

Desk-based Assessment:

**Land adjacent to Maes Ffynnon, Church Road,
Roch, Pembrokeshire**

November 2022



Report No. 2145

By

Susan Stratton



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Prepared for RLH Architectural

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Summary

In October 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by RLH Architectural to carry out a Desk-based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential on land adjacent to Maes Ffynnon, Church Road, Roch, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6BQ (NGR SM 87526 21222). The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a housing development of 52 units on the site.

There are 31 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within a 1km study area, including three Listed Buildings. One of these sites, Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) lies within the proposed development area (PDA). During map regression and the site visit, two new sites of archaeological interest were identified, a hollow way (CRR01), and the internal field boundaries (CRR02). These are all probably of medieval or early post-medieval date.

No Registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area, or Registered Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Two Scheduled Monuments lie within a 2.5km search area of the PDA. Neither will be directly nor indirectly affected by any development.

*There are nine Listed Buildings within a 2.5km study area of the proposed development. Of these, none will be directly impacted by the development and four are likely to be indirectly (visually) impacted: Roch Castle (LB11982), Southwood farmhouse (LB12008), Outbuilding E of Southwood (LB19802), and Farmyard Ranges at Southwood (LB19083). The indirect impacts will be limited due to the development's location between existing residential areas, and impacts will be **Minor** or **Negligible**.*

*Three specific archaeological sites of interest have been identified as being directly impacted by the proposed development, all of possible medieval or early post-medieval date. They are considered to be of local importance and therefore of **Low** archaeological value. The proposed development includes groundworks for building foundations, services, and landscaping, and the potential impact is therefore **Major/Moderate**. The potential for further unrecorded activity spanning the prehistoric to modern periods is considered low.*

It is suggested that targeted watching briefs are carried out for the three non-designated assets to be directly impacted by the development proposals. A watching brief on a 25m radius around Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) is recommended to record any associated features that may be encountered during groundworks. Watching briefs on the removal of field boundaries CCR02 and the northern end of hollow way bank CCR01 will establish their form and structure and potentially obtain dating evidence. To prevent damage to CRR01 during construction it is recommended that a 2m buffer zone be established.

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Ym mis Hydref 2022, comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales Ltd gan RLH Architechtural i gario allan asesiad ddesg archeolegol ac ymweliad safle er mwyn penderfynu'r potensial archeolegol ar dir cyfagos i Faes Ffynnon, Church Road, Roch, Sir Penfro, SA62 6BQ (NGR SM 87526 21222). Fe wnaeth yr asesiad ei chyflawni ymlaen yr ymostyngiad o'r cais cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiad cartrefi o 52 uned ar y safle.

Mae yna 31 safle cofnodedig o ddiddordeb archeolegol o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth 1km, yn cynnwys 3 Adeilad Cofrestredig. Mae un o'r safleoedd hon, Lady Well Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) yn gorwedd tu fewn y safle ddatblygiad arfaethedig. Yn ystod yr atchweliad map, fe wnaeth ddau safle newydd o ddiddordeb archeolegol cael ei dynodi, un ffordd pant (CRR01), a'r terfynau cae mewnol (CRR02). Mae'r rhain yn debygol i fod yn Ganoloesol i ôl-canoloesol mewn dyddiad.

Ni fydd unrhyw Dirwedd Hanesyddol, Ardal Cadwraeth, neu Barc a Gerddi Cofrestredig yn cael ei effeithio gan y datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae yna dwy Heneb Gofrestredig o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 2.5km o'r safle ddatblygiad arfaethedig. Ni fyddent yn cael ei effeithio yn uniongyrchol neu yn anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad.

*Mae yna naw Adeilad Cofrestredig o fewn ardal astudiaeth o 2.5km o'r safle ddatblygiad arfaethedig. O rain, ni fydd unrhyw un yn cael ei effeithio gan y datblygiad, mae'n debygol fydd pedwar yn cael ei effeithio yn anuniongyrchol (yn olygol): Castell Roch (LB11982), Ffermdy Southwood (LB12008), Adeilad allanol E o'r Ffermdy Southwood (LB19802), ac Ystodau Buarth yn Southwood (LB19083). Fe fydd yr effeithiau anuniongyrchol yn gyfyngedig oherwydd lleoliad y datblygiad rhwng ardaloedd preswyl sydd yn bodoli, fydd er effeithiau yn **Isel** neu yn **Ddibwys**.*

*Cafodd tri safle archeolegol sbesiffig ei dynodi i gael ei effeithio yn anuniongyrchol gan y datblygiad, i gyd i ddyddiad Canoloesol neu o ddyddiad Ôl-canoloesol cynnar. Maen nhw yn cael ei ystyried i fod o bwysigrwydd lleol ac yna o werth archeolegol **Isel**. Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn cynnwys gwaith tir ar gyfer sylfeini adeiladu, gwasanaethau, a thirlunio, ac mae'r effaith potensial yna yn **Fawr/Cymredol**. Mae'r potensial o weithgareddau o'r adegau Cynhanesyddol i fodern ymhellach heb ei dynodi yn ystyried i fod yn isel.*

Awgrymwyd fod briffiau gwyllo wedi targedi yn cael ei chario allan ar gyfer y tri ased heb ei dynodi a fydd yn cael ei effeithio gan y datblygiadau arfaethedig. Ac awgrymwyd briff gwyllo o fewn radiws o 25m o gwmpas Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) er mwyn recordio unrhyw nodweddion a all cyfarfod yn ystod y gwaith tir. Fydd briffiau gwyllo ar y diswyddiad o'r terfynau cae mewnol CRR02 ar ddiwedd Gogleddol o glawdd ffordd Pant CRR01, yn sefydlu ei ffurf a strwythur ac yn bosib darganfod tystiolaeth dyddio. Er mwyn osgoi difrod i CRR01 awgrymwyd fod ardal byffer o 2m yn cael ei sefydlu.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 In October 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by RLH Architectural to carry out an archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and site visit ahead of proposed residential development on land to the north land adjacent to Maes Ffynnon, Church Road, Roch, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6BQ (NGR SM 87526 21222). (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The production of a DBA was recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management (DAT-DM) within a pre-application response on the development, which is for 52 residential units with associated infrastructure (Figure 3).
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the DBA, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide DAT-DM, in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority, Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC), with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (revised edition 11, 2021), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).
- 1.1.4 The DBA identifies and assesses the potential impact of the proposed development upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

2 Site description

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the north-western edge of the village of Roch, Pembrokeshire, south-west Wales (Figures 1 and 2). Roch is 10km north-west of Haverfordwest and 12km south-east of St. Davids.
- 2.1.2 The PDA currently consists of three fields covering an area of 2.5ha in a roughly triangular portion of land in the north-west of Roch. The fields are covered by gorse, brambles and high grasses, with small trees and bushes in the north-east of the area. There is a gravelled access track from Maes Ffynnon to the east. The site is bounded by fields to the north, houses and gardens of Maes Ffynnon to the east, and a bridle path to the south-west. The highest part of the site is to the south, at roughly 100m OD. The ground slopes gently to the north-west and there is a small stream valley in the north-east, with the lowest height being around 70m AOD.
- 2.1.3 The underlying bedrock belongs to the Lingula Flags Formation, a sedimentary bedrock of sandstone and mudstone formed between 508 and 485.4 million years ago. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2022).

3 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The primary objective of this Desk-based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition, and relative significance.
- 3.1.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.1.4 This assessment considers the following:
- The nature, extent, and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits, and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within a 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 - Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 2.5km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic and satellite imagery evidence.
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ZTV data.
 - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 - Place-name evidence.
 - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
 - The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

- The history of the site.
- The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
- The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.1.5 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance).

High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives).

Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives).

Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations).

Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).

Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

3.1.6 The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting).

Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset).

Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting).

Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting).

No Change.

3.1.7 This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

- 4.1.1 There has been one archaeological study conducted within the confines of the site. The HER event data shows that six archaeological investigations have taken place within the 1km search area.
- 4.1.2 In 1993, a Desk-based Assessment (DAT30683) on the route of a proposed watermain renewal scheme from Troed-y-Rhiw to Roch identified that the route would pass through areas of archaeological interest with potential for encountering medieval archaeology at Roch (Bishop, 1993).
- 4.1.3 In 2007, Cambria Archaeology conducted a Landscape Assessment on behalf of The National Trust on the Southwood Estate, c. 1km to the west of the PDA. The assessment identified abandoned settlements and buildings that suggest that the post-medieval and early modern population of the estate was higher than it is today. It also identified evidence of small-scale coal extraction from the medieval period onwards across the estate (Crane, 2007).
- 4.1.4 A Desk-based Assessment and Building Appraisal were carried out at Roch Castle in advance of renovation works in 2009 (DAT95174).
- 4.1.5 In 2011, Lady Well (DAT12143), which lies within the PDA, was visited as part of a Cadw funded threat-related assessment of Holy Wells in south-west Wales, undertaken by DAT (Ings, 2012). The well was not found on the site visit due to covering vegetation. However, a follow-up visit in 2012 did find the well, which was identified as a spring emerging from under an exposed rock on the bank of a stream. The project assessed that the well would potentially come under threat in the future from residential development due to the recent development of Maes Ffynnon to the east.
- 4.1.6 Two watching briefs have been carried out on Church Road, c. 500m to the east of the PDA. In 2014, a watching brief on the services for a property at 44 Church Road (DAT106479), carried out by DAT, encountered ditches and a possible pit, with pottery dating to between the 12 and 16th centuries found in one of the ditches (Wilson, 2014). A 2016 watching brief on the groundworks for the construction of a bungalow at 42A Church Road (DAT111129), also encountered ditches and pottery dating to between the 12 and 16th centuries (Jones, 2016). The findings of these watching briefs indicates that the medieval settlement of Roch was centred on the church and castle, while the modern settlement is principally to the west.

4.2 Identified Sites of Archaeological Interest (Figure 4; Table 1)

- 4.2.1 There are 34 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the 1km study area (Figure 4, Table 1). This includes one Grade I and two Grade II Listed Buildings. The remaining sites are non-designated assets, one of which lies within the PDA. A

further two previously unidentified sites were recorded during the production of this assessment, which are discussed in Sections 5 and 7.

Table 1. Combined designated and non-designated assets with a 1km search area

ID	Name	Period	Type
LB11982; DAT2803; NPRN102780	Roch Castle	Medieval	Castle
LB19079; DAT59634	Entrance Walls and Gatepiers to Roch Castle	Modern	Entrance gates
LB19080; DAT2804; DAT59635; NPRN423473	Church of St. Mary	Medieval	Church
DAT2806	Bathesland Church Park, Church Hill	Medieval	Chapel?
DAT2807	Bathesland	Medieval	Holy Well
DAT2809	Castle Farm Standing Stone Pair	Bronze Age	Standing Stones
DAT4637; NPRN40258	Roch Mill, near Roch	Post Medieval	Mill
DAT7565	Roch Parish Church, St Mary's	Medieval	Churchyard
DAT12143; NPRN32486	Lady Well, Roch	Medieval	Holy Well
DAT12475	Brandy Brook Water Mill	Medieval	Water Mill
DAT16143	Post Medieval Toll Gate	Post Medieval	Toll House
DAT17966; NPRN11031	Penuel English Baptist Church, Roch	Post Medieval	Chapel
DAT17973; NPRN11032	Roch Methodist Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel
DAT17974	Post Medieval School	Post Medieval	School
DAT23758	Holy Well	Post Medieval	Cottage
DAT23759	Southwood	Post Medieval	Coal Workings
DAT48327	Church Hill	Bronze Age	Ring Barrow
DAT106294	Southwood	Post Medieval	Coal Workings
DAT118301; NPRN416613	Woodhawk Farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118304	Longhill	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118305	Midway Farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118307	Roch Gate	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118308; NPRN21725	Castle Farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118309	Post Medieval Farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT118310	Roch	Post medieval	Farmstead
DAT118315	Rambolts Hill	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT121464	Post Medieval Farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT121661	Windyhill	Post Medieval	Farmstead
DAT121612	Victoria Inn	Post Medieval	Farmstead
NPRN304435	Church Hill	Medieval	Earthworks of former Church
NPRN413032	Roch Community School	Post Medieval	School
NPRN401458	Rectilinear Feature, Roch Gate	Unknown	Earthwork
NMW10705	Flint petit tranchet derivative	Prehistoric	Flint findspot
NMW11253	Prehistoric flint convex scraper	Prehistoric	Flint findspot

4.3 The Historic Landscape

- 4.3.1 The PDA does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al, 1998), nor does a HLCA lie within the wider 2.5km search area around the proposed site.
- 4.3.2 There is no Registered Historic Park and Garden within the PDA or within the 2.5km search area.
- 4.3.3 There is no Conservation Area (CA) within the PDA or within the 2.5km search area.

