

APRIL 2002



# **Bowett Farm W/13/2223**

## **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**



Report No. 2002/32

Report Prepared for:  
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2002/32  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 41642

11<sup>th</sup> April 2002

Bowett Farm  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

Alice Pyper

*Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited.*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.*

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Trefladaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Fax: 01558 823133  
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

*The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)*  
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: B.C.BURNHAM, MA PHD FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G HUGHES BA MIFA

## **CONTENTS**

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Method Statement</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>General Description of farm</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Main Management Recommendations</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Site and Area Status Glossary</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Farm Map</b>	

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

### **Method Statement**

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information Systems based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Bowett Farm (PRN 44554) is situated to the west of Pembroke and to the east of the village of Hundleton. To the north the farm is bounded by the tidal Pembroke River. The landscape is gently undulating and divided up into large, regular fields by hedged earth banks. The field pattern would appear to have been established by the time of the Tithe Survey in 1841, although some boundaries have since been removed to enlarge the fields. To the east are the wooded steep slopes of Quoits Wood and Bowett Wood.

Bowett farm is situated on the south side of the road from Hundleton to Pembroke, with the current farmhouse now situated on the north side of the road. The former farm of Quoits Hill also lies within the holding and although there is no longer a dwelling on this site, the farm buildings still house a dairy unit.

The holding exhibits rich and diverse archaeological remains, from the two Iron Age defensive settlements (PRNs 3269 & 3270), to the remains of a World War II blockade (PRN 35065). Other areas of archaeological interest include Bowett Farm itself and the industrial remains of Quoits Mill which appear to originate at least as far back as the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In addition the remains of the sea wall, tracks and lime kiln are testimony to the activity which took place on the waterfront of the Pembroke river in the post medieval period (PRNs 35060 & 17903).

References to Bowood have been recorded as early as c.1600 (Charles 1992, p692) and in 1660 correspondence between the tenant, Francis Meyrick, and the agent of the 6<sup>th</sup> Viscount Hereford records the insecurity of the tenant having 'no term' and requesting a lease of three lives or 21 years (Howells 1987, p310). Equally Quoits Mill also has references dating back to 1661 (Charles 1992, p693).

The first mapping evidence recording Bowett Farm appears on the surveyors drawings of 1809-10 which names the farm on the south side of the road and in addition a building is indicated in the position of the current farmhouse. The farm of Quoits Hill is also recorded although not actually named.

Bowett farmstead is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It indicates an L-shaped range of buildings on the south and west side of the farmyard, which would correspond to the current buildings (PRNs 44560 & 44577). The old farmhouse is also indicated (PRN 44558). At the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 the north range (PRN 44578) of buildings has been added to complete the U-shape that can be seen today. The existing buildings to the south and west of the farmyard retain much of their historical integrity including some of the internal fixtures. The north range of buildings have been modified to a larger extent. The current farmhouse which is situated on the north side of the road was apparently built in 1880, on the site of an earlier cottage, (Mr. Morris, pers. com.)

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Bowett Farm has a varied and rich archaeological resource with evidence of more than 2000 years of activity. Both the prehistoric remains of two Iron Age hillforts and the post medieval lime kiln on the waterfront would present an excellent opportunity for further educational or public access.

Archaeological sites on the holding which require action are detailed below, for other management recommendations see the gazetteer of individual sites.

### **PRN 3269 Quoits Wood Hillfort**

This enclosure is the remains of an Iron Age defensive settlement, which although eroded by ploughing in the past is nevertheless considered to be of national importance. Accordingly this area should be protected from any further ground disturbing activities, such as ploughing or erosion through livestock. The area to be excluded from ground breaking activities should include a margin of at least 12 metres beyond the known earthworks. This will extend beyond the existing field boundaries into the adjacent fields to the west and the woodland to the east.

