

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Report

Rogershook

W/13/1554

Report Number 2001/58

**Report prepared for
CCW**



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2001/58

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ROGERSHOOK
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT

By

Nigel Page

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Tir Gofal Application Number W/13/1554
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Visit Date 19/10/01

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

Rogershook Farm covers approximately 51ha (126 acres) and is located 1.5km west of Llawhaden at National Grid Reference SN05431711. The land entered for the scheme consists of two separate parcels, the main block, which lies around the house and yard, and a small detached block at Colby Moor Farm, c.1.2km to the west. The name Rogershook (meaning Roger's spur of land) is first recorded as Rogerishoke in 1326 and the first known use of the present spelling was in 1699 (Charles 1992, 422), which may well be around the time the farm was established. It is likely that both Rogershook and Colby Moor Farm were established by piecemeal enclosure of former common land on Colby Moor. The present layout of fields was in place by the mid 19th century, but it almost certainly dates from the 18th century. The track that leads from the road to the yard and then out to the fields to the south appears to be an integral part of the layout. The boundaries across the two holdings are generally earth banks topped with mature hedges and they are mostly in good condition, although few are completely stock proof.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bronze Age burial mound is considered to be of national importance.

The present field pattern, including the trackway should be maintained and no boundaries should be removed.

The traditional farm buildings around the yard should be made watertight and monitored regularly to ensure they remain stable and structurally sound.

The field containing the mound PRN 3548 and the possible ridge and furrow PRN 43632, and the Upper Croft earthwork site PRN 43629 should not be ploughed. They should be grazed regularly to prevent them becoming overgrown.

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

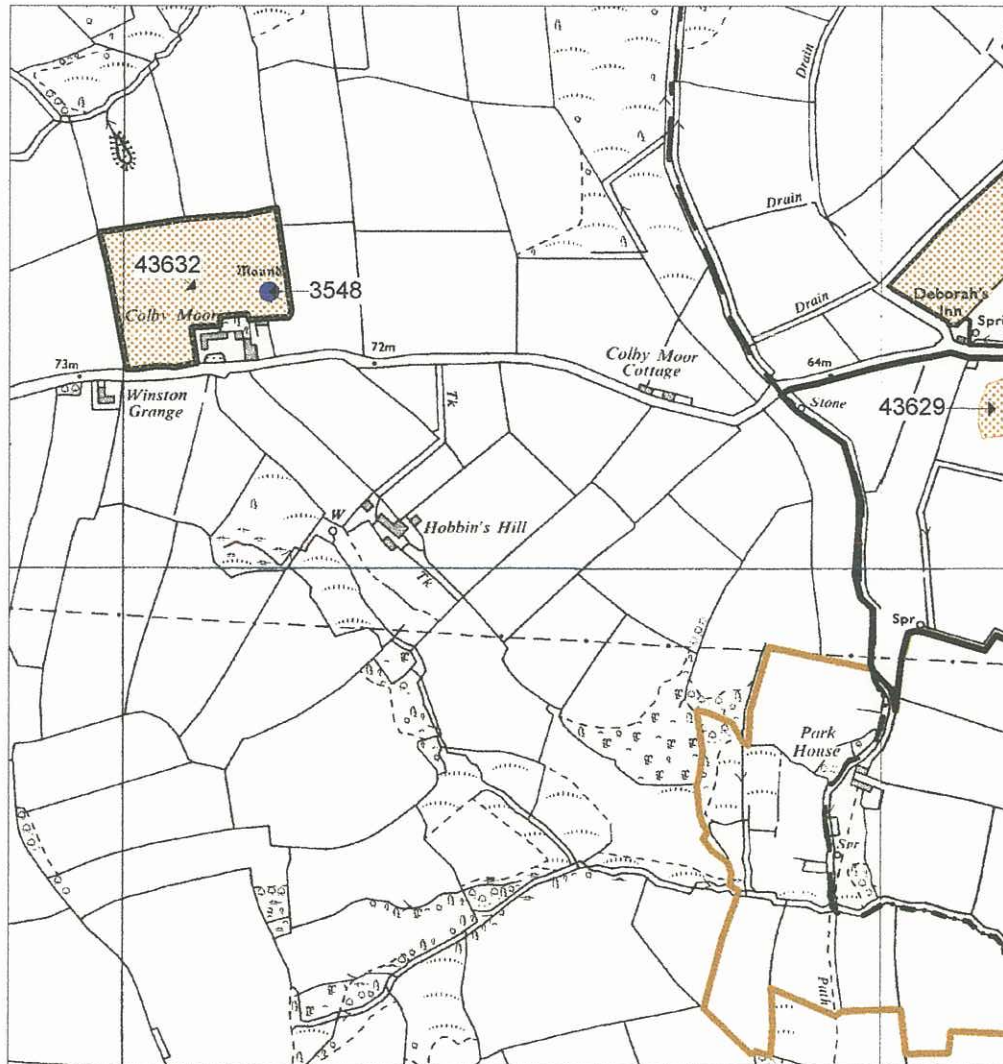
Defined by the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1 Parks and Gardens. The register is advisory only and has no statutory powers. The register was compiled by Cadw in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the International Council on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

