

Hackett Farm W/13/3281

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2003/64

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2003/64
PROJECT RECORD NO. 45845

22nd May 2003

Hackett Farm
W/13/3821
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

William Steele

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 Trefstadaeth 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

Introduction	3
Method Statement	3
General Description of farm	4
Main Management Recommendations	5
Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments	7
Site and Area Status Glossary	33
References	33
Quality Assurance Report	34
Farm Map	35

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 System 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 time 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

Hackett Farm (SN09650858) lies on gently undulating land to the east of Reynalton in South Pembrokeshire. Land here is a mixture of arable and pasture, which is divided into irregular medium sized fields. Existing field boundaries are composed of hedges on low earth banks, which are in various stages of becoming grown out. The present field pattern retains elements of that shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although some of the boundaries have been removed to create larger land parcels.

Hackett Farmstead (PRN 47915) is first shown on a 1774 Picton Castle Estate Map and Schedule of Cowsland and Hackett, and in accurate detail on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The farmhouse is shown to the north of the farmyard with two long buildings following a north-south alignment facing at either side of the farmyard to the south. Two additional smaller farm buildings, both aligned east-west, are shown to the east of the farmyard to the south of a long narrow yard accessing nearby fields. Hackett Farmstead has been substantially modified from the appearance shown on these early map sources. Concrete yards and several large modern agricultural buildings, have since been added. A cowshed (PRN 47947) is the only traditional farm building to survive today.

Archaeology on Hackett Farm (PRN 47914) is rich and diverse. The Begelly cwm E. Williamston and Reynalton Parish tithe maps indicate that Hackett Farm formerly comprised an area of small dispersed holdings during a time of denser settlement in the mid nineteenth century. The related cottages and farmsteads survive in varying condition today. The farmsteads of Hackett, Sunnyhill and East Farm (PRNs 47914, 47948, 33813) are still inhabited. A house (PRN 47962) and two cottages (47961, 47964) to the north of the holding have since fallen out of use. No evidence of these features survives above ground today.

The modern land holding of Hackett Farm lies at the northeastern extent of the Saundersfoot mining catchment area (Price 1982), between Reynalton colliery to the west and Thomas Chapel (incorporating Hackett colliery to the east). The rise and fall of the coal industry in the area is well documented in M.R.C. Price 1982 "Industrial Saundersfoot." Two engine houses and several shafts PRNs 47950, 47952, 47953, 47955, 47956) have been identified on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and may relate to the Hackett colliery (PRN 23796), which enjoyed a brief period of activity between 1855 and 1856 and formed part of the larger Thomas Chapel group of collieries (Price 1982: 102). Thomas Chapel colliery itself borders the northeastern corner of the holding and may have fallen out of use when the Hackett and New Hayes collieries were reopened. The Reynalton Extension (PRN 44359) of the Saundersfoot Railway (PRN 7967) bisects the holding in an east-west direction. It was completed between 1914 and 1915 in order to serve the newly opened Reynalton colliery (PRN 25504). Both the colliery and the railway were characterised by financial difficulties and periods of disuse. The colliery was abandoned in 1921 and the railway soon followed. A stone bridge over a stream (PRN 47951) provides the only structural evidence of the railway here. Several stone quarries (PRNs 47958, 47959, 47960) on the farm indicate industrial activity at a smaller scale.

An additional land holding at Blaengwaith Noah incorporates an impressive promontory hillfort, which although probably of an Iron Age date may have earlier origins. Its national importance is

recognised by its status as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A quarry and Blaengwaith-Noah cottage, which is still inhabited were also noted here. Traditional farm building here (PRNs 47965, 47966) may have been associated with Blaengwaith, the grange farm of Whitland Abbey. A milestone (PRN 47735) and Blaengwaith Noah cottage (PRN 47737), which is still occupied were also identified.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

3796 HILLFORT

The following recommendations were made by Louise Mees of CADW in October 2000.

“The gorse bushes should be cut and removed. Care should be taken to avoid damaging the ground surface by machinery.

The exposed ground surface will be susceptible to erosion. The area should be protected from grazing animals by excluding stock from the field or by the use of electric fencing to close off the scheduled area.

The amount of gorse to be cut and removed is considerable. This will require a capital payment. The gorse will require recutting on the following two years at least. This may be achieved by topping the gorse on the banks when the field is routinely topped. If the banks are too steep for this method to be practical, then hedge trimming equipment may be employed.

The grass cover within the interior and the remainder of the field is in a good condition and is not overgrazed. This suggests that grass cover over the banks would be maintained in a good condition if the gorse was removed.”

The condition of the monument itself appears to have changed little from that recorded in 2000 and these management recommendations still apply. The field within which the monument lies has since been ploughed however and the area up to four metres of the edge of the earthworks was under cultivation during the archaeological farm visit. This is a highly sensitive area archaeologically. In order to protect any buried archaeological remains, the area within 15 metres of the edge of the monument should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

47950 ENGINE HOUSE

The Engine House is an important element of the late nineteenth century coal mining industry in the region and should be preserved. In order to bring the engine house ruin into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival, any young trees and ivy should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally, the walls should be capped with a traditional lime mortar mix and masonry reconsolidated. Buried archaeological remains may lie beneath the building debris, which surround the structure. In order to protect any subsurface remains, the area

within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities. The site should not be used as a dump for farm rubbish in the future.