4.4 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) (Figure 5)

- 4.4.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 4.4.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development area. Two SMs lie within the 2.5km search area, PE271, Slade Camp, 2km to the north-east and PE363, Brandy Brook Camp, 2.4km to the north.
- 4.4.3 Slade Camp (PE271) is an oval-shaped inland promontory fort that has a single defensive bank with a ditch in places. The ground falls steeply to a valley on the north-west side, where there is no bank. It is thought to date to the Iron Age. The site is well-preserved and has high archaeological potential.
- 4.4.4 Brandy Brook Camp (PE363) is a circular enclosure located on a slope. It has an internal diameter of c. 75m. It has a single bank and ditch which has been reduced by ploughing to the upper part of the slope. The date of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be either later prehistoric or medieval.

4.5 Listed Buildings (LBs) (Figure 5)

- 4.5.1 No Listed Buildings lie within the PDA. There are nine Listed Buildings within the 2.5km search area, one Grade I.
- 4.5.2 Three of the Listed Buildings are in Roch village, c. 500m to the east of the PDA. These are Roch Castle (LB 11982), the entrance walls and gate piers to Roch Castle (LB19079) and the Church of St Mary (LB19080). Roch Castle is Grade I listed. It is a tall, D-plan single structure built on a prominent rocky mound, dating to c. 1270 (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB 11982). It fell into disrepair in the 16th century but was restored in the early 20th century. The entrance walls and gate piers are Grade II listed. They were built in the early 20th century as part of the castle's renovation (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19079). The Church of St. Mary is also Grade II listed. It is thought to have been founded in the 13th century by Adam de Rupe or de la Roche of Roch Castle (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19080). It has subsequently

gone through several phases of rebuilding and alterations but retains medieval elements including a vaulted porch.

- 4.5.3 Three further Grade II LBs are located on Southwood farmstead on the Southwood Estate, 1.4km to the west of the PDA. These are the Southwood farmhouse (LB12008), Outbuilding E of Southwood (LB19802), and Farmyard Ranges at Southwood (LB19083). The large farmhouse is dated to 1822 by an inscription on a roofbeam (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB12008). The outbuilding was an outside kitchen, including an unusual, vaulted bread oven, and is probably the same date as the farmhouse (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19802). The U-shaped ranges are a linked group, some dating to 1822 and others to 1854 (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19803). They have a high group value as a good example of a 19th century farmstead.
- 4.5.4 A late 18th century country house, Cuffern (LB12006), is located 1.8km to the east of the PDA. This Grade II LB was built for John Rees Stokes (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB12006). It was altered after a fire in 1899, and 20th century renovations have removed much of the original interior.
- 4.5.5 The other two LBs are related to 19th century industry. Both are located on the coast. Trefrane Cliff Colliery Chimney (LB19805) is a Grade II listed boilerhouse chimney and the last surviving building of the most westerly coalfield in Wales (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19805). It is 2.3km to the west of the PDA. The Limekiln at S end of Newgale Sands (LB19081) is a Grade II listed, well preserved early – mid 19th century limekiln. It lies 2.3km to the south-west of the PDA (Cadw, Full Report for Listed Buildings – LB19081).

4.6 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 4)

- 4.6.1 There are 25 sites listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) (Enquiry Reference Number 1482: Appendix I), within 1km of the PDA. Only one lies within the PDA, this is Lady Well, DAT12143. The National Monuments Record (NMR) records 11 previously recorded non-designated sites within the 1km search area, one of which lies within the PDA. This is also Lady Well, NPRN32486. A further two sites have been identified during the production of this report.
- 4.6.2 A search of artefacts recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database (www.finds.org.uk) within the same search area retrieved a single result, a post-medieval spindle whorl.
- 4.6.3 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 3800 BC), Neolithic (3800 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

4.6.4 This area of west Pembrokeshire is rich in later prehistoric archaeology. Neolithic activity is less well documented, although two flint findspots of Neolithic or Bronze Age date are recorded within the 1km search area (NMW10705 and NMW11253). A pair of Bronze Age standing stones were recorded on Castle Farm in Roch (DAT2809) in 1925, although they have since been removed. A probable Bronze Age round barrow with an 11m diameter circular bank and low central mound (DAT48327) lies c. 900m to the west of the PDA.

4.6.5 Two Iron Age defended enclosures lie within the 2.5km search area to the north and north-east, PE363, Brandy Brook Camp and PE271, Slade Camp. Just outside the search area to the south-east is Keeston Castle, a larger, bivallate enclosure.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

4.6.6 Roman activity is relatively scarce in the region, and it appears that there was continued occupation of some of the Iron Age defended enclosures during the Roman period (Jones and Mattingly, 2007). The site of Walesland Rath, over 5km to the south-east of the PDA, excavated by Wainwright in the 1960s, is a well-documented example.

4.6.7 No Roman sites are recorded within the 1km or 2.5km search areas.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) and Medieval (1086 – 1536)

4.6.8 There is not much evidence for early medieval activity within the region. Bathesland Church Park (DAT2806), c. 900m to the west of the PDA, are thought to be the earthworks of an early medieval D site.

4.6.9 The medieval village of Roch grew up around Roch Castle (LB11982) and the Church of St Mary (LB19080). The castle was established around 1200 by Adam de Rupe, and it is thought that the origins of the church also date to that time. There are several medieval holy wells, including Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486), which lies within the PDA.

Post Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

4.6.10 The post-medieval period saw some relatively small-scale industrial activity in the area. The westernmost colliery in Wales, Trefrane Cliff Colliery (LB19085), on St. Brides Bay, c. 2.5km to the west of the PDA, was opened in the mid-1850s. It was the largest colliery in the area, employing 36 men at the end of the 19th century (welshcoalmines.co.uk). There are a couple of old coal workings located within the 1km search area, identified from historic mapping (DAT23759 and DAT106294).

4.6.11 The area remained primarily agricultural, with irregular fieldscapes, farmsteads, and the occasional village. Several post-medieval farmsteads remain, for example the

Southwood Estate buildings, and Roch Gate Farm (DAT118307), Midway Farm (DAT118305) and Longhill Farm (DAT118304). A post-medieval corn mill, Roch Mill (DAT4637; NPRN40258), lies within 1km of the PDA to the north.

5 Map regression

A New and Accurate Map of South Wales, Emanuel Bowen, c. 1776

- 5.1.1 This is the earliest readily available map depicting Roch. It is schematic and provides very little detail. Roch, labelled as Roch Castle, is shown as a village to the east of the road running north-west from Haverfordwest.

OS Drawing, Haverfordwest, Thomas Budgen, 1810 – 1814 (Figure 6)

- 5.1.2 The Ordnance Survey Drawing provides a slightly more detailed plan of the village and the surrounding area. Roch is shown as a small settlement clustered around the castle and church. It is situated on a hill to the east of the main road from Haverfordwest to Newgale Sands. There are two roads leading from the village to the main road, one of which is on the route of what is now Church Road and the other the footpath that runs along the south-west boundary of the PDA (CRR01). Several farmsteads are shown to the west of the village, including Roch Gate Farm (DAT118307), Midway Farm (DAT118305) and Longhill Farm (DAT118304). The wider landscape is similarly characterised as a network of local roads with small villages, such as Kaston (now Keeston) to the south-west of Roch) and scattered farmsteads.

- 5.1.3 The PDA is shown as an open area with a stream running north in a central valley.

Tithe map, Roch Parish, Pembrokeshire, 1839 (Figure 7)

- 5.1.4 The tithe map provides a very similar picture of Roch village, although in slightly greater detail. The settlement is still concentrated around the castle mound and church. The cottages and houses mostly have small yards or garden plots attached. The village sits within an irregular fieldscape not shown on the earlier map. The sweeping curves to some of the boundaries suggest medieval origins, therefore is likely that they were present but not recorded in the making of the OS Drawing. Other straight boundaries suggest some post medieval enclosure. It is a similar pattern across the wider landscape.

- 5.1.5 The PDA covers the whole area of Field 338, and parts of Fields 334, 337, 347, and Road 990. All are listed as being part of Roch Farm, the farmstead of which is located on the corner of the modern Church Street and A487 (DAT118307). The farm extended north as far as Roch Hill. The farm was occupied by Isaac Child and owned by James Lewis Esq., who also owned farmland to the south extending to the modern settlement of Simpson Cross.

- 5.1.6 Field 338 is a triangular piece of land north of Road 989, which runs from the village to the main road along the route of the modern footpath. The field name is Round Park. Field 337, Lady Well, lies to the north-west of 338, also along the road. The

southern half of this field lies within the PDA. To its east is Field 334, Lady Well Moor. These fields have irregular, curved boundaries suggesting early origins. Only the very south-west corner of Field 347 is within the PDA. The field is not named. Its straight north and east boundaries suggest it was once part of a larger open area enclosed in the post medieval period. No cultivation use is recorded for any of the fields.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Pembrokeshire XXI, 1889, 1:2,500 (Figure 8)

5.1.7 The First Edition OS map shows little change to the area from the Tithe map, but they do provide greater detail. Roch village remains a cluster of houses and cottages around the castle and church, with the castle denoted as ruined. The map depicts a school to the south of St Mary's Church (probably DAT17974), which appears to be a new building, not present on the Tithe. The Methodist Chapel (DAT17973; NPRN11032) is a new building to the west of the village, on what is now Church Road.

5.1.8 The fields within the PDA have the same layout as shown on the Tithe map. The equivalent of Field 334 on the Tithe is depicted as furze (gorse) and rough pasture, as is the south-east corner of the field to the west (337 on the Tithe). On the field boundary a well is marked, called Lady Well (DAT12143). A footpath is marked leading to it from the track on the south-west of the PDA. A second well, un-named, is shown in the field to the west, outside the PDA. Streams run in a similar direction north through the field of furze before coming together in a field to the north.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Pembrokeshire XXI, 1908, 1:10,560

5.1.9 No changes are noted to the PDA or the surrounding area.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Pembrokeshire XXI, 1953, 1:10,560

5.1.10 No changes are shown to the PDA from the previous map. To the north-west the houses of Pilgrim's Way are under construction, and development is also shown around Roch Gate, on either side of Church Road and the A487. The medieval centre of the village is unchanged.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (FIGURES 9 AND 10)

6.1.1 Aerial photographs covering the PDA are available from 1946 onwards. The collections from the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW), Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP), britainfromabove.org.uk, and Satellite Imagery from Google Earth were examined. The full list of photographs examined is listed in the bibliography.