### **PRN 3270 Bowett Wood Camp**

This enclosure, the remains of an Iron Age promontory fort, is of national importance and as such is recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The current condition of the monument could be improved if the dense scrub and undergrowth were cleared from the south west area of the enclosure. It has been proposed that the monument should be cleared of undergrowth and subsequently lightly grazed to prevent the re-establishment of scrub. This would appear to be the best long term solution to the problem and would require fencing the monument. This should be undertaken using existing boundaries as far as possible. To the south east of the enclosure an old hedge bank survives which could be utilized and to the east a watercourse would provide an obvious boundary line. The existing fence line to the south west is situated too close to the external ditch and ideally should be set a further 12 metres away from the edge of the ditch. It is recommended that the fence line should be extended on the shortest course to the road and continue along the roadside. Any fencing within the scheduled area will require scheduled monument consent.

### **PRN 17093 Lime Kiln**

The vegetation which is becoming established on the top of the lime kiln should be cut and allowed to die before removal and subsequently the masonry should be consolidated using traditional materials.

### **PRN 35060 Sea Wall**

The wall should be retained as a historic landscape feature, which would entail the control and removal of the intrusive vegetation. The vegetation should be cut back and treated to prevent regrowth, and removed with care.

+ PRN's 49683 + 49684.

**PRN 44555 Quoits Mill ~~reservoir~~ and dam**

The reservoirs should be cleared of refuse and maintained as visible landscape features.

**PRN 44556 Quoits Hill cow shed**

The ivy which is engulfing the west end of the cow shed should be cut and allowed to die back, otherwise the building should continue to be maintained using traditional materials. The internal wooden fitting should also be retained if possible.

**PRN 44558 Old Farmhouse**

The building is in a deteriorating condition, and urgent works are required to stabilize the structure. Ideally the roof should be repaired and made watertight and the masonry repaired and consolidated. Archaeological advice should be sought prior to works being undertaken.

**PRN 44559 Grain Store**

The roof of the grain store should be repaired and made watertight and the masonry consolidated.

**PRN 44577 Cow Shed**

The lintel above the doorway to the cow shed should be reinstated and the wall above it made good.



## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

<b>PRN</b>	3269	<b>Site Name</b>	Quoits Wood	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96950085
<b>Site Type</b>	Hillfort	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age		

### Description

The remains of a large enclosure are visible on the gentle north facing scarp above Quoits Wood and Quoits Water Pill. The enclosure is approximately 175 metres from north to south and 127 metres from east to west. Although the earthworks are much diminished by ploughing the remains of a defensive bank and ditch are particularly noticeable to the north west; the ditch approximately 0.3 metres deep and the bank rising to 1.2 metres (plate 1). To the east and west the earthworks follow the current hedgeline and are less visible. The field in which the enclosure is located is entered from the south by a track lined with earth banks and mature trees. Where the field is accessed the earthworks have been eroded although to either side the banks rise to between 0.5 and 0.75 metres high. These banks have little turf cover which may in part be caused by a badger sett within the bank. The field in which the enclosure is located is currently used for pasture.

### Recommendations

This enclosure is the remains of an Iron Age defensive settlement, which although eroded by ploughing in the past is nevertheless considered to be of national importance. Accordingly this area should be protected from any further ground disturbing activities, such as ploughing or erosion through livestock. The area to be excluded from ground breaking activities should include a margin of at least 12 metres beyond the known earthworks. This will extend beyond the existing field boundaries into the adjacent fields to the west and the woodland to the east.

**Site Category** A



Plate 1 – the north western defences of Quoits Wood Hillfort (PRN 3269) looking north east



Plate 2 – the interior of Bowett Wood Camp (PRN 3270), looking south west to the dense undergrowth beyond.