47960 QUARRY?; COLLIERY?

The area is now heavily overgrown and would benefit from vegetation clearance in order to expose the quarry and spoil tips as visible historic landscape features. A programme of sustainable management including regular grazing or burning should follow this up in order to keep vegetation under control.

47947 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The rotten roof batons above the hayloft should be replaced and missing roof tiles reinstated in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and reconsolidating weakened masonry bonds with a traditional lime mortar mix.

47966, 47967, 47968, 47969 COW SHEDS

Unstable masonry should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

47971 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

The building is currently falling into a ruinous condition and reconsolidation and repair works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a weatherproof condition necessary for its long term survival. Roof batons should be refitted where necessary and missing roof slates replaced. Rotten floor joists will need to be replaced in order to preserve the structural integrity of the building. Ivy growth poses an additional threat. It should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and removed, then spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix.

47972 COW SHED

Ivy growth is a major threat. It should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and removed, then spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should continue to be maintained using building materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

47973 SHED

Reconsolidation and re-pointing works are necessary to bring the building back into a stable condition. It should continue to be maintained using building materials and techniques compatible with those of its original construction.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3796	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH- NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	Iron Age	Status	SAM Pe 85

Description

The Blaengwaith-Noah promontory hillfort is a fine example of its type. Its national importance is recognised by its status as a scheduled ancient monument. It is protected to the north and west by a steep facing natural slope down to the confluence of two streams below. Parallel earthwork banks and ditches form a third of a circle to the south and enclose a triangular shaped interior. This area holds high potential for the preservation of buried archaeological features such as hut circles and storage pits for example. There are breaks at either side of the banks, where they may have been cut back at some time in the past to allow access to the interior, although the original entrance should presumably be at one of these positions. Banks are between about one and one and a half metres high, and are highest on the south side. The ditches are now largely silted up and only about 0.3 metres in depth.

The interior of the site lies under grass, which is grazed periodically, although the banks themselves are heavily overgrown with gorse and brambles in most places resulting in lessening of grass cover and a higher risk of erosion. Cattle paths have created localised erosion hotspots at both the east and west ends of the southern earthwork bank. Although recorded as under pasture during a field visit by CADW in 2000, the field in which the monument lies has since been cultivated. During the archaeological farm visit it was noted that recent ploughing had come to within four metres of the edge of the monument.

Hillforts are generally recorded as having being constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD) but scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC). Hillforts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by Louise Mees of CADW in October 2000.

“The gorse bushes should be cut and removed. Care should be taken to avoid damaging the ground surface by machinery.

The exposed ground surface will be susceptible to erosion. The area should be protected from grazing animals by excluding stock from the field or by the use of electric fencing to close off the scheduled area.

The amount of gorse to be cut and removed is considerable. This will require a capital payment. The gorse will require recutting on the following two years at least. This may be achieved by

topping the gorse on the banks when the field is routinely topped. If the banks are too steep for this method to be practical, then hedge trimming equipment may be employed.

The grass cover within the interior and the remainder of the field is in a good condition and is not overgrazed. This suggests that grass cover over the banks would be maintained in a good condition if the gorse was removed.”

The condition of the monument itself appears to have changed little from that recorded in 2000 and these management recommendations still apply. The field within which the monument lies has since been ploughed however and the area up to four metres of the edge of the earthworks was under cultivation during the archaeological farm visit. This is potentially a highly sensitive area archaeologically. In order to protect any buried archaeological remains, the area within 15 metres of the edge of the monument should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activities or used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site **A**
Category



Plate 1- looking north towards Blaengwaith-Noah hillfort (PRN 3796)



Plate 2- the overgrown southern earthwork banks of Blaengwaith Noah hillfort (PRN 3796)

PRN	8022	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH- NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
Site Type	FIELD BOUNDARY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The description “angular embankment, part of former paddocks” was given by the Ordnance Survey following a visit to the site in 1965. The site was not visited during the farm visit and its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

Both relict and existing field boundaries are an important element of landscape character and should be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

**Site
Category** **C**

PRN	44359	Site Name	REYNALTON RAILWAY	Grid Reference	SN09560849
Site Type	RAILWAY	Period	Modern		

Description

The Reynalton railway was one of several later extensions to the Saundersfoot Railway, which served collieries between Saundersfoot and Thomas Chapel from 1834 onwards. By 1913, businessmen interested in developing a new pit at Reynalton began discussions with the Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company. The line of the original Saundersfoot railway from Bonvilles Court to Newhayes was relayed and the extension from New Hayes to Reynalton was completed by 1915. A Bulldog steam engine replaced the horse drawn railway carts at this time. The Reynalton extension was characterised by financial difficulties and periods of disuse and was abandoned following the closure of the colliery in 1921. Most of the track was removed between the years 1922-23, with the rest of the line near Hackett Colliery dismantled by 1936 (Price 1982: 177,8).