6.1.2 The earlier photographs show the fields as depicted on the historic mapping (Figure 9). The triangular field in the south of the PDA and the irregular field to the north-west were both cultivated and appear to have been used for hay production. The narrow field in the north-east of the PDA was scrubby grassland, probably used as pasture.

There are no signs of Lady Well. The route of the existing bridle path (CCR01) along the south-west of the PDA can be seen, with hedgerows along either side.

- 6.1.3 By 1961, the boundary between the north-west irregular field and the field to its north had been removed, and by 1964 these had been amalgamated with the next field to the north.
- 6.1.4 The houses of Pilgrim's Way, to the north-west of the PDA first appear on a photo from 1955. Subsequent residential development can be seen on the land to the south of the bridle path into the 1980s.
- 6.1.5 A photograph from 1983 (Figure 10) shows a large, hexagonal shaped hollow on the western edge of the scrubby grassland field. It measures c. 30m across and appears to have water in. Its function is not clear, but it may be some form of drainage, a pond, or surface quarry. It lies just to the north of the probable location of Lady Well. An access track leads to it from the access track around the southern boundary of the large field to the east. Photos from 1988 and 1992 show the area as increasingly overgrown.
- 6.1.6 Photographs from 2005 to 2013 demonstrate that part of the east of the PDA was disturbed during the construction of the houses on Maes Ffynnon, including the construction of the foul water pumping station on the eastern boundary of the PDA.

LIDAR (FIGURE 11)

- 6.1.7 LiDAR data is only available of the north-west of the PDA. The data (at 2m DTM) shows the small stream valley running north – south across the area. On the west bank, immediately to the north of the PDA, is quite an uneven area, but with no clear features. A slightly raised, roughly east – west linear likely represents the field boundary between the southern and north-western fields of the PDA.

7 Site visit (Figures 12; Plates 1 - 25)

- 7.1.1 A site visit was conducted on the 10th November 2022. The weather was overcast but visibility was generally good.
- 7.1.2 The site is currently accessible by a gateway off Pilgrim's Way, in the north-west corner of the PDA (Plate 1). A grass footpath runs inside the south-west boundary, with a post and wire fence, largely overgrown, separating it from the rest of the area (Plates 2 and 3). The south-west field boundary is a bank with trees planted on top (CRR01), probably once a maintained hedgerow (Plate 4).
- 7.1.3 The northern edge of the PDA crosses the centre of the north-west field. The field is bounded to the south-west by bank, and to the south-east and north-east by hedgerows (CRR02), which are now overgrown and hard to distinguish (Plate 5). The field is covered by grass, gorse, shrubs, and brambles (Plates 6 and 7). The gorse and

brambles become denser to the south and east of the area and were impassable. On the boundary of the field with the north-east field, just within the north of the PDA, is a large hollow covered by nettles, bracken, and low brambles, suggesting it has been disturbed relatively recently (Plates 8 and 9).

- 7.1.4 The north-eastern field, with the shallow valley, was covered by young trees and brambles (Plates 10 and 11), which continue north beyond the PDA. To the east it is bordered by agricultural fields. The field was inaccessible due to the dense undergrowth.
- 7.1.5 The southern field is bounded by the bank on the south-west boundary, the hedgerow boundaries with the north-western and north-eastern fields to the north (CRR02), and the gardens of the houses on Maes Ffynnon to the east (Plate 12). The footpath that runs along the south-west of the north-west field continues and exits to re-join the bridleway at the southern point of the PDA (Plate 13). The field was covered by 1m high gorse and brambles and largely inaccessible at the time of the site visit (Plate 14).
- 7.1.6 The existing access track the Maes Ffynnon housing development to the east is a gravel track with grass verges (Plate 15). Passing through a metal gate, the PDA includes a small part of the south-east corner of the large grass field to the east (Plate 16). The track curves to the east and passes through another metal gate into the south of the north-east field of the PDA (Plate 17). The area between the existing housing and the track is overgrown with brambles and bracken (Plate 18). The southern part of the north-east field has been disturbed during the construction of Maes Ffynnon, including the construction of a foul water pumping station and associated drains (Plate 19). A drainage ditch, leading north, has also been dug in association with the development (Plate 20). The ditch and surrounding area are overgrown with shrubs, gorse, and brambles, preventing access to the rest of the north-eastern field. Satellite imagery indicates this ditch runs to the existing water course running north across the field and is probably a formalisation of the already existing channel.
- 7.1.7 The site visit did not manage to identify Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486). However, the area the well is thought to be located in was heavy overgrown and inaccessible.
- 7.1.8 As part of the site visit, all designated assets which have the potential to be impacted by the development were visited. The closest are the three Listed Buildings in the medieval core of Roch: the castle (11982), castle gates (19079), and St. Mary's Church (LB19080). The site visit established that there is no visibility of the site from either the gates or the church due to existing buildings. The castle is not publicly accessible. However, the castle's location on a mound and with no shielding buildings to its north-west, means that it is visible from northern areas of the PDA (Plates 21 and 22), but not the low-lying valley area.
- 7.1.9 The Southwood farmstead, including the farmhouse (LB12008), outbuilding to the east (LB19082), and farmyard ranges (LB19083), are located on the top of a rise with a clear view of Roch, 1.4km to the east, from the eastern side of the buildings. The

PDA cannot be clearly seen from the farmstead due to the buildings along Pilgrim's Way and Roch Hill. However, the houses on the west end of Maes Ffynnon development are visible, meaning that the proposed housing on the adjacent part of the PDA will also be visible (Plate 23).

- 7.1.10 The other listed buildings with a 2.5km search area have no visibility of the PDA. Cuffern house (LB12006) cannot be seen due to the rest of Roch village to the east, while the limekiln (LB19081) and chimney (LB19085) are both located low on the west-facing coastal slopes.
- 7.1.11 The Scheduled Monuments, Slade Camp (PE271) and Brandy Brook Camp (PE363), both lie to the north/north-east of the PDA on the upper slopes of wooded valleys to either side of Rhyndaston Mountain. Both valleys are visible from the western corner of the PDA (Plate 24), but over the rest of the site views to Slade Camp are blocked by the local topography. Brandy Brook valley is visible from much of the higher areas of the PDA. However, a visit to the SM demonstrated that PDA is not visible from the enclosure due to its location within woodland.
- 7.1.12 The site visit established the survival of the internal field boundaries across the PDA, which are depicted on the tithe map from 1850, but are probably of early post-medieval or medieval origins. These boundaries have been assigned a single new site number, CRR02. No new, previously unknown sites were identified within the development area, but one was identified immediately adjacent to the site, a hollow way on the route of the bridleway along the south-west boundary of the PDA, CRR01. The route is depicted on the 1810 OS Drawing of the area, but it is likely that it is earlier, possibly medieval. The path is lower than the surrounding land and has raised banks to either side except where it has been disturbed by fencing associated with the late 20th century development to the south-west (Plate 25).

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 The PDA is located to the west of the medieval centre of Roch village. The area is depicted as agricultural land in mapping from the early 19th century onwards, with the field boundaries in the area suggesting they are of medieval date.
- 8.1.2 The surrounding area is rich in archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards. Abandoned settlements, mainly farmsteads thought to be early post-medieval in date, have been identified across the Southwood Estate (Crane, 2007). Post-medieval coal workings are also known in the area, for example DAT23759 and DAT106294 within the 1km search area, and Trefane Cliff Colliery (including LB19085) in the 2.5km area.
- 8.1.3 Despite archaeological richness of the area, it is considered that there is a low potential for unknown archaeological remains within the PDA. There are no

indications of earthworks or cropmarks on aerial photographs or LiDAR data. The field boundaries appear to have been established in the medieval period and the area has been used as agricultural land since.

- 8.1.4 Aside from the historic field boundaries (CRR02), the only identified historic feature on the site is Lady Well (DAT12143), a holy well marked on maps of the site from the First Edition OS map in 1888. The well, which could not be visited during the site visit due to dense overgrowth, has previously been described as a spring emanating from an exposed rock, with no associated structure.

8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival of the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 Two specific areas of the PDA are known to have been disturbed on the basis of aerial photography. These are the area to the east around the foul water pumping station, disturbed by heavy plant during the construction of Maes Ffynnon housing development, and the hollow of unknown purpose seen on 1980s photographs in the north of the PDA.
- 8.2.3 The rest of the site appears to be undisturbed. The fields were used for pasture and growing grass for hay. It is likely that the southern and north-western fields have been ploughed in the modern period, but the north-east field was probably too uneven for ploughing. This means that any existing subsurface remains would have good survival.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1 The proposed development is for 52 residential units, including detached and semidetached houses, on two cul-de-sacs, one accessed from Pilgrim's Way and the other from Maes Ffynnon. The proposals also include two SuDS ponds for surface water, to drain into existing watercourses, one in the west of the PDA and one in the north. Potential physical impacts include groundworks relating to the building foundations, construction of roads, services trenches, excavation of the SuDS ponds, and other associated landscaping.
- 8.3.2 The development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, such as altering the visual setting of assets.

8.4 The Historic Landscape

- 8.4.1 No Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Historic Park & Garden, or Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by the development.

8.5 Scheduled Monuments

- 8.5.1 No Scheduled Monuments will be directly affected by any development.

8.5.2 Two SMs lie within the 2.5km search area: Brandy Brook Camp (PE363) and Slade Camp (PE271). Both are defended enclosures of probable Iron Age date. They are undisturbed and likely to have good preservation and archaeological potential. They are considered of **High** value. The site visit established that there is no visibility of the PDA from either asset. The proposed development will result in **No Change** to the setting of the SMs.

8.6 Listed Buildings

8.6.1 There are nine LBs within the 2.5km search area. None will be directly impacted by the proposed development. The site visit established that five of the LBs (LB19079, 19080, LB12006, LB19801, and LB19805) have no visibility of the PDA and the indirect (visual) impact would be **No Change**.

8.6.2 Roch Castle (LB 11982) is Grade I listed and considered of **High** value. The castle is private property and was not visited during the site visit. However, the castle can be seen from parts of the north-west and north-east of the PDA. The proposed development is likely to have a **Minor** impact on the castle's setting, as it represents a slight expansion of the existing residential buildings in this area.

8.6.3 The three LBs on the Southwood Estate, Southwood farmhouse (LB12008), Outbuilding E of Southwood (LB19802), and Farmyard Ranges at Southwood (LB19083) are Grade II listed. They are the best surviving post medieval farm buildings in the region and considered of **Medium** value. The proposed development would be visible from the LBs but as it lies within the existing modern housing of Roch the visual impact would be **Negligible**.

8.7 Non-designated Heritage and Archaeological Sites

8.7.1 Two specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the PDA. Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) could not be located during the site visit because of the thick overgrowth on the site. The site was visited in 2012 a Cadw and DAT assessment of holy well sites and found to be a spring rising from beneath an exposed rock on the eastern bank of a stream. There was no associated structure, and no information was discovered relating to traditions of healing qualities of the well, although in 1925 it was recorded as being associated with the Church of St. Mary. The heritage value of the well is considered **Low**. The location of the well, based on the HER and historic mapping, like adjacent to house plot 42, and it is likely that the area will be subject to groundworks and heavy plant movement. The magnitude of the potential impact is therefore **Major**.

