

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

*Characterisation of three landscapes on the
Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*

Preseli St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Skomer Island

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CHARACTERISATION OF THREE LANDSCAPES ON THE REGISTER OF
LANDSCAPES OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES: PRESELI;
ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND; AND SKOMER ISLAND

By

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PREFACE

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contributed to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, the first part of which, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* provides a first step, national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historical land use patterns or historic 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.

This report is one of a series of historic landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the *Historic Landscapes Register*, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which

is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision-making methodology, known as *LANDMAP*. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the *Tir Gofal* agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

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Rhagair

Mae'r grymoedd naturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfrannu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaethol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ymhobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwych y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hefyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn brosesau sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.

Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffabrig hanesyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, *Cofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru*, y cyhoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmpasu trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â

phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.

Y Gofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglŷn â chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru ar y cyd â Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru. Golyga hyn nodi ardaloedd o gymeriad hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ôl yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themâu' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheoli'n gadarnhaol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarferion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymgwymerir ag ef gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y *Gofrestr O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol*, er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel un hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddu â methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud

pendertfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef *LANDMAP*. Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef, *Tir Gofal*. Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.

Cydnabydda'r *Gofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol* a'r ymarferion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu.

Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid aberthu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.

Richard Avent

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru

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Figure 3. Location of St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and location of Historic Landscape Character Areas

Figure 4. Location of Skomer Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and location of Historic Landscape Character Areas

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HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Characterisation of three landscapes on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*: Preseli; St David's Peninsula And Ramsey Island; and Skomer Island

INTRODUCTION

This report is a historic landscape characterisation of three landscapes within Pembrokeshire on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*: Preseli; St David's Peninsula And Ramsey Island; and Skomer Island. For the purposes of this study the three areas have been combined and then divided into 46 historic landscape character areas (numbered 258-304). Numbers 1-132 were used in the characterisation of Upland Ceredigion (Murphy 1999) and numbers 133-257 in the characterisation of four landscapes within Carmarthenshire (Murphy and Ludlow 2000). The three landscapes under current consideration on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998) comprise approximately 143.4 sq kms in total (Preseli 110.1 sq kms; St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island 39.5 sq km; Skomer Island 2.8 sq kms), but in order to accommodate those parts of historic landscape character areas that lie across and outside the boundary of the register areas, the total area included in this study is 208.2 sq kms (Preseli 157.6 sq kms; St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island 47.8 sq km; Skomer Island 2.8 sq kms). See Figures 1 to 4 for the location of the register areas and the character areas.

This report has been broken down into sections. The first section comprises: a general introduction, a statement on the purpose of the report, the three relevant entries from the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, methodology, an explanation of the GIS proforma, a description of the historic events which have helped shape the landscape and a consideration of the management of historic character. The second section consists of a description of each historic landscape character area. Each area is accompanied by a map, a ground photograph and an aerial photograph. GIS proforma for the historic landscape character areas are bound in a separate volume.

Historic landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past. They reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of man's activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time. The various characteristics of a landscape interrelate and may, in some cases, overlap.

The Countryside Commission states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of its thinking. The aims of this project were to identify the characteristics of the present landscape of the register areas of Pembrokeshire, which bear witness to the historical processes which have created them, to provide a basic commentary on the categories of information used, to relate these to existing landscape types and to define the scope for creative action within a number of initiatives which will guide the continuing evolution of the landscape, and thereby sustain or even enhance elements considered essential to the historic character of the areas.

This project received grant-aid from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Further information of this project and other landscape characterisation programmes within Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire can be obtained from *Cambria Archaeology* or from visiting *Cambria Archaeology's* website at www.acadat.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**THE STUDY AREA - EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES
OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES**

PENRHYN TYDDEWI AC YNYS DEWI ST DAVIDS PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND



*Eglwys Gadeiriol, clôs
a Phlas Esgob Tyddewi.*

*St Davids Cathedral,
close and Bishop Palace.*

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Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae hen greigiau daearegol, Cyn-Gambriaid a Chambriaid yn bennaf, gydag ymwithiadau igneaidd diweddarach, wedi ffurfio Penrhyn Tyddewi ac Ynys Dewi ym mhen gogledd orllewinol llwyfandir arfordirol Sir Benfro. Mae wyneb isel y tir, sy'n agored i'r gwynt, yn ymdonni rhwng 30 a 60m uwchben SO, ond creodd creigiau caletach a mwy gwrthiannol glogwyni gwyh ar hyd yr arfordir, a brigau creigiog bach unig, neu fonadnocio, i mewn yn y tir; cyfyd yr uchaf o'r rhain 181m uwchben SO ar gopa Carn Llidi. Wedi'i gysgodi rhag y gogledd, nodweddir dyffryn Afon Alun, gyda'i ddraeniad gwael, o hyd gan wern a rhostir, a ddefnyddiwyd yn hanesyddol fel tir comin.

Yn yr ardal, ceir tystiolaeth o weddillion creiriol defnydd tir, gweithgaredd defodol a chrefyddol o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol ymlaen, gan barhau i'r cyfnod Cristnogol fel Bro Ddewi, cartref a thir Dewi Sant, nawdd-sant Cymru. Dyma, o bosibl, un o dirweddau diwylliannol pwysicaf a mwyaf arwyddocaol Cymru heddiw.

Mae'r creigiau sy'n ffurfio llinell glogwyni arfordir y gogledd yn ddi-dor, heb le i lano, a chydag uchelderau Carn Llidi, Carnedd Lleithr a Phenberry yn gefn iddynt. I'r de, ar ochr orllewinol y penrhyn, mae traeth llydan Porth-mawr, a ddefnyddiwyd fel glanfa a man cychwyn i'r Iwerddon o leiaf o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar ymlaen. Mae'r ffaith i Benmaen Dewi (Octapitarum promontorium) gael ei gynnwys yn Naeryddiaeth Ptolemy yn awgrymu bod y Rhufeiniaid yn gyfarwydd â llwybrau môr gorllewin yr Iwerydd.

Er mai rhyw gilometr yn unig ydyw o led, mae egerau llanw ffyrnig Swnt Dewi yn peri bod cyswllt ag Ynys Dewi yn anodd hyd yn oed heddiw. Ac eto, erbyn y 13edd ganrif,

Landscape description

Geologically old rocks, mainly Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian, with later igneous intrusions have formed St Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island at the north west end of the Pembrokeshire coastal plateau. The low and windswept land surface gently undulates between 30 and 60m above OD, but harder and more resistant rocks have created spectacular cliffs along the coast, and small, isolated rocky outcrops or monadnocks inland, the highest of which rises to 181m above OD at the summit of Carn Llidi. Sheltered from the north, the poorly drained valley of the River Alun is still characterised by areas of marsh and moor, historically used as common.

The area contains relict evidence of land use, ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards, continuing into the Christian era as Dewisland, home and territory of St David (Dewi Sant), the patron saint of Wales. Here possibly is one of the most culturally significant and esteemed landscapes in Wales today.

The rocks forming the cliff line of the northern coast are unbroken, with no landing places and backed by the heights of Carn Llidi, Carnedd Lleithr and Penberry. To the south, on the western side of the peninsula, are the wide sands of Porth-mawr or Whitesands Bay, used as a landing place and embarkation point to Ireland from at least the early medieval period. The inclusion of St Davids Head (Octapitarum promontorium) in Ptolemy's Geography suggests Roman familiarity with the western Atlantic seaways.

Although only about a kilometre wide, the fierce tidal races of Ramsey Sound make communication with Ramsey Island difficult even today. Yet by the 13th century, if not earlier, the island was a valuable part of the episcopal estate and arable

os nad yn gynt, yr oedd yr ynys yn rhan bwysig o stad yr esgobaeth, a pharhawyd i amaethu'r tir â'r yno tan yn ddiweddar. Gwnaeth hyn i ffwrdd â'r cyfan, bron, o gyfundrefnau caeau cynharach, cynhanesyddol o bosibl; mewn gwrthgyferbyniad â hyn, mae olion da ohonynt ledled dros Benmaen Dewi, ac mae'n debyg eu bod yn gyfoesol â'r gaer bentir o Oes yr Haearn sydd yno. Mae dyddiadau cynharach ar gyfer y gyfundrefn caeau yn bosiblirwydd, er hynny, oherwydd yn ychwanegol at y dystiolaeth o aneddiadau Neolithig, ar ffurf siambrau claddu a bwyceill cerrig a gafodd eu darganfod, cloddiwyd defnydd hefyd sy'n dyddio o'r cyfnod Neolithig o Glegyr Boia, amddiffynfa gaearog ar un o'r monadnocioau bach unionsyth.

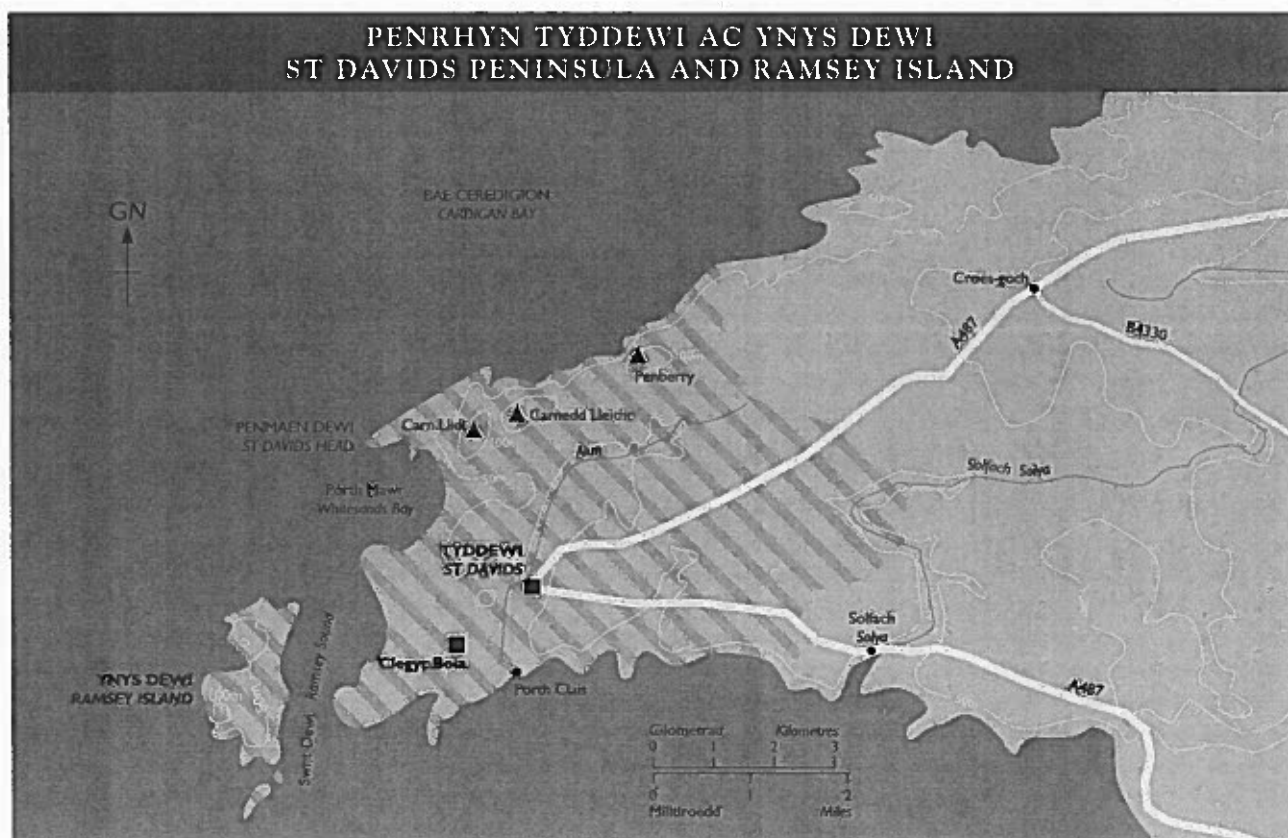
Er hynny, patrymau aneddiad crefyddol a seciwlar o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar, yn enwedig gyda lleoliad canolfan cwlt Dewi Sant ym Mynyw (Menevia), a ffurfiodd yr ardal ac sy'n parhau i ddiffinio'i natur hanesyddol arbennig. Awgryma astudiaeth ddiweddar fod mathau o safleoedd crefyddol o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar, mynwentydd cist heb eu hamgáu, ffynhonnau sanctaidd a chapel, wedi eu cadw, ac yn wir wedi eu datblygu, i fodloni gofynion diwydiant pererindota anterth y Canol Oesoedd. Ychwanegwyd manylion lleol at fersiynau diweddarach o fucheddau'r sant er mwyn esbonio a gwneud y mwyaf o gysylltiadau Dewi a'i ddilynwyr â'r ardal, ac erys argraff hyn ar y tirwedd hyd heddiw.

Erbyn y 9fed ganrif, yr oedd cwlt Dewi wedi'i ganoli'n gadarn ym Mynyw, ac erbyn y 10fed ganrif, fe'i cydnabyddwyd fel 'prif eiriolwr saint Cymru'. Er gwaethaf eu penderfyniad i ddiwygio ac ail-ffurfio'r eglwys Gymreig frodorol, defnyddiodd yr Esgobion Normanaidd, megis yr Esgob Bernard, eu treftadaeth Gymreig yn rhannol i wasanaethau eu huchelgais metropolitaidd – yn wir, mae lle i gredu eu bod wedi ystumio'r dreftadaeth hon. Mae hyn yn gorfforol amlwg yng nglôs y Gadeirlan heddiw; mae'n debyg bod y muriau a'r clwydi

farming has continued until recent times. This has all but obliterated traces of earlier, probably prehistoric, field systems in contrast to the well preserved traces over the whole of St Davids Head, which are possibly contemporary with the Iron Age promontory hillfort there. Earlier dates for the field system remain a possibility, however, for the evidence of Neolithic settlement, in the form of chambered tombs for the burial of the dead and finds of stone axes, is here supplemented by excavated material of Neolithic date from Clegyr Boia, a fortified stronghold on one of the small upstanding monadnocks.

It is however, the secular and religious settlement patterns of the early medieval period, particularly with the location of the cult centre of St David at Mynyw (Menevia), which has shaped the area and still defines its distinctive historic character. A recent study suggests that the religious site-types of the early medieval period, unenclosed cist cemeteries, holy wells and chapels, were preserved, and indeed developed, to meet the demands of the high medieval pilgrimage industry. Local details were added to successive versions of the saint's lives to explain and exploit the topographical associations of traditions of Dewi and his followers, which became, and remain, imprinted on the landscape to the present day.

By the 9th century the cult of Dewi was firmly centred at Menevia and by the 10th century he was recognized as 'the chief intercessor of the saints of Wales'. Despite their determination to reform and reshape the native Welsh church, the incoming Norman Bishops, like Bishop Bernard, used, indeed manipulated, their Welsh inheritance, partly to serve their metropolitan ambitions. This is physically evident in the Cathedral close today, whose 14th century walls and gates probably perpetuate the line of the pre-Norman monastic enclosure. A similar adaptation, rather than imposition, can be discerned in the settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small hamlets, with small open field systems and



o'r 14edd ganrif yn parhau llinell y clas mynachaid cyn-Normanaid. Gellir canfod addasiad, yn hytrach na newid, cyffelyb ym mhatrwm aneddiadau'r ffermydd gwasgareddig a'r pentrefannau bach, gyda cyfundrefnau caeau agored bach a helaethder o dir comin, er na phroffwyd hyn yn archeolegol hyd yma. Mae tystiolaeth hanesyddol ac enwau lleoedd hefyd yn dyst i breswylad Gwyddelig ar y penrhyn.

Dengys ffynonellau dogfennol prin o'r Canol Oesoedd bod rhai ffermydd yn dyddio'n ôl o leiaf cyn belled â'r 13edd ganrif. Ardal bellennig a thlawd fu Tyddewi o'r cyfnod modern cynnar ymlaen, er iddi gadw esgobaeth a 'ddinas' Tyddewi. Ategwyd yr economi amaethyddol gan beth masnachu a physgota ar yr arfordir. Mae harbwr bach Porth Clais a'i odynau calch yn rhoi rhyw syniad o raddfa'r math hwn o waith. Erys rhai enghreifftiau cyflawn o draddodiadau adeiladu gwerinol nodweddiadol megis darnau ychwanegol ar furiau ochrol, a simneiau crwn anferth, a ddisgrifiwyd ac y tynnwyd lluniau ohonynt gan Romilly Allen yn niwedd y 19edd ganrif. Y 'ddinas', yr Eglwys Gadeiriol a'r ardal o'i chwmpas yw un o brif atyniadau ymwelwyr Cymru heddiw, gyda'r holl problemau a ddaw yn sgil hyn, yn ogystal â'r cyfleoedd i'r economi lleol.

Ffynonellau detholedig / Selected sources

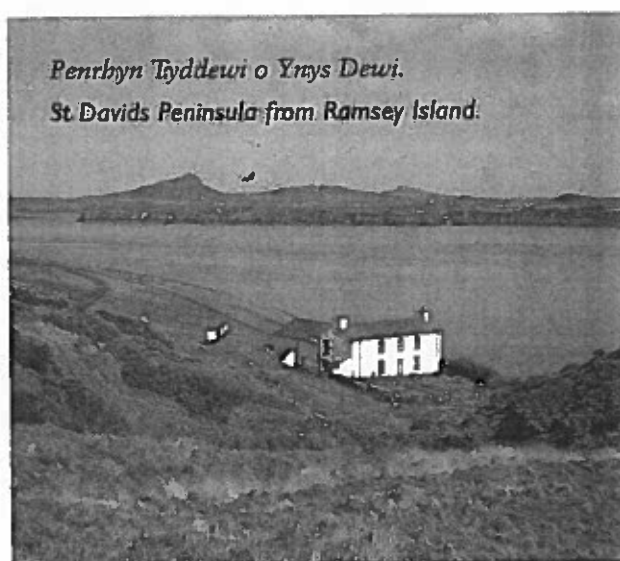
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S. Rees, *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Dyfed* (HMSO: London 1992).

extensive commons, although this is yet to be demonstrated archaeologically. Historical and placename evidence also attest to Irish settlement on the peninsula.

Sparse medieval documentary sources show some farms to be of at least 13th century date. St Davids was a remote, poor area from the early modern period onwards, despite retaining the see at the 'city' of St Davids. Its farming economy was supplemented by some coastal trading and fishing. The small harbour of Porth Clais and its limekilns exemplify the scale of such operations. A few intact examples survive of the distinctive vernacular building traditions of outshuts on lateral walls and massive round chimneys, described and drawn by Romilly Allen in the 19th century. The 'city', Cathedral and surrounding area are today one of the leading tourist attractions in Wales, with all the attendant problems as well as opportunities for the local economy.



*Penrhyn Tyddewi o Ynys Dewi.
St Davids Peninsula from Ramsey Island.*

© Heather James

CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf	HLW (D) 4
Rhif map mynegai	6
Map AO	Landranger 157
Sir flaenorol	Dyfed
Awdurdod unedol	Sir Benfro
Prif ddynodiadau belaeith	Mae'r ardal gyfan o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro. Mae Penrhyn Tyddewi yn Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Preseli. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Ynys Dewi, Rhostiroad Maes Awyr Tyddewi, Arfordir Penrhyn Tyddewi ac Ynys Dewi; Safle Gwarchodaeth Plas Esgob Tyddewi; Henebion Cofrestredig cyntaf crymion ac amgaeadau hynafol Carn Llidi; clos Cadeirlan Tyddewi; Ardal Gadurfaeth Tyddewi.
Meini prawf	2, 5
Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	Penrhyn ac ynys yng ngogledd orllewin llurfandir arfordirol Sir Benfro, sydd â thystiolaeth helaeth wedi'i chadw'n dda o ddefnydd tir a chryn weithgaredd defodol a chrefyddol o'r cyfnod cymhanesyddol ymlaen. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: siambrau claddu ac aneddiad Neolithig; ceirydd a chryfundrefnau caeau o Oes yr Haearn; Mynyw, canolfan cult ganoloesol gynnar Dewi Sant; Eglwys Gadeiriol Tyddewi, y clôs a'r 'ddinas' a'u lleoliad sydd yn dal ag arwyddocâd a phwysigrwydd diwylliannol eithriadol yng Nghymru fel Bro Ddewi.

SUMMARY

Ref number	HLW (D) 4
Index map no.	6
OS map	Landranger 157
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Pembrokeshire
Principal area designations	The area is entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. St Davids Peninsula is within the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: Ramsey Island, St Davids Airfield Heaths, St Davids Peninsula Coast and Ramsey Island Sites of Special Scientific Interest; St Davids Bishop Palace Guardianship Site; Carn Llidi hut circles and ancient enclosures; St Davids Cathedral close Scheduled Ancient Monuments; St Davids Conservation Area.
Criteria	2, 5
Contents and significance	A peninsula and island situated on the north west end of the Pembrokeshire coastal plateau, containing extensive and well-preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards. The area includes: Neolithic chambered tombs and settlement; Iron Age forts, field systems; Menavia, the early medieval cult centre of St David; St Davids Cathedral, close and 'city' and their settings which are of continuing supreme cultural significance and importance in Wales as Dewisland.

YNYS SELYF SKOMER ISLAND



*Caeau ac aneddiadau
cynhanesyddol
ar Ynys Selyf.*

*Prehistoric fields and
settlements on
Skomer Island.*

Hawlfraint y Goron: CBHC/Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.

Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Er mai ond oddeutu 600m sy'n gwahanu'r tir mawr oddi wrth Ynys Selyf ac ynys fach Midland tua'r dwyrain iddi, nid hawdd cyrchu ati yn wyneb toeth y creigiau yn Swnt Siôn gyda'i ddylifiadau llanw ffyrnig, clogwyni uchel yr ynys a'i hafanau anodd. Mae'r moeldir gwyntog yn codi hyd at 79m uwchben SO ac mae'r ynys heddiw'n enwocach fel Gwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol a Gwarchodfa Natur y Môr gyda'i chynefinoedd adar môr pwysig, ond mae ei harcheoleg yr un mor nodweddiadol. Fe gynnwys olion creiriol helaeth o gaeau cynhanesyddol a'u haneddiadau bach cysylltiol, y cyfan yn ficrocosm o dirwedd arwahanedig naturiol.

Ac eithrio canol yr ynys, lle cuddiodd patrwm amaethu ac aredig lladd-tywyrch y 18fed a'r 19edd ganrifoedd olion cynharach gan godi caeau newydd o fewn waliau ar yr Hen Fferm, ceir toeth o ffiniau caeau cynhanesyddol ar y rhelyw o'r ynys i gyd. I'r gwrthwyneb, ychydig o ffiniau a geir ar y Gwddf ac Ynys Midland. Lleolwyd caer, o Oes yr Haearn hwyrach, ar drwyn y clogwyni sydd â'u trem tua Hafan y De. Gall y gwahaniaeth o ran olion caeau adlewyrchu rhaniad rhwng tir â'r phorffeydd. Goroesodd rhai o'r ffiniau caeau fel gwrymiau pridd a cherrig, rhai namyn llinellau sengl o gerrig talsyth ac eraill wedi'u dangos ar lasleiniâu a wnaed trwy aredig ar draws y llethrau. Sgwariau neu hirsgwariau gweddol reolaidd yw ffurfiau'r caeau. Ledled yr ynys goroesodd pum aneddiad cynhanesyddol bach, gyda'u caeau cysylltiol, ffynonellau dŵr a phorffeydd arfordirol. Wrth y cytiau crwn a'u waliau cerrig ceir eu corlannau cysylltiol sy'n gyfoesol â ffiniau'r caeau. Y nodweddion eraill yw argaeau cerrig ar draws nentydd, carneddï hel cerrig neu feddrodol a maen hir.