The Reynalton Extension was not characterised by railway embankments and cuttings, and the route followed the natural contours of the land to minimise costs. Earthwork traces of the railway on Hackett Farm are slight although its path can be traced as a series of breaks in the hedge boundaries, which it traversed. A stone bridge (PRN 47951) is the only structural evidence of the railway to survive on Hackett Farm.

Recommendations

The railway is an important element of the areas mining heritage. Although it has since been dismantled, it is possible that some of the railway footings and additional archaeological deposits may survive below ground. It is recommended that further cultivation should not extend below the current depth of cultivation. The breaks in the hedges, which signify the path of the railway through the landscape should be retained during any field boundary restoration works.

Site Category B

PRN	44362	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN10110853
Site Type	ENGINE HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This engine house is likely to date to the 1850s, when the Thomas Chapel colliery group reopened New Hayes and Hackett collieries together, suggesting that the two pits may have been linked underground. The Hackett shaft was shallower than that at New Hayes and may have been no more than 58 yards deep. After a short period of production between July 1855 and June 1856, when 866 tons of coal and culm were raised, Hackett may have fallen out of use. It is suggested that coal from Hackett was wound to the surface at New Hayes, which was situated nearer to the Saundersfoot Railway at this time (Price 1982: 102).

The engine house is in a ruinous condition today and lies within dense undergrowth which makes the site difficult to assess. It is terraced into the side of a moderate hillside, and only the remnant north gable end and east lateral walls survive. The east lateral wall has collapsed in on itself and some of the wall footings are visible beneath the low spread of rubble. The north gable end is more complete but stands to a diminished height of around three metres. Some slots in the north gable end may have provided the fittings for the steam engine, which would have pumped water from the below ground coal workings. A rectangular terrace area, measuring nine by six metres aligned NS and abutting the east wall of the engine house, may indicate the former site of a boiler house. This latter feature lies over the boundary in neighbouring Upper Cowsland and is therefore outside of the application area.

Heavy vegetation growth is a threat to the long term survival of remaining structural elements. Young trees and ivy are growing out of the north gable and east lateral wall, displacing masonry and weakening masonry bonds. The area has also been used as a dump for farm rubbish in the past.

Recommendations

The Engine House is an important element of the late nineteenth century coal mining industry in the region and should be preserved. In order to bring the engine house ruin into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival, any young trees and ivy should be cut off at the roots and spot treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally, the walls should be capped with a traditional lime mortar mix and masonry reconsolidated. Buried archaeological remains may lie beneath the building debris, which surround the structure. In order to protect any subsurface remains, the area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activities. The site should not be used as a dump for farm rubbish in the future.

Site Category B

PRN	47951	Site Name	REYNALTON EXTENSION	Grid Reference	SN09510851
Site Type	RAILWAY BRIDGE	Period	Modern		

Description

This small railway bridge is aligned east-west and carries the railway over the stream. It forms part of the Reynalton Extension of the Saundersfoot Railway (PRN 44359). It is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction, with a circular ceramic culvert a little less than a metre in diameter. It is approximately three metres high and four metres wide. Although overgrown, the bridge is currently in a stable condition and is maintained for use as part of a farm trackway.

Recommendations

The bridge is the only structural element of the Reynalton railway to survive on Hackett Farm. It should be maintained in a stable condition using materials faithful to those of its original construction. In order to prevent damage to masonry bonds, vegetation growth should be kept under control

Site Category B



Plate 3- the northern elevation of railway bridge (PRN 47951)

PRN	47952	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN10100849
Site Type	ENGINE HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A ruined "old engine house" and adjoining shaft (PRN 47953) are shown at this location on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. An eight metre wide terrace in the moderate slope of the stream valley may indicate the site of the engine house. The site is now heavily overgrown making further assessment difficult.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the engine house was identified, the area may preserve below ground archaeological remains. In order to protect any buried archaeological remains, the area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activity. The area should be thinned or cleared of vegetation to expose any features as a visible historic landscape feature. This should be followed up by a sustainable management plan involving regular grazing in order to keep vegetation under control.

Site Category B

PRN	47953	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN10100849
Site Type	MINE PUMPING SHAFT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A shaft is shown at this location to the north of an "old engine house" (PRN 47952) on the 1891 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The shaft would have housed pumping apparatus necessary for keeping the mines free of water.

The landowner, who has a long family history at Hackett Farm recalls that many redundant shafts were filled in by the mining board in the 1950s. No evidence of a shaft was observed at this location during the farm visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category B

PRN	47954	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN10110846
------------	-------	------------------	------------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	SPOIL HEAP?	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------

Description

An area of disturbed ground to the west of the stream, which forms the eastern boundary of Hackett Farm, may incorporate the late nineteenth century spoil tips of Hackett Colliery. The area is now heavily overgrown making further assessment difficult. The area may have been disturbed during infilling of redundant spoil tips by the Mining Board in the 1950s

Recommendations

Consideration should be given to thinning and clearing the vegetation on order to expose the spoil tips as visible landscape features. A follow up programme of sustainable management will be necessary in order to keep vegetation under control.