<b>PRN</b>	3270	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Wood Camp	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM97130068
<b>Site Type</b>	Hillfort	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age	<b>Site status</b>	SAM Pe057

### Description

Situated on the spur of a hill above Bowett bridge is an earthwork enclosure defended to the north west and north east by steep natural slopes, and to the south by a bank and ditch. The interior of the earthwork is level and accessible, and is currently covered by mature beech trees. Overhead power lines pass over the south west of the enclosure, consequently the regular topping of woodland species below has led to dense growth of scrub and brambles. This area, in which the most impressive of the earthwork ramparts are situated, is now impenetrable (plate 2). To the south west of the enclosure a post and wire netting fence runs against the external edge of the ditch.

A quarry, first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891, has cut into the northern slopes of the spur. This quarry appears to be in continued use.

### Recommendations

This enclosure, the remains of an Iron Age promontory fort, is of national importance and as such is recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The current condition of the monument could be improved if the dense scrub and undergrowth were cleared from the south west area of the enclosure. It has been proposed that the monument should be cleared of undergrowth and subsequently lightly grazed to prevent the re-establishment of scrub. This would appear to be the best long term solution to the problem and would require fencing the monument. This should be undertaken using existing boundaries as far as possible. To the south east of the enclosure an old hedge bank survives which could be utilized and to the east a watercourse would provide an obvious boundary line. The existing fence line to the south west is situated too close to the external ditch and ideally should be set a further 12 metres away from the edge of the ditch. It is recommended that the fence line should be extended on the shortest course to the road and continue along the roadside. Any fencing within the scheduled area will require scheduled monument consent.

No further quarrying should be undertaken within the scheduled area.

**Site Category** A

<b>PRN</b>	17868	<b>Site Name</b>	Quoits Mill	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM97030106
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

#### **Description**

Quoits Mill is identified on the original Ordnance Survey surveyors drawings of 1809/10 and is subsequently identified as a corn mill on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The mill itself no longer survives and the presumed site of it lies on a terrace to the west of the dam (PRN ~~34595~~), and is now occupied by a modern dwelling.

W4555.

#### **Recommendations**

Although there is no trace of the mill building, it is possible that some archaeological remains may survive below ground level. Therefore archaeological advice should be sought if ground works of any nature are to be undertaken in this area.

**Site Category** D

<b>PRN</b>	17903	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96740160
<b>Site Type</b>	Lime Kiln	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

The following description is based upon a visit in 1997. Square built lime kiln, c.6 across built against a bank with access ramp to pot. Opposing draw holes, kiln open with brick lining *in situ*. Corners of kiln beginning to collapse. Generally good condition.

The kiln is as described, although it is becoming very overgrown with intrusive woody vegetation on top and ivy is becoming established within the masonry walls (plate 3).

### Recommendations

The vegetation which is becoming established on the top of the lime kiln should be cut and allowed to die before removal and subsequently the masonry should be consolidated using traditional materials.

**Site Category** C



Plate 3 – the lime kiln (PRN 17903) now becoming engulfed by ivy and woody vegetation.

PARIST  
monkton?  
7 monkton

\* Check ✓

PRN	34595	Site Name	Quoits Mill	Grid Reference	SM97070103
Site Type	<u>Mill Pond</u>	Period	Post Medieval		

**Description**

The pond/reservoir, which is currently located in this position, seems to be a later construction associated with the current dam (PRN 44555). The mill pond which is identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891, serving Quoits mill (PRN 17868), appeared to be out of use by the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908. It appears that this pond has been largely destroyed during the construction of the current reservoirs, however the earlier mill pond may have been incorporated into the larger reservoir at the north west end.

**Recommendations**

Although probably largely destroyed, there may be elements of the earlier structure surviving, therefore archaeological advice should be sought in the event of any works being undertaken on the current reservoirs.

Site Category D

\*

PRN	34596	Site Name	Quoits Mill	Grid Reference	SM97050107
Site Type	Mill Race	Period	Post Medieval		

**Description**

The mill race associated with the Quoits Mill is no longer visible. It appears that the current dam/reservoir (PRN 44555) has destroyed the remains of this complex.

reservoirs, PRNs 49683 & 49684.

