

**Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report**  
**Rosehill Farm**  
**W/13/2258**

**Report Number 2001/59**

**Report prepared for  
CCW**



A R C H A E O L O G Y  
**CAMBRIA**  
A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2001/59  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 41605

November 2001

ROSEHILL FARM  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Nigel Page

*Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd*

*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	CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf	Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF	The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121	Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131	Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133	Fax: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com	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

**Tir Gofal Application Number** W/13/2258  
**Address** Rosehill Farm  
Slebech, Haverfordwest, SA62 4AY

**National Grid Reference** SN02271509  
**CCW Tir Gofal Project Officer** Fiona Lanc, Haverfordwest  
**CA Tir Gofal Archaeologist** Nigel Page  
**Visit Date** 29/10/01

---

## **CONTENTS**

### **Introduction**

#### **Method Statement**

### **General Description of Farm**

### **Main Management Recommendations**

#### **Key to Management Categories**

#### **Site and Area Designations**

### **Farm Maps**

### **Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments, including Individual Management Recommendations**

### **References**

### **Photographs**

## **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 the 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 for this visit 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 GIS-based map for use in the field and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a site visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase, although because of constraints, recording is rapid, usually photographs and site notes, and some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to assign the farm and its individual sites to a management category, which have determined the management recommendations for each site.

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM**

Modern Rosehill Farm covers an area of c.67.5ha (166.6 acres). It has been reduced in size since the mid 19th century when it occupied over 264 acres. The name Rosehill was first used in its present form in 1615, although it went through many variations before and after that (Charles 1992, 444). A Roweshill was mentioned in 1577, but it is not clear if these early mentions were just place names, or if they referred to a specific house or farm, possibly on or close to the present site. The name derives from either Rhos (Rose) or Rowe, a personal name (Charles 1992, 444). The present farmyard complex was constructed sometime during the 18th century or early 19th century and, allowing for one or two minor changes, its layout has not changed since that time. It was constructed as a model farm using a regular U-shaped courtyard layout, with the house forming the east end. The west end of the yard is open. The southern range of buildings includes a cartshed, and stables converted from cowsheds. The northern range incorporates a rebuilt stable, a cow shed with loft over and a renovated building at the east end. A track leading east from the yard past the north end of the house leads to a detached three cell in-out pigsty, which was added to an existing building. All of the buildings are stone built, with a mixture of slate or corrugated asbestos roofs. All of the openings have either stone or red brick voussoirs. The red brick used in some the openings indicates 20th century alterations. A range of buildings were shown extending south from the house shown on the tithe map, but they had gone by the time the Ordnance Survey first edition map was published in 1891. This area is now the private garden for the farmhouse, so it was not visited as part of this visit, but some remnants of the buildings may survive, above or below ground. The boundaries across the farm are a mix of earth banks topped with mature hedges, and some mature standard trees. Some of the hedges appear to have been laid in the past, although all have now grown out. None of the hedges, or boundaries are stock proof without the addition of modern post and wire fences. The present layout of boundaries and fields was established by the mid 19th century, but it almost certainly dates to at least the 18th century. There are elements of much earlier landscapes surviving in the form of prehistoric, probably Iron Age enclosures that are located on the highest points on the farm, to the east and southwest of the yard.

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Some of the traditional farm buildings require urgent remedial works to make them watertight and structurally sound. The roof of the south range (PRN 43764) requires repair, and the wall above the cartshed arch needs consolidating. Similarly the roof of the pigsty needs repair and some new slates.

The small pond (PRN 43767) needs cleaning and the condition of the garden wall at the north end of the large pond (PRN 43766) needs assessing.

The areas of the prehistoric earthwork and cropmarked sites (PRNs 11771, 11772 and 14332) need accurately defining and excluding from ploughing or other ground breaking operations.

The site of the possible antenna enclosure (PRN 11771) may be suitable for access for education and interpretation.

See gazetteer for detailed management recommendations.

## KEY TO MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Category	Importance	Colour on map	Detail
Category A	Sites and Monuments of National Importance	Blue	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings
		Red	Other Sites and Monuments of National Importance Other Buildings Of National Importance
		Red Toning	Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
		Red Banding	Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
Category B	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance	Amber	Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance Grade 2 Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Regional Importance
Category C	Sites and Monuments of Local Importance	Green	Sites and Features of Local Importance Buildings of Local Importance
Category D	Sites and Monuments of Unknown Importance	Brown	Sites and Features needing further investigation includings damaged sites or sites with no physical definition

## **SITE AND AREA DESIGNATIONS**

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status designations.

### **SAM** Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAMs are notified under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The schedule of SAMs is maintained and administered by Cadw.