Site Category D

PRN	47955	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN09660865
------------	-------	------------------	------------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	SHAFT	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-------	---------------	---------------

Description

A shaft is identified at this area on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map approximately 120 metres to the NNE of Hackett Farmstead. The landowner, who has a long family history at Hackett Farm recalls that open shafts were infilled by the coal board in the 1950s. The site now lies within a pasture field an no visible evidence survives.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category B

PRN	47956	Site Name	HACKETT COLLIERY	Grid Reference	SN09720867
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	SHAFT	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-------	---------------	------------------

Description

A shaft is identified at this area on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map approximately 120 metres to the NNE of Hackett Farmstead. The landowner, who has a long family history at Hackett Farm recalls that open shafts were infilled by the coal board in the 1950s. The site now lies within a pasture field an no visible evidence survives.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category B



Plate 4- the site of the now infilled shaft (PRN 47956) looking west.

PRN	47957	Site Name	COAL PIT PARK	Grid Reference	SN09830876
------------	-------	------------------	------------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	COLLIERY?	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-----------	---------------	------------------

Description

The 1774 Picton Castle Estate Map of Cowsland and Hackett identifies the field name "coal pit park." It is possible that any coal pits in this area may have related to Thomas Chapel colliery, which was operational at this time. The field currently lies under pasture. No evidence of any coal mining activity was observed.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations

Site Category B

PRN	47958	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09530856
------------	-------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	--------	---------------	------------------

Description

This small roadside quarry, approximately 100 metres west of Hackett farmstead, measuring approximately 15 by 15 metres is first identified on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is now much overgrown.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

Site Category C

PRN	47959	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN10300943
------------	-------	------------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	--------	---------------	---------------

Description

This quarry is situated approximately 800 metres northeast of Hackett farmstead. It is a rough semicircle approximately 20 metres in diameter and is first shown on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Although partly overgrown, it remains visible today.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

Site Category B

PRN	47960	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN10350904
------------	-------	------------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	QUARRY?; SPOIL TIP?	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	------------------------	---------------	---------------

Description

This area, on a steep, west facing slope above a stream which forms the northeast boundary of the farm is identified as "Old Quarries" on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. The bank is dominated by a large semi circular quarry, approximately 40 metres in diameter. It is now heavily overgrown with gorse making further assessment of the site difficult, although areas to the south and east of the quarry are much disturbed and may preserve several smaller quarries and spoil tips. One of the quarries has been used as a dump in the past for farm rubbish.

The true significance of these quarries and spoil tips is not known. They may simply be a product of quarrying for stone. Alternatively they may include the spoil tips of the Thomas Chapel colliery, which is recorded in this general area by Price (1982: 103).

Recommendations

The area is now heavily overgrown and would benefit from vegetation clearance in order to expose the quarry and spoil tips as visible historic landscape features. A programme of sustainable management including regular grazing or burning should follow this up in order to keep vegetation under control.

Site Category D

PRN	47961	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09960917
------------	-------	------------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	---------	---------------	---------------

Description

A cottage and garden are shown at this location on the 1842 Begelly Cwm East Williamson Parish tithe map. Only the cottage enclosure remains by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The site currently lies within a pasture field, which has been ploughed in the past. No evidence of a cottage and enclosure remains visible at this location.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage survives above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains here. Archaeological deposits may survive within the field margin or beneath the current depth of cultivation. It is therefore recommended that cultivation does not extend further into the field margins or below the current depth.

Site Category C

PRN	47962	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09730926
------------	-------	------------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------

Site Type	HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-------	---------------	---------------

Description

A house and garden are shown at this location on the 1841, 1842 Begelly cwm East Williamston parish tithe map and apportionment. The building is shown to be roofless on the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and only the house enclosure remains by the time of the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The site currently lies within an arable field and no above ground evidence survives of the house and enclosure. A flat rectangular area defined by stunted crop growth measuring approximately ten by five metres, aligned east west may indicate the former house site.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the house survives above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains here. Archaeological deposits may survive within the field margin or beneath the current depth of cultivation. It is therefore recommended that further cultivation does not extend further into the field margins or below the current depth of cultivation.

Site Category C



Plate 5- possible former cottage site (PRN 47963) looking west.

PRN	47963	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09520853
Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Medieval; Post Medieval		

Description

A small building with enclosure, possibly a cottage is first shown at this location on the 1774 Picton Castle estate map of Cowsland and Hackett and remains visible on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The site currently lies within a pasture field. A terraced area in a moderate slope measuring approximately ten by eight metres aligned northeast southwest along its long axis is all that remains of the building. No visible traces of the enclosure survive.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the building survives above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains here. The area within 15 metres of the edge of the site should not be ploughed, subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category C

PRN	47964	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09730918
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Medieval; Post Medieval		

Description

The tithe map and apportionment lists “cottage and burgage” at this location on the Begelly cwm East Williamston tithe map and apportionment. No traces of the cottage or associated enclosure are visible by the time of the 1888 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The site currently lies within an arable field and no above ground evidence survives.