8.7.2 The internal hedgerow boundaries (CRR02) appear on the tithe map of 1850. They are likely of medieval or early post-medieval date. The hedgerows were considerably overgrown at the time of the site visit, and it was not possible to establish if the boundaries also consisted of an earth bank. The boundaries are considered of **Low** archaeological value. The development proposals will entirely remove the existing boundaries, meaning the potential impact is **Major**.

8.7.3 One newly identified asset lies immediately to the south-west of the PDA. This is the hollow way (CRR01) on the route of the existing bridleway. The northern bank of the hollow way forms the south-western boundary of the development fields, although it is c. 2m outside the red line boundary. The hollow way is probably of medieval or early post-medieval date and is depicted on the 1810 OS Drawing. It is of **Low** archaeological value. Despite the bridleway lying outside the red line boundary, the plans indicate that a c. 5m section of its northern bank will be removed in the construction of the new access road. There is also low potential for damage to the entire length of the bank during the construction phase due to its proximity to the development area. The magnitude of the potential impact is considered **Moderate**.

Table 2. Sites of archaeological interest and potential impacts.

Reference No.	Site Name	Status	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
LB 11982	Roch Castle	Listed Building	Castle	High	Minor
LB12008	Southwood farmhouse	Listed Building	Farmhouse	Medium	Negligible
LB19802	Outbuilding E of Southwood	Listed Building	Farm Building	Medium	Negligible
LB19083	Farmyard Ranges at Southwood	Listed Building	Farm Building	Medium	Negligible
DAT12143; NPRN32486	Lady Well, Roch	-	Holy Well	Low	Major
CRR01	Hollow Way, Roch	-	Hollow Way	Low	Moderate
CRR02	Field Boundaries, Roch	-	Hedgerow	Low	Major

9 Mitigation

9.1.1 This report has identified three specific archaeological sites of interest that may be directly impacted by the development. One of these assets is recorded on the regional HER and NMR, and the other two are new sites identified during the historic map regression and site visit.

9.1.2 Lady Well is reported to be a natural spring emerging from beneath a rock, with no observable associated structure. However, there is potential for associated archaeological remains and therefore an archaeological watching brief is recommended on groundworks within a 25m radius of the well location.

9.1.3 The internal field boundaries (CRR02) will be completely removed by the proposed development. The existing boundaries are overgrown hedgerows, and the site visit could not ascertain if they also had an earthen bank. It is recommended that a targeted watching brief is carried out on the boundaries between each field to record

the nature of the boundary, a section of any associated bank, and to obtain dating evidence.

- 9.1.4 The north-western end of the existing bridleway/hollow way (CRR01) bank will be removed for the construction of the access road. A watching brief should be carried out during this work in order to record the structure of the bank and obtain possible dating evidence. The length of the bank along the entire south-western edge of the PDA is also at risk from damage by construction activity due to its proximity to the PDA. In order to avoid accidental damage of the bank, it is recommended that a 2m buffer zone be established and fenced-off.
- 9.1.5 The site visit identified that the proposed development would have indirect (visual) impacts on four Listed Buildings. The magnitude of the impact on these buildings is considered to be **Minor** or **Negligible**, as the development sits within existing residential housing and will not change the character of their visual setting.

10 Conclusions

- 10.1.1 The proposed development site is located in the north-west of Roch, Pembrokeshire. The site currently consists of three former agricultural fields, overgrown by trees, gorse, and brambles. The site is bounded by fields to the north, a modern housing development to the east, and a bridleway to the south-west.
- 10.1.2 Three specific archaeological sites of interest have been identified as being directly impacted by the proposed development. One of these assets is listed on the regional HER and NMR and the other two are new sites identified during the site visit and historic map regression. The identified sites are all of possible medieval or early post-medieval date. They are all known to exist as surface remains, although Lady Well was last recorded in 2012. The value of these assets is **Low**, but groundworks for the proposed development would have a **Major/Moderate** impact.
- 10.1.3 The potential for further unrecorded archaeological remains from the prehistoric to post medieval periods within the PDA is considered low.
- 10.1.4 No Registered Historic Landscape, Historic Park and Garden, or Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by any development.
- 10.1.5 Two Scheduled Monuments lie within a 2.5km search area of the PDA. Neither will be directly nor indirectly affected by any development.
- 10.1.6 There are nine Listed Buildings within a 2.5km search area of the PDA. None will be directly impacted by the development. Four Listed Buildings will be indirectly impacted. The visual impact on the closest building, Roch Castle (LB11982) will be **Minor** and to LB12008, LB19082 and LB19083 it will be **Negligible**.

10.1.7 Mitigation is suggested for the three non-designated assets to be directly impacted by the development proposals. A watching brief on a 25m radius around Lady Well (DAT12143; NPRN32486) is recommended to any associated feature that may be encountered during groundworks. Watching briefs are also recommended for the removal of field boundaries CCR02 and the northern end of hollow way bank CCR01, to record their form and structure and obtain any available dating evidence. To prevent damage to the hollow way during construction it is recommended that a 2m buffer zone be established.

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1964 6423 RAF58_64397 F22 0068

1972 7257 OS 72_236 275

1983 4583 JAS4583 036

1988 8804 ADAS372 131

1992 Geonex 5392 076

2002 OS02_900 7177

Figures



Figure 1. Site location.

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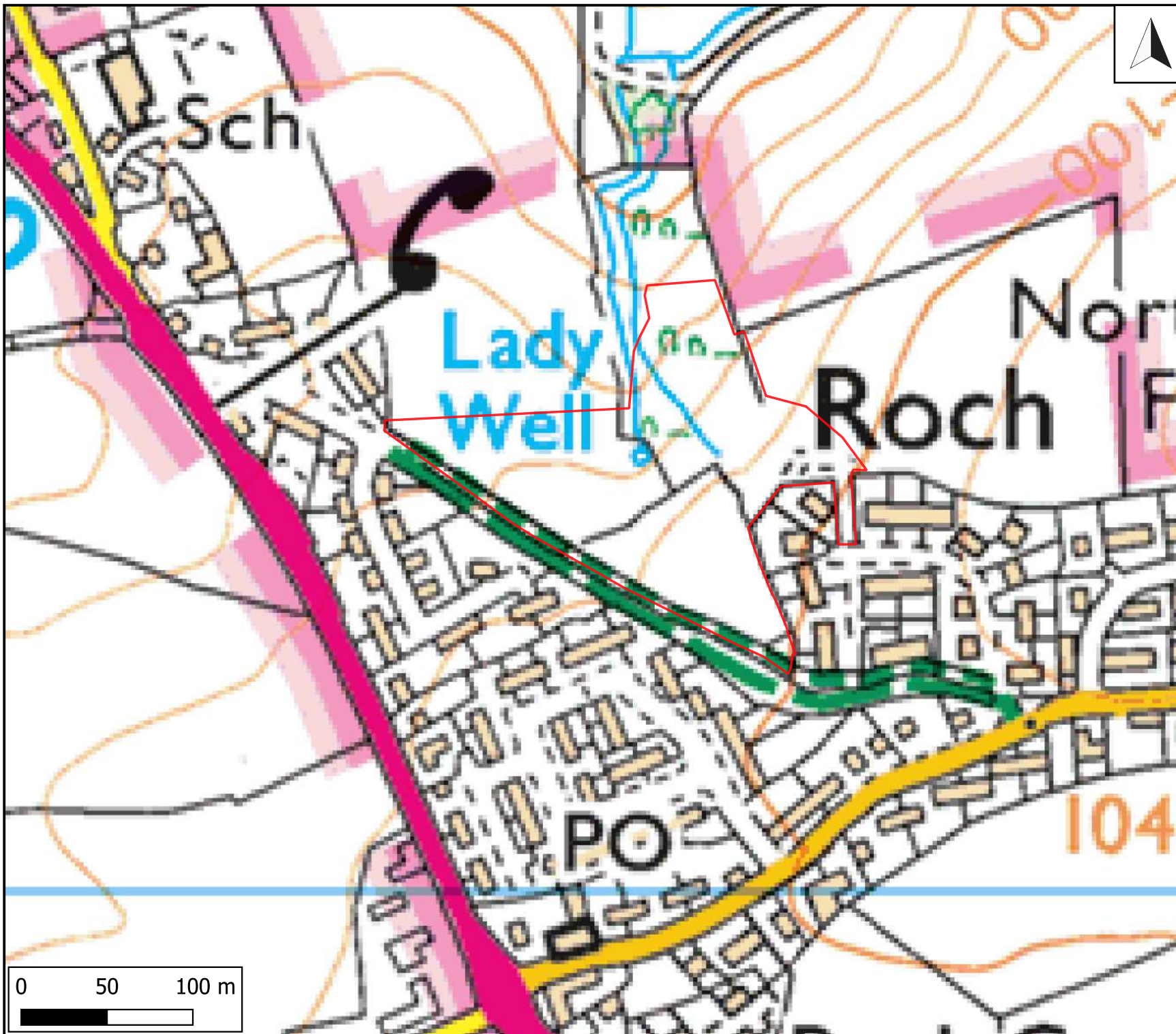


Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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Land adjacent to Maes Ffynnon, Church Road, Roch, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6BQ



Figure 3. Proposed development plans. Provided by RLH Architectural.

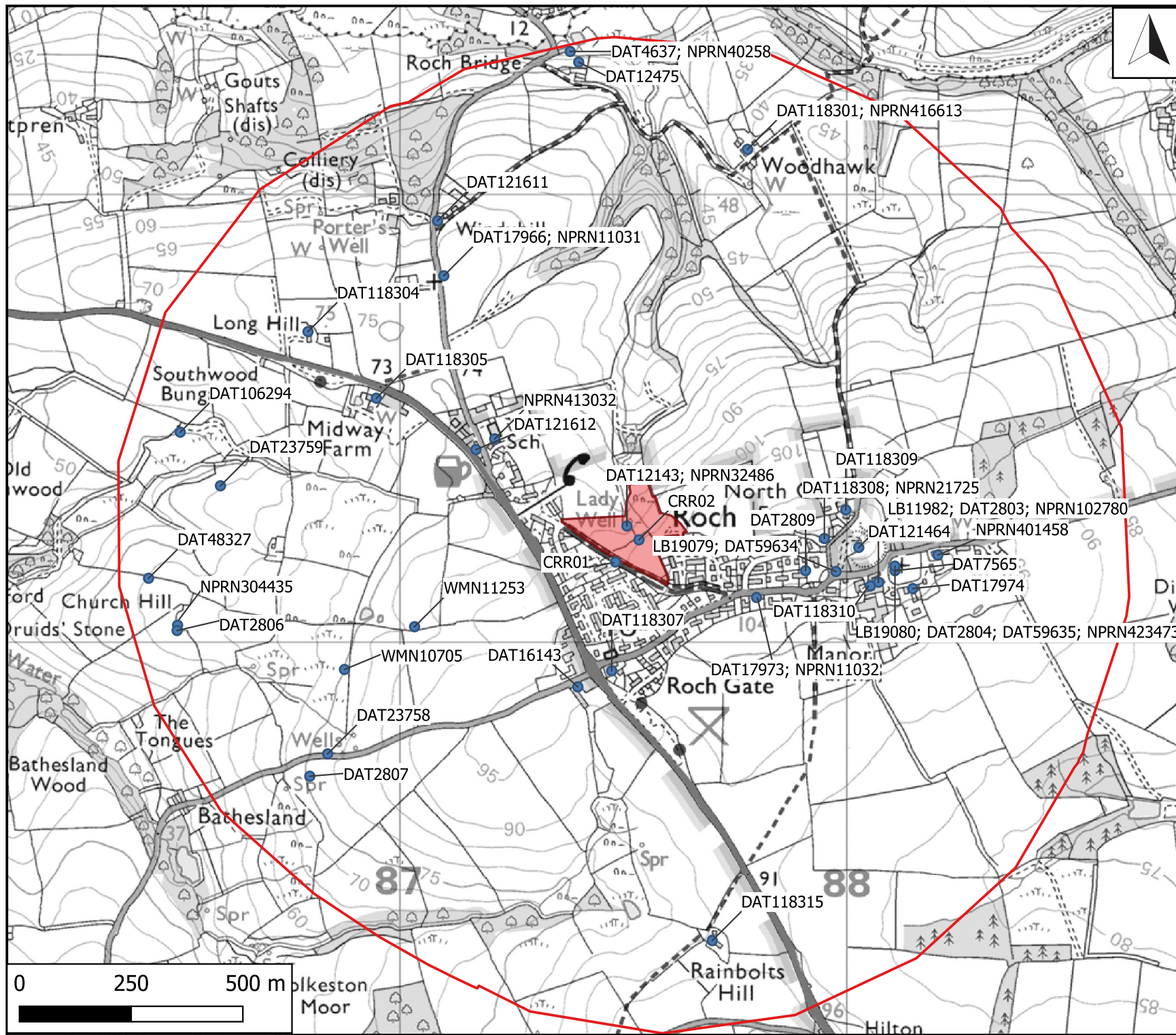


Figure 4. Map showing all designated and non-designated sites within a 1km search area of the PDA.