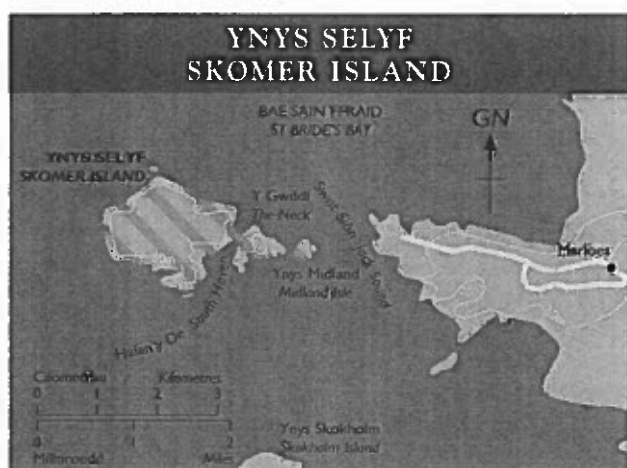
Yn wyneb y nifer bach o aneddiadau a phrinder tystiolaeth ar y cyfan, er nad yn gwbwl absennol, am arosod ffiniau a

Landscape description

Although only some 600m separate the mainland from Skomer Island and the small islet of Midland Isle on its eastern side, the rock-strewn Jack Sound with its fierce tidal streams, the high cliffs of the island and its difficult landing places, prevent easy access. The bare and windswept land surface rises to 79m above OD and today the island is most well known as a National Nature Reserve and Marine Nature Reserve with important sea bird colonies, but its archaeology is equally remarkable. It contains extensive relict remains of prehistoric fields and associated small settlements, forming a naturally isolated landscape in microcosm.

Apart from the centre of the island, where 18th and 19th centuries farming and sod-busting ploughing have obliterated earlier traces and imposed new walled fields centred on Old Farm, the whole of the main body of the island is covered in prehistoric field boundaries. On the Neck and Midland Isle, by contrast, there are few boundaries. A promontory fort of probable Iron Age date is sited on the cliffs overlooking South Haven. This difference in field remains may reflect a division between arable and pastoral land. Some of the field boundaries survive as low banks of earth and stone, others as single lines of large uprights, others are marked by lynchets produced by ploughing across a slope. Field shapes are fairly regular squares or rectangles. There are five surviving prehistoric settlements of small size spaced around the island, with attached fields, water sources and areas of coastal grazing. The circular, stone-walled huts have attached pounds, coeval with the field boundaries. Other features include stone dams across streams, clearance or sepulchral cairns and a standing stone.

The small number of settlements and the general scarcity, though not total absence, of evidence for superimposition of



rhaniadau'r caeau, awgryma hynny naill ai y bu preswyliaid yno am gyfnod cymharol fyr neu bod hwnnw wedi bod yn gyfnod hir a bod y boblogaeth a'r economi wedi bod yn sefydlog. Anodd yw dyddio dim yn wyneb diffyg unrhyw gloddio a phrinder darganfyddiadau ar y wyneb. Er yr awgrymwyd dyddiad o Oes yr Haearn, dichon y gallai fod o Oes yr Efydd neu hyd yn oed o'r cyfnod Neolithig. Yn ôl y dystiolaeth gynhanesyddol yr oeddent yn cynhyrchu grawn gan ategu hynny trwy bori anifeiliaid a hwyrach fanteisio ar adnoddau'r môr a'r glannau, er nad oes gwybodaeth balaeoamgylcheddol i gefnogi hyn.

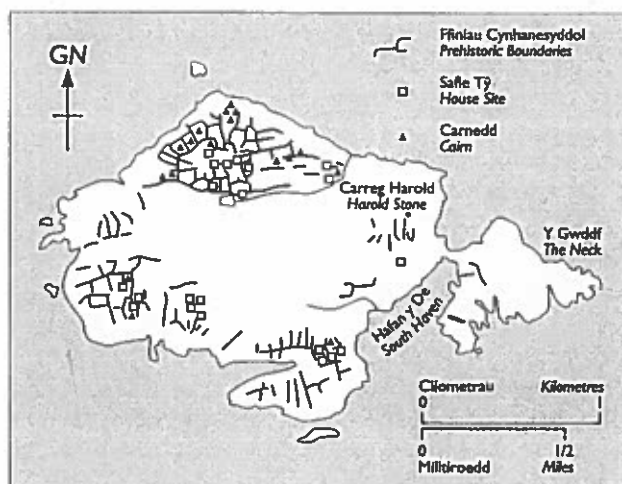
Yn y Canol Oesoedd defnyddid yr ynys ar gyfer ffarmio cwningod, sef dull newydd a gyflwynwyd yn llwyddiannus gan y mewnfudwyr Normanaidd yn y 12fed ganrif ar amgylcheddau twyni ac ynysoedd yn Ne Cymru. Er bod dystiolaeth ddogfenol dda am hyn, yr unig ôl ffisegol ar yr ynys am y cyfnod hwn yw'r cwningod eu hunain. Diddorol hefyd yw olion ffisegol am amaethu'r 18fed, 19edd a dechrau'r 20fed ganrifoddd, gan gynnwys adeiladau'r Hen Fferm, peiriannau fferm ac olyn calch.

Ers y Rhyfel diwethaf arolygwyd y cyfundrefnau caeau cynhanesyddol droeon. Gyda ffotograffau o'r awyr cafwyd rhagor o fanylion am y cyfundrefnau caeau, ond ceir posibiladau o hyd i ragor o waith yn y dyfodol. Hefyd mae'r fantais y gellir gweld olion archeolegol ar Ynys Selyf a gall y cyhoedd yn ogystal â'r arbenigwr fynd atynt a'u deall.

boundaries and sub-division of fields suggests either a relatively short occupation, or a long period with a stable population and economy. The lack of excavation and sparsity of surface finds make dating difficult. Whilst an Iron Age date has been suggested, the Bronze Age or even conceivably the Neolithic periods remain possible alternatives. The prehistoric evidence suggests cereal production, supplemented by grazing and probably sea and shore resources, although supporting palaeoenvironmental information is lacking.

In the Middle Ages the island was used for rabbit farming, which the Norman incomers of the 12th century successfully introduced to sand dune and island environments in South Wales. Although well-documented, the only physical trace on the island of this phase are the rabbits themselves. The physical traces of 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries farming, including the Old Farm buildings, farm machinery and a limekiln are not without interest.

The prehistoric field systems have attracted recurrent attention and survey since the last War. Aerial photography has added more detail of the field systems, but there is still potential for future work, in addition to the advantage that the archaeological traces of Skomer are visible, accessible and understandable to the general public as well as the specialist.



CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf	HLW (D) 6
Rhif map mynegai	8
Map AO	Pathfinder 1102 (SM 70)
Sir flaenorol	Dyfed
Awdurdod unedol	Sir Benfro
Prif ddynodiadau helaeth	Mae Ynys Selyf ym Mbarc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro. Mae'n Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol, Gwarchodfa Natur y Môr ac yn Heneb Cofrestredig.
Meini prawf	2
Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	Ar Ynys Selyf, gerllaw arfordir de Sir Benfro, ceir microcosm caeth o weithgarwch dynol, gydag olion creiriol helaeth da o aneddiadau cynhanesyddol, cyfundrefnau caeau a gweithgareddau amaethyddol diweddar.

SUMMARY

Ref number	HLW (D) 6
Index map no.	8
OS map	Pathfinder 1102 (SM 70)
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Pembrokeshire
Principal area designations	Skomer Island is within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. It is a National Nature Reserve, a Marine Nature Reserve and a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
Criteria	2
Contents and significance	Skomer Island, lying just off the south Pembrokeshire coast, shows human activity in a closed microcosm, with extensive, well-preserved, relict remains of prehistoric settlements, field systems and recent farming activity.

Ffynonellau detholedig / Selected sources

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J.G. Evans, 'An Archaeological Survey of Skomer, Dyfed', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 56 (1990), 247-67.
W.F. Grimes, 1950, 'The Archaeology of Skomer Island', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 101 (1950), 1-20.
R. Howells, *The Sounds Between* (Gomerian Press: Llandysul 1968).

PRESELI

Safle defodol cynhanesyddol Beddarthur; Carn Bica.

Beddarthur prehistoric ritual site, Carn Bica.



© CCGC Jeremy Moore / © CCW Jeremy Moore.

Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Yn weledol yn bennaf, ymddengys Bryniau Preseli heddiw fel un ardal agored o dirwedd ucheldir agored, a phwysleisiwyd hyn trwy eu cynnwys ym Mharc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro sydd fel arall yn ymwneud â'r arfordir yn unig. Serch hynny, o ran eu diddordeb hanesyddol, maent yn cynnwys cyfres o flociau ar wahân sy'n amgylchu ardaloedd bryniau'r godre tua'r gogledd a'r de. Mae ardal Trefdraeth a Charningli ar gwr gorllewinol y bryniau'n floc o'r fath a'r ucheldir helaethach ar eu cwr dwyreiniol yn un arall.

Mae'r trawsodriad nodweddiadol hanesyddol llawnaf a oroesodd ar y bloc canolog a ddisgrifir yma'n amgylchu cefn Preseli rhwng Foel Eryr yn y gorllewin a Foel Drygarn yn y dwyrain, bryniau'r godre a'r llechweddau ar y naill ochr a'r llall, a rhai o'r dyffrynnoedd cul, dwfn ar flaenddwyr y Gledau Ddu a'i llednentydd rhwng Maenclochog a Llangolman yn y de. Mae'r tir yn codi'n serth, o dan 100m uwchben SO ar lawr y dyffrynnoedd, hyd at fryniau'r godreion sydd rhwng 150m a 250m uwchben SO, cyn codi'n syth eto at grib cefn Preseli, gyda chopa Foel Cwmcerwyn ar 536m uwchben SO. Yn yr ardal ceir treftadaeth gyfoethog o olion cynhanesyddol sy'n dal i sefyll yno yn ogystal ag olion diweddar, ynghyd â lluo o

Landscape description

Today, mainly on visual grounds, the Preseli Hills appear to form a single area of open, upland landscape, a fact accentuated by their inclusion within the otherwise wholly coastal Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. However, in terms of their historic interest, they comprise a series of discrete blocks which encompass areas of the foothills to the north and south. The Newport and Charningli area at the western end of the range forms one such block and the larger area of upland at its eastern end another.

The best surviving and most complete, typical historic cross-section across the central block described here encompasses the Preseli ridge between Foel Eryr in the west and Foel Drygarn in the east, the foothills and slopes on either side, and some of the deeply incised, narrow valleys at the headwaters of the Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries between Maenclochog and Llangolman in the south. The gradient rises steeply, from below 100m above OD in the valley floors, to the foothills which are between 150m and 250m above OD, before rising sharply again to the top of the Preseli ridge, the highest point of which is Foel Cwmcerwyn at 536m above OD. The area contains a rich legacy of upstanding, prehistoric and later

gysylltiadau hanesyddol pwysig gan gynnwys bod yn ddarddle meini gleision Côr y Cewri.

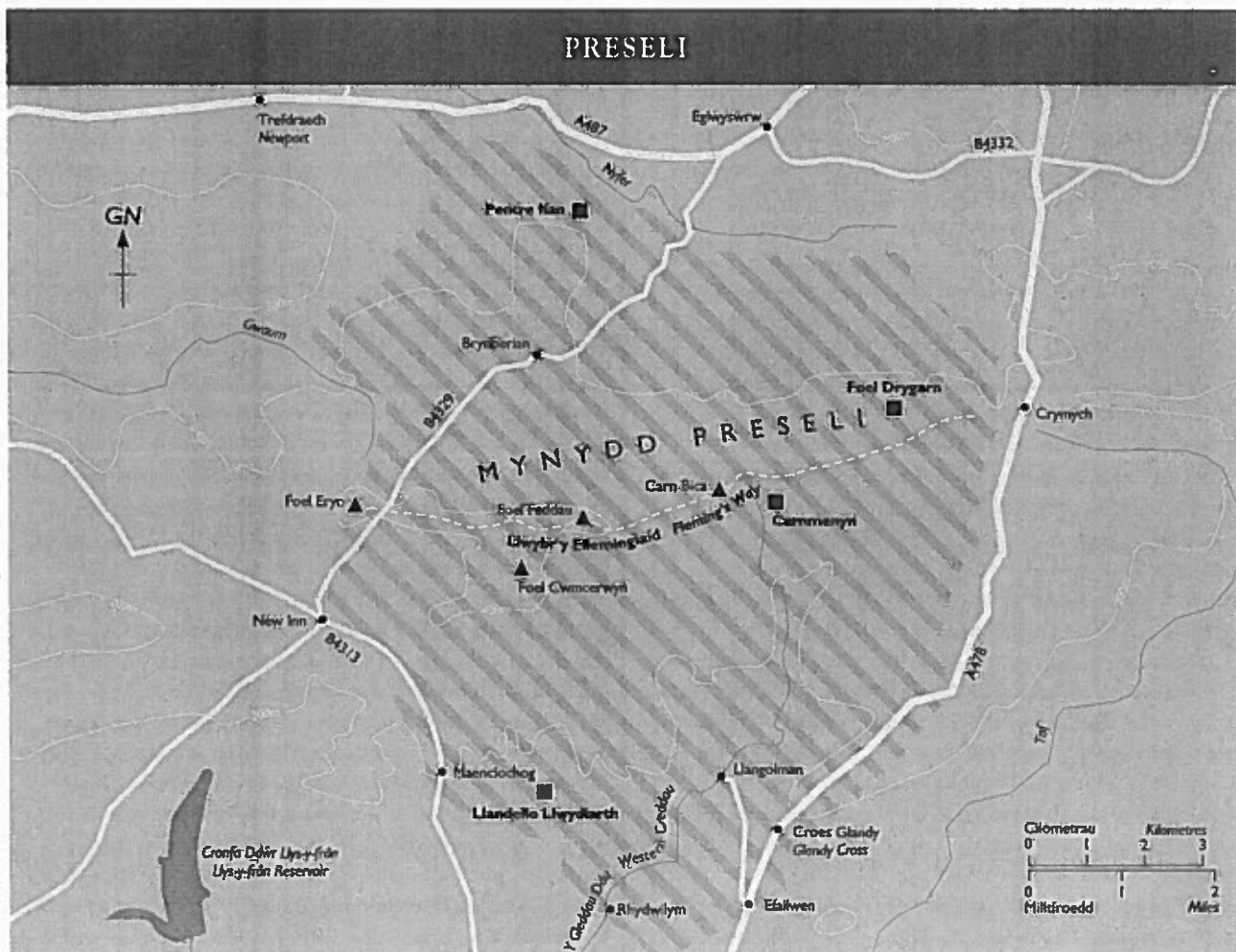
Ar yr ucheldir di-welliant agored ceir palimpsest o dirweddau creiriol cynhanesyddol gyda cofadeiliau o'r cyfnod Neolithig hyd at Oes yr Haearn a'r cyfnod Brythonaidd-Rufeinig. Mae rhai o'r elfennau hyn yn gofadeiliau amlwg ac enwog, megis yr amgaeadau triphlyg gyda'u llwyfannau cytiau niferus yn amgylchu tair carnedd enfawr Foel Drygarn o Oes yr Efydd. Mae cofadeiliau eraill yn llai amlwg ond wedi'u gosod mewn lleoliad gweladwy fel, er engraifft, Beddarthur, safle defodol cynhanesyddol yn agos i gopa Carn Bica. Yn fynych a llai amlwg, ceir nodweddion eraill megis cloddiau o amgylch mannau wedi'u clirio, clystyrrau cytiau, a chaeau, ond ceir cysylltiadau lluosog rhyngddynt â'r cofadeiliau amlwg. Er eu bod wedi'u hastudio'n dda gan genedlaethau o archeolegwyr maes, mae cyfle o hyd i ddehongli a chofnodi ymhellach. Mae crynodiad o gofadeiliau defodol ac angladdol, yn arbennig ar y llechweddau deheuol, am dros ddwy i dair mil o flynyddoedd, yn golygu bod dadl gref dros gredu fod arwyddocâd crefyddol i glegyrau Carn Menyn, tarddle'r doleritiau brych neu feini gleision Côr y Cewri ac, yn gynharach fyth, rhyolit a ddefnyddid ar gyfer bwyell cerrig cwyredig yn y cyfnod Neolithig.

Bu llai o astudiaeth ar ddilyniant yr amgáu a chronoleg patrwm aneddiadau gwasgaredig y ffermydd bach ar fryniau'r godreion, ond mae'n berthnasol o ran y defnydd ar yr ucheldir, yn y gorffennol a hyd heddiw, gan amaethwyr ar y cyrion, nid yn unig yn yr ardal hon, ond ledled Cymru, lle bynnag y ceid cysylltiadau topograffig cyffelyb. Er bod rhai o'r caeau'n rhai canoloesol, mewn rhai ardaloedd gwarchodwyd y patrwm

remains, and carries with it several important historic associations, including that of being the source area of the Stonehenge bluestones.

The open, unimproved upland contains a palimpsest of prehistoric relict landscapes with monuments from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Some of these elements, like the triple enclosures with their numerous hut platforms surrounding the three massive Bronze Age cairns of Foel Drygarn, are prominent and famous monuments. Other monuments are less prominent but sited in conspicuous locations as, for example, Beddarthur, a prehistoric ritual site near the summit of Carn Bica. Other features such as clearance walls, hut groups, field enclosures, are often less apparent, but with multiple relationships to the prominent monuments. Although well-studied by generations of field archaeologists, there is still scope for further recording and interpretation. The concentration of ritual and funerary monuments, particularly on the southern slopes, over possibly two to three millennia, argues strongly for a religious significance to the crags of Carn Menyn, the source area of the spotted dolerites or bluestones of Stonehenge and, earlier still, rhyolite used for Neolithic polished stone axes.

The sequences of enclosure and chronology of the dispersed settlement pattern of small farms in the foothills are less well-studied, but relevant to how the uplands were, and are, used by farmers on its margins, not just in this area, but throughout Wales, wherever similar topographical relationships exist. Whilst some of the enclosure may be medieval, other areas preserve the distinctive imposed, regular pattern of 19th century Parliamentary Enclosures. Within these





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rheolaidd arbennig a osodwyd yn sgil amgaeadau'r Deddfau Cau Tir yn y 19edd ganrif. Yn sefyll wedi'u dinoethi'n fynych mewn ardaloedd lle ceir yr amgaeadau modern hyn, ceir cofadeiliau cynhanesyddol cyffelyb eu cymeriad i'r rhai sydd wedi'u cadw'n well ar yr ucheldir. Yn ôl y gwaith cloddio a fu yng nghyffiniau'r clwstwr defodol a chrefyddol o gofadeiliau a oroesodd i raddau gwaeth eu cyflwr yng Nghroes Glandy, wedi'i ganoli ar gylch meini cloddio Mein Gwŷr, dangosir bod adnoddau cudd yn yr ardal hon o ran tystiolaeth archeolegol sydd yn gladdedig.

Ceir ardal arbennig o amgaeadau modern tua'r gogledd i Faenclochog, lle sbardunodd y Deddfau Cau Tir yn y 1820au derfysg ymysg y tyddynwyr a'r rhyddfrenwyr bychain a amddifadwyd o'u hawliau ar y tir comin a'r mawnogydd. Ni fu unrhyw brif berchennog tir yn rheoli'r ardaloedd tua'r gogledd a'r de i'r Preseli. Hyd yn oed heddiw, mae'r rhelyw o Fynydd Preseli'n dir comin lle mae ffermydd bryniau'r godreon cyfagos wrthi'n ymarfer hawliau tir comin. Yr oedd Waldo Williams, y bardd, athro a heddychwyr yn ei waith a'i fywyd yn y ganrif hon yn enghraifft o'r traddodiadau am ryddid a chydwybod mewn gwleidyddiaeth a chrefydd, ac mewn cyfnod cynharach, fel y bu capel enwog y Bedyddwyr yn Rhydwylym.

Efallai bu gostyngiad yn y boblogaeth ar ôl y cyfnod Rhufeinig gan gyfyngu aneddiadau i ddyffrynnoedd cul dwfn yr afonydd ar fryniau'r godreon. Mae coedlan hynafol yn gorgyffwrdd ag ymyl safle enwog siambr gladdu Neolithig Pentre Ifan gan guddio'r hyn oedd o bosibl yn fferm o Oes yr Haearn/cyfnod Brythonaidd-Rufeinig yng nghoedlan Tŷ Canol. O ran safleoedd eglwysig o'r Canol Oesoedd cynnar, megis hen furddun eglwys Llandeilo Llwydiarth, un o'r saith Tŷ Esgob yn Nyfed a gofnodwyd yn yr 8fed ganrif yn nogfennau diweddarach Cyfraith Hywel Dda, tueddwyd i'w

Carneddi ac amgaeadau triphlyg Foel Drygarn. Foel Drygarn cairns and triple enclosures.

areas of modern enclosure there are still upstanding, though often denuded, prehistoric monuments similar in character to those better preserved in the uplands. Excavations around the now poorly surviving ritual and religious complex of monuments at Glandy Cross, centring on the embanked stone circle of Mein Gwŷr, demonstrate the high, buried archaeological potential in this area.

A distinctive area of modern enclosure lies north of Maenclochog, where Parliamentary Enclosure in the 1820s provoked a riot amongst the dispossessed cottagers and small freeholders, who had lost their right of common and turbary. The areas north and south of the Preselis have never been dominated by any major landowners. Even today, most of Mynydd Preseli is common land with actively exercised rights of common by adjacent, foothill farms. Traditions of freedom of conscience in political and religious beliefs were exemplified in this century by the life and work of the Welsh poet, teacher and pacifist, Waldo Williams and, in an earlier period, by the celebrated Baptist chapel at Rhydwylym.

There may have been a decline in population in the post-Roman period and a contraction of settlement to the deep, narrow river valleys of the foothills. Ancient woodland edges onto the famous site of the Pentre Ifan Neolithic chambered tomb and obscures a possible Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead within Tŷ Canol wood. Early medieval ecclesiastical sites such as the long-deserted, ruined church of Llandeilo Llwydiarth, one of the seven Bishop Houses of Dyfed recorded

lleoli'n isel yn y dyffrynnoedd cuddiedig sy'n nodweddiadol o flaenddyfroedd llawer o'r llednentydd ar ochr ddeheuol y Preseli yn nhalgylch y Gledau Ddu.

Serch hynny, ni olygai cyfyngu hwyrach ar breswylid yn golygu bod y prif ffyrdd ar hyd ac ar led yr ardal yn cael eu gadael, ac erys y rhain yn nodwedd bwysig ar y Preseli. Dynodwyd Bwlch Brynberian, sef terfyn gorllewinol yr ardal hon, â meini hirion a leolwyd fel cofadeiliau, yn ogystal â grŵp bach o Henebion Cristnogol Cynnar Dosbarth II. Mae'n dal yn ffordd draws gwlad bwysig sy'n cludo'r B4329 heddiw. Mae Llwybr y Fflemingiaid yr un mor hynafol, sef ffordd rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin a oroesodd fel llwybr troed ar hyd cregyrau Carn Menyn, Carn Bica, Foel Feddau a Foel Eryr, a ddynodwyd â cherrig ffin ar ei hyd. Mae'n arwyddocaol mewn ardal lle mae'r rhelyw o ffiniau'r plwyf'n dilyn llednentydd, fod y llinell hon yn nodi'r fan lle ymuna'r plwyf ar ochr ogleddol a deheuol y mynydd. Nid yn unig bod hyn yn dangos mor hynafol yw'r ffordd, ond hefyd, gan bod ffiniau plwyf ar y cyfan yn adlewyrchu hen diriogaethau, y modd y rhannwyd adnoddau a phorfeydd ucheldir Bryniau Preseli rhwng yr aneddiadau tua'r gogledd a'r de i'r ucheldir.

in the 8th century material within the later texts of the Welsh Laws, tend to be sited deep in the hidden valleys characteristic of the headwaters of the many streams on the south side of the Preselis within the catchment area of the Eastern Cleddau.