The name burgage is derived from early medieval tenurial custom. Burgage tenements were pieces of property, which usually comprised a dwelling with or without additional land and held under certain customs, which generally involved a money rent paid to the lord of the borough. This tenurial system was typically imposed following the Anglo-Norman penetration of south-west Wales, which started in the late eleventh century. Aside from Reynalton, settlements at Templeton and Letterston may have had similar origins.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of the cottage survives above ground, there is high potential for the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains here. Archaeological deposits may survive within the field margin or beneath the current depth of cultivation. It is therefore recommended that further cultivation does not extend further into the field margins or below the current depth of cultivation.

Site Category C

PRN	47947	Site Name	HACKETT FARM	Grid Reference	SN09630856
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This single storey farm building follows a north- south alignment and defines the western extent of the farmyard at Hackett Farm. It measures approximately 22 by 6 metres and is divided into three units. It is of lime mortar bonded stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. The north gable end has been rebuilt in the past out of breeze blocks. The southern unit is accessed by a wooden heck door in the south end of the east lateral wall, with two evenly spaced windows to the right. There are two additional evenly spaced slit windows in the west lateral wall. None of the historic internal partitions survive, although it is likely that this part of the building would originally have served as a cow shed. The central bay of the building is accessed by a wide cart entrance in the east lateral wall and a narrow door in the west wall. A set of wooden steps access the hayloft above the cow shed to the south. The north bay of the building has since been modified and a pair of wide rectangular garage doors have replaced the original openings.

The building, which is likely to be of a late eighteenth century date, is currently in a reasonable condition, however the roof is in need of attention if the building is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Several slates are missing from the western pitch and water is running down the walls in places, washing out lime mortar masonry bonds. Some of the roof batons above the hayloft are becoming rotten and will need replacing.

Recommendations

The rotten roof batons above the hayloft should be replaced and missing roof tiles reinstated in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. This should be followed up by a programme of re-pointing and reconsolidating weakened masonry bonds with a traditional lime mortar mix.

Site Category C



Plate 6- part of east elevation of combination farm building (PRN 47947)



Plate 7 –southeast elevation of combination farm building (PRN 47965)

PRN 47965 **Site Name** EAST FARM **Grid Reference** SN09160862

Site Type COMBINATION **Period** Post
FARM BUILDING Medieval

Description

This two storey cart shed granary building to the north of the farmyard at East Farm (PRN 33813) follows a northsouth alignment and measures approximately ten by six metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. The western bay of the building is accessed by a wide garage entrance in the south lateral wall. The eastern bay is accessed by a wooden doorway with a low arched brick *voussoir*. Square windows, also with low arched brick *voussoirs* are evenly spaced on either side. The upper storey hay loft is accessed by a doorway in the centre of the northern lateral wall. There are three evenly spaced pitching holes in the south lateral wall and two in the north lateral wall.

The building is important to local history and was used from 1846 as a meeting place (PRN 33811) for non-conformist worshippers before the chapel was constructed. It also served as a school (PRN 33812) until 1876 when the pupils transferred to the New Board school at Loveston. The building, which may be of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date is currently well maintained and in good condition.

Recommendations

This building, which is an important component of the local history of the area should continue to be maintained in a stable condition using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47966	Site Name	EAST FARM	Grid Reference	SN09180862
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cow shed abuts the length of the north lateral wall of cartshed; granary building (PRN 47965) at East Farm. It measures approximately ten metres by five metres. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a single pitched corrugated iron roof. Two evenly spaced doorways in the east lateral wall access the long western bay of the building, which has a line of pipe iron stalls against the south lateral wall, suggesting that it served as a cow shed. A small square bay to the east is currently disused blocked off by a modern agricultural building. Its walls are not keyed into those of the earlier cartshed granary (PRN 47965), which it abuts. Early Ordnance Survey maps indicate that it was built sometime between 1891 and 1908. The building is currently in good condition, although the north lateral wall in the east bay has partially collapsed.

Recommendations

Unstable masonry should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C



Plate 8- looking east towards cow shed (PRN 47966) abutting cart shed granary (PRN 47965)

PRN 47967 **Site Name** EAST FARM **Grid Reference** SN09180861

Site Type COW SHED? **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This possible cow shed at East Farm, of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a corrugated asbestos roof abuts cart shed granary (PRN 47965) to the south. It is accessed by a doorway with brick voussoirs in the north end of the east lateral wall. An additional doorway has been blocked off with breeze blocks in the east lateral wall. A modern breeze block and corrugated asbestos lean-to abuts the west lateral wall. The interior of the building was not seen. The building is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map may be of a mid to late nineteenth century date. It is likely to have been a cowshed in the past. It is currently well maintained and in good condition.

