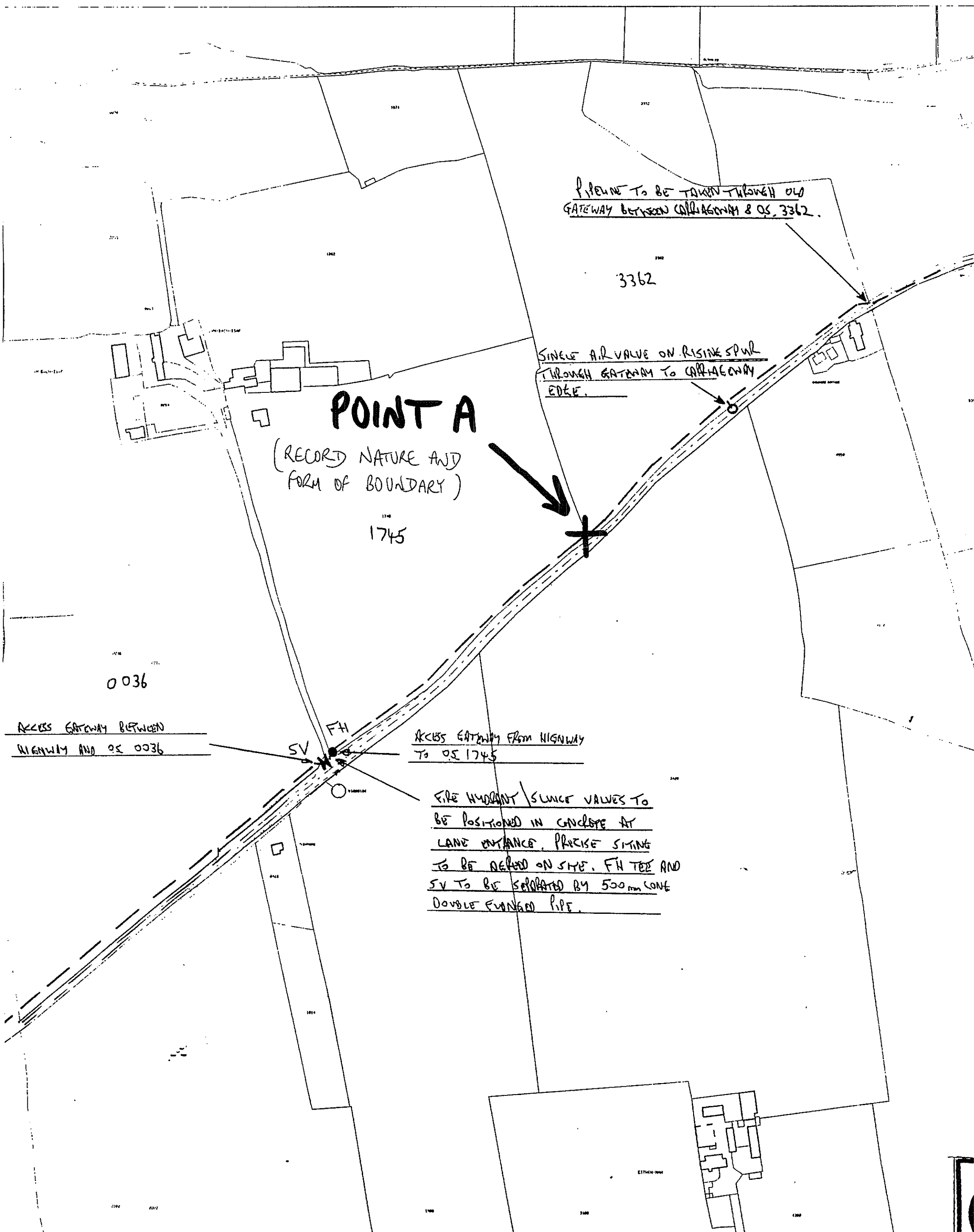
D.E. Morgan
for Mrs H. James, Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