**Recommendations**

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

✓

X CHECH

**PRN** 34598 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SM96230163  
**Site Type** Pond **Period** Post Medieval

**Description**

A triangular pond is situated at the north end of the west field boundary approximately 25 metres north east to south west and 13 metres wide at the north end. No visible signs of masonry construction were observed. The pond, which was first recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 189, is now largely silted up and there is very little standing water.

**Recommendations**

This pond should be retained as a visible landscape feature.

**Site Category** C



**PRN** 35065

**Site Name**

*monkton?*

**Grid Reference** SM96970110

**Site Type** Road Block

**Period** Modern

**Description**

A row of concrete circular blocks have been incorporated into the revetment of the roadside footpath (plate 4). Apparently the concrete blocks are originally part of a World War II barbed-wire entanglement blockade and have subsequently been reused to provide a raised walkway.

**Recommendations**

These blocks should be retained as existing.

**Site Category** C



Plate 4 – concrete barbed wire entanglement blocks have been reused to provide a raised walkway

<b>PRN</b>	35078	<b>Site Name</b>	Cosheston Pill	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96540170
<b>Site Type</b>	Groyne	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### **Description**

The following description is based on a site visit in 1997. A stone built groyne, contemporary with the sea wall (PRN 35060). Foundations only surviving.

No trace of the groyne was observed during this farm visit.

### **Recommendations**

Although there appears to be little visible trace of this feature, it is likely that the foundations survive below ground surface. Therefore no intrusive activities should take place in this location without archaeological consultation.

**Site Category** D



X Chell

PRN	35060	Site Name	COCHESTON PILL ?	Grid Reference	SM96100165 SM96740171
Site Type	Sea Wall	Period	Post Medieval		

### Description

The following description is based on a site visit in 1997. A stone built sea wall, approximately 500 metres long and 2 metres high. Now collapsed in long sections and partly washed away.

The sea wall is as described, of dry stone construction with battered sides. It is constructed with uncoursed rubble stone blocks, with a stone offset approximately 0.25 metres high. A chamfered stone coping along the top survives in a few places (plate 5). Gateways are also positioned sporadically along its length. The wall survives to its full height in only a few places and has collapsed along much of its length, this process has been exacerbated in places by intrusive vegetation.

### Recommendations

The wall should be retained as a historic landscape feature, which would entail the control and removal of the intrusive vegetation. The vegetation should be cut back and treated to prevent regrowth, and removed with care.

Site Category C



Plate 5 – the partly collapsed sea wall (PRN 35060) looking west.

<b>PRN</b>	44555	<b>Site Name</b>	Quoits Mill	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM97080100 SM97060106
<b>Site Type</b>	Dam/ <del>reservoir</del>	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval/ Modern		

### Description

A large stone built dam, approximately 6 metres high and 50 metres wide, across the Quoits valley. The dam is constructed in roughly squared masonry with a series of full height buttresses against the north side. In the centre of the construction two large diameter pipes project, one above the other. Behind the dam are two large reservoirs, the first is approximately 100 metres long and 50 metres wide. The second smaller reservoir is 80 metres long by 20 metres wide.

PRN 49684. Apparently the dam and associated reservoirs were built by James Williams Narberth as part of a scheme to generate electricity for Pembroke (Mr. Morris, pers. comm.). The water levels in the reservoirs are currently very low and a number of abandoned vehicles have been discarded in the reservoirs themselves.

### Recommendations

The reservoirs should be cleared of refuse and maintained as visible landscape features.

PRN's 49683 or 49684

**Site Category** C



Plate 6 – the north face of the dam (PRN 44555)



<b>PRN</b>	44556	<b>Site Name</b>	Quoits Hill	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96390099
<b>Site Type</b>	Cow Shed	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

A small one storey cow shed is situated to the north west of the farmyard at Quoits Hill. The building is constructed in uncoursed rubble stone walling approximately 8 metres long and 5 metres wide with a pitched corrugated iron roof (plate 7). A large opening has been inserted into the south elevation, providing an open access onto the fold yard. The lower half of this elevation has also been rendered. Internally wooden feed racks survive on the north west lateral wall. This building is first identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. The building is currently being used as shelter shed and is in reasonable condition although some ivy growth is beginning to engulf the west end.