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Rogershook
Cambria Archaeology report No.2001/58

OS sheets SN01NW; SSN01NE

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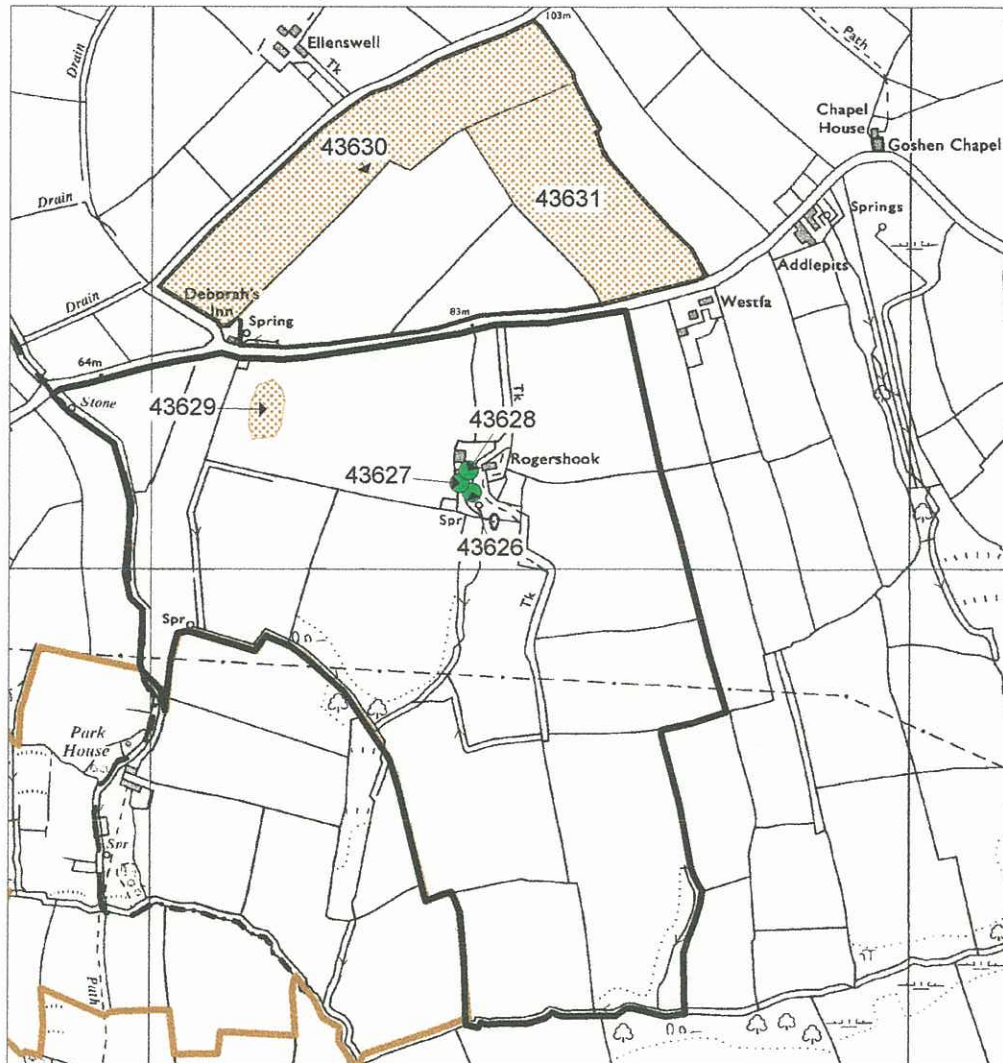