DWR CYMRU - WELSH WATER

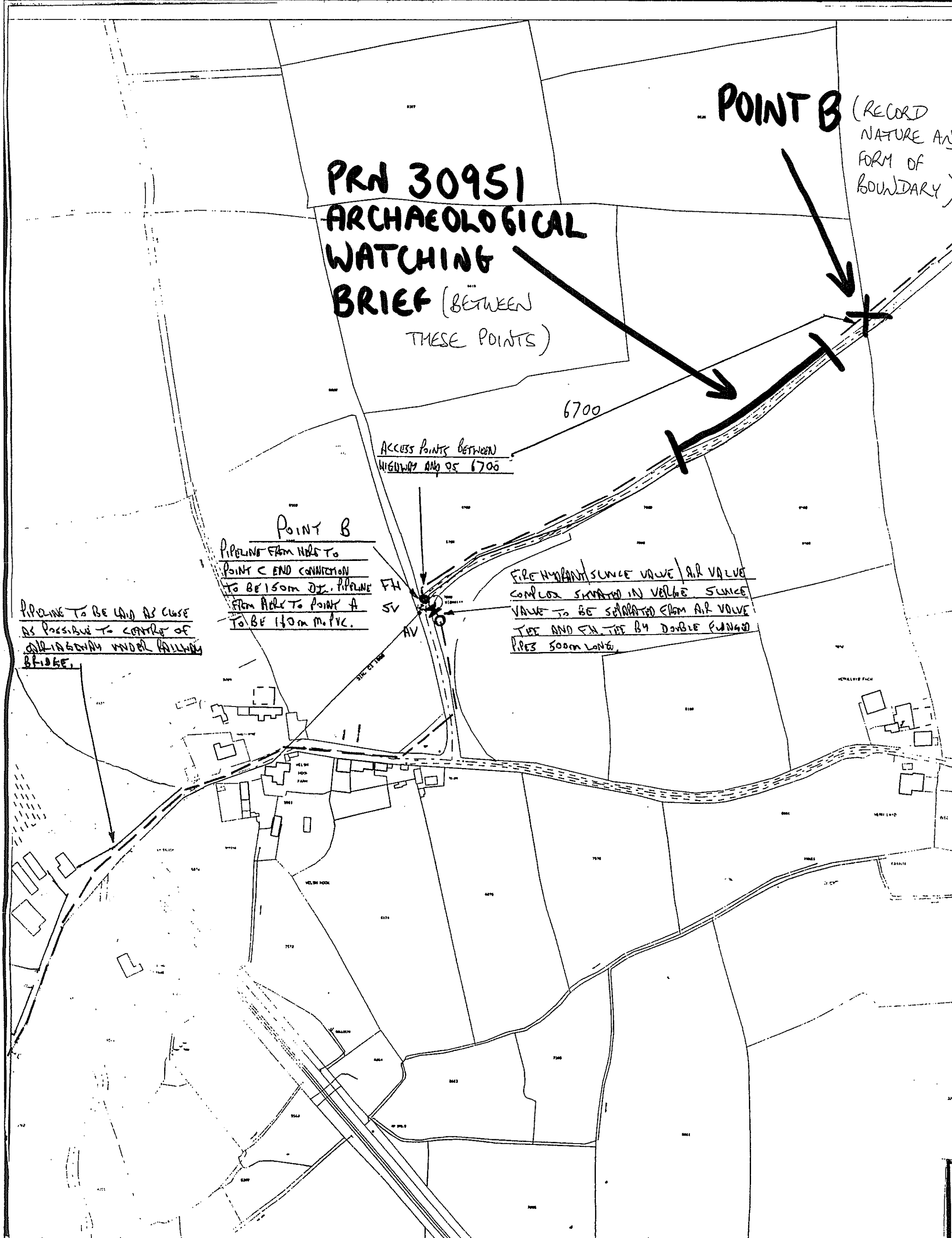
SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION

PEMBS AREA

TITLE WELSH Hook WATER MAIN RENEWAL Route Plan (2 of 4)



TITLE WELSH HOOK WATER MAIN RENEWAL ROUTE PLAN (3 OF 4)



2.0 INTRODUCTION

Details of the proposed watermain renewal at Welsh Hook, Pembrokeshire were forwarded by Mr Ryan Bowen, Planning Officer of Dwr Cymru to the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for comment on 17th May 1995. Further details of the scheme were requested from Mr Peter Horton, Capital Works Technician of Dwr Cymru on 23rd May and following receipt of the latter on 12th June, an initial assessment of the project was undertaken by the Heritage Management Section of the Trust; subsequently, Dwr Cymru were advised on 14th June of the need for a more detailed archaeological desk-top assessment to be carried out in order to determine the full impact of the scheme upon the archaeological resource and to enable a mitigatory strategy to be drafted. Consequently, on 22nd June following verbal confirmation that the project was scheduled to proceed, the Heritage Management Section of the Trust forwarded a detailed brief for an archaeological desk-top assessment and rapid walkover survey to Mr Peter Horton of Dwr Cymru.