However, this possible contraction of settlement did not mean abandonment of the major cross and lateral routes which are an important feature of the Preseli range. The Brynberian Pass which forms the western limits of this area is marked by standing stones, monumentally sited, and by a small group of Class II Early Christian Monuments. It is still an important cross route, carrying the B4329 today. Of equal antiquity is the so-called Fleming's Way, an east-west route surviving as a footpath along the crags of Carn Menyn, Carn Bica, Foel Feddau and Foel Eryr, marked by boundary stones along its length. It is significant that in an area where most parish boundaries follow streams, this line marks the junction of parishes on the north and south side of the mountain. Not only does this indicate the antiquity of the route, but also, since parish boundaries generally reflect older territories, the sharing out of the upland grazing and resources of the Preseli Hills between the settlements north and south of the uplands.

CRYNODEB

Rbif cyf	HLW (D) 7
Rbif map mynegai	9
Map AO	Landranger 145
Sir flaenorol	Dyfed
Awdurdod unedol	Sir Benfro, Sir Gaerfyrddin
Prif ddynodiadau helaeth	Mae rhan helaethaf yr ardal ym Mharc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro ac Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Preseli. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys Gwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Coed Tŷ Canol a'r rhan helaethaf o Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Mynydd Preseli.
Meini prawf	2, 3, 4, 5
Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	Ardal helaeth yng ngogledd Sir Benfro, yn cynnwys bryniau uchel agored a chlegyrau'r copaon gyda bryniau cysylltiol amgaeiddig ar y godrean wedi'u rhychu gan ddyffrynnoedd cul dufn, y cyfan yn cynrychioli'r trawsodoriad nodweddiadol hanesyddol llawnaf a oroesodd orau ar Fryniau Preseli. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys tystiolaeth helaeth a hynod am ddefodau a defnydd tir cynhanesyddol, a arosodwyd yn rhannol yn dilyn cau tir yn y cyfnod diweddar, ac yno ceir: siambrau claddu a ffynhonnell buyeill cerrig o'r cyfnod Neolithig; safleoedd angladdol a defodol o Oes yr Efydd, ffynhonnell meini gleision Côr y Cewri; bryngaerau, aneddiadau ac amgaeadau o Oes yr Haearn; cofadeiliau Cristnogol cynnar; eglwysi o'r Canol Oesoedd cynnar; amgaeadau'r Deddfau Cau Tir o'r 19edd ganrif; cysylltiadau hanesyddol crefyddol a diwylliannol arwyddocaol.

SUMMARY

Ref number	HLW (D) 7
Index map no.	9
OS map	Landranger 145
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire
Principal area designations	The larger part of the area is within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes the Tŷ Canol Wood National Nature Reserve and the greater part of the Mynydd Preseli Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Criteria	2, 3, 4, 5
Contents and significance	A large area in north Pembrokeshire, comprising high open hills and summit crags with adjoining enclosed foothills incised by deep narrow valleys, the whole representing the best surviving and most complete, typical historic cross-section across the Preseli Hills. The area contains remarkable and extensive evidence for prehistoric land use and ritual, superimposed in part by recent enclosure, and includes: Neolithic chambered tombs and stone axe source; Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, the source of the Stonehenge bluestones; Iron Age hillforts, settlements and enclosures; early Christian monuments; early medieval churches; 19th century Parliamentary Enclosures; significant historical literary and religious associations.

Ffynonellau detoledig / Selected sources

- P. Drewett, *An Archaeological Survey of Mynydd Preseli, Dyfed: A Study of the Regional Context of the Source of the Stonehenge Bluestones and Group XIII Axes (Interim Reports)* (Institute of Archaeology, University College London: London 1983, 1984, 1985).
G.H. Williams et al., 'The Glandy Cross Complex', *Archaeology in Wales*, 27 (1987), 9-13.

PURPOSE OF REPORT - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

(section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

The following uses for historic landscape characterisation were identified by Cadw.

Planning, including large-scale intrusions such as:

- roads
- wind-farms
- mineral extraction
- large-scale landfill/waste disposal
- reclamation
- water schemes
- major settlement
- major industrial development

Management of land by:

- large corporate landowners
- farmers
- industrial companies
- water or electricity companies
- forestry industry
- National Trust

Advice to conservation agencies including:

- Cadw
- Countryside Council for Wales
- Environment Agency
- local authorities
- national parks

Developing local landscape frameworks for managing agencies by means of:

- Tir Gofal (Tir Cymen, ESAs)
- Cadw
- Countryside Council for Wales
- local authorities
- national parks

Providing information

- Contributing to academic understanding of landscape
- Stimulating further research
- Raising public perception of the landscape
- Preparation of policy statements by public bodies

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

(section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

Characterisation is defined as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for a unified approach to describing and understanding the environment (Countryside Commission et al, 1997, 4). Ultimately, in order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of physical things.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterisation of landscape, although previous work on Llyn has suggested a practical approach based on the concept of 'character areas'. However, comparable current studies in England are based on the principal of the predominant form of the present landscape [which] is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape. Rippon's study of the Gwent Levels (Rippon, 1996) shows a different way forward and was the first published study in Wales.

For the purposes of this study the three landscapes on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* have been divided into 46 historic landscape areas.. Their location in relation to each other is shown on Figures 1-4.

EVOLVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION METHODOLOGY

(section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

'Characterisation' is a contribution towards the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw; Welsh Historic Monuments, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic environment.

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas.

Characterisation is defined as *the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive*, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for describing and understanding the environment. Historic landscape characterisation is one dimension of this approach: it sets out to identify the principal historic components within the current landscape. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important and helps give an area its local distinctiveness. Historic landscape characterisation set out to establish the historic depth within the modern landscape by identifying its principal historic components.

The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterisation of landscape, but work on Llyn, Gwynedd, Upland Ceredigion and elsewhere in Wales has suggested a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms includes field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, date *etc.*), settlement patterns (whether scattered or nucleated, date of origin *etc.*); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th and 19th century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to character areas. The concept of 'character areas' differs somewhat from comparable studies in England which are based on Historic Landscape Types where *the predominant form of the present landscape [which] is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape*.

The process of characterisation can be briefly summarised as -

(one or several) components	→	dominant patterns
(one or more) dominant patterns	→	coherent character
coherent character (with definable limits)	→	character area
(several) character areas	→	local landscape

Characterisation is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of 'landscape tangibles' *i.e.* the

**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:
PRESELI; ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND; AND SKOMER ISLAND**

evidence for historical processes and periods in the present landscape). It is essential, therefore, that the key historic landscape characteristics are features and/or patterns to which can be applied management prescriptions whose success or otherwise can be measured for monitoring purposes.

The reports emanating from this work contain a number of elements. The first part of the report contains general information concerning the background to the project, the methodology employed, a glossary of terms and general management issues. The second part contains information relating the specific area under study including: (a) historical background, (b) key historic landscape characteristics and (c) conservation priorities, and is accompanied by a map and a ground and aerial photograph.

GIS PROFORMAE

(section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

This section contains instructions on filling in the GIS-linked recording forms created as part of the project. The form consists mainly of 'tick boxes' compatible with a table to be created (for example) in MapInfo, and has now been standardised across Wales. The GIS tables used by LANDMAP, and the form contains a number of fields which are intended to cross-reference to LANDMAP exercises. In this study the data collected on the proformae has been converted to LANDMAP GIS tables. These tables are reproduced as an appendix to this report.

The form is loosely divided into four parts - the first identifies the area by name, number, project and location; the second is a list of historic landscape 'themes' which is intended to act both as a check-list and to ensure systematic recording of all character areas (which can be transferred to database) to a certain level; the third list other relevant and management information; while the fourth is the principal link to LANDMAP.

The completed LANDMAP forms are included in Volume 3.

PROJECT NO

This simply records the individual project number each Trust assigns to the particular project (e.g. G1527).

AREA

This is the name of the area as used in the project: this will usually be based on a geographical, historical or cultural association.

HLCA NO.

It has been agreed that there should be a unique (Wales, rather than regional) reference number for each character area (especially as some will inevitably cross Trust boundaries) for ease of reference. This number doesn't need to contain any information in itself (e.g. county identifier), so the simple idea of numbering from 1 upwards has been adopted. Based on previous experience, it is unlikely that each Trust will end up with more than a thousand areas, so the following allocation of HLCA (historic landscape characterisation areas) reference numbers will be used

DAT 1- 999
CPAT 1000 -1 999
GAT 2,000 - 2,999
GGAT 3,000 - 3,999

In this report the number sequence is 258-304.

HLCA NAME

As above, a historic, cultural or simple geographic name is preferred (e.g. Creuddyn), otherwise a more general topographical description (e.g. rolling meadow) might be more appropriate.

LOCATION

A six figure central grid reference should be sufficient.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTER

This should be succinct, preferably fewer than c. twenty words. This summary should help justify the decision on 'evaluation' made below (e.g. for Llandudno Outstanding example of planned 19th century seaside resort).

THEMES

For each theme, all those descriptions which apply to the area should be ticked. Boxes should be ticked where significant evidence at a landscape scale exists within an area. The ticked boxes will form the basis of the free-text description below: this description should refer to all the ticked boxes and supply

**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:
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supporting information. It is inevitable that more than one box (i.e. theme type) will be ticked for each area.

BOUNDARIES

This should record briefly how the boundary of an area has been defined, and whether the boundary is definite or indicative only.

MANAGEMENT/CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

This summarises the key historic landscape components which underlie (and are essential to) the character of the area and therefore need to be managed if the historic character of the area is to be maintained. This can be a summary of the relevant part of the main area entry.

PRINCIPAL CURRENT LAND USES

This field summarises the broad principal land uses within the area in an attempt to try to identify which future management mechanisms (e.g. AWAES for agriculture, UDPs for residential/urban areas) might be relevant to managing the area.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

Simply a list of which sources in the bibliography are most relevant to this area.

RECORDED BY / DATE

Name and date of compiler following standard practice.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA (HILCA) FORM

PROJECT NO.

AREA

HILCA NO.

HILCA NAME

LOCATION

ORGANISATION ACA (DAT)

LANDMAP REF.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTER

THEMES (tick where significant evidence exists)

AGRICULTURE (Field pattern)

Unenclosed/open ☐ Evolved/irregular ☐ Regular (small) ☐ Regular (medium) ☐ Regular (large) ☐
Large enclosures ☐ Med. strips ☐ R+F ☐ Varied ☐ Degraded ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

AGRICULTURE (Field boundary)

Dry-stone wall ☐ Stone-faced bank ☐ Stone-faced bank with hedge ☐ Hedge ☐ Distinctive hedgerow trees ☐
Earth bank ☐ Dyke ☐ Ditches ☐ Mortared walls ☐ Slate pillars ☐ Pale ☐ Sheepfolds ☐ Post+wire fence ☐ Other ☐
Not present/Unknown ☐

FORESTRY

Ancient woodland ☐ Other broadleaved woodland ☐ Plantation ☐ C20Forestry ☐ Scrub/unmanaged ☐ Coppice ☐
Charcoal burning ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

COASTAL/MARITIME

Sea defences ☐ Intertidal features ☐ Harbour/fishing ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

RELICT ARCHAEOLOGY

Prehistoric settlement/fields ☐ Medieval settlement/fields ☐ Prehistoric ritual ☐ Post-medieval settlement/fields ☐
Other ☐ Scattered ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Loosely dispersed scatter ☐ Dense scatter ☐ Clustered ☐ Ribbon ☐ Nucleated - planned ☐ Nucleated - organic ☐
Business/commercial ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

BUILDING TYPE

Farmhouse ☐ Cottage ☐ Terraced housing ☐ Shops ☐ Place of worship ☐ Processing ☐ Distinctive vernacular style
(specify in character summary) ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

PRINCIPAL BUILDING MATERIAL

Stone - random ☐ Stone - coursed ☐ Clay/earth ☐ Wood ☐ Brick ☐ Concrete ☐ Other ☐

PRINCIPAL ROOFING MATERIAL

Slate ☐ Tile ☐ Thatch ☐ Stone tile ☐ Concrete tile ☐ Metal ☐ Other ☐

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Quarrying ☐ Mining ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Mill ☐ Brewery ☐ Metal processing ☐ Other processing ☐
Craft/cottage ☐ Rural industry ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

COMMUNICATION

Footpaths ☐ Tracks ☐ Lanes-winding ☐ Lanes-straight ☐ Major road ☐ Ports/docks ☐ Airfields ☐ Bridges ☐
Communications towers ☐ Public rail ☐ Industrial rail ☐ Other rail ☐ Canal ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

MILITARY

Prehistoric ☐ Roman ☐ Early medieval ☐ Anglo-Norman ☐ Edwardian ☐ Welsh ☐ Tudor ☐ Civil War ☐ C19th ☐
WWI ☐ WWII ☐ Other ☐ Not present/Unknown ☐

EVENTS THAT HAVE SHAPED THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF PRESELI, ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND, AND SKOMER ISLAND

HISTORIC ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The pre Anglo-Norman administration of west Wales was based on small kingdoms or *gwledydd*, which were established before the 8th century AD. One such *gwlad* was Dyfed within which the study area lies and which in the early 11th century became part of the kingdom of Deheubarth which occupied most of southwest Wales (Rees 1951, 19). Within each *gwlad* were smaller units of administration or estates known as *maenorau*, attested to have existed since the 9th century, which were composed of a number of 'townships' or *trefi* (Richards 1969, 307). By the 11th century two additional administrative tiers were introduced - the *cantref*, literally a group of 100 *trefi*, each of which was subdivided into a number of *cwmwdau* into which the *trefi* were grouped. The 'seven cantrefi of Dyfed' - Pebidiog, Cemaes, Emllyn, Rhos, Daugleddau, Arberth and Penfro - became a union that was celebrated in both history and lore.

In the non Anglo-Norman regions of Deheubarth, a formalised machinery of administration was in place by the later 12th century in which each *cwmwd* contained a *maerdref*; a special *tref* adjacent to the king's court or *llys*. Here lived the bondsmen, who farmed the demesne lands, and the numerous officials and servants who served the court. In conjunction, the king or lord was also provided with an upland township which would meet the requirements of summer pasture (*hafodydd*) for his livestock. It is probable that this system had not become fixed in Dyfed prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest and it is not possible to identify many elements of this formal administration within the study area. However, other status centres existed, both secular and ecclesiastical, and of the latter the seven 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed are the best documented (Davies 1982).

The Anglo-Norman settlement of the Pembrokeshire region began in 1093 with the invasion of Dyfed under Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, and his establishment of a castle at Pembroke. From this base his son, Arnulf, had by 1100 subdued the greater part of Cantref Penfro (in the southern part of the present county), Cantref Rhos (west of Haverfordwest, including the Skomer Island Register Area) and Cantref Daugleddau (in the central part of the present county), which were reorganised as a county under King Henry I - later a palatinate of the earls of Pembroke. To this campaign was added, in about 1100, the invasion of Cantref Cemaes, within which the Preseli Register Area lies, under the Norman Martin 'of Tours' who reorganised it as a Marcher lordship.

The visit to St David's by the Norman king William I in 1081 may have occasioned some limited reorganisation of Cantref Pebidiog - which was largely held by the bishops and includes the St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Register Area - along Anglo-Norman lines. However, it is more likely that this manorial administration was introduced after 1115 under Bernard, the first Norman Bishop of St David's.

The pre Anglo-Norman conquest territorial divisions remained largely unchanged and both Cemaes and Pebidiog lordships were coterminous with both their parent *cantrefi*, and the post-medieval hundreds of Cemaes and Dewsland respectively. In most instances, Welsh tenurial systems appear also to have persisted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th century. The effect of these systems upon the landscape has been profound. Pebidiog, in particular, remained free from formal manorial tenure and was held by a version of Welsh custom in which land was held not by individual ownership, but by two persons. In fact *gavelkind* had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote in c.1600. This tenure has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets. Only the administration of the borough of St David's itself was entirely Anglo-Norman. In Cemaes, the Welsh tenure led to a more dispersed settlement pattern, generally without significant nucleations. However, the borough of Newport, and the planted settlements of Maenclochog and Redwalls, as well as the manors of Nevern and Eglwysrw, at least partially operated a Anglo-Norman manorial system, while the great common of Mynydd Preseli was the result of direct Marcher jurisdiction, formalised in a charter of the 13th century.

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND BURIAL SITES

Although prehistoric monuments - chambered tombs, standing stones, burial mounds and hillforts - are relatively numerous within the study area, their impact on the modern landscape is often insignificant. The neolithic chambered tombs of the St David's area are an important type of monument, and are well known to both the public and academic archaeologists (Baker 1992). However, apart from Coetan Arthur on St David's Head, they are not obvious elements of the landscape, and they do not appear to have been associated with field systems or other landscape components, that have influenced or determined the shape and form of the historic landscape. Burial mounds, either earth-built or stone-built (cairns), can often be prominent historic landscape elements on account of their location. For instance, on the Preseli Mountains the burial cairns on the summits of Foel Eryr and Cwmcerwyn are visible for many kilometres. As with the chambered tombs, it is unlikely that they have had any great influence over other components of the modern landscape. The location of hillforts also ensures that they are also conspicuous elements of the landscape; for instance, Y Foel Drygarn on the Preseli Mountains and Clawdd y Milwyr on St David's Head. As these are settlement sites they are sometimes associated with contemporaneous field systems, as on St David's Head (Murphy 2000), but their influence on the wider historic landscape has not been studied.

POPULATION CHANGE

Population change in Pembrokeshire has been summarised by Howells (in Howells 1987) for the period 1563-1642 and by Bowen-Evans (in Howell 1993) for the period 1815-1974. This short section is based on these two reports.

Clearly, in predominantly agricultural areas a large increase in population had a dramatic effect on the landscape as human resources would have been available for the creation of new farms, for bringing waste land into cultivation and for improving the infrastructure. Records show that there was a steady increase in population from 1563 (the time of the first reliable records) to the mid 19th-century. In the Hundred of Cemais (the hundred in which the Preseli area lies) there was a trebling or greater increase in the number of households between 1563 and 1801. For instance, in Mynachlogddu the estimated number of households rose from 20 in 1563, to 48 in 1670 and to 83 in 1801. In a parish which contained large tracts of open moorland and marginal land, but no industry, such a population increase must indicate the founding of new farms and the concomitant loss of moor and common. In the St David's area population increase was not so dramatic, with the number of households in St David's parish increasing from 189 in 1563 to 423 in 1801. As Howells notes, much of the St David's peninsula had been under intensive cultivation for several centuries and therefore the scope for founding new farms was limited. Most of the population increase would therefore have been absorbed in existing farms or in St David's city. However, even on the very exposed St David's Head there are traces of colonisation and cultivation in this period (Murphy). The growth in Pembrokeshire's population continued between 1801 and 1861, rising from 56,280 to 96,278. Within the study areas the absence of large scale industries meant that the population was absorbed within the agricultural industry. In Preseli, Parliamentary enclosure of large tracts of common created many new farms, perhaps encouraging immigration to areas so accelerating the increase in population. Other new farms were created on the fringes of common and mountain-land. Out-migration from parishes in Pembrokeshire is recorded on the 1801-1861 censuses, but the natural increase in population more than offset this loss. However, a decline in the overall numbers of people was recorded in the 1871 census, in common with rural areas across Britain. In the rural areas of Pembrokeshire this decline in absolute numbers continued down to the mid 20th-century. Across the landscape this decline in population numbers is most evident in the Preseli area, where abandoned farms and cottages on moorland and moorland fringes are characteristic elements. Since the second world war, population numbers have increased. One of the reasons for this increase is the growing tourist industry on the St David's peninsula.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The two register areas of Preseli and the St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island exhibit very distinct settlement patterns. Pebidiog (St David's area) was historically renowned for its fertile arable land. According to the census in George Owen's *Taylors Cussion* (Pritchard 1906), it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and was particularly productive of barley with proportionately very few dairies. This situation appears to have continued from an earlier period, under an infield-outfield regime of open-field agriculture within a

version of Welsh tenurial custom (as discussed above) which was only semi-manorial after the Anglo-Norman conquest. This tenure has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small nucleations or hamlets. The *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326, gives some idea of the contemporary density of settlement, many of the later hamlets being among the villis listed, including for example Carnhedryn, Clegyr, Llandrudion, Lleithyr, Penarthur, Penbery, Treleddydd, Trelewyl, Treleidr, Tremynydd, Treliwyd, Tre-hysbys, Treiago, Tretio and Vachelich (Willis Bund 1902). However, it appears that hamlets, held by similar tenure, continued to be established well into the 17th century (Charles 1992). Each vill or hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings, and some, eg. Pwllcaerog, are now represented by an unusual arrangement of twinned farms. This may be a tangible survival of a Welsh custom in which land was held not by individual ownership, but by two persons. However, the tenurial system was at its very end by the late 18th-century when estate maps have shown some of its physical remnants. Few later settlements were established within the St David's area but Maes-y-mynydd, in the north coast, was first recorded in 1829 and according to unsourced local tradition was a Quaker settlement.

The only sizeable nucleation within Pebidiog was the borough of St David's itself which received its first charter from King Henry I after 1115 and the accession of the Norman bishop Bernard (Soulsby 1983), although a royal mint had been operational during the reign of William II (Boon 1986, 40), probably within the castle situated some distance from the later town. Borough administration was along Anglo-Norman lines, the tenants occupying formal burgage tenements, one of which was, in 1326, held by co-owners 'as a solitary relic of Welsh tenure' (Willis Bund 1902). Two annual fairs and a twice-weekly market were granted in 1281, and in 1326 the population of c.1000 occupied 130 burgages (*ibid.*), but there is little evidence of formal planning. A map by John Speed shows that the town was in decline by the early 16th-century, with a mere 51 houses depicted.

In less-fertile Cemaes (Preseli area), persistent Welsh tenure led, in contrast, to a very dispersed settlement pattern of small, non-nuclear farms, and while much of the landscape was unenclosed until the post-medieval period this was largely due to it being moor and waste. Nucleations were few. However, the Anglo-Norman borough of Newport, which lies just beyond the Register Area, was like St David's a planted Anglo-Norman foundation of the late 12th-century, with formal burgages, a market and a fair (Soulsby 1983). Maenclochog, a nucleation within the study area, combines a castle, a large, square green with a church, an axial main street lined by tofts and a pattern of surrounding former open fields. All are classic features of Anglo-Norman planted settlement in Pembrokeshire, and Maenclochog forms part of a chain of such plantations along the southern foothills of Mynydd Preseli (cf. New Moat, Henry's Moat, Hayscastle etc.). Maenclochog never achieved borough status, nor was there a recorded market or fair (Howells 1977), both of which were features of Redwalls - the only other plantation, albeit unsuccessful, within the Preseli area. The manor of Redwalls received grant of a weekly market and a three day annual fair in 1293 (*Cal. Charter Rolls* 2, 1906), probably representing a large-scale 13th century *assart* of relatively poor land, which had already 'failed' by the 16th century when only four tenements of demesne were recorded (Howells 1977). Its three gale tenants held their land by mixed English and Welsh custom, and indeed the name 'Redwalls' is probably a corruption of *Rudvall*, a term given in Pembrokeshire to a form of local tenure by which strip fields were amassed and grazed in common (Owen 1897).