Recommendations

Unstable masonry should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C

PRN 47968 **Site Name** EAST FARM **Grid Reference** SN09180860

Site Type COW SHED **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This is the easternmost of a long building range, which defines the southern extent of the farmyard at East Farm. It has experienced extensive modifications since its original construction. The east gable end has been removed to allow greater ease of access. A single original wooden doorway in the east end of the north lateral wall remains. Two additional doorways and a window have since been blocked off in the north wall. One has also been blocked off in the south wall. The interior and external north elevation of the building has since been given a concrete rendering. The original stone rubble wall remains visible on the south elevation. A line of galvanised iron stalls indicate that the building was originally a cowshed. It is currently in a reasonable condition and is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although it is likely to be of a considerably earlier date. Some of the lime mortar bonds in the south lateral wall are weak and require re-pointing.

Recommendations

Unstable masonry should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C

PRN 47969 **Site Name** EAST FARM **Grid Reference** SN09170860

Site Type COW SHED **Period** Post
Medieval

Description

This is the western most of two buildings, which define the southern extent of the farmyard at East Farm. Like cowshed (PRN 47968), which it joins it has experienced significant modifications from its original construction. It is principally of stone rubble construction, although breeze block additions have been made. It has a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The western unit of the building is accessed by a central doorway, with square windows on either side. The east bay, also with a corrugated iron roof has almost entirely been rebuilt with breeze block and has been converted into a garage. The building is currently in reasonable condition, although masonry bonds in the south lateral wall are weak and crumbling away. It is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although it likely to be of a much earlier date.

Recommendations

Unstable masonry should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should continue to be maintained using materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category C



Plate 9 – northern elevation of modified cow shed (PRN 47969)

PRN	47970	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15741204
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	------------

Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval
----------------------	--------	---------------	---------------

Description

This roadside quarry is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is roughly semicircular with a diameter of approximately 30 metres. It is currently overgrown.

Recommendations

Maintain as a historic landscape feature. Do not infill.

Site Category	C
--------------------------	---



Plate 10- looking south towards farm buildings at Blaengwaith-Noah (PRNs 47971, 47972, 47973)

PRN	47971	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cart house, granary building, which follows a northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment is situated a little over 100 metres to the east of the grange at Blaengwaith Noah. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins. The lower storey cart shed is accessed by a wide, modified cart entrance in the south gable end, with concrete rendered pillars and a cast iron lintel. Access to the hay loft is accessed by a set of internal wooden steps against the rear cart house wall. The floor of the upper storey hayloft is currently in a dangerous and unstable condition and many of the joists are rotten. A pitching hole, slightly offset from centre in the west lateral wall has since been converted into a window. An additional pitching hole in the south lateral wall has since been blocked with a corrugated iron panel.

The building, which is of a possible early nineteenth century date is currently in a poor condition and requires attention if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival. Ivy growth against the east lateral wall is weakening masonry bonds and promoting structural instability. It is also penetrating under the eaves, weakening the roof structure. Several slates are missing from the hayloft roof and water ingress is promoting rot in the floor joists and roof structure. This is of particular concern as the building may lose the stabilising influence of these floor joists, which help to bind the walls together.

Recommendations

The building is currently falling into a ruinous condition and reconsolidation and repair works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a weatherproof condition necessary for its long term survival. Roof batons should be refitted where necessary and missing roof slates replaced. Rotten floor joists will need to be replaced in order to preserve the structural integrity of the building. Ivy growth poses an additional threat. It should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and removed, then spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix.

Site C
Category

PRN	47972	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	------------

Site Type	COW SHED?	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	-----------	---------------	---------------

Description

This possible cow shed, at Blaengwaith-Noah, is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched corrugated iron roof. It abuts combination farm building (PRN 47971) to the south. It follows a northnortheast to southsouthwest alignment and measures approximately eight by six metres. It is accessed by a single doorway with stone *voussoirs* in the south end of the east lateral wall. This faces a window in the west lateral wall. An additional doorway in the centre has since been partially bricked up to create a widow. A doorway in the south lateral wall has since been blocked off. A pair of evenly spaced slit windows, at either end of the wall face each other in both lateral walls. Evenly spaced beam slots in the lateral walls indicate a former upper storey loft.

The building, which may be of an early nineteenth century date is currently in a reasonable condition, although requires attention if it is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long-term survival. The north gable end and the east lateral wall are heavily overgrown with ivy, which is weakening masonry bonds and promoting structural instability. It is also penetrating under the eaves, weakening the roof structure.

Recommendations

Ivy growth is a major threat. It should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and removed, then spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. The building should continue to be maintained using building materials and techniques faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category	C
--------------------------	---

PRN	47973	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	------------

Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	------	---------------	---------------

Description

This lean-to abuts the west lateral wall of the cart shed at Blaengwaith Noah. It is of roughly shaped stone construction with red brick corner quoins and a single pitched corrugated iron roof. Access is by a doorway, with a wooden lintel in the south wall, which faces a window in the north wall. The building is not shown on map sources before 1908 and is likely to be of an early to mid twentieth century date. It is currently unstable and in poor condition. Some of the masonry bonds have been washed out and the south end in particular is unstable.

Recommendations

Reconsolidation and re-pointing works are necessary to bring the building back into a stable condition. It should continue to be maintained using building materials and techniques compatible with those of its original construction.