Subsequently, Dwr Cymru confirmed on 20th July 1995 that it wished the Field Operations Section of the Trust to undertake the detailed assessment of the scheme (Order No. N229106).

This report, prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Field Operations 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 consideration in the determination of appropriate mitigatory measures.

The Trust's Heritage Management Section will advise Dwr Cymru on the findings of this report and recommend further action/mitigatory measures, if deemed necessary.

2.1 Report Brief

Introduction

In accordance with Welsh Water Group environmental policy relating to archaeology and the historic environment, the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was forwarded details of Dwr Cymru's proposed watermain renewal at Welsh Hook, Pembrokeshire. Following an exchange of correspondence, Dwr Cymru were subsequently advised on 14th June 1995 of the need to commission an archaeological desk-top assessment and rapid field survey of the proposed scheme in order to provide sufficient information for appropriate mitigation and recording strategies to be drafted in advance of works. Consequently, Mr Peter Horton, Capital Works Technician of Dwr Cymru's West Wales Area Office now wishes to commission an archaeologist to carry out the necessary assessment and survey in advance of the proposed watermain renewal scheme.

This brief has been prepared by the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust on behalf of Dwr Cymru, in order to ensure that the work is undertaken to current professional standards and complies with current codes of practice.

Specifications

A. Objectives

A.1 The archaeological desk-top assessment and rapid walkover survey should elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains which exist along the course of the proposed pipeline.

A.2 The assessment report should provide information of sufficient detail so that informed decisions may be taken on the basis of its contents to protect the archaeological and historic resource.

A.3 Within the scope of the current study, those areas should be identified where the proposed assessment alone will be insufficient to provide adequately detailed information for the preparation of recommendations for further work or adequate mitigatory measures.

B. Methodology

B.1 The study should comprise desk-top assessment along a 200 metre wide corridor and a walkover survey on the course of the proposed pipeline; attention should be paid to archaeological and historic remains of potential interest which may be directly affected by the scheme. Consideration should be given to buildings, earthworks, cropmarks and other buried deposits, find sites, industrial archaeology and landscape features, of any date and origin.

B.2 The importance of any remains or features identified within this zone should also be assessed in the report in a wider local, regional or national context; Volume 11 (Section 3, Part 2) of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges published by HMSO provides an outline categorisation model. The study should also indicate the existence of any statutory archaeological constraints within a 200 metre wide corridor centred on the proposed pipeline.

B.3 The desk-top assessment will be conducted to the standards laid down and in compliance with the requirements of the IFA's "Amendments to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments", August 1994 and the "Interim Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments", August 1993 draft. Sources to be checked and analysed should include all relevant published works, manuscript sources including both documentary and cartographic material and aerial photographs. Primary indexes to archaeological and historic material include the County Sites and Monuments Record, National Monuments and Buildings Record, National Library of Wales and the Pembrokeshire County Record Office.

B.4 The walkover survey should be carried out with three objectives:

B.4.1 To validate the current condition of known sites and potential areas of interest.

B.4.2 To identify sites previously unrecognised by desk-top sources

B.4.3 The extent of the areas visited should be stated and any area not examined should be identified in the report together with the reason for its exclusion.

C. Reporting stage

C.1 The report should be fully representative of the information gained from 2 above, even if there should be negative evidence for archaeological activity and contain sufficient data to allow the validity of the conclusions to be assessed.

C.2 The current condition of all located features should be reported as well as the likelihood of the discovery of previously unknown sites during the course of works.

C.3 Recommendations as to the necessity and/or nature of further archaeological work are not specifically sought. Where recommendations are made, these may be subject to alteration or amendment.

C.4 Four copies of the evaluation report should be deposited with the consulting engineer of Dwr Cymru upon completion. A further two copies will be deposited with the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record. If necessary, a note on any conditions of confidentiality that Dwr Cymru may wish to impose should be attached.

C.5 Before work commences, arrangements should be made with the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record for the deposition of the assessment archive; alternative arrangements will require the approval of the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

D. Archaeological contractors

D.1 The work will be undertaken by the staff of a competent and professional archaeological body.