The manor of Nevern, and the manor or sublordship of Eglwysrw in the eastern part of the Cemaes, both operated a developed manorial system, while Eglwysrw possessed its own manorial court (Owen 1897). There are also suggestions that Eglwysrw village is an early nucleation. The settlement at Nevern itself (just outside the study area) was variously referred to by Owen as a manor, vill or borough, and in c.1600 he described Newport and Nevern as the 'two ancient boroughs of Cemaes', with 28 burgages at the former and 18 at the latter (Owen 1897, 477). However, Nevern was never a formal borough and possessed no corporation or other urban infrastructure.

Even within Eglwysrw and Nevern manors large elements of Welsh tenurial custom were still retained, leading to the development of a number of small landholdings within each of which developed a gentry house of varying status. Within Eglwysrw these numbered at least 15 by the 16th century (Jones 1996). Recent work by Sambrook has identified a possible underlying settlement pattern here with seven potential settlement foci, perhaps corresponding to Jones' model of an early 'multiple estate' (Sambrook 2000). Other, small, nucleations within the Preseli area - eg. Brynberian, Felindre Farchog,

Llangolman and Mynachlogddu, all appear to be post-medieval in origin established on settlement foci represented by mills and pre-existing churches, while Rosebush was established in the 1870s to serve the nearby slate-quarry.

20TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

Against a background of declining population, development in the first half of the 20th century was sluggish. The establishment of military installations and encampments during world war one and world war two had a profound effect on some parts of Pembrokeshire, particularly in the south of the county, but less so in the north; St David's airfield was the only major military establishment on the St David's peninsula and the Preseli area, and this was short-lived, although the remains of many minor world war two installations, including a world war two prisoner of war camp, can still be seen on the coast around St David's.

It was not until the years following world war two, with rising population levels, more rapid and cheaper transport to and from other parts of Wales and beyond, changes in farming practice, and an increase in living standards that modern development began to alter the historic landscape. In the 1950s and much of the 1960s development was slow, but since then it has accelerated. Three key areas are identifiable: modifications to the existing housing stock and the construction of new dwellings; the development of the tourist industry; and changes to the agricultural landscape, in particular the construction of new farm buildings.

Although many pre 1900 houses survive, it is becoming increasingly rare to find examples of unaltered historic houses as many repairs and modifications have been made to bring them up to a standard acceptable for modern living. However, the construction of new houses during and since the 1970s has had the greatest impact on the historic landscape, although the amount of new development is modest compared with other regions of Wales and England. In many instances new houses are straight replacements of older farmhouses and cottages, but on the fringes of St David's and within villages such as Eglwysrwrw, Felindre Farchog, Maenclochog and Rosebush housing development, including small estates, has had a dramatic effect on the character of the settlements.

Caravan parks and camp sites, housing, a golf course and other developments associated with the tourist industry have affected the historic landscape of the St David's peninsula. Strict planning controls exercised by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park have mitigated the effect of some of these developments. Nevertheless the physical impact of the tourist industry is now a component of the historic landscape.

The impact of large new agricultural buildings on the landscape can be considerable. This is particularly true of the St David's peninsula where farms surrounded by a complex of steel and concrete buildings are a conspicuous component of the historic landscape. The various types of building are discussed below in the vernacular architecture section.

INDUSTRY

Industry has never been a major factor in the development of the landscape of the Register Areas described here, and there is little evidence for early industrial activity. However, a significant slate industry developed along the southern fringes of the Preseli area, following the exposure of good quality Ordovician 'Green' slate (Richards 1998). Exploitation and trade appear to have begun as early as the Roman period, when Pembrokeshire slate was used as ballast on the quay-side at Caerleon (Boon 1978), and resumed during the Middle Ages to meet demand for ecclesiastical roofing- and walling-material. George Owen, writing in c.1600, suggests a significant trade in Pembrokeshire slate, and major workings were undertaken at Gilfach and Tyrch during the 18th century, but the industry only became systematised - and mechanised - during the 19th century when at least 20 quarries were operational within the area (Richards 1998). Large quarries were established, the most intensive being those at Rosebush and Bellstone which commenced in c.1830. From c.1870 onwards Rosebush expanded to employ well over 100 people, with an output of 5000 tons, and a village - with a chapel and hotel - developed at Rosebush (*ibid.*). Attempts to establish Rosebush as a tourist centre were, however, unsuccessful and after the closure of the quarry in 1908 it never expanded beyond a rural hamlet. The quarry nonetheless still forms a visually impressive feature within the landscape. Preseli saw, in addition, some small-scale lime production.

The Preseli area was also, during the early post-medieval period at least, one of the main centres of woollen production in Pembrokeshire, with at least six recognisable 16th century fulling mill sites (Lewis 1972), and several 19th century factories including those of Felindre Farchog, which boasted both a woollen mill and a tannery, and Brynberian. The establishment of these factories led to the development of small nucleations, and some, such as Pontyglasier, continued production into the 20th century.

By the 1830s, the woollen industry in Preseli had been superseded by that of the St David's area and the largest return for any one district was seventeen for the neighbourhood of St David's itself, including that at Middle Mill, which now operates as a tourist attraction. However, the economy of the area remained overwhelmingly agricultural and other industry was restricted mainly to extraction and burning for both lime and culm. Many quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, while the batteries of limekilns at for example Porth Clais form a significant component of the harbour landscape. Quarrying for building stone has historically also been undertaken along the southern coast, in particular the fine-grained sandstone quarried around Caer Bwdi which was used in the construction of the west front of St David's Cathedral, as well as in other buildings. The exploitation of other mineral resources has been small-scale, for example the early 19th century copper mines on the sea cliffs around Treginnis.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Rural dwellings

Within the Preseli register area, and to a lesser extent in the St David's register area, the older domestic vernacular architecture is dominated by 19th century farmhouses and cottages. Across the whole of southwest Wales, but especially in north Pembrokeshire, the 19th century witnesses a programme of rebuilding during which virtually all examples of earlier farmhouses and other dwellings were swept away. These 19th century houses are remarkable uniform in character and are usually built of local stone with slate roofs. Originally, the roofs would either have been of thatch, or more probably local slate, but now almost all have been replaced by commercial slate. In layout the houses are of three bays, with a centrally placed front door, and chimneys in the gables. Most houses are of two storeys, but examples of one and one-and-a-half are present. Some of the houses are in the 'polite' Georgian style, with a symmetrical plan and evenly spaced well-proportioned door and window openings, but by far the greater number are in the vernacular tradition. This latter type of house is quite squat, asymmetrical in plan with small windows. Because of the high quality of the building stone at within both areas of St David's and Preseli a large proportion of the houses have not been cement rendered; this is in contrast to other regions of southwest Wales where very few stone-built houses in the vernacular tradition are left free of a protective coating of cement. The modest size of the farmhouses and cottages indicates that 19th century agricultural holdings were relatively small. However, they also indicate a period of agricultural prosperity for the small farmer during the 19th century, as clearly surplus resources were available to invest in new dwellings.

The use of earth as a building material has been recorded in the Preseli area in buildings of probable 19th century date, but the extent of its use and its survival is difficult to quantify as cement render is invariably applied over earth walls thereby masking the building's construction. Thus it is usually only in derelict or semi-derelict buildings that the use of earth is detectable. It is suspected that its use was far more common and its survival is greater than that recorded, and that houses assumed to be stone-built may well prove to be earth-built.

Grander and/or earlier houses are almost exclusively confined to the St David's area, with only a few examples in Preseli. The best known are the sub-medieval, round-chimney houses of St David's (Romilly Allen 1902). These houses survive from an earlier period of agricultural prosperity. They are substantial, and therefore unlike the more smaller dwellings of earlier periods were not universally replaced during the 19th century. Also in the St David's area, the development of small, private estates during the 18th century led to the construction of farmhouses with some degree of architectural pretension. As with the more modest houses, these are still stone-built, but are considerably larger and are invariably in the 'polite' Georgian style.

On the St David's peninsula the application of a cement skim over slated roofs is a distinctive characteristic of many buildings. In such an exposed situation the application of cement has obvious practical advantages, and it is still applied to re-roofed houses and to modern buildings; possibly for aesthetic purposes as much as for practical reasons.

The use of timber framing and corrugated iron sheet or tin sheet, in domestic architecture across north Pembrokeshire is a distinctive, though rapidly disappearing, element of the historic landscape. The best known example of this construction technique is the former Station Hotel at Rosebush, now called Y Tafarn Sinc, built at the end of the 19th century. However, most buildings of this construction type probably date to the first half of the 19th century, and comprise three-bay single-storey cottages. Very few now survive, but examples can be seen at several locations at Maenclochog and Llangolman, to the south of the Preseli Mountains.

Apart from the corrugated iron buildings noted above and the erection of an occasional farmhouse or other dwelling, very few new rural domestic buildings were constructed during the 20th century until the 1960s and 1970s. Since then some farmhouses and cottages have been replaced and new houses built either in isolated locations or in villages. These new buildings are in a variety of styles and materials and rarely owe anything to the traditional architecture of the region.

Farm buildings

Older farm buildings date almost exclusively to the 19th century and are in the main stone-built. Some earth-built structures are present in the Preseli area, but these are relatively rare. In both Preseli and St David's the size and range of farm buildings are relatively small compared with those of south Pembrokeshire and southern Carmarthenshire. In Preseli it is usual for a farm to consist of one or two ranges of small stone buildings, comprising a cow house, stable, cart shed and barn. Barns are small. The size and range of buildings reflect the mixed economy of the farms in the 19th century and the modest size of the land-holdings. Within the St David's area, and on Skomer and Ramsey Island, farm buildings are larger than those of Preseli, with ranges, including large barns, attached to more substantial farms. The semi-formal arrangement of farmhouse with its range of farm buildings set around a courtyard, as found in other parts of southwest Wales particularly in areas dominated by large estates, is rare in both the St David's and Preseli areas.

A notable aspect of the agricultural landscape, particularly in the Preseli area and especially to the south of the mountains, is the use of corrugated iron for farm buildings. The main period of use seems to have been in the first half of the 20th century, but corrugated iron sheds are still occasionally erected. The main use of this material was in the construction of round-headed Dutch barns. Many of these still survive, frequently painted black.

As with older farm buildings, modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings are generally smaller than those elsewhere in southwest Wales. The exception is on St David's peninsula where farms surrounded by collections of very large modern buildings are a characteristic of the landscape.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

The city of St David's features some of the best-quality ecclesiastical architecture in Wales. The cult of Dewi, and the tradition of pilgrimage, may extend back to the 7th century. By the 9th century the cult was firmly associated with St David's itself, an association which received impetus from the recognition of the episcopate by the Norman kings and from the indulgence of Pope Calixtus, of 1123, that two journeys to St David's were equal to one journey to Rome (James 1993, 105). The entire Cantref of Pebidiog appears to have become an episcopal possession by c.1100, largely through the gift (or confirmation) of the king of Dyfed, Rhys ap Tewdwr, in 1082 (James 1981, 28). Its churches and chapels by the later medieval period at least were very numerous, and variously became prebends or advowsons of the cathedral.

As James has noted, 'even today the environs of St David's preserve a remarkable ecclesiastical topography' (James 1993, 105). The peninsula is in every sense a ritual landscape, with a high number of chapels and lost chapel sites, cemetery sites, holy wells and early Christian monuments. Though the chapel buildings themselves are all post Anglo-Norman conquest, some - St Justinian's and St Non's, for example - are associated with wells and cemeteries that may well have pre-conquest origins, and the

latter site had certainly become associated with the cult of Dewi's mother, Non, by the time of Giraldus Cambrensis' observations in the late 12th-century. The presence, moreover, of such an ecclesiastical 'infrastructure' associated with dateable pre-conquest early Christian monuments, and its devotional rather than formal context, argues that its origins are earlier.

In terms of later, formalised ecclesiastical administration, the St David's area mainly lies within the parish of St David's, which possibly perpetuates an earlier division. Whitchurch, also dedicated to St David, is associated with an early Christian monument and was a chapelry of St David's until the post-medieval period when it became a parish (Ludlow 1998). The third surviving church, at Llanhywel, was the centre of a parish from an early period and, unusually, was retained by the crown until 1302 when the benefice was appropriated to the cathedral (*ibid.*). Both churches, like the cathedral itself, retain much medieval fabric.

Non-Conformism had a stormy start in the St David's area, but had become firmly established by the later 18th-century with a number of formal chapels some of which are now listed buildings, like the senior Methodist chapel of the parish, Caerfarchell, built in 1763. Non-Conformism began as a religion of the home, and a peculiarity of the area is that the hamlets, the pattern of which had become a feature of the area by the close of the medieval period, are now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings which frequently include a chapel eg. Carnhedryn and Llandidgige. These are normally of late 18th or 19th-century date, and of a variety of denominations, and appear in some instances to occupy an earlier religious site. Local tradition has it that Maes-y-mynydd near St David's was a Quaker settlement with a cemetery.

The Preseli area - and Cemaes generally - also preserves an ecclesiastical topography which, though dominated by the possessions of high medieval monastic establishments, also has early origins. The later medieval parish church at Llandeilo Llwydarth was the site of one of the so-called seven 'bishop-houses' of pre-Conquest Dyfed and the 'Teilo' dedication may be early. Two Early Christian Monuments from the site are now in Maenclochog Church, and the nearby holy well maintains the tradition that the water was drunk from the skull of St Teilo himself. During the medieval period Llandeilo, along with the neighbouring parish church of Llangolman, was annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog, which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de la Roche in c.1320 (Ludlow 1998). Llangolman and Maenclochog churches were entirely rebuilt during the 18th- and 19th-century, while Llandeilo is now ruinous.

The Tironian abbey of St Dogmael's represented the dominant ecclesiastical presence within this area. It possessed in addition the large grange of *Nigra Grangia*, granted in 1118 by the Lord of Cemaes, William Fitzmartin, which comprised most of the later parish of Mynachlog-ddu whose medieval church, also dedicated to St Dogfael, was originally a grange chapel (*ibid.*). A further grange chapel within the parish, dedicated to St Silin, may have had earlier origins. The Cistercians of Whitland Abbey were also landowners within the area, possessing the extensive grange of Llwyn-yr-ebol and grazing rights within Maenclochog.

To the north of Mynydd Preseli is a further concentration of ecclesiastical sites which were formerly associated with the large medieval parish of Eglwyswrw. The church of Eglwyswrw itself, now dedicated to St Cristiolus, appears to occupy an early site and may formerly have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary as was its dependant chapelry, later a parish church, at Llanfair Nant-Gwyn, and a number of wells in the surrounding district (Ludlow 1998b). The redundant parish church at Eglwyswen - like Llanfair a 19th century rebuild - was also a chapelry of Eglwyswrw but the neighbouring Meline was a medieval parish church under the patronage of the freemen of the manor, who had the right of alternate presentation to the living in a particular form of Welsh custom (Ludlow 1998). The church - dedicated to St Dogfael who was clearly the dominant cult figure within the area - occupies a circular churchyard and may be early, but was rebuilt in the 19th century, although retained a late-medieval door surround with human-mask grotesque mouldings. Much of this northern area lay within the medieval parish of Nevern from which the closed church at Cilgwyn survives as a much-rebuilt chapel-of-ease.

Cilgwyn is also the location of one of Cemaes' finest non-Conformist structures, the imposing Caersalem Chapel with its external baptistery tank, built in 1841 for a community established in 1820 (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997). Baptism within the Preseli area and beyond was led by the

community of the senior chapel at Rhydwlwym, which had been a very early foundation of 1668 under the benefaction of local gentry families and had, from the first, an exceptional influence over a wide area (Lewis 1975). Other early chapels include Capel Bethel at Mynachlogddu, established in 1794, while a reminder of persistent divisions is provided by Maenclochog where Tabernacle was built as an independent chapel in the mid 19th-century after an internal dispute within the congregation of the early 19th-century Hen Gapel (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997).

PREHISTORIC FIELDS

Evidence for prehistoric fields only survives on marginal land, such as St David's Head, Skomer Island and the Preseli Mountains, though there is no doubt that such fields were once present across much of the land under study here. It is not entirely certain what influence prehistoric fields had over the later historic landscape, but it is suspected that later field systems have almost entirely erased these earlier boundaries. Two types of field system have been recognised. On St David's Head long, straight boundaries which can still be traced for several kilometres divide the landscape into large blocks (Murphy 2001), known as a co-axial field system. These divisions were established as a unified system under the aegis of a powerful individual or group probably in the second millennium BC. They have had little influence on the modern landscape of the St David's Peninsula, as only a few extant field boundaries are aligned onto them, though elsewhere in Pembrokeshire Kissock (1993) has identified several parishes where a presumed co-axial field system has strongly influenced the shape and form of extant fields. The second form of field system comprises sinuous boundaries often associated with hut circles and enclosures. Skomer Island (Evans 1990) has the best example of this type of system, followed by St David's Head, with many disparate sites on the Preseli Mountains. It is assumed that these systems date from the iron age, but this has not been conclusively demonstrated. It would seem that this type of field system has had little impact on the modern agricultural landscape.

OPEN-FIELDS AND THEIR ENCLOSURE

During the medieval period virtually all farmland was cultivated in open-field systems (also called subdivided fields or common fields). In this system land was held communally, and apart from small closes and paddocks attached to farmsteads, enclosures were rare, and the land was divided into strips or shares within large open-fields. Uncultivated common and waste lay beyond the open-fields. Traditionally, strips within the open fields were not assigned to a farmer, but were rotated on an annual basis. However, by the 16th- and 17th-century rights of cultivation of certain strips within the open-fields became the prerogative of single farmers. By exchange and barter several adjoining strips could be amassed. It was then a simple process to throw a hedge around the amassed strips. By this process the open, communally held, fields were transformed into the privately-held field systems that still exist.

The date and pace of the enclosure of the open-fields varied considerably. On the rich farmland of north Pembrokeshire, north of the Preseli Mountains, open-field systems were ubiquitous when George Owen wrote his description of Pembrokeshire around about 1600, but it would seem that within a generation or two almost all had disappeared and were replaced by fairly large, regular fields surrounded by banks topped by hedges. There is now very little physical evidence for the former open-fields. The speed of their replacement and the coherent character of the new fields suggests that the process was undertaken with the consensus of the farming population as part of a programme of agricultural improvement.

To the south of the Preseli Mountains, the physical remains of former open-fields are much more evident in the modern landscape. Here the process of change seems to have been much slower, with the enclosure of single and engrossed strips by banks and hedges left to individual farmers. This has resulted in the fossilisation of former open-field strips in the modern landscape. A good example of this is at Maenclochog where the community's former open-fields, and even individual strips, are reflected in the shape of extant fields. Here the enclosure of the open-fields was only completed by the late 18th-century.

In contrast, the enclosure of the open-fields of St David's peninsula, and Pebidiog generally, was not completed until the early to mid 19th-century. It was still largely unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests' when Owen wrote in c.1600, and remained so until the 18th- early 19th-century, as witnessed by Charles Hassall in 1794 (Howells 1987). Late 18th-century estate maps in the National Library of Wales and in the Pembrokeshire Record Office record a landscape under rapid change. Surrounding the

City of St David's some strips were still under open open-field cultivation in the late 18th-century, while others were enclosed into long, curving fields. By the tithe survey of the 1840-01 enclosure was complete. Although many of the long, curving fields created as a result of enclosure have now been amalgamated into more regular-shapes, and some have disappeared beneath the expanding city, the pattern of the underlying open-field system is still discernible. The St David's city open-field system was a conventional English system, established for and by the burgesses of the city. Elsewhere on the peninsula open-fields took an entirely different character. Tretio, Treleidr and Treleddy are among the hamlets shown as small nucleated settlements on estate maps of the late 18th-century, some of which are shown surrounded by a sub-divided field system. The sub-divisions or strips in these systems are not the long, narrow curving strips typical of an 'English' open field system, but rather short strips and rectangular 'shares' (*lleini* in Welsh) scattered across a wide area in a survival from Welsh tenure. During the late 18th- and early 19th-century these open-field systems were rapidly transformed into a landscape of large, regular fields. Evidence for the former open fields is not now readily apparent in the landscape.

ENCROACHMENT ON COMMON LAND AND TAI UNNOS

By the 18th century the agricultural land on St David's peninsula was virtually fully utilised and there was limited scope for the foundation of new farms or the carving out of new fields from the very limited areas of common available.

In the Preseli area, however, vast tracts of common, waste and mountain were available, and during the period of rapid population increase down to the mid 19th-century, many new farms were founded and previously uncultivated land brought under the plough. It is generally land between 200m and 300m that was settled and taken into cultivation in this period. Below 200m land had been permanently settled for many centuries, and above 300m open moorland was generally too hostile for farming.

On the northern side of the Preseli Mountains fertile, fairly low-lying farmland rises suddenly into high open moorland, and therefore there was only a narrow band of land suitable for colonisation. Nevertheless, the tithe survey of c. 1840 records encroachments along the fringes of this common land. On the ground these encroachments are now characterised by small agricultural holdings - cottages or small houses with no, or a limited range of, out-buildings - in a landscape of small, irregular fields. Many of the settlements on the upper fringes of these encroachments have now been abandoned.

On the southern side of the Preseli Mountains there is a broad tract of undulating ground as much as five kilometres wide lying between 200m and 300m, which down to the 17th century comprised open moorland. For instance, in the late 17th-century the landscape around Glandy Cross was described by Edward Lhuyd as moorland and heath. It was settled and enclosed by the early 19th-century. At Rhosfach, in Llangolman parish, cottages and small farmsteads in a landscape of small, irregular fields represent encroachment onto common. As land to the north of this area was formally enclosed by Act of Parliament (see below) in 1815, it is assumed that the farms and fields were created in the 18th century or earlier.

During the 18th- and 19th-century new houses on common land were known as *tai unnos*, which translates as one-night houses. According to tradition, right of possession would be granted if a house was built in one night and smoke was coming from the chimney by dawn. The new owner could also enclose land for as far as he could throw an axe. In other parts of Wales this right to build on common land was bitterly disputed by large estates, the Crown, freeholders and tenants (Murphy 1999, 16-18), but in north Pembrokeshire the practice was tolerated and even encouraged. For instance, in 1786, in Llanfyrnach parish a family was supplied with thatch and boards for finishing a cottage built on common land with 'the approbation of the Lord of the Manor' (Lewis n.d., 79-80). However, there were disputes, and Lewis (*ibid.*, 61) records that in Llanfyrnach parish in 1802 hedges that had been illegally erected on the common were torn down.

It is unlikely that any *tai unnos* or cottages of squatters survive in their original condition. Most have been rebuilt, perhaps several times, or heavily modified during their lifetime.

Although the creation of new farms had virtually ceased by the mid 19th-century, former moorland continued to be enclosed and taken into cultivation into the 20th century. Examples of this can be traced on high sheltered hollows on the southern flanks of the Preseli Mountains.

PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE

Only a small portion of the St David's peninsula was enclosed by Act of Parliament, but to the south of the Preseli Mountains this formal method of land enclosure had a great impact on parts of the landscape. Two enclosure awards were enacted, one in 1815 centred on the parish of Llangolman on the southern flanks of the Preseli Mountains, and the other in 1812 in the parish of Llanfymach, on the southeastern flanks of the mountains. In both cases prior to enclosure the land comprised open moorland. Enclosure created a landscape of dispersed farms, regular fields and straight roads. In Llanfymach parish the landscape established in the early 19th-century survives virtually intact. The landscape of enclosure at Llangolman has suffered from depopulation; farms at higher levels have been abandoned and coniferous forestry planted across some former fields.