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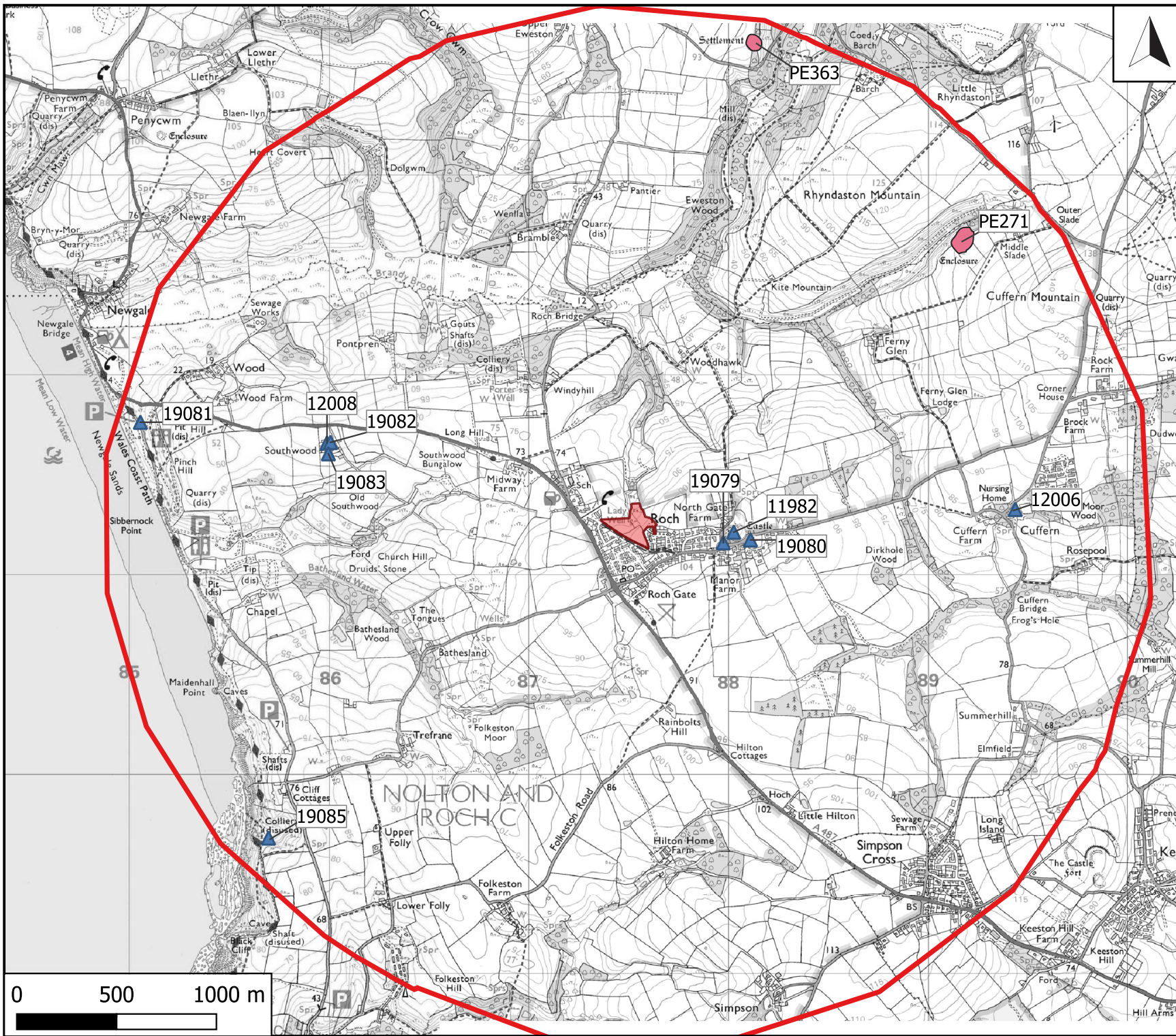


Figure 5. Map showing all Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and Listed Buildings (LBs) within a 2.5km search area of the PDA.

Key

- PDA
- 2.5km search area
- SMs
- LBs

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Figure 11. 1810 OS Drawing of Haverfordwest. Approximate location of the PDA marked in red.

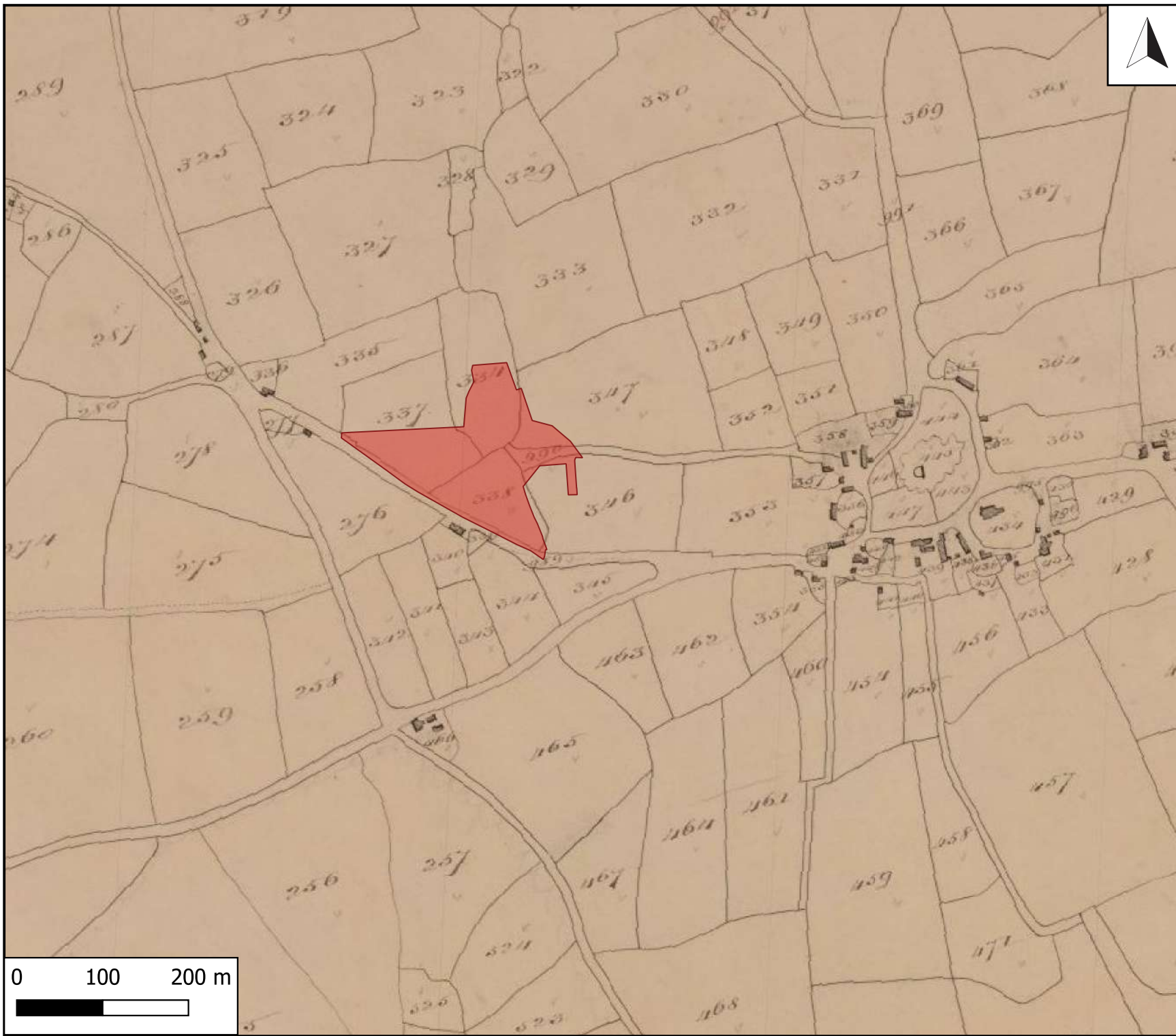


Figure 7. Site location overlaid onto the 1850 Tithe map of Roch Parish.

Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/The National Library of Wales