### **LB1, LB2\* and LB2** Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are notified under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The list is maintained and administered by Cadw. Local Authorities are statutory consultees for listed buildings.

### **HLW** Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales

Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

### **HGP** Register of Historic Gardens and Parks

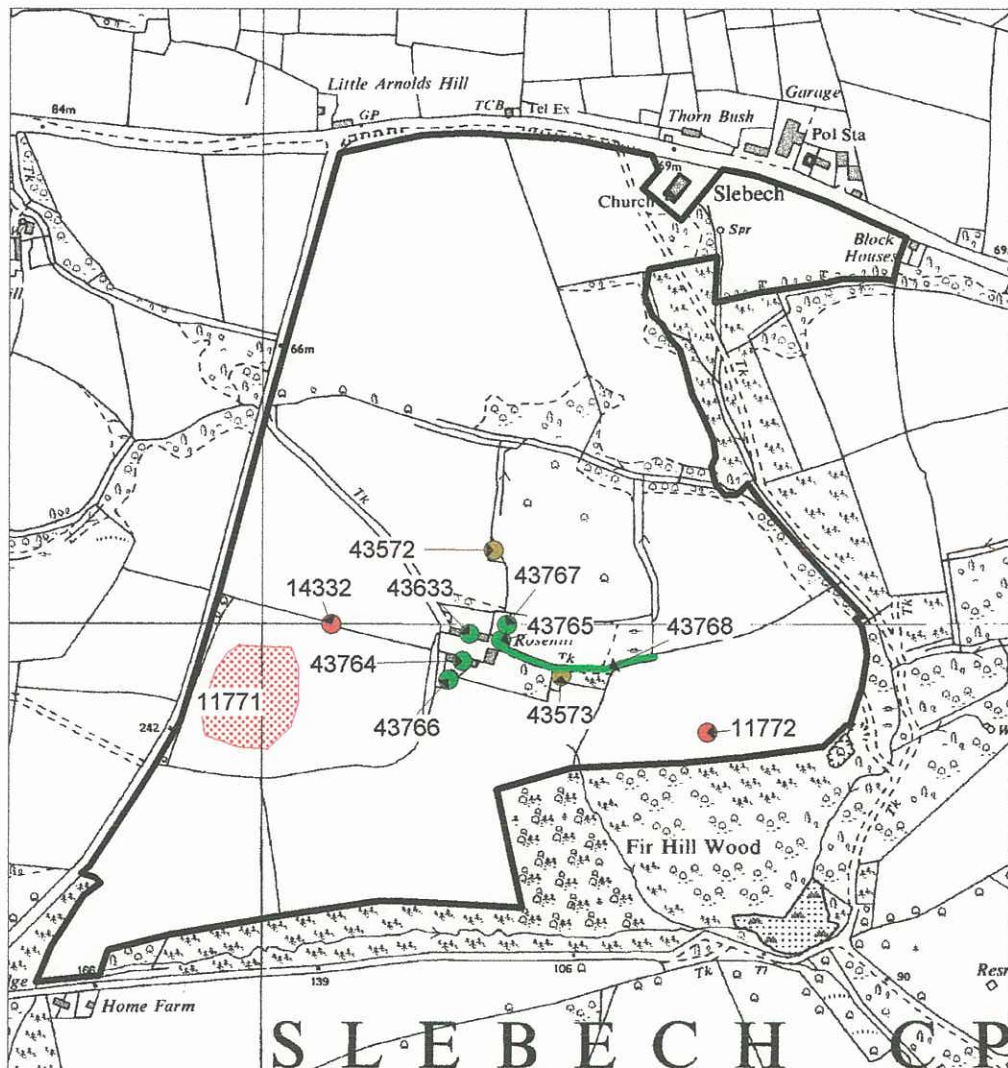
Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

Tir Gofal farm visit report  
Rosehill  
Cambria Archaeology report No. 2001/59

OS sheets SN01NW; SN01SW

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map  
with the permission of the Controller of  
Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
Crown Copyright reserved.  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Licence No. GD272825G.

Scale: 1:10000



# GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

**PRN** 11771      **Site name** ROSEHILL I      **NGR** SN020149  
**Site type** DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      **Period** Iron Age      **Site Status**

## Description

Discovered through air photography in 1984 as a cropmark, this oval, ditched enclosure has two projecting ditches from the entrance indicative of a 'banjo' or even a 'concentric antenna' enclosure of presumed Iron Age date. The enclosure is c.45m x 30m and the ditch is c.5m wide x up to 0.4-0.5m deep. The ditch is less visible on the north side, but it appears to follow the base of a low natural scarp. The entrance was in the northwest corner. The overall size of the earthworks, including the ditch and slight mounds outside the ditch, c.60m x 45m. There was no surface evidence for the projecting ditches. The enclosure occupies the highest point on the farm with extensive views to the southeast.