FIELDS AND FIELD BOUNDARIES

As described above, the vast majority of the modern field pattern either evolved from open-field systems during the 17th- to 19th-century or was newly created by the enclosure of moor and waste during the same period. The form and character of the fields often provide clues to their date and method of creation. For instance, enclosure by Act of Parliament resulted in a very regular, rectilinear pattern, while small-scale encroachments on common land produced a landscape of small, irregular fields.

Differences in the detail are also detectable. Field boundaries constructed as a result of an Act of Parliament tend to be of a common type and size across the enclosure area. This contrasts with areas of more organic field development where there is a greater diversity in the type of boundary. However, there is a limited range of field boundary types present in Preseli and St David's.

The most common historic boundary is undoubtedly the earth and stone bank; though this type includes the Pembrokeshire hedgebank - alternate layer of turf and stone - it was only occasionally recorded in either St David's or Preseli. Simple banks of earth mixed with stone predominate. The proportion of earth to stone varies according to local availability. In some locations, but particularly alongside roads and tracks, and often for quite short lengths, these banks are faced with dry-stone walling, presumably to afford protection from traffic and stock. At higher elevations, but also at lower levels, banks composed almost entirely of stone rubble can be found.

It is the norm for boundary banks to be topped with hedges. The type, quality and management condition of hedges can be important in determining the character of an area. At lower altitudes in sheltered locations well maintained hedges sometimes with hedgerow trees provide the appearance of a tightly enclosed landscape. On higher more exposed slopes hedges are often reduced to straggling lines of bushes or have entirely gone and been replaced by wire fences. This creates a softer aspect to the landscape and provides a zone of transition between the lower, tightly enclosed landscape and higher open moorland. Owing to the extremely exposed aspect of the St David's peninsula hedges are low, windswept straggling lines of gorse and other bushes. Because these rarely provide stock-proof barriers in their own right, the banks are massive. Hedgebanks in excess of 2m high are not uncommon.

Dry-stone walls are the second most common type of historic boundary, although they are not numerous and it is only in a few locations that they are the predominant type. Groups of them occur on the southern slopes of the Preseli Mountains, on the far western extremity of the St David's Peninsula, on Ramsey Island and on Skomer. In the latter two locations they are the main historic boundary type.

Apart from modern post and wire fences, which are ubiquitous, other types of field boundary are rare and are often only minor components of the historic landscape.

A feature of the St David's agricultural landscape, but not so common in the Preseli area, is the use of mortared stone gate-pillars at field entrances. Arable farming is, and was, an important element in the agricultural economy of St David's and wide field gateways to allow for agricultural machinery with the pillars providing protection for the hedgebanks are essential. Many of the pillars have been replaced by concrete block. In the more pastoral Preseli area field gateways are narrow and usually provided with timber or stone-pillar posts.

MOORLAND AND COMMON LAND

The unenclosed, common land in southwest Wales existed in two distinct forms -

- i) Formal common land under which grazing rights were held by freemen as part of their manorial obligations and privileges, or
- ii) areas of poorer land, often wet, that were set aside as informal waste.

In St David's, in particular, the distinction is still apparent in the use of the two place-name elements 'common' and 'moor'.

Unenclosed land of both forms was widespread throughout Preseli and St David's areas, though particularly within the Preseli area, dominated as it was, and is, by the unenclosed upland massif of Mynydd Preseli itself. Though evidence of prehistoric farming survives on the slopes of Mynydd Preseli, the land has historically always been open moor, the exploitation of which was formalised in a charter of the Lord of Cemaes, Nicholas Fitzmartin, in the late 13th-century, in which the freeholders of Cemaes were granted rights of pasture and *turbary* or turf-cutting (Howells 1977, 23). The extent of the common was defined in a survey of 1594 which gives the boundaries as "the Flemings' Way and Windypete (Bwlch-gwynt) indirectly eastwards to Blaen banon and thus descending.... as far as Whitchurch (Eglwyswen), Meline.... and Cilgwyn" (*ibid.*). "The Flemings' Way" (or '*Via Flandrensica*') of this and earlier documents is a pronounced earthwork that has been regarded as a prehistoric track.

The 1594 survey makes it clear that 'the (common) was never improved by the lord as yet', and it is unenclosed today. However, the enclosure of informal common or waste on the southern side of Mynydd Preseli had begun during the 16th century. For instance, St Dogmaels grange of *Nigra Grangia* (Mynachlog-ddu) comprised 5 carucates which were worth £8 15s 6d in 1535 (Lewis 1969), but its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that much of it was probably unenclosed during the medieval period. In the 16th century, moreover, the parishioners of Monington, near St Dogmaels, claimed exclusive rights of common to 'certain lands called Llethr' in Mynachlog-ddu parish (*ibid.*). A direct reference to such distant transhumance is unusual within southwest Wales, and appears to be a continuation of practise under St Dogmaels Abbey. However, in the mid 16th-century the Court of Augmentations described lands within Mynachlog-ddu as 'tenements' suggesting that some formal enclosure of the grange had already taken place, and the present pattern of boundaries within the area is typical of early post-medieval enclosure.

The manor of Maenclochog, also on the southern side of Mynydd Preseli, contains several discrete areas of common representing the remnants of a larger area which remained unenclosed well into the post-medieval period and within which rights of *turbary* were claimed in 1724 (Howells 1987) suggesting the presence of a large, formal common. However, in 1301, the Lord of Maenclochog David de la Roche granted the monks of Whitland Abbey grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the *waste* places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings' (Hunter 1852), which presumably relates to the same area.

In contrast, common land in the St David's area was much more scarce and was managed on a more formalised basis. The dominant settlement pattern of the area is represented by a high density of small hamlets largely based on villas, assessed within the *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326 (Willis Bund, 1902). Many of them appear to have been associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called *Waun* or 'moor', the latter being waste. The same association of common land occurs, however, within villas not recorded before the 17th century. In the south of the area, a large unenclosed belt of waste was divided between at least five villas, each of which had rights to a portion. No physical distinction between these can now be defined, but much of the area is

occupied by the site of the 20th century St David's Airfield. A larger area of relict common within the centre of the peninsula, Dowrog, represents an area of waste that was never enclosed, but clearly defined encroachments around Tretio appear to be 'quillies' of open fields rather than squatter encroachments, possibly representing 13th- or 14th-century *assarts*.

FORESTRY AND WOODLAND

Semi-natural deciduous woodland is not a prominent component of the Preseli landscape, and is absent from the St David's peninsula, Ramsey Island and Skomer. Within the Preseli area deciduous woodland lies on the steep valley sides of the Western Cleddau to the south of the mountains, and to the north on the valley sides of the Nevern and the upper Gwaun around Cilgwyn.

This latter area of historic woodland is still heavily wooded, the present pattern of small irregular fields probably relating to piecemeal enclosure of woodland during the late medieval - early post-medieval period. It includes Pentre Ifan Wood which, as part of former Cilruth Wood, had been under the forest jurisdiction of the Barony of Cemaes since the 12th century and was described as 'a wonder... to see such fair timber' in 1603 (Trethowan 1998). Wenallt and Brithdir woods to the north were 'minor woods' in the 16th century. Clearance and enclosure had begun by the 13th century when a number of holdings were, by tradition, carved out of woodland. Since the mid 19th-century some of these holdings have been abandoned and map evidence and field observation clearly demonstrate that much of the modern woodland is regeneration over former fields and farms. This regeneration was subsequently managed by the neighbouring estates, for which a light railway at Pentre Ifan was constructed. Much of the woodland is now managed by Forest Enterprise and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Coniferous plantations dating to the second half of the 20th century are a characteristic component of the southern slopes of the Preseli Mountains. The largest of these, Pant Maenog at over 300 ha, was planted over open moorland and abandoned fields. It is a prominent element of the landscape, particularly when seen from the east and southeast. Its planting took place after the closure, in 1908, of the Bellstone slate quarry, elements of which also lie beneath the forestry. Other plantations are relatively modest in size, but nevertheless are prominent at a local level+.

COMMUNICATIONS

A Roman Road between Carmarthen and St David's, the so-called *Via Julia* as proposed by a number of 18th- and 19th-century antiquaries may, while spurious, have some basis in fact. Recent fieldwork has demonstrated that a road did in fact run west of Carmarthen into modern Pembrokeshire (Page forthcoming). Fenton and Colt-Hoare suggested that the road terminated at Porth Mawr or Whitesands Bay, the wide sandy beach to the west of St. David's "where, for ages, it was usual to take shipping for Ireland" (Fenton 1903, 65), but the true destination of the road is as yet unknown.

However, Porth Mawr is just one of a number of natural harbours around St David's, including St Justinian's, where the presence of a late medieval chapel built on an earlier site has been demonstrated, suggesting that the use of these harbours began at an early date. There are in fact several early medieval references to Irish *peregrini*, as well as kings and raiders, using these landing places (James 1993, 106), which may help confirm the continuing use of a pre-existing routeway. St Justinian's also served Ramsey Island where references to two early chapels can be found.

Among the more sheltered harbours of the south coast are Porthlysgi, and Porth Clais from which trade was being conducted by the chapter of St David's Cathedral by at least 1381. Porth Clais harbour was the centre of a thriving trade in grain, lime and culm during the 18th- and 19th-century.

Apart from the A487 main road which enters St David's from the southeast and exits towards the northeast, following the line of 18th century turnpikes and possible earlier routes, the St David's area is characterised by a network of unclassified roads and narrow lanes of informal origin. An airfield was established by RAF Coastal Command to the east of the town in 1943. The railway never came to St David's.

In contrast, the west side of the Preseli area is crossed by the Maenclochog Railway which was established to serve the Rosebush and Bellstone slate quarries in 1876 (Gale 1992), and was later

extended to Fishguard where, in 1906, it was joined by the main South Wales line (later GWR). As a result of the closure of the quarry Maenclochog Railway closed in 1949.

Before the Maenclochog Railway, the quarries had previously been served by an existing road. This may have medieval origins, part of its course forming the axial main street through the planted settlement of Maenclochog. Other medieval routes through the Preseli area are represented by the main B4329 which runs across Mynydd Preseli, from Haverfordwest to Cardigan, via Brynberian and Pontgynon bridges which were mentioned by Owen in c.1600 (Owen 1897, 507). The road was turnpiked in the late 18th-century. The A487 Fishguard-Cardigan route is of similar age, passing over Pont Clydach bridge which was also mentioned in c.1600, and Pont Baldwyn which, by tradition, is named after Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury, who, with his entourage, crossed the bridge during their travels around Wales preaching the Third Crusade in 1188. The route was also a turnpike which became a factor in the development of the village of Felindre Farchog. It converges with the B4329 just west of Eglwysrw, where a coaching inn - the Serjeants Arms - has stood since the mid 18th-century, and within which, during the 19th- and 20th-century, was held the Cemaes Petty Sessions.

MANAGING HISTORIC CHARACTER

(by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

Rural land-use change

There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximisation of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural over-production and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as sites and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.

However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only c. 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.

Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.

Characterisation is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (*i.e.* important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

General considerations

Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.

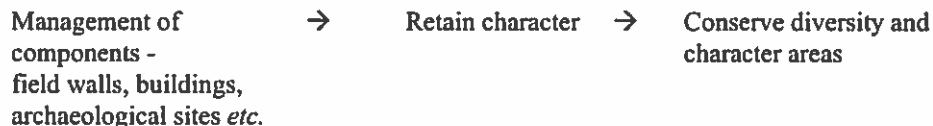
One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the past evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

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This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area -



A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

Mechanisms - general

It is envisaged that characterisation has many potential applications to management including -

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level);
- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way;
- developing policies for unitary development plans;
- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, wind-farms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development;
- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust;
- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the Tir Gofal scheme;
- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes etc.;
- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others;
- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies.

Mechanisms - specific

Tir Gofal is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing 'codes of good environmental practice', one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a 'whole farm' scheme, it allows archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterisation is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

Unitary Development Plans address 'land use' issues. They may take into account LANDMAP initiatives which involve a certain level of historic characterisation.

Countryside strategies are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by CCW.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Some local authorities have a countryside warden service which would benefit from characterisation information.

Local Agenda 21 programme At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment? At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterisation work of the kind being carried out by the Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

Biodiversity Action Plans LBAPs are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterisation projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

Access is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, a bill has recently been passed by Parliament with proposals to provide greater public access to open areas of the countryside. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within open areas of countryside, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterisation can identify these areas (i.e. where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterisation also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

Tourism The Wales Tourist Board (WTB) has the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit Wales and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterisation has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

Management agreements In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

Other local authority programmes Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterisation projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characterisation data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

Forestry Commission Information from characterisation projects will be invaluable in contributing to national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.

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Environment Agency is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterisation can provide.

Other bodies Historic landscape characterisation information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, North Wales Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterisation, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterisation cannot be emphasised too strongly.

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**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:
PRESELI; ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND; AND SKOMER ISLAND**

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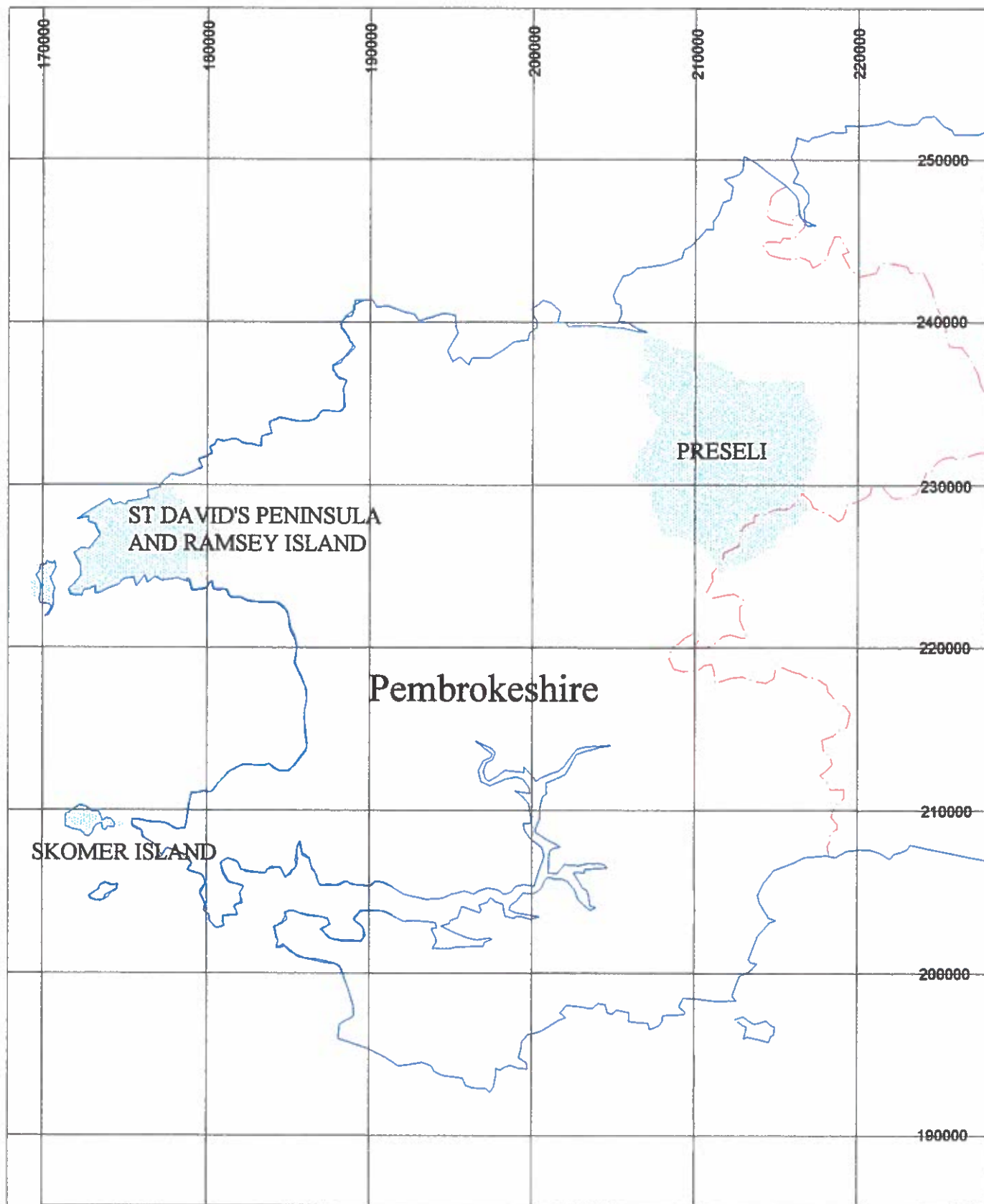


Figure 1. Location of: Preseli; St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island; and Skomer Island
Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest
Scale: Grid-lines at 10 kilometre intervals

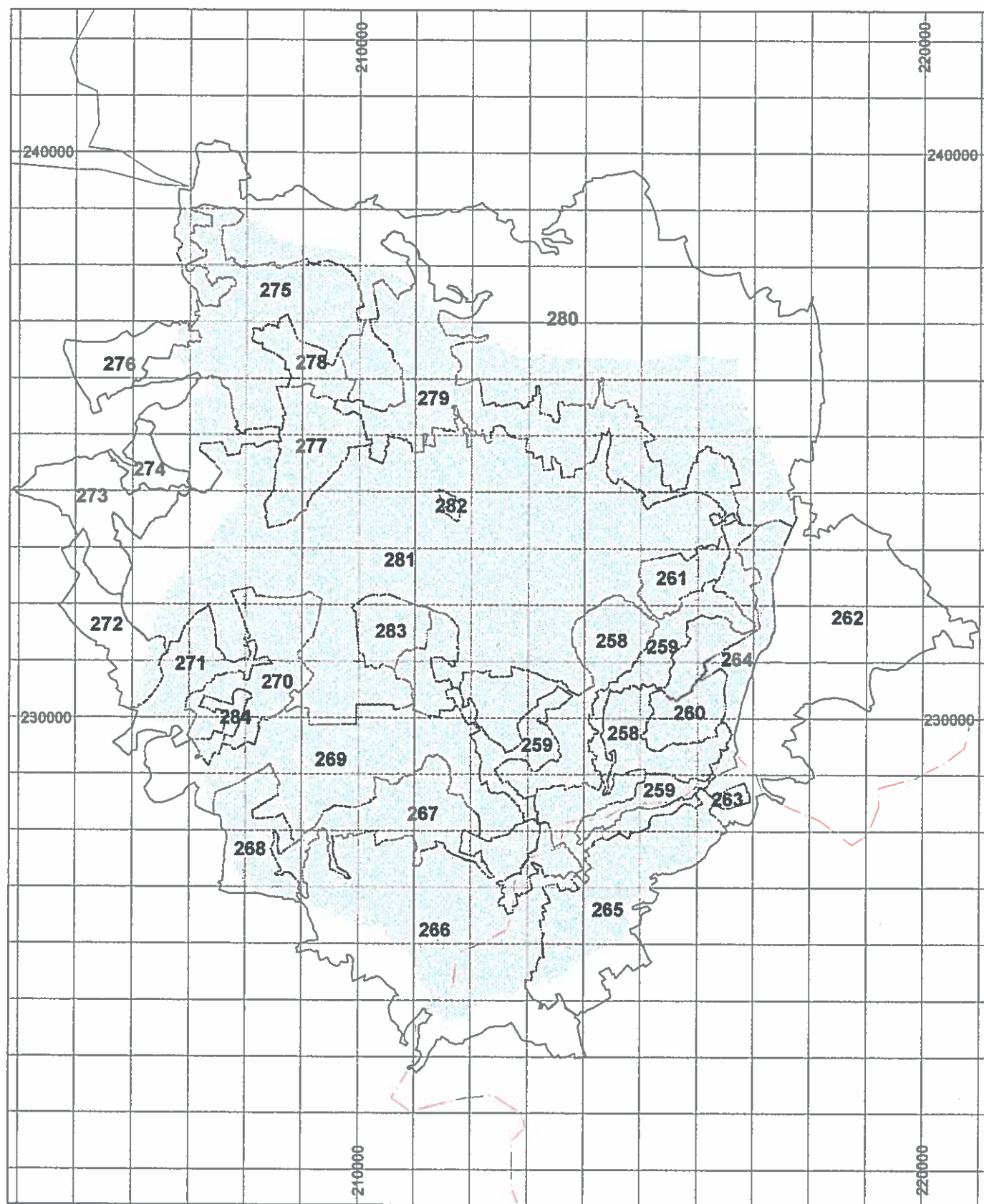


Figure 2. Location of Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and location of Historic Landscape Character Areas
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

Register area
County boundary

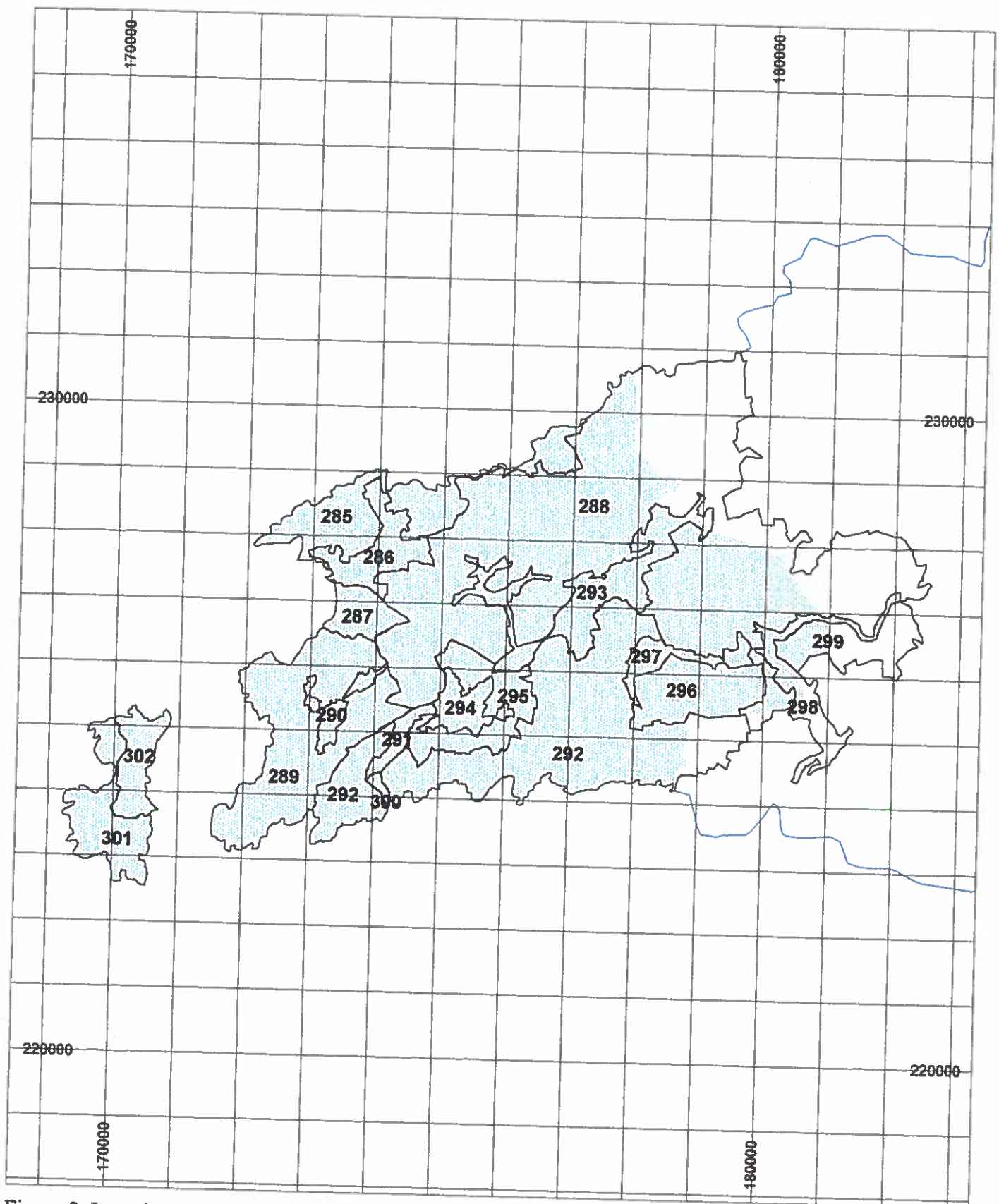


Figure 3. Location of St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island
Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
and location of Historic Landscape Character Areas
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