D.2 The archaeological contractor will have a proven track record of archaeological fieldwork and publication.

D.3 The archaeological contractor will observe the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct: Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

D.4 Dwr Cymru (in consultation with the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust) will satisfy themselves of the professional ability of the archaeological contractor to undertake the work and ensure that potential contractors have professional indemnity insurance cover.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Heritage Management 1995

2.2 List of sources consulted

Unpublished Mss:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, n.d.	<i>Sites and Monuments Record.</i>
NLW map room, 1813	<i>Original Surveyor's Drawing, Sheet 183.</i>
NLW map room, 1838.	<i>St.Lawrence Parish tithe map & schedule.</i>
NLW map room, 1846.	<i>St.Dogwells Parish tithe map & schedule.</i>
NLW map room, 1806.	<i>Map book of the Estate of the Bishop of St.Davids</i>

Published:

Charles,B.G., 1992	<i>The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire Vols. I & II. Aberystwyth, Dyfed.</i>
David & Charles, 1970	<i>Reprint of the first edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey of England and Wales. Sheet 56 Haverfordwest and Smalls Light. Newton Abbot, Devon.</i>
Fenton,R., 1811	<i>Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire Brecon (Second edition, 1903)</i>
Jones,F., 1969	<i>The Lordships and Manors of Dewsland (IV). Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales Vol.XIX. Cowbridge, South Glamorgan.</i>
Jones,F., 1970	<i>The Lordships and Manors of Dewsland (V). Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales Vol.XX. Cowbridge, South Glamorgan.</i>
MAFF, 1972	<i>Agricultural land classification of England and Wales, Sheet 138/151, 1:63360 scale</i>
Margary,H., 1992	<i>The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales. Volume VI Wales. Lympne Castle, Kent.</i>
Ordnance Survey, 1889.	<i>1st Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.7. Southampton.</i>
Ordnance Survey, 1889.	<i>1st Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.10. Southampton.</i>
Ordnance Survey, 1889.	<i>1st Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.11. Southampton.</i>

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *2nd Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.7. Southampton.*

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *2nd Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.10. Southampton.*

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *2nd Edition 1:2500 County Series Pembrokeshire XVI.11. Southampton.*

Rees, W., 1932 *South Wales & the Border in the XIV Century.*
Cardiff

RCAHMMW, 1925 *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire VII - County of Pembroke.*
London.

Aerial Photographs:

Meridian Airmaps, 1955 *Sortie Nos. 190/220/12510-12511; 190/220/23946-23951; 190/220/23955-23959*

J.A.Story, 1983 *Sortie Nos. 45/83/149-150 (3/8/83); 40/83/81-83 (4/7/83)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Summary

The proposed route runs along and parallel to a minor road between Letterston and Hayscastle Cross through the parishes of St.Dogwells and St.Lawrence. No large scale geological or soil survey map has yet been published for the area in question although under the MAFF classification, the area is a mixture of grades 3 and 4 agricultural land with the river valley of the Western Cleddau classed as grade 5 (less than a few percent of the total land area of Pembrokeshire is grade 2 or above). William Rees' map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century indicates that the minor road followed by this scheme is an ancient route. However, whilst the uppermost section between Cross House and Swmbarch (Ucha) farm may be a route of some antiquity, being coterminous with the parish boundary between Letterston and St.Dogwells parishes, that section of road between Swmbarch Ucha and Welsh Hook farm does not appear to have similar credentials since its relationship with the adjoining field system appears to indicate that it is a later feature cutting through boundaries/ units of enclosure. The system of enclosures is characterised by parallel, rectilinear fields displaying a regularity not untypical of a landscape formed from the enclosure and consolidation of landshares/strips in former Mediaeval open arable fields. This history of intensive cultivation may explain the disproportionate range of surviving archaeological features from the historic period onwards.

Prehistoric to Early Mediaeval

Evidence of human activity along this study corridor from the prehistoric to early Mediaeval periods derives from field-name and cropmark evidence. The likely intensive agricultural regime in place during the Mediaeval and continuing to the present have probably resulted in the obliteration of surface evidence for earlier periods.