### Recommendations

The ivy which is engulfing the west end of the cow shed should be cut and allowed to die back, otherwise the building should continue to be maintained using traditional materials. The internal wooden fitting should also be retained if possible.

**Site Category** C



Plate 7 – the cow shed (PRN 44556) now converted into a shelter shed.



<b>PRN</b>	44557	<b>Site Name</b>	Quoits Hill	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96400098
<b>Site Type</b>	Farm building	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

A low range of buildings situated to the south of the farmyard are currently used as dairy unit. It is constructed of whitewashed rubble stone walling and has a pitched corrugated iron roof, with a slated hipped roof at the west end. The western end of the building is accessed by a low doorway with a timber lintel. The eastern end has been modified for use as a dairy unit, with a raised concrete floor and large doorways inserted in north and south elevations. The east gable wall is considerably higher than the existing roof pitch suggesting that a further building to the east has subsequently been demolished, this may have originally been the site of the farmhouse which is now lost (plate 8). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 indicates that this range of buildings extended much further to the east than the existing range of buildings. The buildings are in a stable condition at present.

### Recommendations

The buildings should continue to be maintained in a stable and watertight condition.

**Site Category** C



Plate 8 – the east end of the former cow shed (now dairy unit) showing the high gable wall.

<b>PRN</b>	44558	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96650059
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### **Description**

To the east of the farmyard is the old farmhouse, now used for storage. It is orientated on a north south axis, facing west across the yard. The house is two storey, constructed of rendered rubble stone with a pitched slate roof (plate 9). The west elevation has been heavily modified, and the historic fabric is largely obscured by render. The openings are arranged asymmetrically in the front elevation, with the doorway situated to the north of centre. To the north of the doorway the windows survive, on the ground and first floor. To the south of the doorway a large opening has been inserted into the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and a loading ramp built up against the ground floor to provide access. Although heavily modified in certain areas this building is significant in that it represents the earlier farmhouse. There is undoubtedly historic fabric surviving and there may well be evidence of earlier phases of construction which are at present obscured.

The farmhouse is in poor condition at present, many of the roof slates are missing to the west allowing water into the wall tops and the roof structure is failing at the eaves. Water ingress into the masonry is also causing the west wall to bow out.

### **Recommendations**

The building is in a deteriorating condition, and urgent works are required to stabilize the structure. Ideally the roof should be repaired and made watertight and the masonry repaired and consolidated. Archaeological advice should be sought prior to works being undertaken.

**Site Category** C



Plate 9 – the west facing elevation of the old farmhouse (PRN 44558).

<b>PRN</b>	44559	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96640058
<b>Site Type</b>	Grain store	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval/ Modern		

### Description

To the south of the farmhouse PRN 44558 is a large grain store. This two storey building is constructed in stone with brick dressings and pitched slate and corrugated asbestos roof. The west and east elevation have three slatted ventilation windows below the eaves and at the same level in the south gable end is a loading door.

A large corrugated iron lean-to shed has been constructed against the west elevation, which is currently used as a machinery store. A large modern shed has also been constructed against the east elevation. The interior is now occupied by a grain silo.

The building is currently in a reasonable condition although some roof slates are slipping and the pointing is eroded.

### Recommendations

The roof of the grain store should be repaired and made watertight and the masonry consolidated.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	44560	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96620059
<b>Site Type</b>	Cow / cart shed	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

To the south of the farmyard is a low one storey cow shed, constructed in whitewashed rubble stone walling with a pitched corrugated iron roof (plate 10). At the east end is a cart shed with double doors in the gable end. In the north elevation are alternate doors and windows with timber lintels (some reused) and sills. The window frames show evidence of square sectioned mullions which have since been lost. The roof is constructed with timber pegged collared trusses. Internally a timber feed rack survives along the south lateral wall.