Site Category	C
--------------------------	---

PRN	47735	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	------------

Site Type	MILESTONE	Period	Post Medieval
----------------------	-----------	---------------	---------------

Description

This milestone, which marks 3 miles to Narberth and 18 miles, 760 yards to Carmarthen is identified on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. The milestone was not visited during the farm visit and its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

The milestone should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature.

Site Category	C
--------------------------	---

PRN	47736	Site Name	BLAENGWAITH NOAH	Grid Reference	SN15031221
------------	-------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	------------

Site Type	POND	Period	Post Medieval
------------------	------	---------------	---------------

Description

A “tear drop” shaped pond is shown at this location on a small holding to the north of Hackett farm on the 1891 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. The pond was not visited during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

The pond should be retained as a historic landscape feature.

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

- Brunskill, R.W. (1982) *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation* Orion Publishing Group Ltd., London
- Estate Map (1774) Picton Castle Estate Map of Cowsland and Hackett
- Ordnance Survey 1888 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV. 6
- Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX S.E.
- Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXIX S.E.
- Ordnance Survey 1891 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV N.W
- Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV N.W
- Price, M.R.C. (1982) Industrial Saundersfoot
- The Landsker Borderlands, Reynalton: Share our Landscape, Legend and Language* pamphlet., Taf and Cleaddau Rural Initiative
- Tithe Apportionment 1841 Begelly cwm East Williamston Parish
- Tithe Map 1842 Begelly cwm East Williamston Parish
- Tithe Apportionment 1843 Reynalton Parish
- Tithe Map 1843 Reynalton Parish

**Hackett Farm
W/13/3821**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/64

22nd May 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date

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

Position Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Date.....

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

Hacett Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3821
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45845
 National Grid Reference SN09650858

- Farm Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character Area

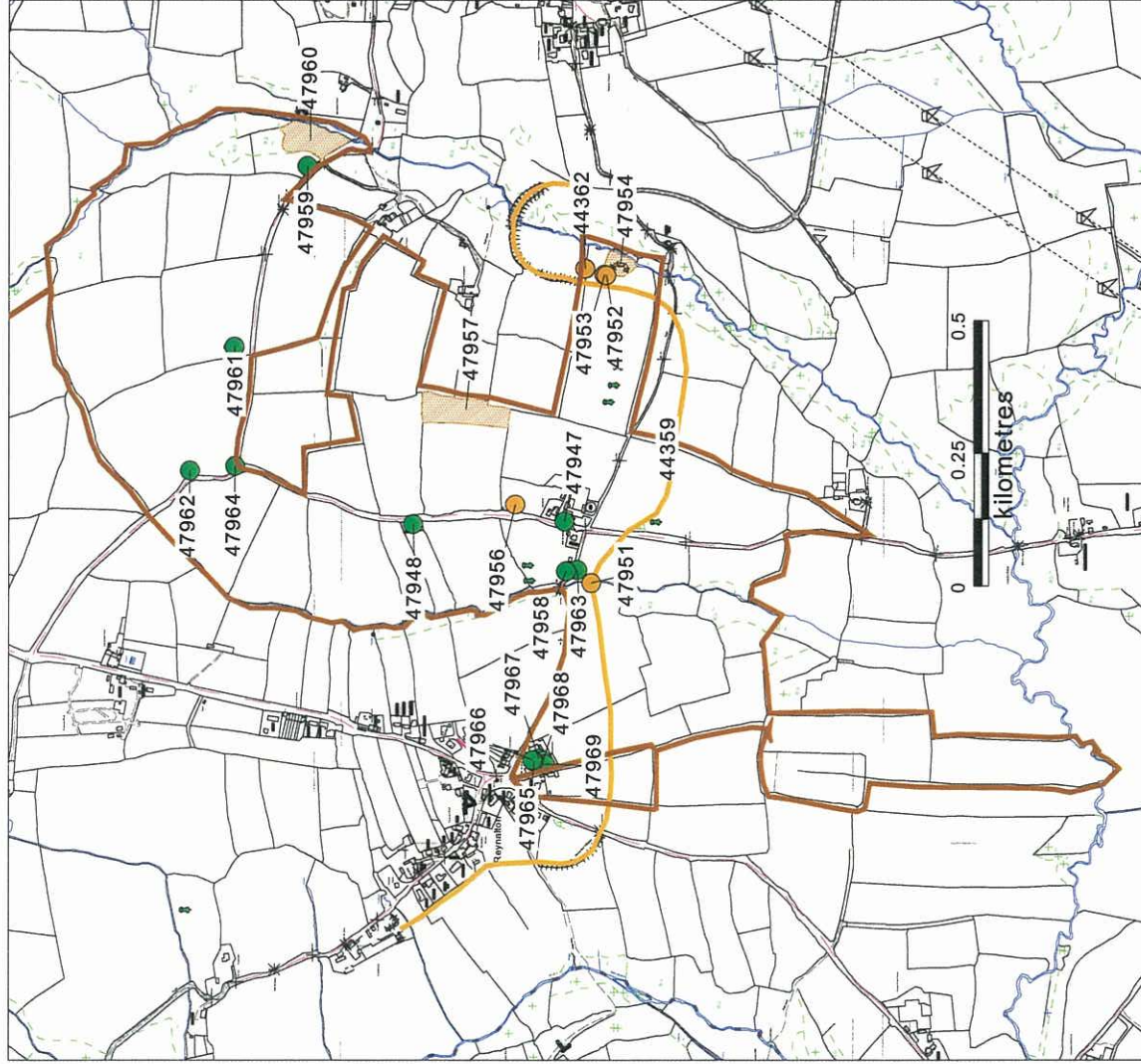
- Site Category A - National Importance
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
- Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
- Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
- Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