Mediaeval

Contemporary documentary evidence from the early 13th century onwards appears to indicate that the main focus of settlement in this area may have centred upon or at the fringes of those areas of poorer agricultural land such as at Welsh Hook (SM 935 278), possibly near Patrick's Ford (SM 9331 2767), Tre-Rhos (SM 920 270) and (Lower) Broadmoor (SM 950 277); the Church of St.Lawrence is also situated close to the Western Cleddau river. By contrast, the extensive strip field systems are located on the better grades of agricultural land. The full picture suggests some degree of landscape planning at this time. William Rees' map indicates a fulling mill and watermill at/near Partrick's Ford; however, the sole and earliest reference to any milling activity in this area given by Charles refers to Stone Hall Mills situated at SM 929 276 in 1689 (B.G.Charles, 1992; p.333).

Post-Mediaeval

The process of enclosure and consolidation of the former open fields would probably have continued throughout the Post-Mediaeval period. The earliest reference to farms and settlements which are located within the enclosed, strip fields appear from the 17th century onwards e.g. Wern-Lwyd (1786), Swmbarch -issa, -ucha, -canol (1806), Eithin-man and Parc-gwyn (1806).

Stone Hall Mills referred to above were established by the late 17th century at least and during the late 19th century, a woollen factory, flour mill and smithy were operating at Welsh Hook. At the turn of the present century, the Great Western Railway was driven through Welsh Hook and it is the sole surviving working feature of this brief period of industrialisation.

3.2 Register of sites and areas of historic/archaeological interest

The reference numbers in the following list are those allocated on the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record and provide a cross-reference with the sites of archaeological and historic interest depicted on the annotated plans appended to this report.

(From North to South):

4560 (SM 950 291): Parc Longstone; field name recorded on St.Dogwells tithe award, p.5, no.203; part of Good Hope farm (*NLW Collection, 1846*). A place-name which suggests the former existence of a Bronze Age standing stone site (RCAHMW, 1925) or possibly a boundary feature (being situated adjacent to the parish boundary between Letterston and St.Dogwell's parishes).

4549. (SM 9471 2870): Parc y Garreg; field name recorded on St.Dogwells tithe award, p.9, no.423; part of Swmbarch farm (*NLW Collection, 1846*). The RCAHMW inventory of 1925 refers to the existence of "a stone of irregular form, 2 feet 6 inches in height and 3 feet 10 inches in girth". The first edition County Series O.S. 1:2500 map (Pembs XVI.7, 1889) indicates a stone near the centre of enclosure no.74 at SM 9471 2870. This feature may represent the remains of a larger megalithic structure although a natural origin cannot be discounted. The stone now appears to have been removed.

10473. (SM 9465 2878 to SM 9297 2874): Parish boundary feature separating St.Dogwells and Letterston parishes; probably dating from the Mediaeval period although the feature itself may have been existence earlier, coterminous with an estate or property holding boundary. It consists of a substantial ditch about 12 feet wide. (*K.Murcott, 1982*).

30947. (SM 9462 2867): Swmbarch (Ucha) farm. Documented from early 18th century as part of the Estate of the Bishop of St.Davids (*NLW Collection, 1806; p.130*). Since the farm is located within the strip field system, the apparent late origins of this settlement is not entirely unexpected. The second element in the place-name appears to derive from Pembs. middle English forms meaning hill; the meaning of the first element is obscure (B.G.Charles, 1992; p.326-7).

30948. (SM 9463 2865): Swmbarch Canol farm. Documented from early 18th century as part of the Estate of the Bishop of St.Davids (*NLW Collection, 1806; p.131*). By the tithe survey of 1846, this holding appears to have been merged with Swmbarch Ucha above.

30949. (SM 9446 2857): Swmbarch fach. A house and garden is documented here on the St.Dogwells tithe award, p.10, no.446 (*NLW Collection, 1846*).

30950. (SM 93 28; SM 94 28): Field System. An extensive landscape comprising of rectilinear fields arranged on parallel alignments typical of enclosed, consolidated strips carved out of former Mediaeval open arable fields. It is assumed that many of these strips would have been established during the late Mediaeval and early Post-Mediaeval period although sometimes respecting earlier ownership boundaries. The arrangement of enclosures is quite strikingly represented on the St.Dogwell's tithe award map of 1846 with little significant change occurring by 1906 (O.S. 1907; Pembs XVI.7 & XVI.11). However, farming practices in the present century have led to a significant acceleration in the process of amalgamation of enclosures and subsequent loss of field boundaries (three particularly large modern enclosures formerly comprised of between 8 to 10 individual enclosures each up to 150 years ago!). Continued uncertainties with respect to modern farming regimes and practices may put further pressure on surviving historic landscape features and any opportunity to record such features should be investigated. Potential intersections of surviving boundaries between Sumbarch Ucha and Welsh Hook farms are located at: (A) SM 9428 2845 and (B) SM 9392 2814.