### Recommendations

The cow / cart shed is in reasonable condition at present and should be maintained using traditional techniques and materials.

**Site Category** C



Plate 10 – the southern range farm buildings, including the cow and cart shed (PRN 44560)

<b>PRN</b>	44577	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96610060
<b>Site Type</b>	Cow shed	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

To the west of the farmyard is a low one storey cow shed, constructed in whitewashed rubble stone walling with a pitched roof of corrugated iron to the east and slate to the west. The east elevation has four low wide doorways with timber lintels that may be reused from another location. Along the east side of the building is a raised stone slabbed walkway (plate 11). This cow shed is in reasonable condition everywhere except above the southern doorway, where the lintel is missing and the stone facing above it has collapsed.

### Recommendations

The lintel above the doorway to the cow shed should be reinstated and the wall above it made good.

**Site Category** C



Plate 11 – the west range of cow sheds at Bowett Farm (PRN 44577)



<b>PRN</b>	44578	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	96630060
<b>Site Type</b>	Cow shed	<b>Period</b>	Post Medieval		

### Description

On the north side of the farmyard is a cow shed constructed mainly in rubble stone walling with breeze block infill (plate 12). The roof is pitched and covered with corrugated iron. The south elevation four low doorways alternately spaced with window openings. This elevation has been greatly modified. To the east a small corrugated iron outshoot has been constructed against the south elevation and a further modern corrugated iron shed has been built against the east gable. The cow shed appears to be in fair condition.

### Recommendations

This cow shed should continue to be maintained using tradition materials.

**Site Category** C

---



Plate 12 – the north range of cow sheds (PRN 44578) at Bowett Farm.

<b>PRN</b>	44579	<b>Site Name</b>	Bowett Farm	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM96600055
<b>Site Type</b>	Cow Shed	<b>Period</b>	Modern		

### **Description**

A low one storey cow shed to the south of the main farmstead was built Mr. Richard Morris's grandfather. It is constructed from stone with dressings in brick with rounded arrises and the roof is pitched and covered with tiles. The north elevation has two large inserted doorways with concrete lintels interspaced with glazed hoppered windows. The cow shed is in a stable condition.

### **Recommendations**

This building should be maintained in its current stable condition.

**Site Category** C

## **SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY**

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

### **SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument**

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

### **LB1, LB2\* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2\* & 2**

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### **HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales**

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

### **PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales**

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

## **REFERENCES**

### **Written Description**

Charles, B.G. 1992. The Place-names of Pembrokeshire.

Howells, B. (ed). 1987. Pembrokeshire County History, Vol. III

### **Maps**

Original Surveyors Drawings, 1809-10. Sheet 181.

Tithe Map of Monkton Parish, 1841.

Tithe Apportionment of Monkton Parish, 1839.

Ordnance Survey Old Series, 1818. p90.

Ordnance Survey. 1891. Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.SW.