Register Area

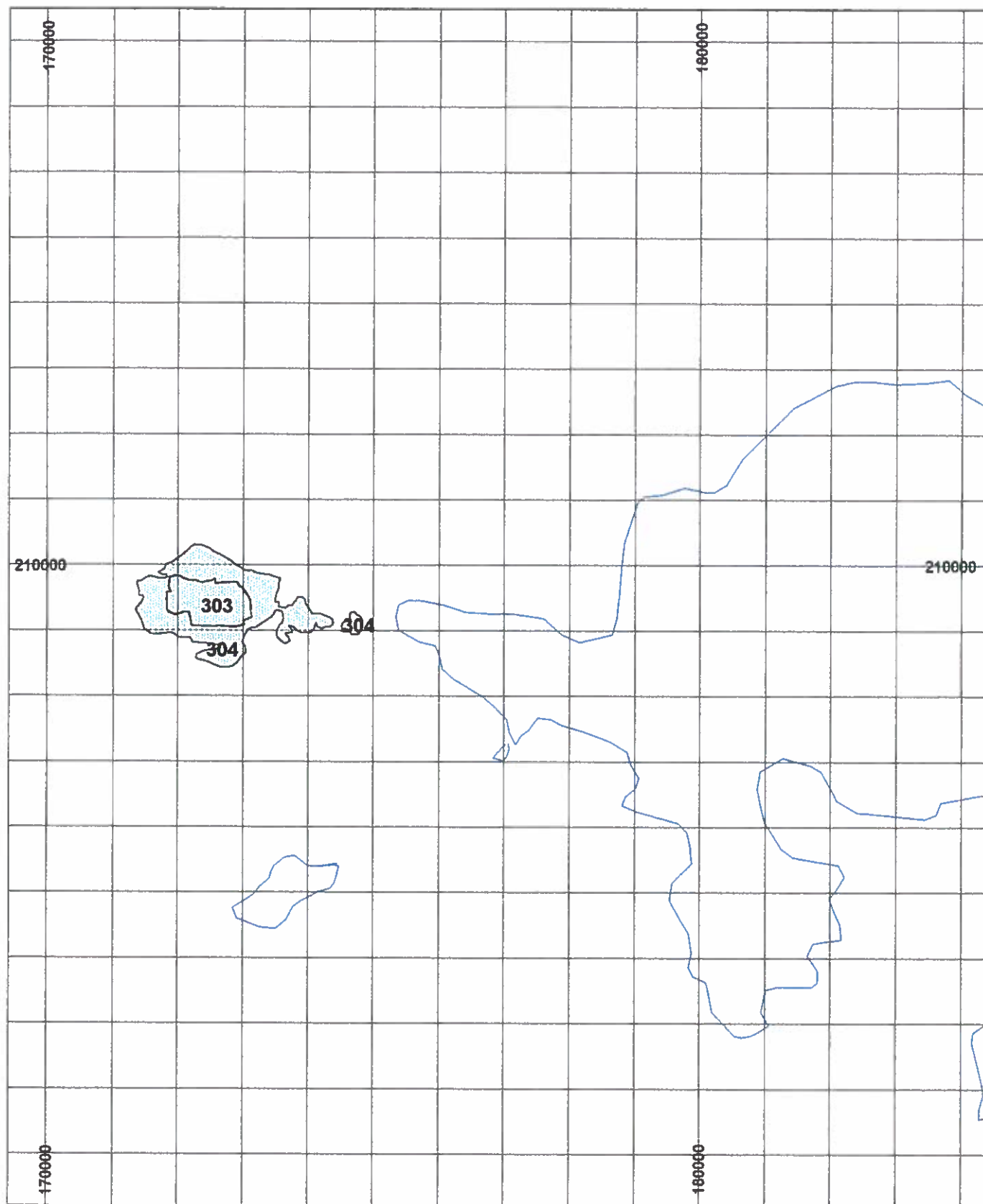


Figure 4. Location of Skomer Island
Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
and location of Historic Landscape Character Areas
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

 Register area

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 258 MYNACHLOG-DDU

GRID REFERENCE: SN 110307

AREA IN HECTARES: 941.8

Historic Background

A large, irregular dispersed area of enclosed land in modern Pembrokeshire, deeply cut into by the boggy land of the Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area that occupies the southern flank of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Caermeini, in the north of the area, has been identified as one of the possible sites of the Battle of Mynydd Carn which, in 1081, secured the throne of Dyfed for Rhys ap Tewdwr of the royal house of Deheubarth - though only for 20 years. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100, who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118 William Fitzmartin granted the whole area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. The grange was of considerable extent, comprising 5 carucates which were worth £8 15s 6d in 1535. However, its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that much of it was probably unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. The sites of four mills recorded in 1535 are unknown, but Felin Dyrch may have early origins. At the Dissolution, the grange was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The Court of Augmentations records that the lands of the former grange were, in 1538-9, held by copyhold ie. the tenant's names were entered into a rental book, within which properties can be identified as the current farmsteads Pantyrhug and Plasdwblwl, and Cwm Cerwyn and Pentre Ithel which were gentry-houses of some status. Their entry and description as 'tenements' suggests that some formal enclosure of the grange had already taken place, and the present pattern of boundaries within the area is typical of early post-medieval enclosure. However, a cluster of 'lleini' farm-names, towards the northwest of the area, indicate a strip field or open field system probably dating from the medieval period. The enclosure pattern in the eastern half of this character area is similar, and probably also late-medieval to 16th century in origin. Blaen-banon, at the far northern end of the area, was recorded as the limit of the formal common of Mynydd Preseli in a survey of 1594. Seventeenth-century farmsteads include Dolaumaen to the northeast of the area (which was the centre of a small estate established by 1786 and comprising 655 acres by 1840), Glynsaithmaen, and Dyffryn Ffilbro. The present pattern of dispersed settlement relates to this and later enclosure of former moorland, some of which, towards the north of the area, may be very late. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Mynachlog-ddu is reproduced in the County History, and two small pockets of enclosure in this section appear to be attributable to 18th- and 19th-century squatting. The present enclosure pattern was complete by the time of the tithe surveys of the 1840s. Lower Tyrch slate quarry in the centre of the area - from which County Hall, Carmarthen was roofed - was operational from the late 18th-century until 1939, and housing for the slate-workers probably contributed to the development of the nucleation at Mynachlog-ddu in the 19th- and 20th-century. It was the home of one of the leading Rebecca Rioters of the 1840s and has a chapel from 1794. The later history of the area nevertheless continues to be overwhelmingly pastoral.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of several lobe-shaped blocks of enclosed land lying on the southern flanks of Mynydd Preseli and the slopes of Foel Dyrch, separated by areas of lower lying marsh and unenclosed grazing. It lies between 190m and 300m. Land-use predominantly comprises improved pasture, with a little arable land, though there are patches of rushy-ground and marsh in low-lying hollows, and unimproved and rough grazing at higher levels on the fringes of Mynydd Preseli and Foel Dyrch. Farmland is divided into relatively small, irregular fields, though long, thin enclosures close to Caermeini farms suggest the former presence of a strip field system not mentioned in the 16th century rental. Mixed stone and earth banks are the most common form of field boundary, but stone-faced banks, earth banks and, at higher levels on the fringes of Mynydd Preseli, semi-derelict dry-stone walls are also present. At lower levels hedges top the banks. Generally these hedges are not in good condition

except those alongside roads and lanes; many have gaps and others are becoming overgrown. Across most of the area hedges now either consist of straggling lines of bushes or have entirely gone, particularly at higher levels. Wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. Apart from a 20th century coniferous plantation close to Llwyn-drain farm, there is little woodland in this landscape, though small trees have grown out of some of the neglected hedges, and most farms have had trees planted around them for shelter. Clumps of trees surrounding abandoned farms on high slopes are a feature of this landscape. Public roads consist of winding lanes flanked by high banks and hedges. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed agricultural holdings with a loose clustering of buildings at the village of Mynachlog-ddu. Two chapels - Capel Bach and Capel Bethel, the latter established in 1794 - and school are present. As noted above, deserted farms and cottages are a feature of the landscape, particularly on the more open higher slopes. Older, extant dwellings are almost entirely 19th century in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and 3-bays, cement rendered and bare stone. Most are modernised. It is likely that the cement rendering on some dwellings masks earth-built structures. Several single-storey mid 20th-century timber-framed corrugated-iron clad houses are also present. Later 20th-century development is limited and mostly concentrated in Mynachlog-ddu village. It consists of two storey houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of holding. Most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barn and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings in the area.

Recorded archaeology is diverse with a high percentage of prehistoric sites. The northern, higher region contains a scheduled, neolithic chambered tomb and another megalithic structure, and from the bronze age, four definite and two possible standing stones, one definite and one possible stone pair and a possible round barrow. It also contains one possible site of the 11th century battle of Mynydd Carn. There is also one definite and one possible medieval pilgrimage chapel site, and two holy well sites. Felin Dyrrch mill may have medieval origins. Post-medieval sites comprise quarrying features and a sheepfold.

Mynachlog-ddu, despite its dispersed nature, is a very coherent historic landscape character area. It is divided, separated and bounded to the south and west by lower-lying parcels of marsh and moor of the Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area. To the north there is a very clear boundary between this area and the open land of Mynydd Preseli. Open moorland and semi open moorland of Foel Dyrrch and Crugiau Dwy character areas also provide a clear boundary to the east. Only to the southwest where Mynachlog-ddu character area meets Llangolman is there a lack of boundary definition. Here there is a zone of change rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1987; Jones 1996; Lewis 1969; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment 1841; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment 1846; Pritchard 1907; Rees 1932; Richards 1998.



258 Mynachlog-ddu historic landscape character area lies on the southeastern side of Mynydd Preseli and consists of dispersed farms set in a landscape of small irregular fields. The area is centred on the loose agglomeration of houses that make up the hamlet of Mynachlog-ddu. Stone is the principal building material, though brick, concrete and corrugated iron are also present. Field boundaries are of earth or earth and stone topped with hedges. Land-use is predominantly improved pasture with pockets of rougher land.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 258

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 259 GORS FAWR - WAUN CLEDDAU

GRID REFERENCE: SN127285

AREA IN HECTARES: 487.9

Historic Background

A large, irregular, dispersed area of unenclosed land in modern Pembrokeshire, deeply cut into by the enclosed Mynachlog-ddu character area that occupies the southern flank of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Gors Fawr-Waun Cleddau area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118, William Fitzmartin granted this whole area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. The grange was of considerable extent, comprising 5 carucates which were worth £8 15s 6d in 1535. However, its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that it was probably mainly unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. The inhabitants of the Hamlet of Y Plwyf Bach, St Dogmaels parish, retained grazing rights to the former grange into the 19th century. At the Dissolution, the grange was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The records of the Court of Augmentations suggests that some very limited attempts at formal enclosure of the grange had taken place in the medieval period, and possibly continued down to the early 19th-century. A small part of the south end of the area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey, granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It was also largely unenclosed pasture. The tithe maps of c. 1840 show a similar situation to today's - unenclosed rough pasture - apart from some very large divisions in some sections which are now redundant, and some minor encroachments along the fringes of the area. The area was a centre for slate production, which began early. Gilfach Quarry had been leased from the former grange of Llwyn-yr-ebol by at least 1691, and its products were marketed as 'Whitland Abbey Slates'; it is claimed that they roofed the Houses of Parliament. It is still in limited production, but the quarries at Lower Tyrch in the centre of the area - which were operational from the late 18th-century, and from which County Hall, Carmarthen was roofed - closed in 1939.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area consists of open, poor quality land in the upper Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries. The area is divided, separated or surrounded by the enclosed land of Mynachlog-ddu character area. It lies between approximately 175m and 220m. The upper Eastern Cleddau valley forms an open basin, the lower, gently-sloping sides of which are clothed with fields and farms (Mynachlog-ddu character area), and the valley floors (this character area) are poorly drained and unenclosed. Virtually the whole area is given over to very rough grazing, with peat bogs in the wetter, lowest lying areas. Apart from a little scrubby woodland in some of the valley bottoms, and a small forestry plantation, this is a treeless landscape. Redundant boundary banks attest to former attempts to enclose parts of the area, and ditches are the remains of drainage schemes. Occasional wire fences are now the only stock-proof boundaries. There are extensive old slate quarries close to Pont Hywel. There are no extant settlements in this character area. Lanes and tracks are unenclosed by banks.

Recorded archaeology in the area is not dense, and is restricted in type. However, there are important prehistoric sites - the neolithic/bronze age Gors Fawr stone circle and a stone pair (all Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Later archaeology is mainly confined to quarry sites and accompanying features, ruined buildings, tramways and watercourses, but also included in this area is the Waldo Williams memorial stone. There is also a standing stone erected to the recent attempt at moving of a Preseli bluestone to Stonehenge.

There are two listed structures within the area. Pont Hywel Mill, on the fringe of the area, is an 18th century corn mill which has been converted into a slate-carving centre open to the public. It is the only

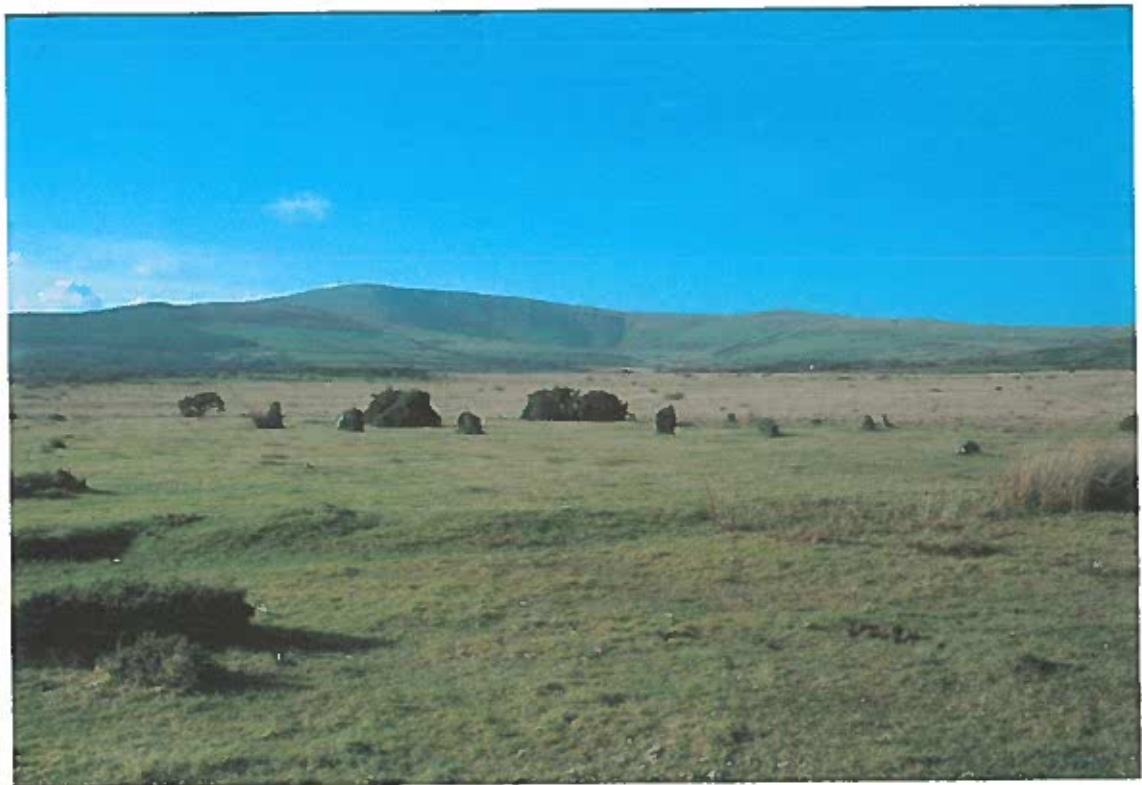
inhabited building in the area. Pont Hywel Bridge may be partly medieval - it was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600 - or in the medieval tradition. Other distinctive structures include the unlisted, post-medieval bridges at Pont Glandy and Pont Mynachlog-ddu.

On most sides this area is bordered by the enclosed land of Mynachlog-ddu character area and other character areas of enclosed land such as Llethr and Llangolman. There is a clear and well-marked division between all these and Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open character of this area.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Jones 1996; Lewis 1969; Lewis 1975; Llandisilo tithe map and apportionment 1840; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment 1846; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/SKY 23; Pritchard 1907; Rees 1932; Richard 1935; Richards 1998; Williams 1990.



259 Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau historic landscape character area consists of poor quality unenclosed land on the valley floor of the upper Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries, at the foot of Mynydd Preseli. Almost all the area is given over to rough grazing, and includes peaty and boggy hollows. Gors Fawr stone circle is situated in this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 259

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 260 FOEL DYRCH

GRID REFERENCE: SN157301

AREA IN HECTARES: 132.1

Historic Background

A small compact character area in modern Pembrokeshire comprising the isolated hill Foel Dyrch, on the southeast flank of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins inc.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Foel Dyrch area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118, William Fitzmartin granted this area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. Its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that the grange was probably mainly unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. At the Dissolution, it was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. Foel Dyrch was part of unenclosed moorland, held of the Barony with common rights to pasture and turbary, and is still unenclosed. It has been subject to other use; the slate quarry of Upper Tyrch on the southern edge of the area - from which County Hall, Carmarthen was roofed - was operational from the late 18th-century until 1939, and two further small quarry sites lie on the flanks of the area. During world war two, Upper Tyrch quarry was apparently used by American Forces as a practice gun emplacement.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Foel Dyrch is a distinctive outlying rounded hill on the southeastern side of Mynydd Preseli that rises from the surrounding enclosed farmland at about 250m to achieve a maximum height of 368m. It is unenclosed. Rough grazing - heather and bracken - constitutes the main land-use. Abandoned pits and spoil heaps of Upper Tyrch and other smaller quarries are a distinctive element of the historic landscape. There are no extant settlements. However, small clumps of trees stand on and around abandoned farms and cottages on the eastern flank of the hill. Apart from these, this is a treeless landscape. There are no roads or tracks.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a possible standing stone, and a possible round barrow at the summit of Foel Dyrch, both from the bronze age. In addition there is a post-medieval sheepfold, Upper Tyrch slate quarry and two other minor workings, and military features from world war two.

There are no standing buildings.

Foel Dyrch is a discrete historic landscape character area, with a hard-edged boundary to the north, west and south against the enclosed land of Mynachlog-ddu. To the east boundary definition is less good against the semi-open land of Crugiau Dwy.

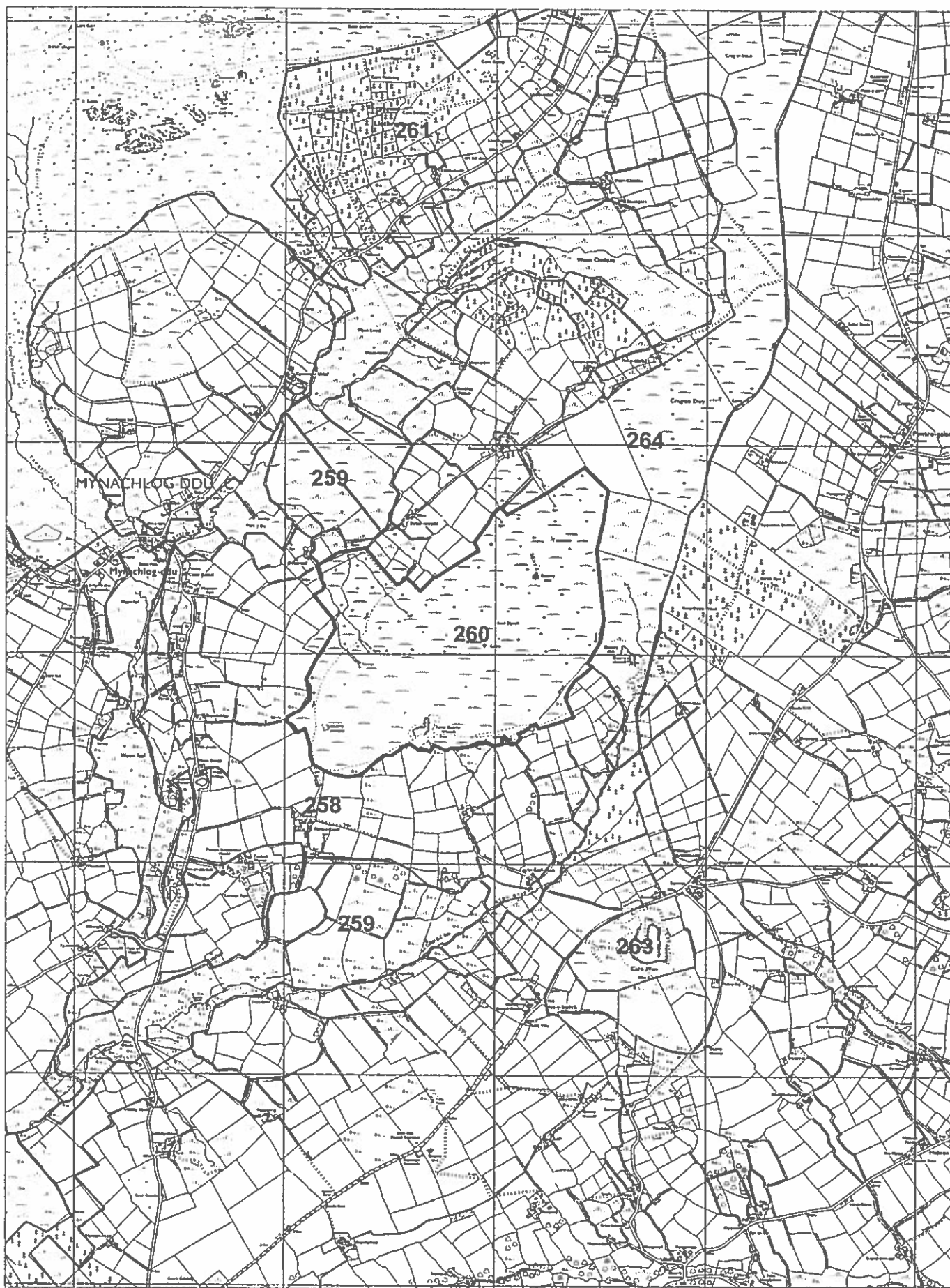
Conservation priorities

Maintain the open character of this area. Preservation of the quarry elements of the landscape.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Lewis 1969; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment 1846; Rees 1932; Richards 1998



260 Foel Dyrch historic landscape character area is an outlying hill of Mynydd Preseli. It is unenclosed land entirely given over to rough grazing. There are no inhabited settlements, though deserted farms are a feature of the landscape. An abandoned quarry is a prominent landscape element.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 260

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 261 LLETHR

GRID REFERENCE: SN157324

AREA IN HECTARES: 121.1

Historic Background

A small compact character area, in modern Pembrokeshire, on the southeast flank of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Llethr area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118 William Fitzmartin granted this area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. Its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that the grange was probably mainly unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. At the Dissolution, it was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. This character area exhibits a very distinctive, regular enclosure pattern and probably represents late enclosure of former moorland pasture, possibly as late as the 18th- early 19th-century. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Mynachlog-ddu is reproduced in the County History. In the 16th century, the parishioners of Monington, on the north coast of Pembrokeshire near St Dogmaels, claimed exclusive rights of common to 'certain lands called Llethr' in Mynachlog-ddu parish. This may be referring to the Llethr area which contains 6 'llethr' farm names - Llethrmawr, Llethr-uchaf, Llethrganol etc. A direct reference to such distant transhumance is unusual within southwest Wales, and appears to be a continuation of a situation practised under St Dogmaels Abbey. The area may have been enclosed when those grazing rights ceased, or the grazing rights ceased when the land was enclosed. The process of enclosure was complete by the time of the tithe survey of 1846, when the *Llethr* farmsteads were under the common ownership of a Jane Harries. There are also some later agricultural holdings which may have originated as squatter settlements. The northern half of the area was planted with forestry in the mid 20th-century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Llethr historic landscape character area lies on the southeast flank of Mynydd Preseli between 250m and 340m. It is enclosed into small, irregular fields by dry-stone walls, with occasional stony banks. The dry-stone walls are mostly in good condition, but some are starting to deteriorate. Many examples of foundation stones and boulders could be termed monoliths. Hedges that formerly topped the stony banks are now almost entirely reduced to lines of straggling bushes; wire fences now run along the crests of the banks. Farmland land-use is improved pasture, with very little rough grazing and no arable. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. Dwellings are almost entirely 19th century, in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and 3-bays, cement rendered or bare stone. Most are modernised. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. The most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings within the area. A late 20th-century coniferous plantation lies over the higher slopes of this character area. Much of this plantation was established over abandoned fields, farms and cottages, but part of it was planted on the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Preseli - this has been included in this character area. Apart from the coniferous plantation, the only trees lie close to the dwellings to provide shelter, and on the banks alongside lanes. The lanes and tracks of this area are narrow and winding and flanked by high banks.