30951. (SM 938 281): Possible Iron Age settlement enclosure; visible as semi-circular negative cropmark on 1983 colour aerial photographs (J.A.Story, 1983; 40/83/82-83). Two possible parallel ditches lead from the enclosure suggesting a "banjo" type site.

30952. (SM 9358 2795): Stone. Depicted on 1st edition 1:2500 County Series map (O.S. 1889; Pembs XVI.11) and located near the centre of enclosure no. 251. Possibly set up as cattle rubbing stone.

30953. (SM 9359 2787): Pond. Depicted on 1st edition 1:2500 County Series map (O.S. 1889; Pembs XVI.11) although no indication of this feature is apparent on the subsequent revision of 1906 (O.S. 1907; Pembs XVI.11).

30954. (SM 9358 2785): Smithy. Depicted on 1st edition 1:2500 County Series map (O.S. 1889; Pembs XVI.11). No direct mention is made in the St.Dogwells tithe schedule of 1846 with reference to buildings depicted on the tithe map (enclosure no.562) although the field on the opposite side of the road containing the above two entries is named as "Gwerglodd Efel" meaning Smith's meadow (p.13, no.527).

12375. (SM 935 278): Welsh Hook; Settlement with documented Mediaeval origins and possible manorial status. There are a number of references to Welsh Hook dating from the early 13th century onwards (B.G.Charles, 1992; p.325); its name implies a settlement occupied by Welsh tenants situated on a spur of land on a slope; Pembs middle English dialect meaning for Hook (B.G.Charles, 1992; p.785). Two 18th century references (none earlier) to the Manor of Welsh Hook are documented (F.Jones, 1970; p.34-5). A court roll for the joint manors of Slebech, Minwear, Welch Hook and Sciber recorded that the pound gate of Welsh Hook manor was out of repair. A fold at Welsh Hook is recorded on the 1846 St.Dogwells tithe award, p.13, no.538; at the time of the latter survey, Welsh Hook consisted of a holding of 145 acres in extent under one tenant.

In addition, a further 41 acres were also considered to be part of Welsh Hook but, occupied by 5 other tenants. Welsh Hook now consists of a small hamlet of separate residential units, some of wholly recent construction and others being modernised buildings of earlier construction; the farming enterprise appears to be largely secondary to a transport/haulage business and a number of agricultural buildings of modern concrete block construction, on the northern side of the road, appear to be disused.

30955. (SM 9344 2778): Railway bridge. Present structure may originate from time of construction of Great Western Railway line to Fishguard Harbour between 1888 and 1906 (O.S. 1889 & 1907; Pembs XVI.11). Single reinforced concrete span on massive brick-built supports.

30956. (SM 9340 2778): Dwelling. Depicted on 1st edition 1:2500 County Series map (O.S. 1889; Pembs XVI.11). There is no indication of any buildings at this location on the St.Dogwell's tithe award of 1846. An extensively modernised building consisting of 2-storeys and 3 bays, it is known as the "Old Mill House".

17634 & 30957. (SM 9338 2775): Flour Mill and Woollen factory; apparently located in adjacent buildings or within sections of the same construction (O.S. 1889 & 1907; Pembs XVI.11). Not recorded on the 1846 St.Dogwells tithe award, enclosure nos. 532-3, although the watercourse which was utilised as the mill/factory leat is depicted. Converted during the late 1980's to residential use; the unrendered southern half of the building appears to be of stone construction.