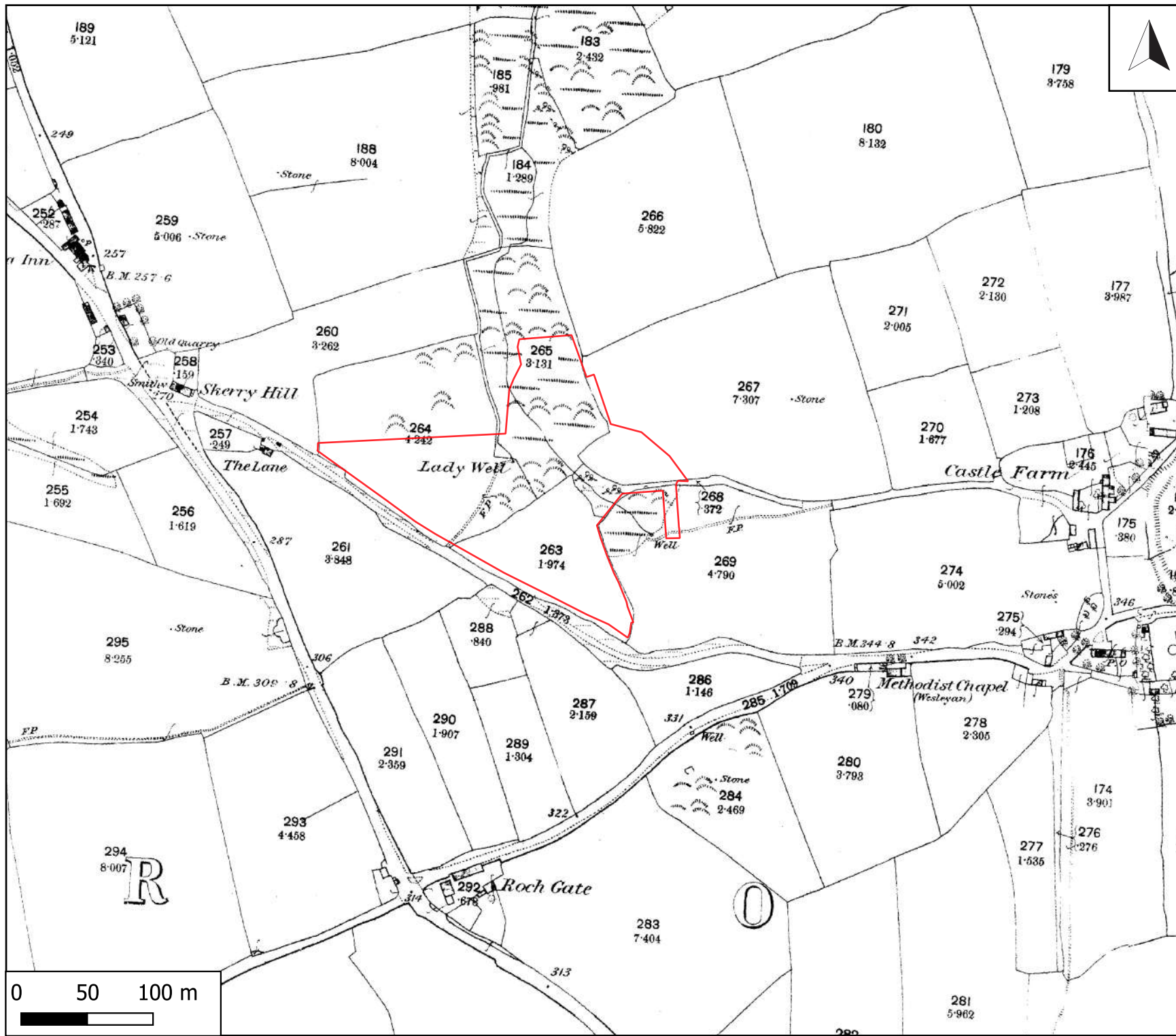


Figure 8. First Edition OS map, 1889. PDA outlined in red.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.



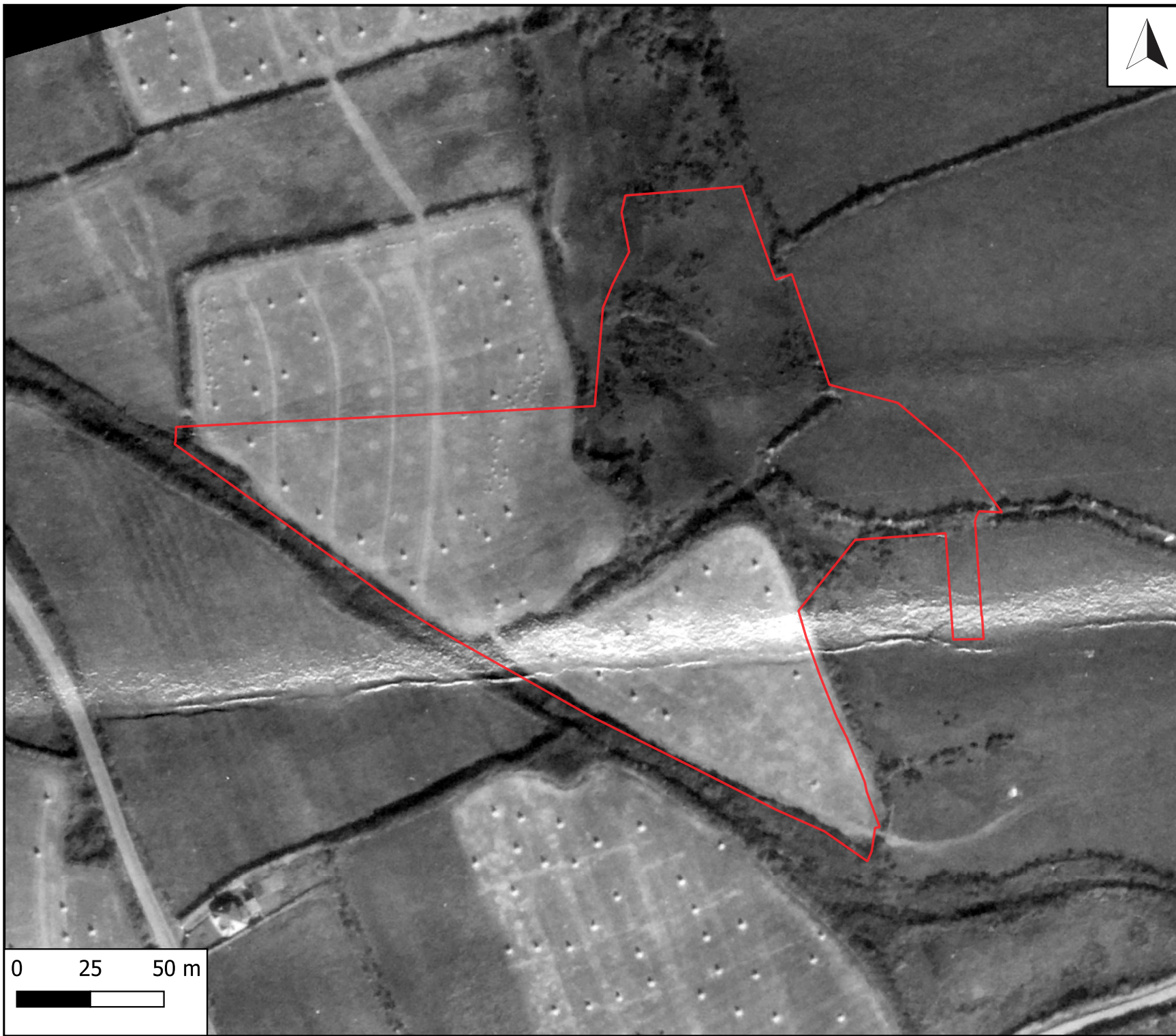


Figure 9. 1946 aerial photograph of the PDA (1946 4648 RAF CPE_UK_1774 3090).

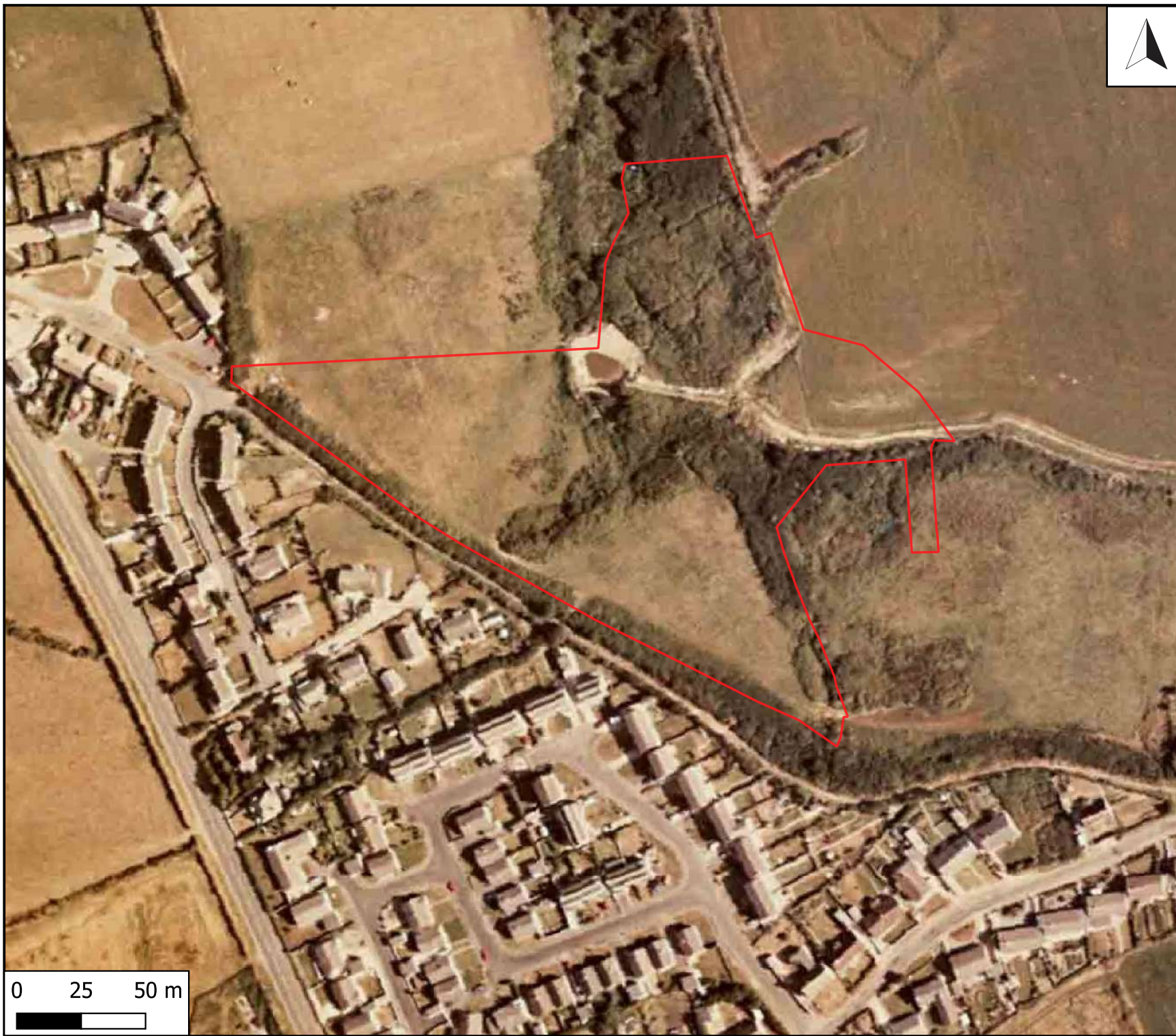


Figure 10. Aerial photograph of the PDA taken in 1983 (1983 4583 JAS4583 036).