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GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN 3548 **Site name** COLBY MOOR **NGR** SN04191736
Site type ROUND BARROW **Period** Bronze Age **Site Status**

Description

Large circular grass covered mound, c.30m diameter, located in the field immediately north of Colby Moor farmhouse. The mound survives up to 1.5-2m high. The mound lies within the Colby Moor Civil War battlefield and local legend maintains that the mound contains the dead from battle (information from Ordnance Survey record card), but it is more likely to be Bronze Age in date. The mound is in good condition with extensive grass cover.

Recommendations

The mound is considered to be of potential national importance and should be grazed a few times a year to maintain the monument in its present condition. The field in which it stands should not be ploughed or have any other form of ground breaking operations undertaken.

Management Category A **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 3550 **Site name** DEBORAH'S INN **NGR** SN05111734
Site type BURNT MOUND **Period** Prehistoric **Site Status**

Description

This site was not found during the farm visit.

Recommendations

The suspected area of the burnt mound should be excluded from ploughing and other ground breaking operations.

Management Category D **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 43626 **Site name** ROGERSHOOK **NGR** SN05421710
Site type CART SHED **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Single storey cowshed with attached cartshed. Which forms the south range of the U-shaped yard. The buildings of rubble construction, built to courses with a gabled corrugated asbestos roof. The cartshed occupies the east end and it has an elliptical stone arch. The building probably dates from the mid - late 18th century. The cartshed and cowshed are in good condition and the roof appears to be watertight. There are no obvious cracks or movement in the walls.

Recommendations

Maintain the building in its present condition. The structure should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that it remains watertight and that the walls remain sound.

Management Category C **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 43627	Site name ROGERSHOOK	NGR SN05401711
Site type COW SHED	Period Post Med	Site Status

Description

Two-storey building consisting of a cowshed with grain loft over, which forms the west range of the U-shaped yard. It is rubble built with a slate gabled roof. The building is divided into two with a separate loose box with loft in the south end. All the ground floor openings have flattened arches in yellow brick. The main loft has square, shuttered pitching eyes at eaves height. A set of external steps on the north wall provides access to the loft. There is a date, 1838, carved into one of the roof timbers in the loft above the loose box, although the building is not shown on the Llawhaden parish tithe map possibly published in 1843. It does appear on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891, so it seems that the building was constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century, using reused materials, including the dated roof timber. The use of the yellow bricks for the arches of the openings also suggests a mid - later 19th century date.

Recommendations

The building is in good condition and is currently used as a calf shed. The structure should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that it remains watertight and that the walls remain sound.