- 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

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Licence number: GD272825G




East Farm
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3821
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45845
 National Grid Reference SN09170860

 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

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
 Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
 Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.
 All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
 may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Licence number: GD272825G



Hackett Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3821
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45845
 National Grid Reference SN09711015

- 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

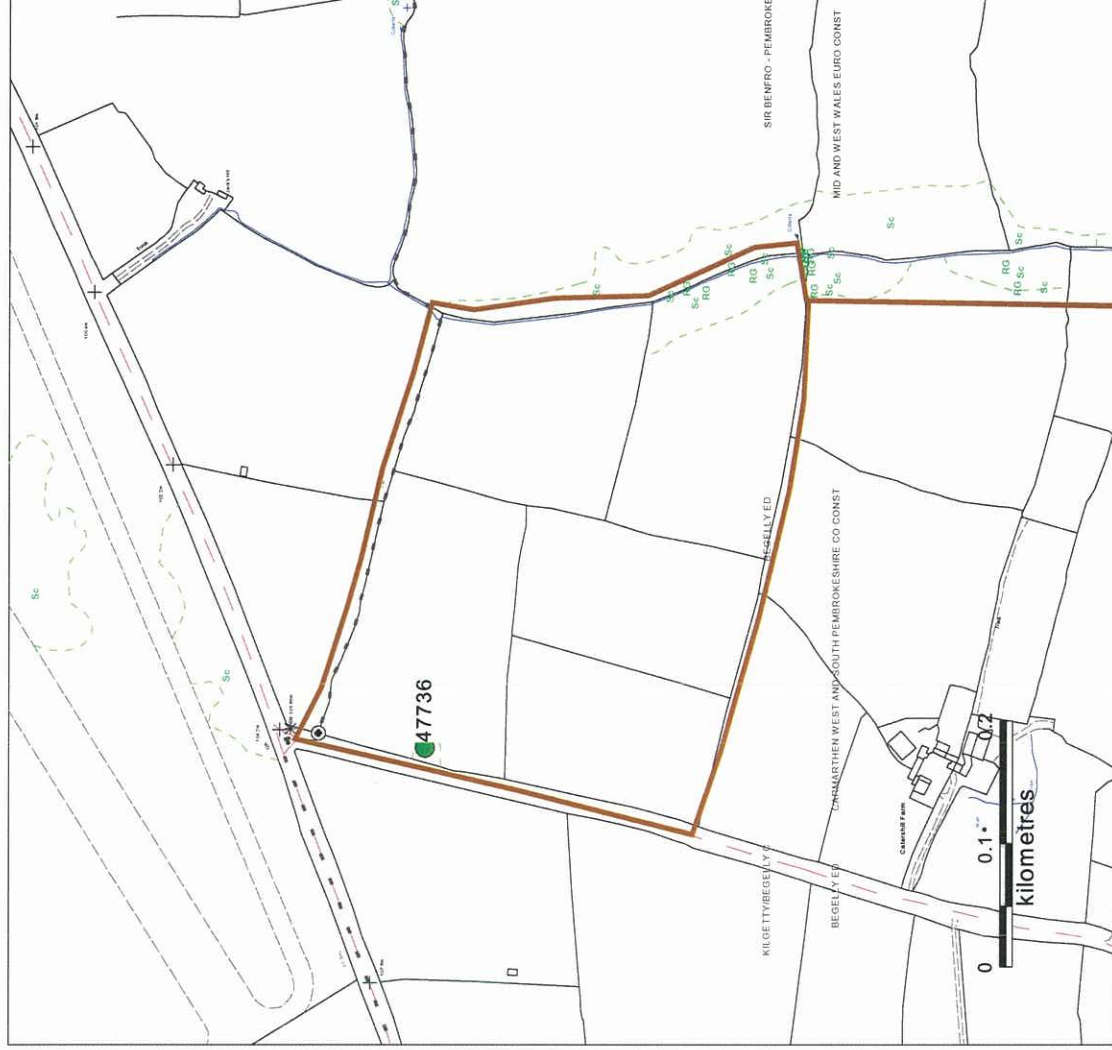
Site Category C - Local Importance

- Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance



- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Licence number: GD272825G





Blaengwaith Noah
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3821
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45845
 National Grid Reference SN15031221

 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

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National
 Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the
 Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.
 All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
 may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Licence number: GD272825G