Recorded archaeology is limited to two possible clearance cairns and two possible standing stones, all characteristic of the bronze age.

Llethr is a very distinctive historic landscape character area. It is the only location close to Mynydd Preseli where dry-stone walls are the main boundary type. To the north and west open moorland of Mynydd Preseli forms a hard-edged border to this area, as does unenclosed marsh and rough grazing to the south and southeast. Only to the east against Mynachlog-ddu character area is there a zone of transition rather than a clearly defined boundary.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. Dry-stone walls are an important element of this landscape, and while they are in good condition, some consideration should be given to their future maintenance and repair. Historic farm buildings are a component of the landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Howells 1987; Lewis 1969; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment 1841; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment 1846; Rees 1932



261 Llethr historic landscape character area comprises fields and farms on the southeastern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. Buildings are mostly stone-built and of 19th century date. A distinctive characteristic of the landscape is the use of dry-stone walls as field boundaries. 20th century coniferous forestry has been planted across abandoned fields and farms on the higher slopes.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 261

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 262 PENTRE GALAR

GRID REFERENCE: SN185310

AREA IN HECTARES: 1035

Historic Background

A large character area on the eastern flank of Mynydd Preseli, in modern Pembrokeshire. The area contains an important neolithic/bronze age ritual landscape with a number of high-visibility monuments. During the historic period it lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Pentre Galar area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. This character area comprises poor quality land and appears to have remained unenclosed pasture and moorland, with common rights to pasture and turbary, until 1812 when it was enclosed by Act of Parliament and the present pattern of regular, straight boundaries laid out. However, there are two '*canol*' farm-name elements which may imply earlier settlement. A '*Llety*' farm-name is probably later, and possibly testimony to a mobile agricultural labour force in the 19th century. A main road through this area is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route, but was turnpiked between 1791 and 1809 under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809. There is a small, disused slate quarry at the western edge of the area. Settlement is still of low-density, and the loose cluster of houses at Pentre-Galar is largely a 20th century development. There was limited planting with forestry in the mid 20th-century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pentre Galar historic landscape character area lies on the eastern side of Mynydd Preseli between 210m and 350m. The area lies in an open basin - the headwater valley of the Afon Gafel, a tributary of the Afon Taf - with a general slope downwards from west to east. Rocky outcrops and boulder spreads occur on higher slopes on the western edge of the area. The field system across the whole area was laid out in 1812 and forms a coherent pattern of small, regular enclosures. These generally approximate to a square shape, though areas of rectangular fields are also present. On higher ground boundary banks are composed of earth and stone, some containing foundation boulders that could be termed monoliths. Hedges that formerly topped these banks have virtually all gone. At lower levels the boundaries are earth banks with occasional stone and earth banks. Here the hedges are in better condition, but except alongside roads and tracks they are not well maintained and many are just lines of straggling bushes, overgrown and neglected. Wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries across the whole of the area. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely pasture, with a little arable. Most of the pasture is improved, though pockets of unimproved grazing exist, and rough rushy land and peaty deposits are found in some of the valley bottoms. Scrubby woodland is also present in the valley bottoms. Apart from a 20th century coniferous plantation on the western side of this area there few large trees, but overgrown hedges and the scrubby woodland lend a wooded aspect to substantial tracts of the lower-lying eastern side. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, cottages and houses. Older dwellings are almost entirely 19th century in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, two storey, and three bays, cement rendered and/or bare stone. Most are modernised. Single storey cottages of similar date and style are also present. Most of these dwellings are modernised. *Afy-unnos* or earth cottage site is present. Dispersed 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials are also present. Agricultural buildings are generally small, reflecting the size of holdings. The most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barn and other structures; several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. Black painted corrugated-iron barns are a feature of the agricultural holdings. Larger farms are present, and are characterised by a large assemblages of late 20th century agricultural buildings. Other structures include a post-medieval bridge. There are no listed buildings in the area. The A478 road crosses this area from north to south. It is clear from the field patterning that the road pre-dates the establishment of

the fields. Other transport elements of the landscape comprise winding and straight lanes and tracks. In most examples there is a verge of several metres between the road edge and the enclosing boundary bank. A television transmitter mast situated on the eastern side of the area is a prominent element in the landscape.

The area is rich in recorded archaeology, almost exclusively of prehistoric date. There is a mesolithic/neolithic findspot, and a neolithic stone-axe factory. However, it is neolithic/bronze age ritual features that predominate, including a possible henge, a possible ring barrow and a ring ditch, several soilmarks and a cremation, which form a complex around the axe-factory in the centre of the area. To the north of this concentration are one definite and two possible round barrows, a scheduled stone pair, a possible burnt mound, and prehistoric and Roman findspots. Later activity is limited to a post-medieval quarry.

The very regular field pattern clearly defines this historic landscape character area. Areas to the north, east and south have yet to be defined, but here there are irregular, old-established patterns of enclosure. To the west the semi-enclosed high ground of Crugiau Dwy provides a sharp boundary to Pentre Galar character area.

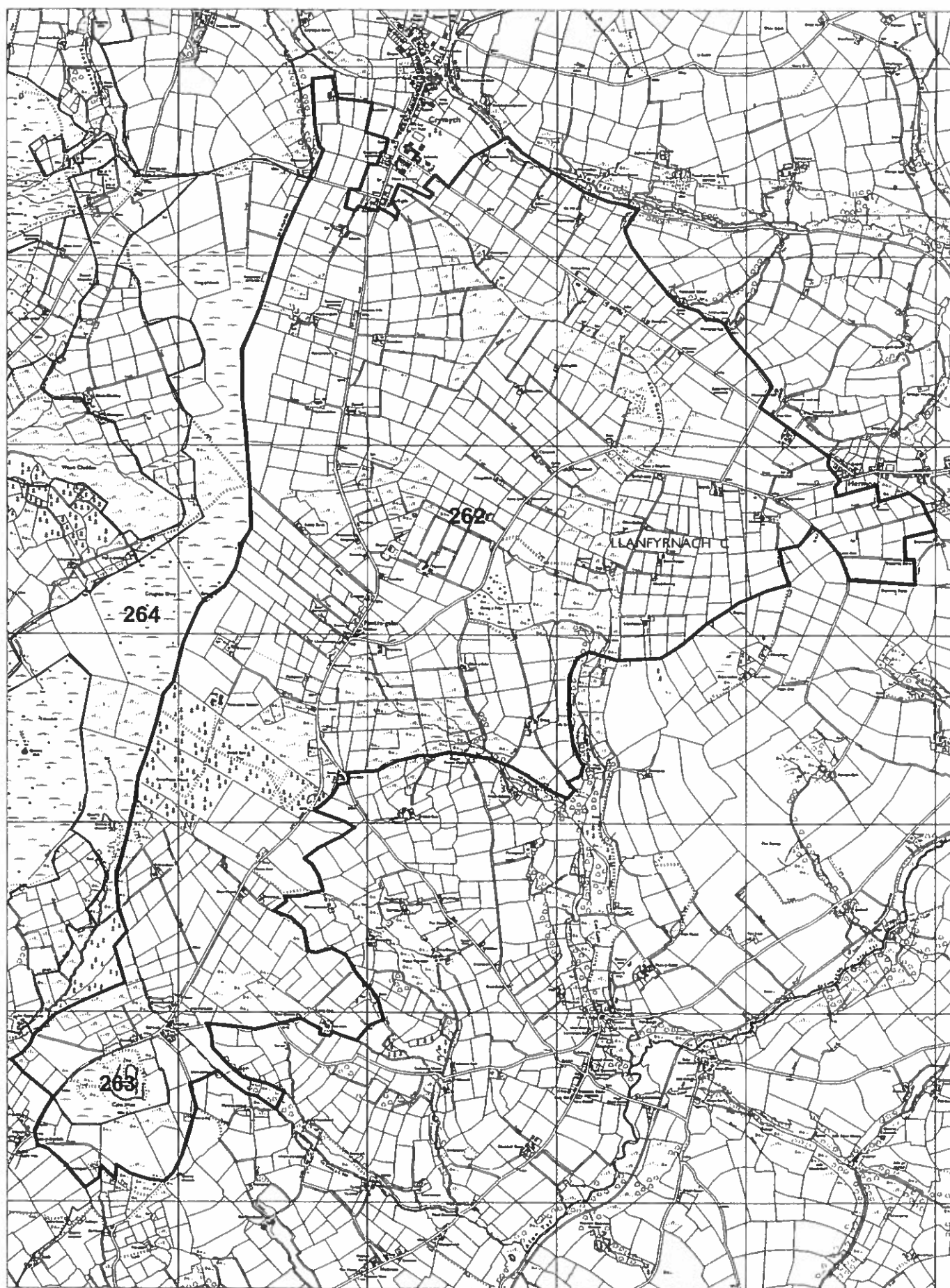
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: David and Williams, 1995; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Lewis n.d.; Ordnance Survey, Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to 1 mile, Sheet 188, 1809; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/HSPC/5/1; Rees 1932



262 Pentre Galar historic landscape character area was open common land until it was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812. The regular field system, dispersed farms and roads all date to this period. Stone is the principal building material. Boundaries are of earth banks topped with hedges. Land-use is improved pasture with tracts of rougher ground.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 262

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 263 CARN WEN

GRID REFERENCE: SN166283

AREA IN HECTARES: 17.5

Historic Background

A small character area in modern Carmarthenshire comprising Carn Wen, a hill to the southeast of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings - Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March within which Carn Wen lay. The hill is, and probably always was, unenclosed but is now almost entirely occupied by a large quarry, now disused. The quarry may have featured some slate extraction but any evidence has been removed by more recent excavation for stone.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a very small historic character area. It consists of a small hill - Carn Wen - that rises from the surrounding enclosed farmland at 250m to a maximum of 289m. It is unenclosed and is covered with bracken and gorse scrub. It is not grazed. A large quarry was worked here until the late 20th-century. The industrial remains of this quarry provide one of the main historic landscape components of the area. There are no settlements, and the only structures are those associated with the abandoned quarry. The A478 runs along the western boundary of the area.

Recorded archaeology is confined to a bronze age findspot, but the place-name suggests that the summit of the hill was occupied by bronze age cairn(s) which were removed by the post-medieval quarries.

The small unenclosed hill is a well-defined historic landscape character area. It is surrounded by the enclosed farmland of Pentre Galar character area.

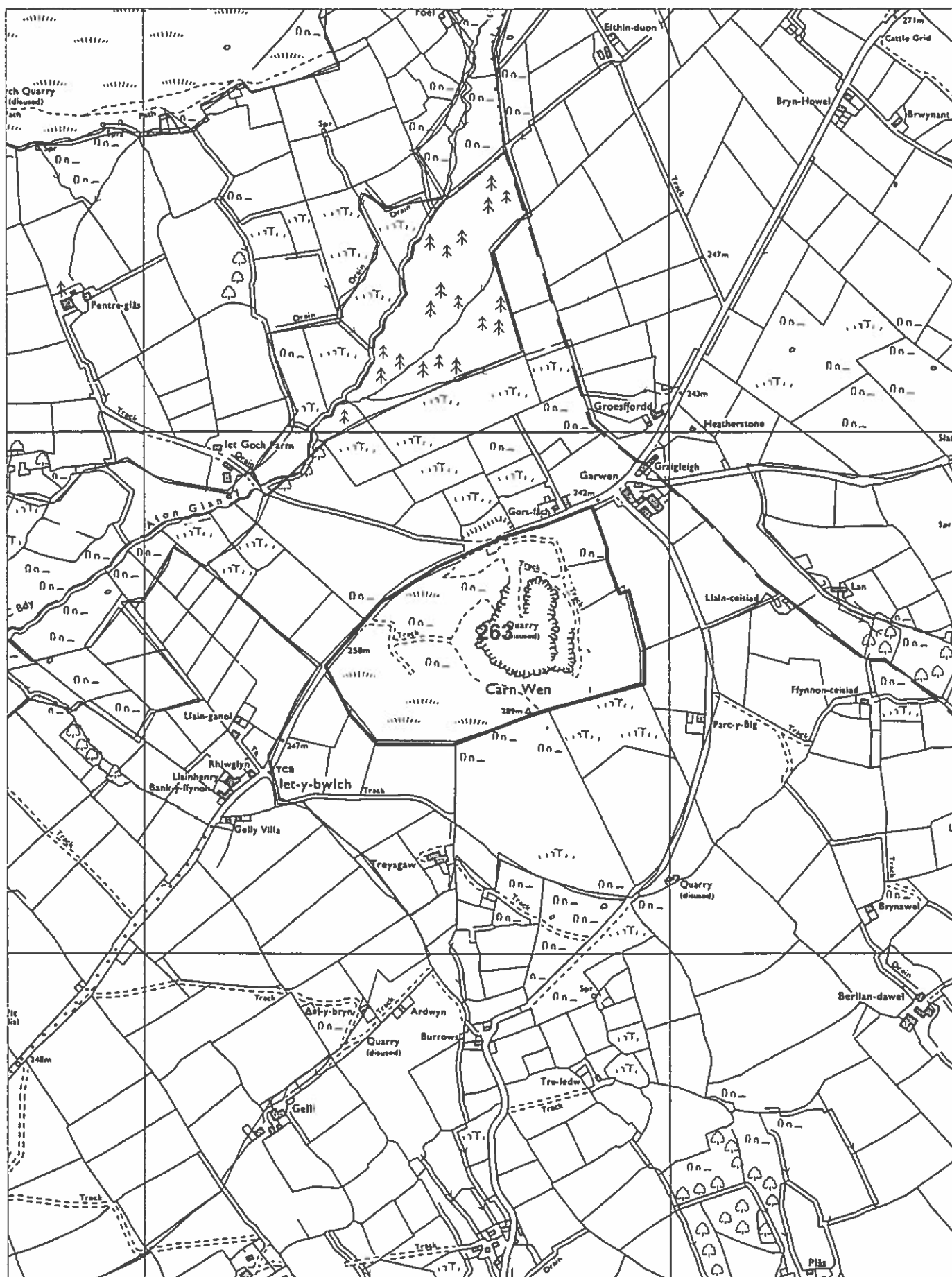
Conservation priorities

Apart from maintaining the open character of this area, there are no historic landscape conservation priorities.

Sources: Llanglydwen tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Rees 1932; Richards 1998



263 Carn Wen historic landscape character area consists of a small unenclosed hill of scrubby land. The remains of a quarry abandoned in the late 20th-century are a prominent landscape element. There are no settlements, trees or roads in this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELE

Historic Landscape Character Area 263

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 264 CRUGIAU DWY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 168310

AREA IN HECTARES: 190.6

Historic Background

A narrow strip of land in modern Pembrokeshire, on the eastern edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Crugiau Dwy character area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118, William Fitzmartin granted the area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. Its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that the grange was probably mainly unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. At the Dissolution, it was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. It appears to have remained unenclosed moorland common pasture until a relatively late date, and is now characterised by a system of very large enclosures with straight boundaries, clearly late post-medieval in origin but present by the 1840s when the tithe surveys were undertaken. As the area lies between the Mynachlog-ddu character area to the west, which was mainly enclosed during the 16th-18th centuries, and the Pentre Galar character area to the east, which was enclosed in 1812, the large enclosures would appear to be earlier than 1812, but probably not by many years. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Mynachlog-ddu is reproduced in the County History. There is now no settlement, and none is recorded on historic maps, but the southern end of the area features a small disused slate quarry known as Klondyke which was worked intermittently from the early 19th-century (and possibly before), and was developed in 1910-12 when it employed 150 people before closure.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Crugiau Dwy historic landscape character area occupies a south-north rounded ridge to the east of Mynydd Preseli. The ridge achieves a maximum height of 360m. This area includes the flanks of the ridge down to about 280m. To the south the ridge climbs to the summit of Foel Dyrch character area. Old boundary banks are now redundant, and wire fences divide the area into very large enclosures, but much of the landscape has an unenclosed aspect apart from the northern end which has recently been transformed into improved pasture and subdivided by wire fences into regularly-shaped fields. However, land-use is predominantly rough grazing which contains large pockets of heather and bracken. There are no standing buildings within the area. Characteristic of the landscape are occasional clumps of trees on the more sheltered eastern side of the ridge which mark the sites of deserted farms and cottages. Apart from these trees and a small 20th century coniferous plantation on the southern flanks of the ridge, this is a treeless landscape. The remains of a quarry are a prominent aspect of the southern slopes of the area. There are no roads or tracks.

Recorded archaeology is limited to two, possibly three bronze age round barrows, and the remains of the post-medieval Klondyke quarry with extensive rubbish runs (one with a bridge), a collapsed drainage tunnel, and vestiges of a possible forge and powder house.

To the west, north and east the boundaries of this area are well defined by lower-lying enclosed land. Only to the south where this area runs into the unenclosed, higher hill of Foel Dyrch is there any similarity between this historic landscape character area and that of its neighbour.

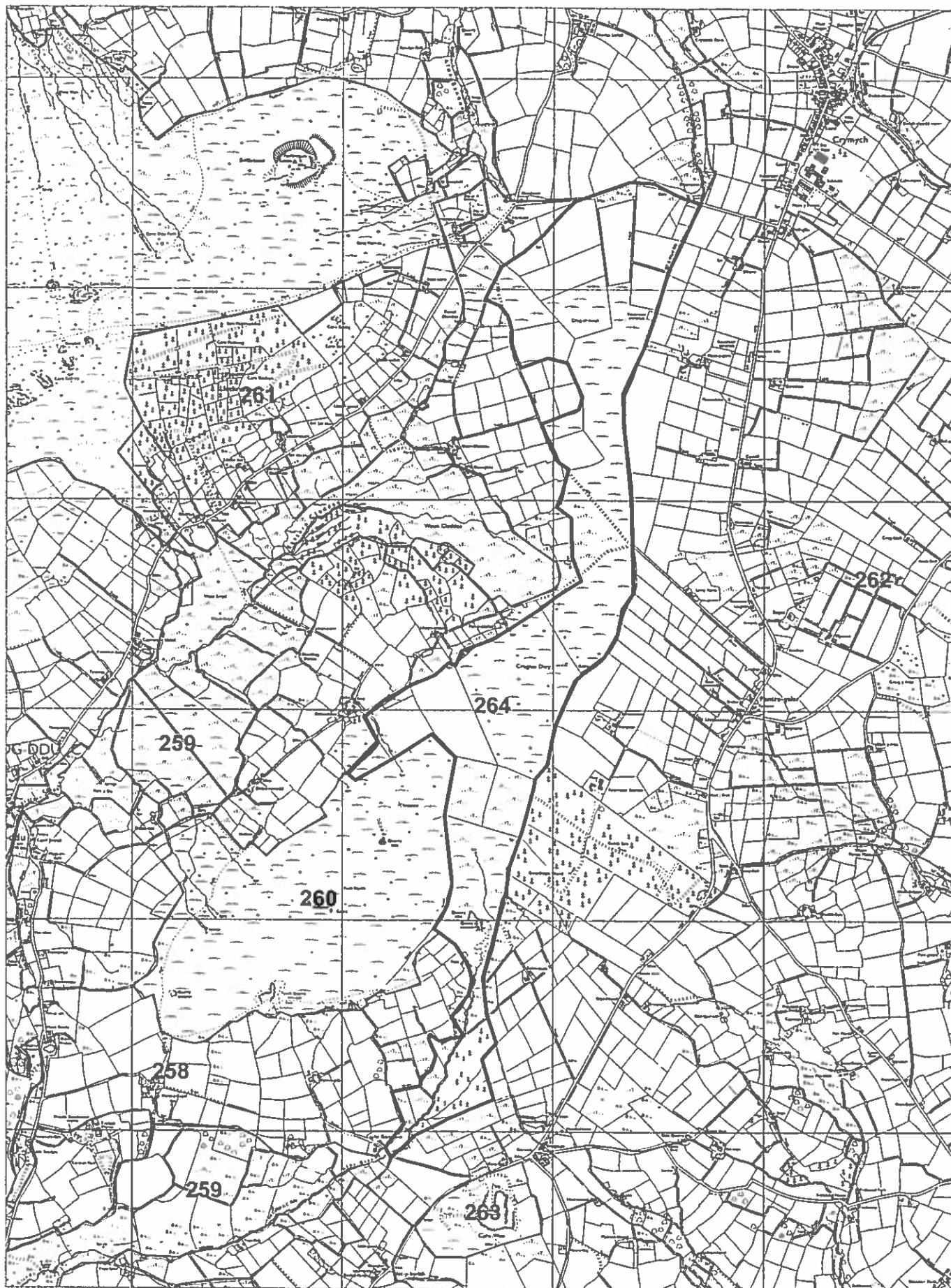
Conservation priorities

Recent land improvement schemes have eroded the open character of this area. This open aspect should be maintained if the area is not to lose its historic character.