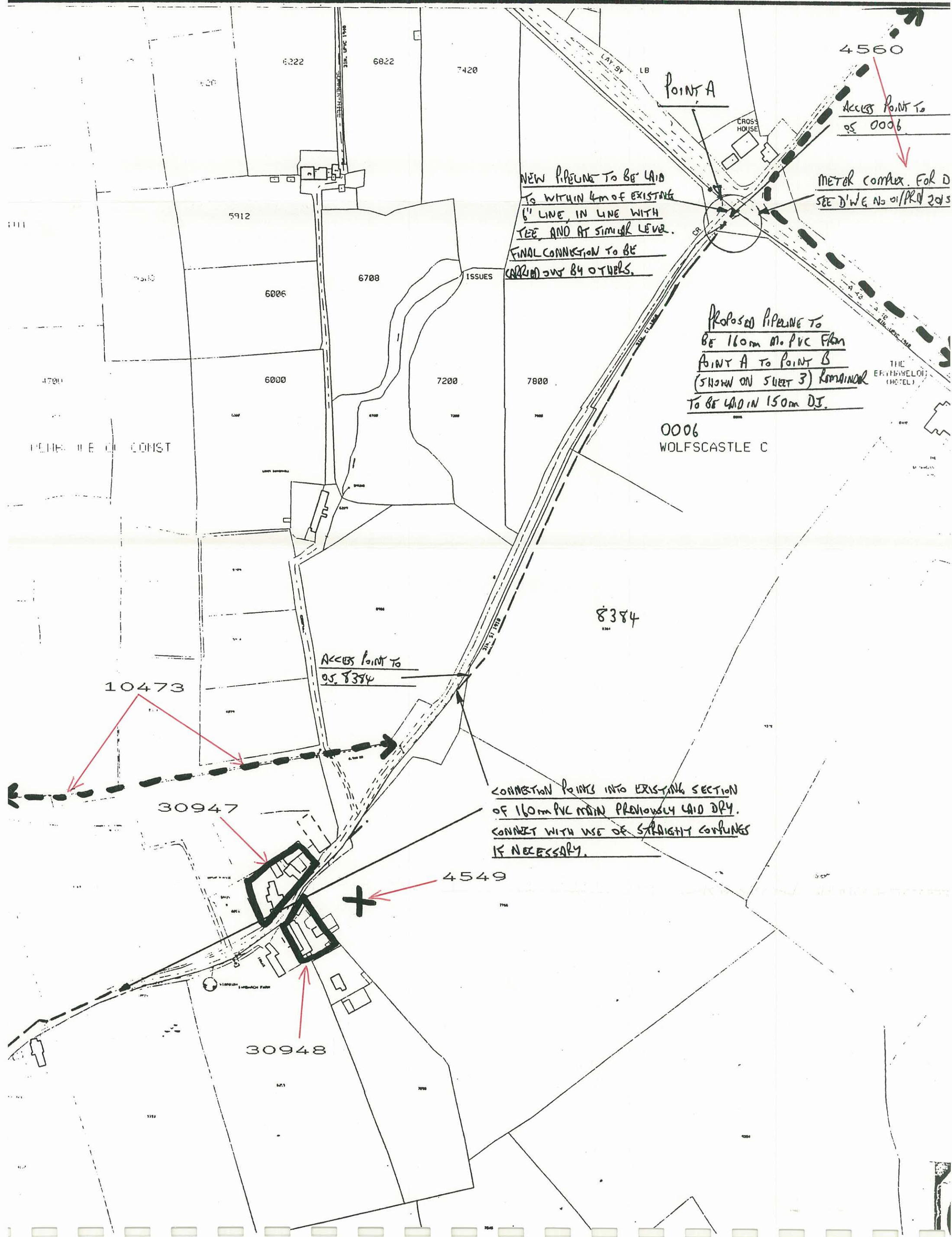
17633. (SM 9338 2770): Welsh Hook bridge; road bridge over Western Cleddau river. A bridge is depicted here on the 1846 St.Dogwells tithe award map and also on the 1:2500 County Series maps (O.S. 1889 & 1907; Pembs XVI.11). It consists of 3 arches, of stone construction with a pair of cutwaters on both sides.

12400. (SM 9331 2767): Patrick's Ford; historic ford crossing minor un-named tributary of the Western Cleddau. Important fording point in use from at least 13th century onwards. Rees' map implies that the name may have been transferred from a ford in use crossing the Western Cleddau since replaced by Welsh Hook bridge listed above (W.Rees, 1932). Patrick's Ford is associated with a 13th century reference to the Church of St.Lawrence viz: *Ecclesia de Vado Patricii* and *Sancti Lawrencii de Vado Patricii* (B.G.Charles, 1992; p.331). In addition, the name was also associated with *the manor of Patricks ford alias tre rhos* from the 16th century onwards (F.Jones, 1969; p.43-4). Trerhos farm is situated 1.4 Km to the south-west at SM 920 270 and it is suggested that the manorial centre was situated at the latter location (PRN 12883). The ford has now been replaced by a modern road bridge.