Management Category C	Visited by NAP	Visited On 19/10/01
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PRN 43628	Site name ROGERSHOOK	NGR SN05411713
Site type BARN	Period Post Med	Site Status

Description

A split-level cowshed and barn with loft and a semi-detached brewhouse at the east end. This building forms the north range of the U shaped yard. The split-level cowshed and barn is of rubble construction with a gabled corrugated asbestos roof. The barn, which occupies the eastern half of the building, is slightly higher than the west half and it has a grain loft, which is access via a flight of external stone steps on the east wall. The steps also access a loft in the brewhouse. This building was not shown on the Llawhaden parish tithe map of 1843, but it was marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891. So it was built sometime around the third quarter of the 19th century, probably at the same time as PRN 43627. There is a mason's mark on one of the quoin stones on the southeast corner of the barn, suggesting that at least some of the stone used in the construction of the barn was reused from another building. The roof is good condition and there does not appear to be any major faults with the stone walls.

Recommendations

The building should be maintained in its present condition. The structure should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that it remains watertight and that the walls remain sound.

Management Category C	Visited by NAP	Visited On 19/10/01
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PRN 43629 **Site name** ROGERSHOOK **NGR** SN05151719
Site type DESERTED RURAL **Period** Post Med **Site Status**
SETTLEMENT?
Description

An area of earthworks surrounding an irregular hollow. The hollow, which is an irregular tear-drop shaped is defined on its west side by the most prominent of the earthworks, a low straight bank, approximately 50m long x 4-5m wide. It stands to 0.3-0.4m high. The bank appears to return at its northern end to form a north bank along the edge of the hollow. A flattish area at the southeast corner of the hollow may be a terrace. There is another low, spread bank at the southwest corner of the site, which curves around the south end of the large straight bank. This field is called Upper Croft on the Llawhaden parish tithe map probably published in 1843. The exact nature of the site is unclear. The bottom of the hollow is very wet, but the site has a good covering of grass.

Recommendations

This site should be excluded from ploughing, or any other ground breaking operations to protect the earthworks and any surviving buried remains. Grazing on the site should be regular, but light and stock levels should be kept low in this area.

Management Category D **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 43630 **Site name** ROGERSHOOK **NGR** SN052175
Site type FINDS **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

A cannonball was discovered sometime in the past from somewhere in this field. The cannonball was almost certainly fired during the Battle of Colby Moor in 1645.

Recommendations

No specific recommendations.

Management Category D **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 43631 **Site name** KILN PARK **NGR** SN05551750
Site type LIME KILN? **Period** Post Med **Site Status**

Description

Kiln Park, fieldname from the Llawhaden parish tithe map of 1843? The name probably refers to a former lime kiln, which may once have stood in the field. There is no visible evidence for a kiln in this field.

Recommendations

No specific recommendations.

Management Category D **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

PRN 43632 **Site name** MOOR PARK FARM **NGR** SN041174
Site type RIDGE & FURROW? **Period** Medieval? **Site Status**

Description

Possible ridge and furrow in the field containing mound PRN 3548, reported by Mr Jenkins of Rogershook. The ridges are said to run north-south, and they extend over the whole field. The site currently has thick grass cover and neither the ridges nor the furrows were immediately obvious.

Recommendations

This field should be excluded from ploughing, or any other form of ground breaking operations to protect the earthworks and any surviving buried remains. It should be grazed regularly to stop the site becoming overgrown.

Management Category C **Visited by** NAP **Visited On** 19/10/01

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Plate 1: PRN 43629 – view south of earthworks, the long linear bank is clearly visible to the right of centre.



Plate 2: PRN 43626 – 18th century cartshed and cowshed, forming the south range of the yard.



Plate 3: PRN 43627 – later 19th century cowshed. The dated roof timber is in the loft above the door on the left.



Plate 4: PRN 3548 – view north of the probable Bronze Age burial mound.

**ROGERSHOOK
TIR GOFAL FARM VISIT REPORT**

REPORT NUMBER 2001/58

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This report has been prepared by Nigel Page

Position: Tir Gofal Archaeologist

Signature 

Date 22/11/01

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
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Position: Principal Archaeological Officer (Curatorial)

Signature 

Date 22/11/01

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.