## Recommendations

This site is considered to be of national importance. The extent of the enclosure and its antennae, and concentric ditch should be defined, through rectification of aerial photographs and the accurate plotting of the features onto a base map. This area should be excluded from ploughing, or any other form of ground breaking operation.

**Management Category** A      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

**PRN** 11772      **Site name** ROSEHILL II      **NGR** SN02601485  
**Site type** DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      **Period** Iron Age      **Site Status**

## Description

A length of curving ditch, presumably part of an Iron Age defended enclosure was discovered as a cropmark in 1984. There is no surface evidence for this feature.

## Recommendations

The extent of this site should be defined, through rectification of aerial photographs and the accurate plotting of the features onto a base map. This area should be excluded from ploughing or any other form of ground breaking operation.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

**PRN** 14332      **Site name** ROSEHILL III      **NGR** SN021150  
**Site type** DEFENDED ENCLOSURE      **Period** Iron Age?;Roman?      **Site Status**

## Description

On the N side of the possible concentric antenna enclosure (PRN 11771) cropmarks of a possible rectilinear enclosure were observed in 1989. This may include a large rectilinear building (or small enclosure) within a larger enclosure. The latter may, however, be just removed hedgebanks. There is no surface evidence for this feature.

## Recommendations

The extent of this site should be defined, through rectification of aerial photographs and the accurate plotting of the features onto a base map. This area should be excluded from ploughing or any other form of ground breaking operation.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

**PRN** 43572      **Site name** ROSE HILL      **NGR** SN02301509  
**Site type** BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A small rectangular building shown on the Slebech tithe map of 1841, but abandoned by the 1880s. On the tithe map the building was shown in a small triangular enclosure, which is marked today by modern post and wire fences. A short length of stone wall from the building is visible in the southeast corner of the enclosure. The wall was constructed from rubble blocks. The enclosure is becoming overgrown.

**Recommendations**

The area should be kept clear of rubbish and no stones should be removed.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

**PRN** 43573      **Site name** ROSE HILL      **NGR** SN02391494  
**Site type** BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A rectangular building just east of the farm house, shown on the Slebech tithe map of 1841 and possibly on the OS 1st edition map of 1891. The building had been abandoned by 1906 when it was shown on the 2nd edition OS map as unroofed. No evidence visible on the ground, although the area is very overgrown. There are some piles of stone and rubble a short distance to the east, which may have originated from the building.

**Recommendations**

No stones should be removed from this area. This area should be kept clear of modern rubbish. The vegetation could be cleared to try to locate the site of the building.

**Management Category** D      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

**PRN** 43633      **Site name** ROSE HILL      **NGR** SN02271499  
**Site type** FARM BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

The north range of the yard comprises of three sections, a stable with loft over at the west end, a central cowshed with loft and a renovated section at the east end, possibly a former cowshed with grain store above. The south (front) wall of the stable at the west end of the range has been almost totally rebuilt in concrete blocks, only a set of external stone steps to the loft survive. The stable has also been re-roofed using ridged asbestos. A butt joint between the stable and the central cowshed suggests that the stable is a later addition. The central cowshed is the most unaltered building in the range, although it has had some alterations. It is of random rubble construction with a gabled corrugated asbestos roof. The south (front) elevation is symmetrical, originally it had three doors, with a window in the interstices between the doors, although, the centre door has been blocked and a window inserted. The openings have red brick arches. There is a pitching eye in the west gable wall, which gave access to the loft. Only the timber frame for the loft survives, there is no flooring in place. The buildings are in reasonable condition and the roofs appear watertight. The walls are generally sound.

**Recommendations**

The buildings should be regularly monitored to ensure the roofs remain watertight and that the walls are sound.

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

<b>PRN</b> 43634	<b>Site name</b> ROSE HILL	<b>NGR</b> SN02261495
<b>Site type</b> FARM BUILDING	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Site Status</b>

### **Description**

The south range of the yard consists of three single storey buildings, a double cartshed at the east end, a central stable and a separate stable/cowshed at the west end. The two stables buildings may both have originally been cowsheds. The range is of random rubble construction with a gabled corrugated roof. Lights have been inserted in the roof. The cartshed has two square headed openings. Each opening has a timber lintel supported by a large square timber central pillar. The openings for the stables are in red brick and most, appear to have been modified during the later 19th or early 20th century. The north (front) wall has remnants of an external whitewash finish. There is movement in the lintels above the cart openings, which has caused extensive cracking in the wall above. The roof in the west end is in poor condition, the timbers are distorted and in some case broken, and most are propped up from the floor.