17631. (SM 9332 2763): Former quarry; depicted as "old quarry" on 1st edition 1:2500 County Series map (O.S. 1889; Pembs XVI.11).

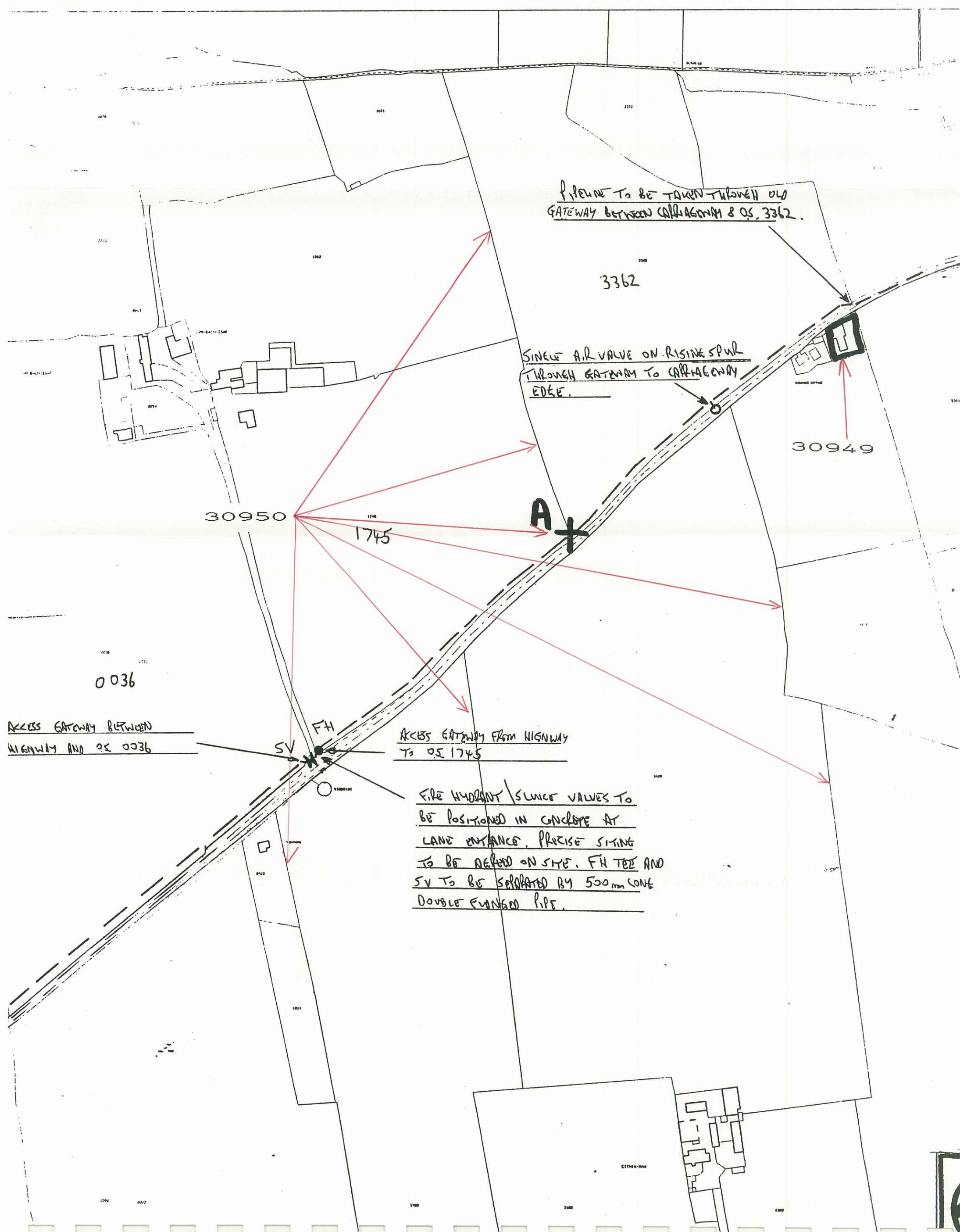
PEMBS AREA

TITLE WELSH Hook WATER MAIN RENEWAL. Route Plan (1 of 4)



PEMBS AREA

TITLE WELSH HOOK WATER MAIN RENEWAL ROUTE PLAN (2 of 4)



TITLE WELSH HOOK WATER MAIN RENEWAL ROUTE PLAN (3 OF 4)