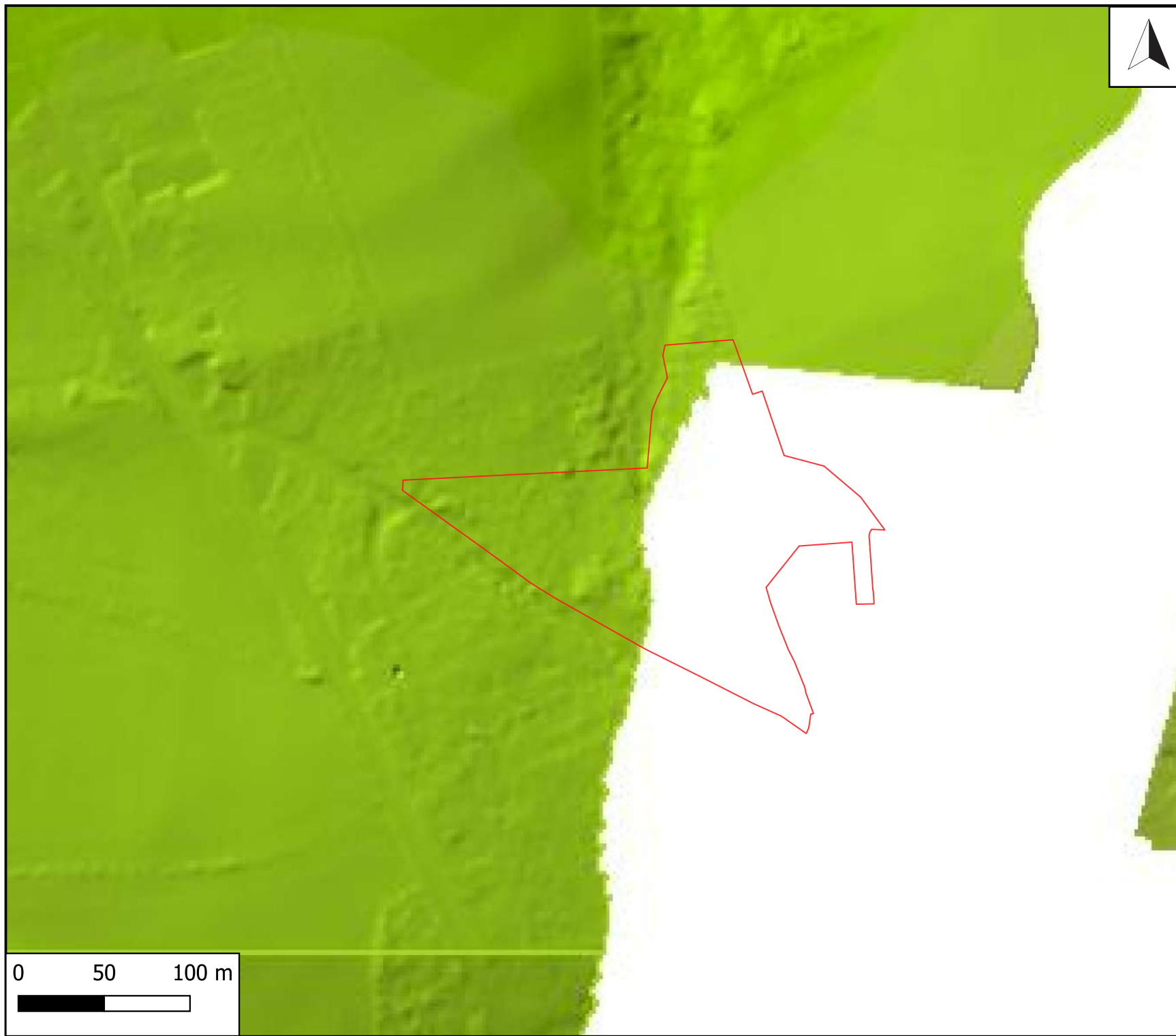


Figure 11. LiDAR data of PDA at 2m DTM

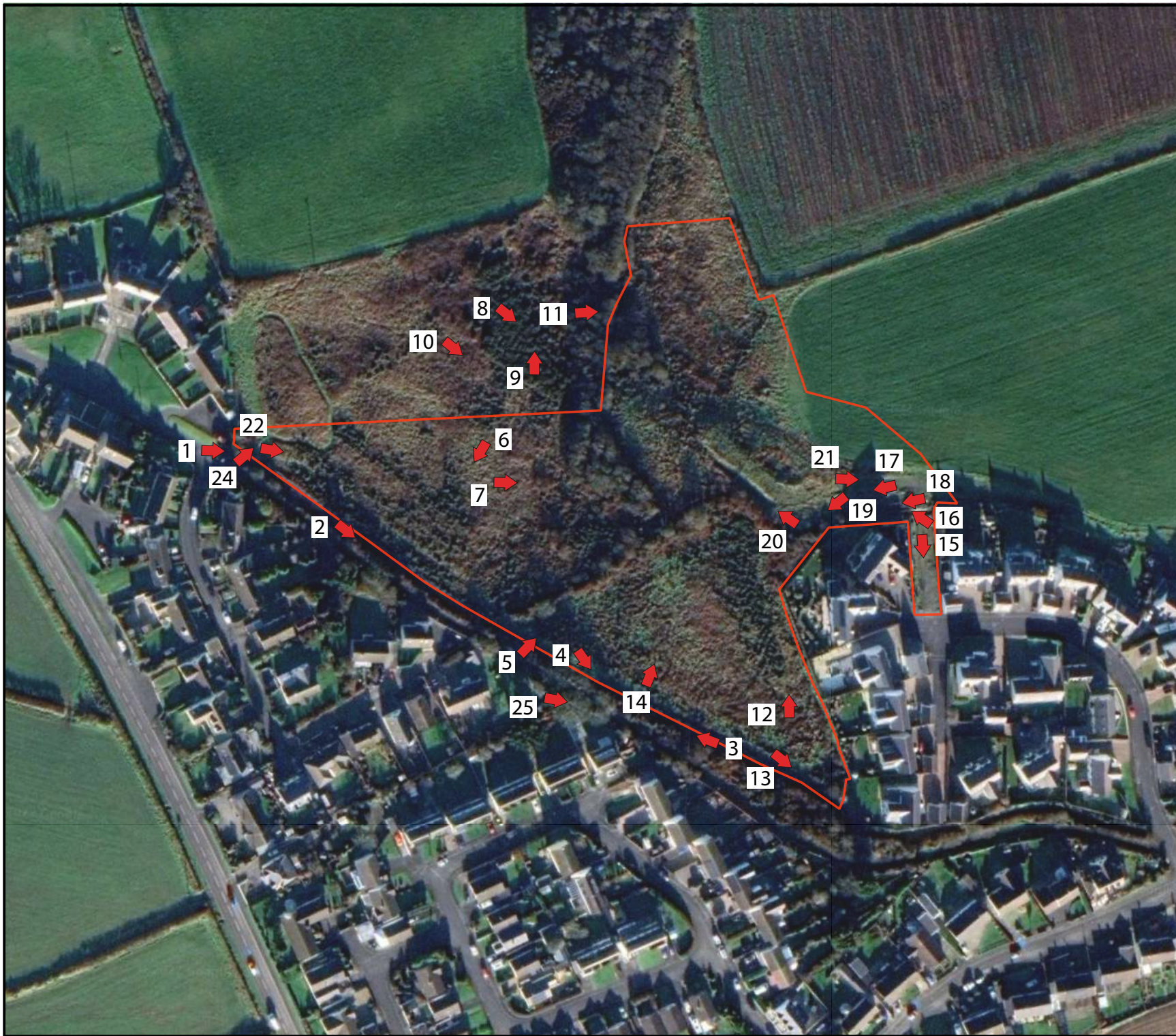


Figure 12. Photo location plan with plate numbers.

Plates



Plate 1. Main entrance to site (left) from Pilgrim's Way, looking east. Bridle path along edge of site is to the right.



Plate 2. Footpath along south-west boundary of PDA in north of site, looking south-east. 1m scale.



Plate 3. Footpath along south-west boundary of PDA in south of site, looking north-west. 1m scale.



Plate 4. Bank topped by trees along south-west boundary, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 5. Overgrown field boundary between southern and north-western fields of the PDA, looking north-east.



Plate 6. Tall grass in the north-west of the PDA, looking south-west.



Plate 7. Mixture of grass, gorse, brambles, and young trees in the north-western field of the PDA, looking east.



Plate 8. Hollow on edge of the north-west field against the boundary with the north-east, looking south-east.



Plate 9. Hollow to the north of PDA, looking north. 1m scale.



Plate 10. Looking south-east across the eastern edge of the north-west field with the trees of the north-east field behind.



Plate 11. North-east field, looking east.



Plate 12. Southern field of PDA with the rear fences of Maes Ffynnon housing development to the right. Looking north.



Plate 13. Southern point of the PDA, looking south-east. 1m scale.



Plate 14. Southern field, looking north-east.



Plate 15. Access track from Maes Ffynnon, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 16. Looking north-west from eastern entrance.



Plate 17. Trackway in the south of north-eastern field of PDA, looking west.



Plate 18. Looking west across the PDA from the eastern entrance.



Plate 19. Foul water pumping station for Maes Ffynnon in south of the north-east field of the PDA, looking south-west.



Plate 20. Modern drainage ditch in the south of the north-eastern field, looking north-west.



Plate 21. Roch Castle (LB11982), visible from the eastern edge of the PDA, looking east.



Plate 22. Roch Castle, visible from the western corner of the PDA, looking east.



Plate 23. View towards the PDA from the farmyard ranges at Southwood (LB19083), looking south-east.



Plate 24. Looking north-east from the western corner of the PDA towards Rhyndaston Mountain. Approximate locations of the two SMs marked.



Plate 25. Bank of hollow way, CRR01, looking south-east.

**APPENDIX I:
Historic Environment
Record Enquiry
Report**



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Jenna Smith, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for IRENE GARCIA ROVIRA from the Regional Historic Environment Record:

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Pdf file produced - 21.10.22 - from DAT HER, **DAT enquiry number 1482.**

Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

1KM OF SM 87483 21258

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Reference Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g.'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)
Mh = Unpublished, historic
Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)
Desc Text = Descriptive text.
GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 2803 **NAME** Roch Castle
TYPE Castle **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SM8802921212 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *Listed Building 11982 I, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Roch Castle was built in the thirteenth century by Adam de Rupe, founder of Pill Priory. It is a fortified tower, with a bailey. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the small settlement of Roch to the south-east of the bailey. In 1922 the castle was described as being sited "on an isolated rock with extensive views", and a view of the castle by Fenton, c1811, illustrates this very well. Today the castle is less isolated, as the settlement has expanded considerably to the north and west. MM March 2003.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Saxton,C 1578 Penbrok
Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1979 TAJ-AP-SM8821 Colour slide
Mm AP Oblique St.Joseph,JK
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-220 23580-1
Mm Desc Text Rigg,J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists Group 10,unique and moats
Mm File Many 1988 Development,Holiday Cottages,Castle Lodge,Northgate Lane DRF
Mm File Many 1988 Dwelling and Garage, port enclosure 176, North Gate Farm, Roch DRF
Mm File Many 1989 Planning Application conversion outbuildings to residential cottages North Gate Farm, Roch DRF
Mm List OS 1966 SM82 SE7
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr C66
Ph Desc Text 1864 Arch. Camb. 3rd Series,Vol.10.p.351
Ph Desc Text Tombs,J 1865 Arch Camb. 3rd Series,Vol.II,p.361-363,Illus.

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Roch
Ph Mention 1864 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.10,p.351
Ph Mention 1865 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.11,p.360
Ph Mention 1898 Arch.Camb 5th Series,Vol.15,p.185-6
Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903
Edition,p.82-84
Ph Mention Laws,E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales
p.103,260,298,301,307,314,323,326,329
Pm Desc Text Green,F 1915 WWHR Vol.V,p.271-92
Pm List 1910-11 TCASFC Vol.6,p.59-60
Pm List Hogg & King,AHA & DJC 1963 Arch.Journal Vol.119,p.336
Pm List Hogg & King,AHA & DJC 1967 Arch.Camb
Vol.116,p.83,p.120,maps 1 & 2,p.78-9
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 50-8
Pm List Laws & Owen,E & M 1907 Pemb Arch. Survey 50,No.8
Pm List RAI 1962 Arch.Journal Vol.119,p.336
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.900,p.310-11
Pm Map OS 1908 1,2500 Pemb XXII9
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
Pm Mention 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.156
Pm Mention 1912 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.12,p.248
Pm Mention 1922 Arch.Camb 7th Series,Vol.1,p.438
Pm Mention 1933 TCASFC Vol.24,p.73
Pm Mention Laws,E 1902 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.2,p.76
Pm Mention Morgan Griffiths,CH St Nons & Neighbourhood p.16
Pm Mention Owen,H 1914 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.14,p.441-6

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James,T SM82SE001.jpg
Article Woodhouse, K 2012 Architect 'excited about prospects' for
castle future
Book Many 2002 Pembrokeshire County History
Documents Many 2010 Roch Castle
Letter Lloyd, T 2011 Letter re. early images of Roch Castle
Report 2803.pdf
Report Meek, J 2012 Roch Castle - Historical Building Recording and
Archaeological Investigations
Report Meek,J 2009 Roch Castle Pembrokeshire Archaeological
Desk-Based Assessment and Building Appraisal