### **Recommendations**

Urgent remedial works are required on the roof, particularly at the west end and above the cartshed openings to stabilise the structure in order to prevent what could be significant collapse.

<b>Management Category</b> C	<b>Visited by</b> NAP	<b>Visited On</b> 29/10/01
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

<b>PRN</b> 43635	<b>Site name</b> ROSE HILL	<b>NGR</b> SN02311498
<b>Site type</b> PIGSTY	<b>Period</b> Post Mcd	<b>Site Status</b>

### **Description**

A triple in-out pigsty built onto the south side of an earlier building. Rubble construction with a pitched slate roof. The pigsty was an addition to the south wall of an earlier building, which has been partially rebuilt as a cartshed. The building is shown on the Slebech parish tithe map of 1847, but it is not clear if the pig sty had been added by then. The pig sty is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map published in 1891. The yard walls for the sty are in reasonable condition, but there is cracking and movement. Only one of the yard doors survives. The sty roof has slumped at its east end and many slates are missing.

### **Recommendations**

Urgent remedial works are required to stabilise the roof structure and to make it watertight. The yard walls should be consolidated, to ensure they remain stable. The sty yards should be cleared of dumped material.

<b>Management Category</b> C	<b>Visited by</b> NAP	<b>Visited On</b> 29/10/01
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

<b>PRN</b> 43636	<b>Site name</b> ROSE HILL	<b>NGR</b> SN02241487
<b>Site type</b> POND	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Site Status</b>

### **Description**

This is one of two ponds marked on recent mapping of the farm. Both are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition published in 1891. This pond lies to the south of the walled garden and it is the larger of the two and measures, c.20m x 15m. It now extends inside the garden wall, but the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions (of 1891 and 1906 respectively) clearly show the pond stopping at the wall. The pond inside the wall has probably been formed through the area inside becoming increasingly waterlogged because of water seeping under or through the garden wall, which does not show any signs of slumping. The pond is relatively clear of vegetation and still holds water.

### **Recommendations**

The garden wall at the north end of the large pond should be assessed to determine its condition, as remedial works may be necessary to stabilise it and prevent it becoming undermined by the pond.

<b>Management Category</b> C	<b>Visited by</b> NAP	<b>Visited On</b> 29/10/01
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

**PRN** 43637      **Site name** ROSE HILL      **NGR** SN02301500  
**Site type** POND      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

This pond is much smaller than pond PRN 43766 and it measures c.5m x 3m, and is a wet hollow, containing a manhole or a pump, which is becoming increasingly terrestrialised, rather than an open pond. This may have been a well, or water source rather than a pond

**Recommendations**

This pond should be cleaned and reassessed to determine the nature of the possible manhole\*pump.

---

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

---

**PRN** 43638      **Site name** ROSE HILL      **NGR** SN02321497  
**Site type** TRACKWAY      **Period** Post Med      **Site Status**

**Description**

A track that leads from the northeast corner of the yard past the pigsty (PRN 43765), the site of the former building (PRN 43572) and on to the fields to the east. It is a banked track, for some of its length, and possibly originally metalled. It is c.5m wide. The banks are earth and in places survive up to 1.5m high x 2m wide. They are topped with mature hedges, some of which were probably formerly laid. The track led to a quarry to the southeast, which is now outside Rosehill land. The banks are in relatively good condition, although the hedges are no longer stock proof, without the addition of modern post and wire fences. The track itself is very muddy and wet and ruts are forming along its west half (the part nearest the yard), although the east half is grass covered and less muddy.

**Recommendations**

The hedges that flank the track could be brought into active management to improve their quality and encourage new growth to fill some of the gaps.

---

**Management Category** C      **Visited by** NAP      **Visited On** 29/10/01

---

## REFERENCES

### Map

Tithe Map, 1841, Tithe map and apportionment for the parish of Slebech, -  
Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1st Edition Sheet Pembrokeshire XXVIII SW, -  
Ordnance Survey, 1891, 1st edition Sheet Pembrokeshire .XXVIII.NE, -  
Ordnance Survey, 1906, 2nd edition Sheet Pembrokeshire .XXVIII.7, -

### Aerial Photograph

James TA, 1989, AP89-158.16-159.23, SN0215 SN0214

**ROSEHILL FARM  
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

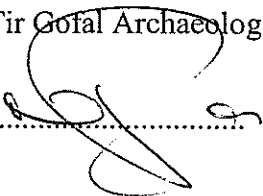
**REPORT NUMBER 2001/59**

**November 2001**

This report has been prepared by Nigel Page

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature.....



Date.....

23/11/01.....

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

Position: Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature.....



Date.....

21/11/01.....

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.