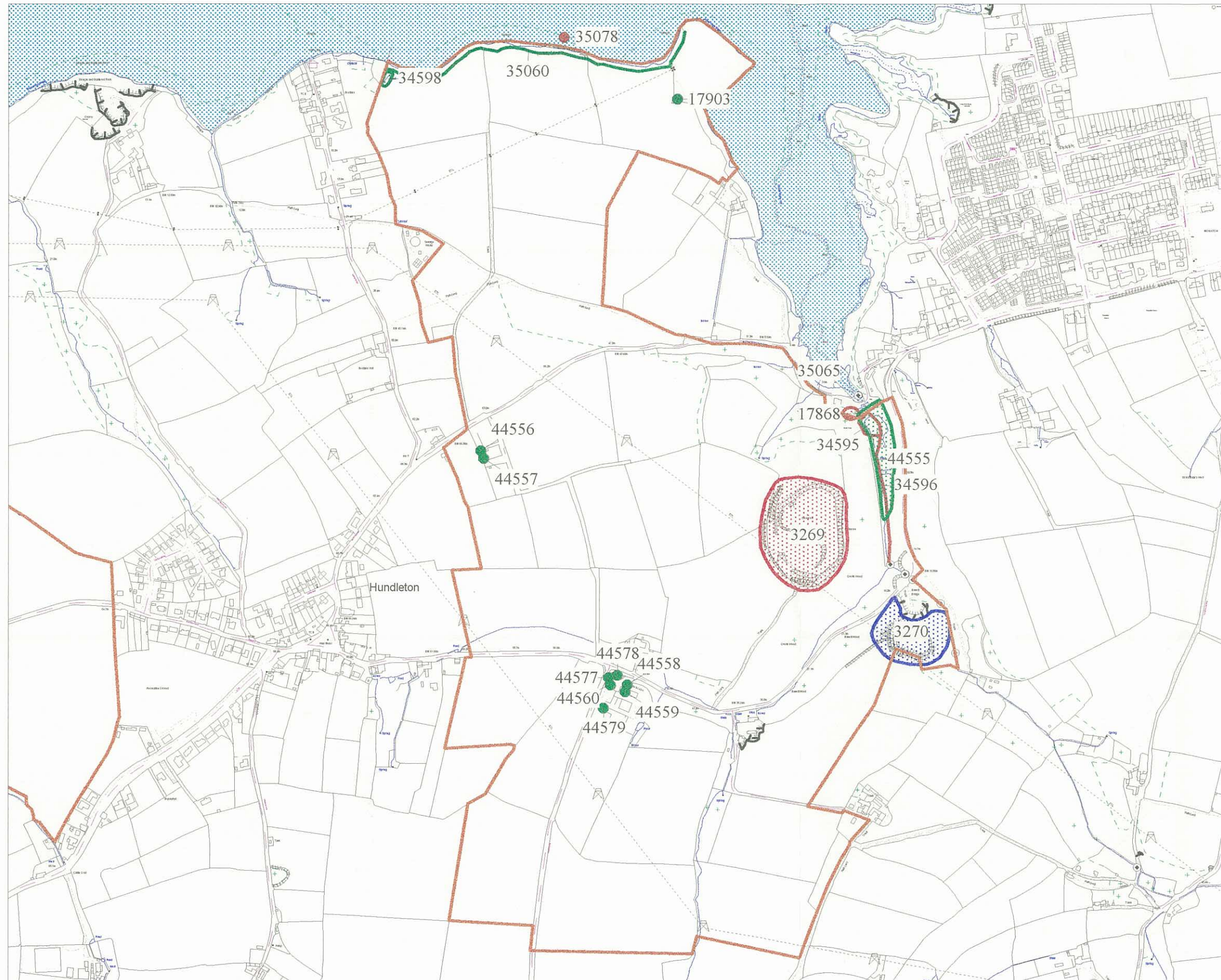
Ordnance Survey. 1891. Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXIX.SE.

Ordnance Survey. 1908. Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.SW.

Ordnance Survey. 1908. Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXIX.SE.



**Bowett Farm**  
**Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation**  
**Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2223**  
**Cambria Archaeology Reference Number 41642**  
**National Grid Reference SM96630104**  
**Scale 1:7000**



# **Key**

- Farm Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character Area

## **Site Category A - National Importance**

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments  
Grade 1 and Grade 2\* Listed Buildings
- Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
- Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
- Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

## **Site Category B - Regional Importance**

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

## **Site Category C - Local Importance**

- Sites and buildings of Local Importance

## **Site Category D - Unknown Importance**

- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition.



**Bowett Farm  
W/13/2223**

**REPORT NUMBER 2002/32**

**11<sup>th</sup> April 2002**

This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature Alice Pyper Date 13<sup>th</sup> May 2002

This report has been checked and approved by \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed  
Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Aust Date 23/05/02

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have  
on the content or presentation of this report