PRN 2804 **NAME** Roch Parish Church;st Mary's
TYPE Church **PERIOD** Medieval , POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM88112117 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Medieval parish church comprising chancel, nave, south porch and former south aisle. See churchyard PRN 7565 for site description

and management recommendations. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Saxton,C 1578 Penbrok

Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1979 TAJ-AP-SM8821 Colour slide

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-220 23580-1

Mm Database DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1998 St Mary North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches

Mm File Ludlow,N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project Categories A B G 'DRF

Mm Letter Thomas,WG

Mm List OS 1966 SM82 SE8

Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E139

Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,Part 1

Ph Mention 1898 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series,Vol.15,p.185

Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire 1903 Edition,p.81-3

Ph Mention Lewis,S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Roch

Pm Desc Text 1912-13 West Wales Historical Records Vol.III,p.263-9

Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Arch.Survey 50-7

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.901,p.311

Pm Map OS 1908 1,2500 Pembrokeshire XXII.9

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Borderin 14th c. SW Sheet

Pm Mention 1933 TCASFC Vol.24,p.73-4

OTHER SOURCES

Report 2804.pdf

PRN 2807 **NAME** Bathesland

TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SM868207 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch

CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Site of a 'holy well' recorded to the north of Bathesland Farm in 1925. A field trip in 1966 found no trace of the well and its location is now uncertain (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1976 CR 2806
Mm List OS 1966 SM82 SE12
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 47-2
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.906,p.312
Pm Map OS 1906 Pemb XXI SE Farm name 'Bathesland'
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW sheet

OTHER SOURCES

Report 2807.pdf
Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12

PRN 2809 **NAME** Castle Farm
TYPE Standing Stone Pair ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age ?
NGR SM87912116 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Structure

SUMMARY

When recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 the site was described as 'two upright stones which would appear from their relative positions to be the supporters of a cromlech. They stand 5 ft clear of the soil and are 70 feet apart. The capstone could not be found'. Pairs of stones were often wrongly thought to be the remains of a burial chamber rather than a monument form in their own right prior to their recognition as a site type in themselves. The stones are marked on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1887 map as aligned north-south and about 8m apart in the field. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they found no trace of the stones which they suggested to have been removed or buried. The area is now a housing estate and all trace of the site eradicated. N Cook PFRS 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1978 TAJ-AP-SM8721 Colour slide
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-220 23580-1
Mm Desc Text Cook,N 2004 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire 2003-2004
Mm List Hunter,R 197? Card Index Roch
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SM82 SE14
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index Pr Ch88
Pm List Daniel,GE 1950 Prehistoric Chamber Tombs
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.898,p.310

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7565 **NAME** Roch Parish Church;st Mary's
TYPE Churchyard , Defended Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Iron Age ,
Medieval ?
NGR SM88112116 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Intact, Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** , Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins.
Raised, suboval churchyard occupied by the medieval Roch parish
church (PRN 2804), which is possibly a re-used iron age defended
enclosure. It adjoins a post-Conquest masonry castle (PRN 2803).
NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins.
Raised, suboval churchyard occupied by the medieval Roch parish
church (PRN 2804), which is possibly a re-used iron age defended
enclosure. It adjoins a post-Conquest masonry castle (PRN 2803).
NDL 2003 RCAHM in 1925 tentatively suggested that the church is
constructed within an iron age defended enclosure. There was little
to support this apart from the slightly raised nature of the
churchyard on the west, north and east sides. In 2006, there is no
evidence to suggest whether the site is an early enclosure or not. K
Murphy 25 May 2006

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1978 TAJ-AP-SM8821 Colour
slide

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-220 23580-1

Mm Desc Text Green,F & Barker,TW 1912-13 Vol 3

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended
Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm List Ordnance Survey 1966 SM82 SE8

Ph Mention Record Commission 1802 1291 Taxatio

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey
50-7

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.901,p.311

OTHER SOURCES

Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A
SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-
07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SM72 &
SM82 56594

Report Ludlow,N 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,
Stage 2: Pembrokeshire Part 2a Gazetteer of sites

PRN 12143 **NAME** Lady Well
TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SM87512126 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Intact, Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Landform

SUMMARY

Lady Well is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps and modern mapping, located just to the north of Roch, near Pilgrim's Way. In 1925 it was recorded as the well associated with the parish church dedicated to St.Mary. There was no stonework around it and no knowledge of any traditions concerning healing qualities (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources).

DESCRIPTION

The site was visited during the 2012 Holy Wells:additional sites project. It was identified as a spring emanating from beneath an exposed rock and a sawn-off tree trunk on the eastern bank of a stream. The flow of water down to the stream has created a gravel-based channel. No structure was evident (M.Ings, 2012)

SOURCES Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 47-5
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.902,p.311

OTHER SOURCES

Documents DAT 2010 12143.pdf
Map Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 21.12
Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 21.12
Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12

PRN 16143 **NAME** Roch Gate
TYPE Toll Gate ? **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM874209 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

Site of Toll house mentioned in the Tithe map and apportionment. Historic OS maps use Roch Gate as a place name. (H.Pritchard, 2015)

DESCRIPTION

All OS Maps for area state Roch Gate Place-name.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Bishop,S 1993 Report on the Archaeological Impact of the proposed watermain renewal scheme from Troed-y-Rhiw to Roch, Pembs SMR Library
Mm Map 1837 Tithe Map, Roch Parish Pembs
Mm Mention 1837 Tithe Apportionment, Roch parish Pembs
Ph Map OS 1891 Pembs XXI.SE 1:10560 surveyed in 1887
Pm Map OS 1908 Pembs XXI.SE 1:10560 revised in 1906

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey Ordnance Survey: Pembrokeshire 1;2500
1st edition

PRN 17966 NAME

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SM87102182 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Penuel baptist chapel of early 19th century foundation according to Rawlins. JH 1995 based on SB 1993

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Bishop,S 1993 Report on the Archaeological Impact of the proposed watermain renewal scheme from Troed-y-Rhiw to Roch, Pembs SMR Library
Ph Map OS 1891 Pembs XXI.SE 1:10560 surveyed in 1887
Pm Desc Text Rawlins,BJ 1989 The parish churches and non-conformist chapels of Wales Vol 1
Pm Map OS 1908 Pembs XXI.SE 1:10560 revised in 1906
Pm Map OS 1964 SM82SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17973 NAME

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SM87802110 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SM82SE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17974 **NAME**
TYPE School **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM88152112 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SM82SE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 23758 **NAME** Holy Well
TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM86842075 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

The site was too overgrown at time of field visit (July 1999) to establish any presence on the ground. RPS 2000

DESCRIPTION

The site was too overgrown at time of field visit (July 1999) to establish any presence on the ground. RSR December 1999

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Sambrook,P 2000 Deserted Rural Settlements in South-West Wales 1999-2000 survey SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1908 Pemb XXI.12-25" CR, 2807
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 23759 **NAME** Southwood
TYPE Coal Workings **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM86602135 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

An area of old coal workings covering an area c. 220m by 220m, identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping. A.Day. March 2015.

DESCRIPTION

One of many coal working sites in the vicinity of Southwood. The 1921 Geological Survey map shows the area labelled as OLD SHAFTS and also OLD PITS ON LEVEL. Just north of this, on a line 300m long aligned east-west, are shallow workings. Aerial photography shows improved pasture with positive crop marks indicating the possible positions of former coal shafts. There is also a wooded area to the north where above ground remains may exist. Not visited during 2015 fieldwork. A.Day. March 2015. An area of old coal workings covering an area c. 220m by 220m. The Geological Survey of England and Wales, Pembrokeshire Sheet 35SE, published 1921 marks 'SHALLOW WORKINGS' and 'OLD PITS ON LEVEL', and the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey of Pembrokeshire, 1889 marks 'Old Shafts' in this location. F Murphy 2014 Identified from Ordnance Survey mapping. RJ2004

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1908 1:2500,Pemb XXI.12-25" CR 17963

OTHER SOURCES

Ordnance Survey : 1889 : 1st edition, 1:2500 Pembrokeshire

Aerial photograph Next Perspectives 2009 Digital aerial photo mapping

Map Ordnance Survey 1921 Ordnance Survey Geological Survey: annotated 2nd edition 6" map

Report F. Murphy et.al. 2016 THE EARLY COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN PEMBROKESHIRE: A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2015

PRN 59634 **NAME** Entrance Walls and Gatepiers to Roch Castle

TYPE Gates to Country House **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SM8797821158 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Listed Building 19079*

EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed gates to country house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 59635 **NAME** Church of St Mary
TYPE Church **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8811321173 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION INTACT, Not Known **STATUS** *Listed Building 19080*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed church

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 106294 **NAME** Southwood
TYPE Coal Workings **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM86512147 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National*
Park **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A small area of former coal workings in the area of Southwood farm, Newgale, labelled 'OLD WORKS' on the 1921 Geological Survey map. A Day March 2015.

DESCRIPTION

These former coal workings are among many that lie in the vicinity of of Southwood farm, Newgale. Modern aerial photography shows improved pasture at the recorded NGR and little indication of above ground remains, but the area is also partly wooded which may have protected some features from destruction. Not visited during 2015 fieldwork. A Day March 2015. A small area is labelled 'OLD WORKS' on the 1921 Geological Survey map. K Murphy 2014

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph Next Perspectives 2009 Digital aerial photo mapping
Map Ordnance Survey 1921 Ordnance Survey Geological Survey: annotated 2nd edition 6" map, sheet Pembrokeshire XXI SE
Report F. Murphy et.al. 2016 THE EARLY COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN PEMBROKESHIRE: A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2015

PRN 118301 **NAME** Woodstock Farm
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SM8778022103 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION DAMAGED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118304 **NAME** Longhill
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8679621695 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION CONVERTED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118305 **NAME** Midway Farm
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8694921546 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION DAMAGED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118307 NAME Roch Gate
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8747620936 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION DAMAGED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118308 NAME Castle Farm
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8795221232 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION CONVERTED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118309 NAME
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8800021296 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE**

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118310 NAME Roch
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8805521126 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION INTACT **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 118315 NAME Rambolts Hill
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8770120332 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION CONVERTED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 121464 NAME
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8807321134 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION NEAR DESTROYED **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 121611 **NAME** Windyhill
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8708621943 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE**

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 121612 **NAME** Victoria Inn
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL
NGR SM8717221431 **COMMUNITY** Nolton and Roch
CONDITION CONVERTED **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** COMPLEX

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

**APPENDIX II:
Gazetteer of New Sites**

New sites Gazetteer

ID	CRR01
Name	Hollow Way, Roch
Summary	Probable medieval hollow way
Welsh Summary	Fford pant ganoloesol debygol
Description	Probable medieval hollow way surviving as a bridleway with banks to either side. Depicted on OS drawing of 1810.
NGR	SM 87537 21229
Eastings	187537
Northing	221229
Type	Hollow Way
Period	Medieval
Survival condition	Fair
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Transport
Evidence	Site visit, historic map evidence
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	29/11/22
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ID	CRR02
Name	Field boundaries, Roch
Summary	Post-medieval field boundaries
Welsh Summary	Terfynau cae ôl-ganoloesol
Description	Post-medieval field boundaries with hedgerows. Depicted on the Tithe map of 1850.
NGR	SM 87511 21173
Eastings	187511
Northing	221173
Type	Field boundary
Period	Post-medieval
Survival condition	Fair
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Agricultural
Evidence	Historic map evidence, site visit.
Record compiled by	Susan Stratton
Record compiled on	29/11/22
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