Sources: Howells 1987; Llanfyrnach tithe map and apportionment, 1844; Llanglydwen tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Rees 1932; Richards, 1998



264 *Crugiau Dwy* historic landscape character area lies along the crest of a ridge on the southeastern side of Mynydd Preseli. It is divided into large fields by wire fences, but apart from improved pasture at the northern end, rough grazing is the predominant land-use. There are no settlements or roads, and, other than a small coniferous plantation, it is virtually a treeless landscape.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 264

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 265 GLANDY CROSS

GRID REFERENCE: SN147267

AREA IN HECTARES: 575.3

Historic Background

A large character area in modern Carmarthenshire on the southeast edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings called Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March. Glandy Cross character area contains portions of the former two holdings. Much of the Glandy Cross character area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is unlikely that the area was enclosed during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Sixteenth-century leases of Whitland's Carmarthenshire estates make it clear that tenants were practising common pasturage and the survival of *arian y mynydd* or 'mountain silver', a payment for grazing rights, with a diversity of rents, in both cash, kind and service, suggests that they correspond with earlier villein obligations, when most of the tenants were also bound to do boon work for the monastery. The post-medieval landscape history of this area is complex. A late 17th-century description by Edward Lhuyd in the Gibson edition of Camden's *Britannia* of the Meini Gwyr stone circle at Glandy Cross indicates that the landscape was still open moorland. It would appear that the area was largely enclosed between the late 17th-century and the early 19th-century when farms and other buildings were established. However, enclosure was not completed in the northeastern part of the character area until after the tithe surveys of the 1840s; a 1751 estate map of Castell Garw shows a field pattern similar to that of today to the east of the A478 road, but suggests open land to the west. On tithe maps, fields close to Glandy Cross cross roads are shown much as today, but are not named as they are elsewhere in the parish, which is usually an indication that they were recent creations. In contrast, a study of the field system between Efailwen and Glandy Cross indicates that it pre-dates the long, straight section of the A478 road. The road is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route but achieved its present line between 1791 and 1809 when it was turnpiked under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present road line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809, on which no settlements are shown between Efailwen and Glandy Cross, but by the tithe surveys of the 1840s Maen-Gwyn, Llain, Capel Nebo and several cottages had been constructed. Efailwen is celebrated in the annals of Welsh 'direct action' as it was here that the first assault on a turnpike toll gate occurred on the night of May 18 1839. Goodwin's Row cottages alongside the A478 were built in 1866 to house quarry workers. Following the construction of Goodwin's Row, very little new building occurred until the last quarter of the 20th century when piecemeal, linear housing and other development took place on the roads which meet at Glandy Cross and on the roads that meet at Efailwen. Development is continuing at these two locations.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Glandy Cross historic landscape character area lies across a low rounded ridge, the summit crest of which climbs from a height of approximately 200m at its southern end at Efailwen to over 250m at its northern end at Iet-y-Bwlch. Although the flanks of the ridge descend gently into the valley of the Eastern Cleddau to the west and the valley of the Afon Taf to the east, this area occupies the ridge top only, down to a low point of about 190m. The entire ridge is enclosed into small- and medium-sized regular fields. The smaller enclosures are concentrated towards the south with the larger enclosures confined to higher ground to the north. Boundaries consist of earth banks which have an increasing stony content towards the north. Hedges on these banks are in good condition alongside roads and tracks and in the southern portion of the area, but become increasingly more neglected and derelict towards higher ground. At the highest points hedges are no longer present. Wire fences on the boundary banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Apart from small trees that grow out of neglected hedges and a couple of small 20th century coniferous plantations, this landscape is not characterised by woodland. Agricultural land-use is predominately improved pasture with a little arable, though there are pockets of

unimproved grazing and rushy ground. The old established settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, houses and cottages with a concentration towards the southern end of the area and on the ridge's flanks. Dwellings are almost entirely 19th century, in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and three-bays, cement rendered and/or bare stone. Examples of stone and earth-built (*clom*) late 18th- or 19th-century single storey cottages are also present, as are late 19th-century two storey stone-built and rendered 'villa' houses in a more polite tradition. The chapel at Nebo is a substantial stone-built structure dating to 1860, and has a graveyard associated with it. The more recent - late 20th-century - settlement pattern is mostly linear development and loose clustering at Efailwen and Glandy Cross. There is a modern school at Efailwen, and a public house and garage/shop at Glandy Cross, and at both locations are numerous late 20th-century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. Most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; small early 20th-century brick built ranges, corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings within the character area. The main transport element of the landscape is the A478 which runs along the crest of the ridge and along which modern development is concentrated. Other roads consist of straight and winding lanes and tracks enclosed by boundary banks.

The Glandy Cross landscape is recognised as of considerable importance for its complex of neolithic and bronze age ritual and funerary monuments which include Meini Gwyr stone circle, standing stones, round barrows, ring cairns and other upstanding sites, many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Also within this area is a neolithic axe factory, and at least two iron age hillforts.

Although Glandy Cross is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not easy to define as it is surrounded by enclosed farmland which superficially has similar characteristics. Therefore all the borders of this area should be considered as zones of change, rather than as hard-edge boundaries.

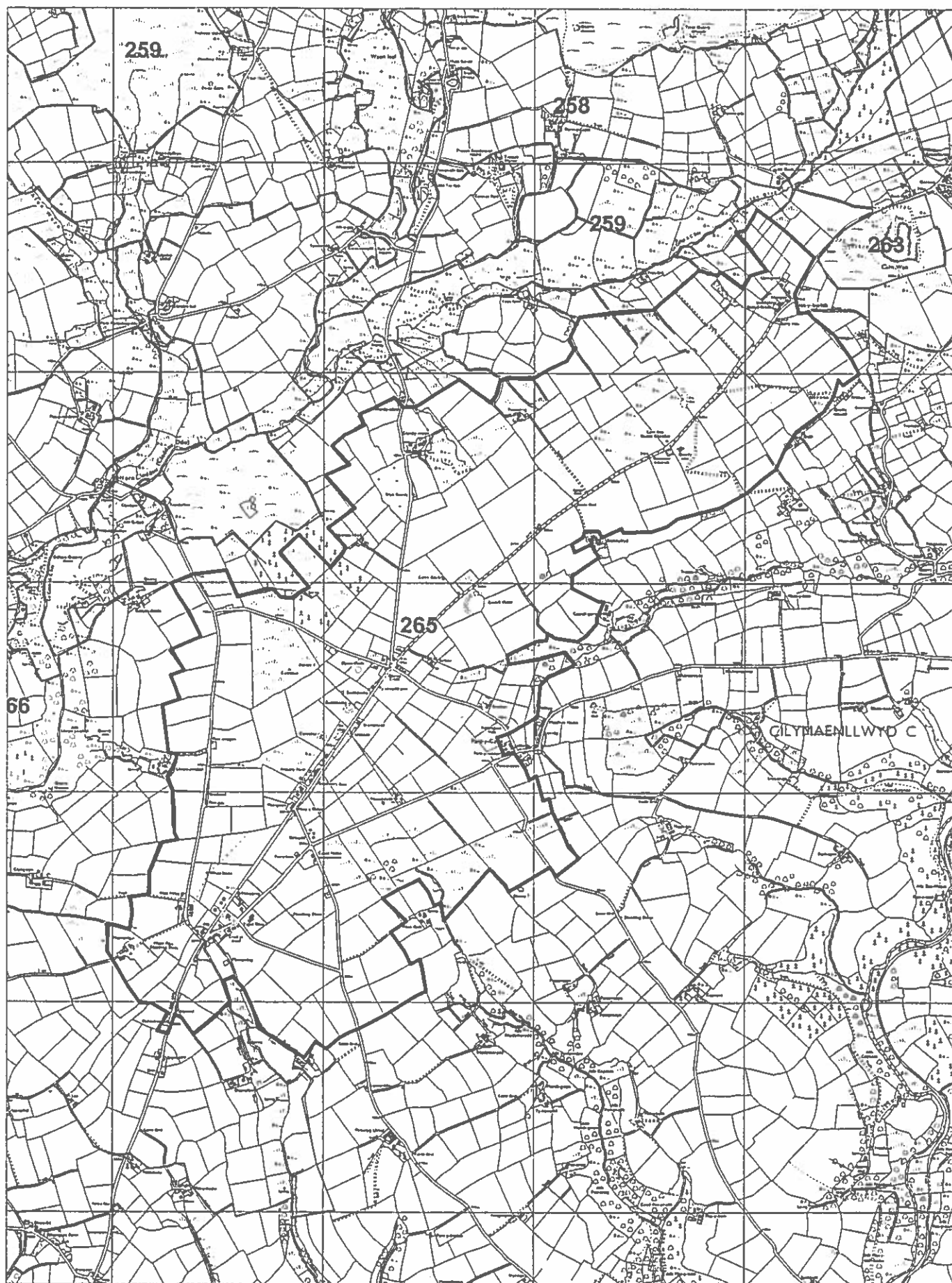
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Modern ribbon development is also starting to affect the character of this area along the main route corridors. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Archaeological sites and their settings are being affected by modern development and land improvement schemes. This problem needs to be addressed if these important sites are not to be lost to future generations.

Sources: Cilymaenllwyd tithe map and apportionment 1837; Commons Journal, 1809; David and Williams 1995; Jones 1937; Kirk and Williams 2000; Lewis 1975; Lhuyd 1695, column 628; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llanglydwen tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Ordnance Survey, Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to 1 mile, Sheet 188, 1809; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/LJ/646; Williams, 1990



265 Glandy Cross historic landscape character area is centred on the A478 road. A system of fairly regular fields with dispersed farms and cottages lies either side of this road. Late 20th-century linear housing and other buildings have developed at Glandy Cross and Efailwen. Prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, including Meini Gwyr stone circle, are a characteristic of this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 265

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 266 LLANGOLMAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN125264

AREA IN HECTARES: 1461

Historic Background

A large character area on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli. The majority of it is in modern Pembrokeshire, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. That the character area was a centre of ecclesiastical significance during the early medieval period is demonstrated by the establishment of one of the seven pre-Conquest 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed at Llandeilo Llwydarth, mentioned in the 12th century *Liber Landavensis*. Two Early Christian Monuments from the church are now in Maenclochog Church. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins inc. 1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Most of the Llangolman character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century when it was assessed at one knight's fee. By 1594, Maenclochog had its own court leet and was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The ecclesiastical framework was nevertheless reorganised upon Anglo-Norman lines and Llandeilo Llwydarth along with the chapel at Llangolman to the east were annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog, which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de la Roche in c.1320. At the far east end of the area is the parish church of Mynachlog-ddu which was part of a much earlier grant to St Dogmaels, in 1118, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia* granted by William Fitzmartin, and which was, after the Dissolution, held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The grange chapel of 'St Julians' or 'St Giles' (ded. St Silin) may also have occupied the area. By the late 15th-century, considerable lands within the Llangolman character area had been amassed from the manor of Maenclochog by a local yeoman family, the Llywelyns, but in 1498 they granted 'all their lands in Llangolman and at Bwlch-y-clawdd (Temple Druid) in Maenclochog', which were held by Welsh tenure, to Lewis ap David ap Gruffudd Fychan of Llangolman, yeoman, 'on account of great necessity and poverty'. The pattern of dispersed settlement is typical of native tenurial systems, and the *vill* recorded at Llandeilo Llwydarth appears never to have become a nucleation, while the pattern of enclosure with regular fields of medium size is characteristic of 16th- 17th-century enclosure, under farmsteads such as Pencraig-fawr and Plas-cwrt which were recorded in the 16th century, while a deer park at 'Lloydarth' was also recorded in the later medieval period. The process of enclosure was complete by the late 18th-century. However, though the Ty Mawr estate map of 1777 shows most of the holding as today, a few unenclosed dispersed strips within other farms holdings are also shown, suggesting that this landscape had evolved out of a system of sub-divided strip-fields, in this case probably *lleini* held under Welsh tenure. Other 18th century gentry houses existed at Plas-y-Meibion, and Temple Druid which was rebuilt by John Nash. A small part of the character area to the southeast lies in Carmarthenshire, and in the middle ages belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is likely that it represents early enclosure of monastic common pasture, probably again from the 16th- and 17th-century. The history of the character area was and still is dominated by agriculture, although it contains Pembrokeshire's densest concentration of slate quarries. A total of 13 named quarries, and several more informal workings, are more-or-less strung out in an east-west line across the volcanic ash slate exposure through the centre of the area. Most of these were rather late, being established from the mid 19th-century onwards. All are now disused but the largest of them - for instance, Dandderwen ('Whitland Abbey Slate') and Lily - occupied a considerable area and brought employment to many hundreds. An additional element is the early Baptist chapel at Rhydwlilym, which was founded in 1668 under the benefaction of local gentry families and had, from the first, an exceptional influence over a wide area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Llangolman is a large historic landscape area lying across several parishes and encompassing the upper part of the valley of the Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries. The valley floors here lie at about 60m to 80m, but the valley sides rise steeply to over 130m before levelling out onto undulating ground between 130m and 200m. This area includes the valley bottom, the valley sides and the higher ground above. The valley sides are heavily cloaked in woodland - a mixture of semi-natural deciduous woods and 20th century coniferous plantations. The remainder of the area is enclosed into small, irregular fields. Boundaries are mostly earth banks topped with hedges, but stone and earth banks and stone-faced banks are also present. Hedges vary in condition. Most are well maintained, but some are overgrown and neglected with gaps appearing. In a few instances hedges have completely gone. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved with very little rougher grazing and arable land. Several small isolated deciduous woods, trees in overgrown hedgebanks and the dense woodland on the steep valley sides mentioned above lend a heavily wooded aspect to parts of this landscape, although on the higher ground trees are rare apart from those in hedges. The settlement pattern is dominated by dispersed farms, houses and cottages, with the hamlets at Llangolman and Rhydwlwym providing the only foci. Farmhouses are predominantly 19th century, in the vernacular style, stone-built (cement rendered or bare stone), three bays, two storeys, with slate roofs. Houses and cottages in a similar style but of one and one-and-a-half storeys are also present as are examples of late 18th-century or early 19th-century houses in the polite Georgian tradition. It is likely that the cement rendering on some older houses and cottages masks earth (*clom*) construction. 20th century houses in a variety of styles and materials are scattered across the area, but are not common. Included in this area is the small thatched cottage of Penrhos now a museum owned by the County Council and furnished in a 19th century style. Generally agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings, and comprise single small, stone-built 19th century range; mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. However, the few larger farms have a collection of 19th century stone-built outbuildings set around a yard or in another semi-formal arrangement with the house as well as extensive modern agricultural buildings. Within this area are the three medieval church sites of Mynachlog-ddu, Llangolman and Llandeilo Llwydarth, a large chapel at Rhydwlwym, founded in 1688, and Llandeilo Chapel. Pont Mynachlog-ddu (a bridge) was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. There are seven listed buildings in the area. Llangolman and Mynachlog-ddu churches (mentioned above) are both listed, but only the latter retains any medieval fabric. The scant remains of the medieval church at Llandeilo Llwydarth are a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II listed. Temple Druid, an 18th century mansion by John Nash on a 15th century site, is Grade II listed, while the courtyard, outbuildings and cottages are Grade II* listed. Rhosfach House, Llangolman, and the telephone box outside, are both Grade II listed. Abandoned quarries are a feature of the landscape. There is a small caravan park and country club at Trefach Manor on the extreme eastern fringe of this area. Apart from the A478 which crosses the extreme eastern fringe of this area, transport elements of the historic landscape are limited to narrow winding lanes and tracks which are bordered by large hedge-banks

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse. From the neolithic, it includes a scheduled chambered tomb (or standing stone?), another possible chambered tomb and a possible henge (or *vallum* enclosure?). From the bronze age are a scheduled standing stone, a round barrow, three possible standing stones and two possible round barrows, and a possible burnt mound. There is a scheduled iron age hillfort and another possible hillfort. Roman artefacts have been found. Early medieval features include the two Early Christian Monuments from Llandeilo Llwydarth (now in Maenclochog Church) and an inscribed stone from Gelli Dywyll. There are two holy wells, the one at Llandeilo Llwydarth with a tradition that the water was drunk from the skull of St Teilo. There is a possible medieval strip-field system and several mill sites, as well as the church and chapel sites. Post-medieval archaeology includes a wealth of quarry features including buildings, a sawpit and a world war two searchlight battery on Llangolman Common.

Llangolman historic landscape character area is well defined to the north where it bounds Rhosfach and Mynachlog-ddu areas and to the east against Glandy Cross. To the south the boundary is less clear, although the area to the south consists of larger farms and larger fields than those of Llangolman. A definite boundary does not exist, but rather a zone of transition extending for perhaps one or two kilometres.

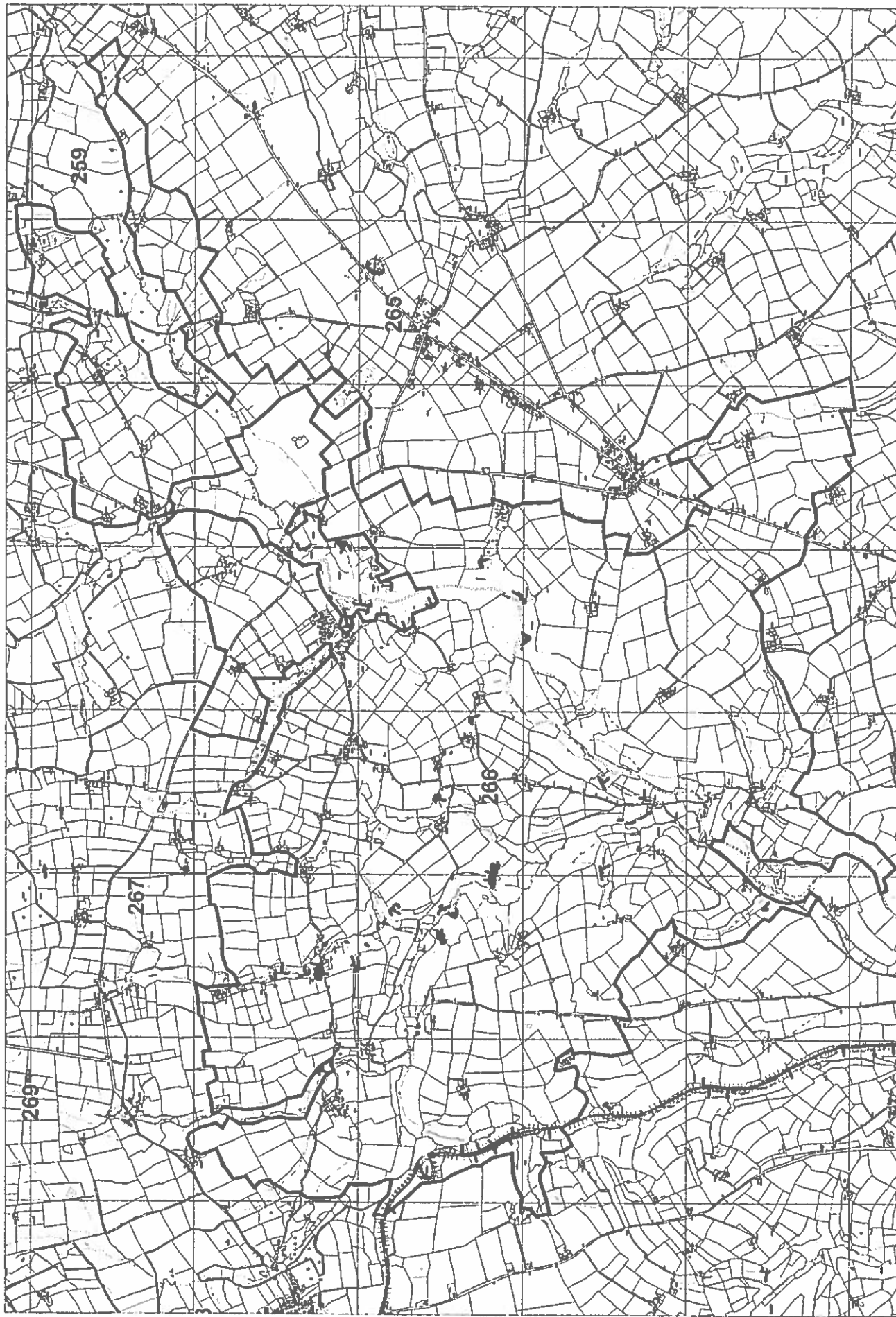
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Davies 1982; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Howells 1987; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llanycefn tithe map and apportionment, 1847; Lewis 1969; Lewis 1975; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/EE/7/338; Richard 1935; Richards 1998



266 Llangolman historic landscape character area consists of irregular fields, dispersed farms and cottages, narrow lanes and woodland on steep valley sides. Buildings are of varied character and range from large farmhouses through to single storey cottages. Stone is the traditional building material. Boundaries are of earth or earth and stone, and are topped with hedges. Pasture is the predominant agricultural land-use.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI
Historic Landscape Character Area 266
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 267 RHOSFACH

GRID REFERENCE: SN104280

AREA IN HECTARES: 312.3

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins inc. 1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The Rhosfach character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century, when it was assessed at one knight's fee. In 1594, Maenclochog was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The character area is now enclosed but during the medieval period, the entire area was probably unenclosed moorland pasture. In 1301, David de la Roche granted to the monks of Whitland Abbey grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the waste places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings'. Some of this land may have occupied the Rhosfach area, which includes four detached areas of common. These are surviving remnants of a larger area of common of which the County History records the rights of turbary claimed in 1724. A *Hafod* farm-name also lies towards the west. Pen-gawsai and Meini-hirion farmsteads, which lie within a system of small enclosures at the area's southern limits were recorded in the 16th century. The remainder of this character area probably remained largely unenclosed until a late date. The majority of enclosures are large, with straight boundaries, while most farm-names are not recorded before the 18th century, confirmed by the biblical derivation of some eg. 'Pisgah' and 'Pen-Nebo'. The tithe maps, from the 1840s, show strip-like fields in some locations, suggesting that at least part of this area had evolved out of a sub-divided system of *ffleini*, and today some of the enclosures are still long and narrow. This character area appears then to be a mixture of old established farms, possibly with some squatter settlement, and large tracts of common land which were settled and enclosed during the later 18th-century. The commons are now named after the settlements at Llangolman, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Maenclochog and Rhosfach, but this does not reflect the distribution of earlier grazing rights. The inter-relationship between the enclosed land and these pockets of remaining common is shown very clearly on the Tymawr estate map from 1777, which otherwise shows a pattern similar to today. Three named slate quarries lie at the western end of the area, all fairly small-scale - and short-lived - operations of the late 19th- and early 20th-century, and an unnamed working lies at the centre

Description and essential historic landscape components

Rhosfach historic landscape character area lies on the southern, gentle south-facing slopes of Mynydd Preseli at between 270m and 200m. Most of the area is enclosed farmland, but there are pockets of unenclosed common - Llangolman Common, Llandeilo Common, Maenclochog Common and Rhosfach Common. The enclosure pattern is one of small irregular fields, but there are some long strip-shaped fields in the eastern part of the area. Boundaries mostly comprise stone and earth banks topped with hedges. Apart from those that flank roads and tracks the hedges are in a very poor condition - either entirely gone or represented by straggling lines of bushes and small trees. Wire fences on the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture, unimproved pasture and rough grazing with rushes, gorse and scrubby woodland on the commons. Apart from the small trees in the overgrown hedges and the scrubby woodland, woodland is not a characteristic element of the historic landscape. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. Dwellings are predominantly 19th century, in the vernacular style, stone-built (cement rendered and/or bare stone), three bays, one, one-and-a-half and two storeys, with slate roofs. It is likely that the cement rendering on some of these dwellings masks earth (*clom*) construction. The single storey cottages are a distinctive element of this landscape. There are a few late 20th-century houses in a variety of styles and materials.

Generally agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. They include single small, stone-built 19th century ranges; mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings in this area. Transport routes consist of narrow winding lanes and tracks flanked by high hedge-banks.

Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse and includes a possible neolithic chambered tomb, a bronze age cremation, a scheduled round barrow and two possible further barrows, and one definite and three possible standing stones. There is a scheduled iron age hillfort (or medieval motte), and a further possible hillfort. From the medieval period is a mill site, and from the post-medieval period four quarries including Mill, Galchen and Vagur quarries, and a world war two military camp near Maenclochog.

This distinctive historic landscape character area has well delineated boundaries. It is bordered to the north, east and west by an area of Parliamentary enclosure - Mynydd Bach - and to the south by the larger farms and enclosures of Llangolman

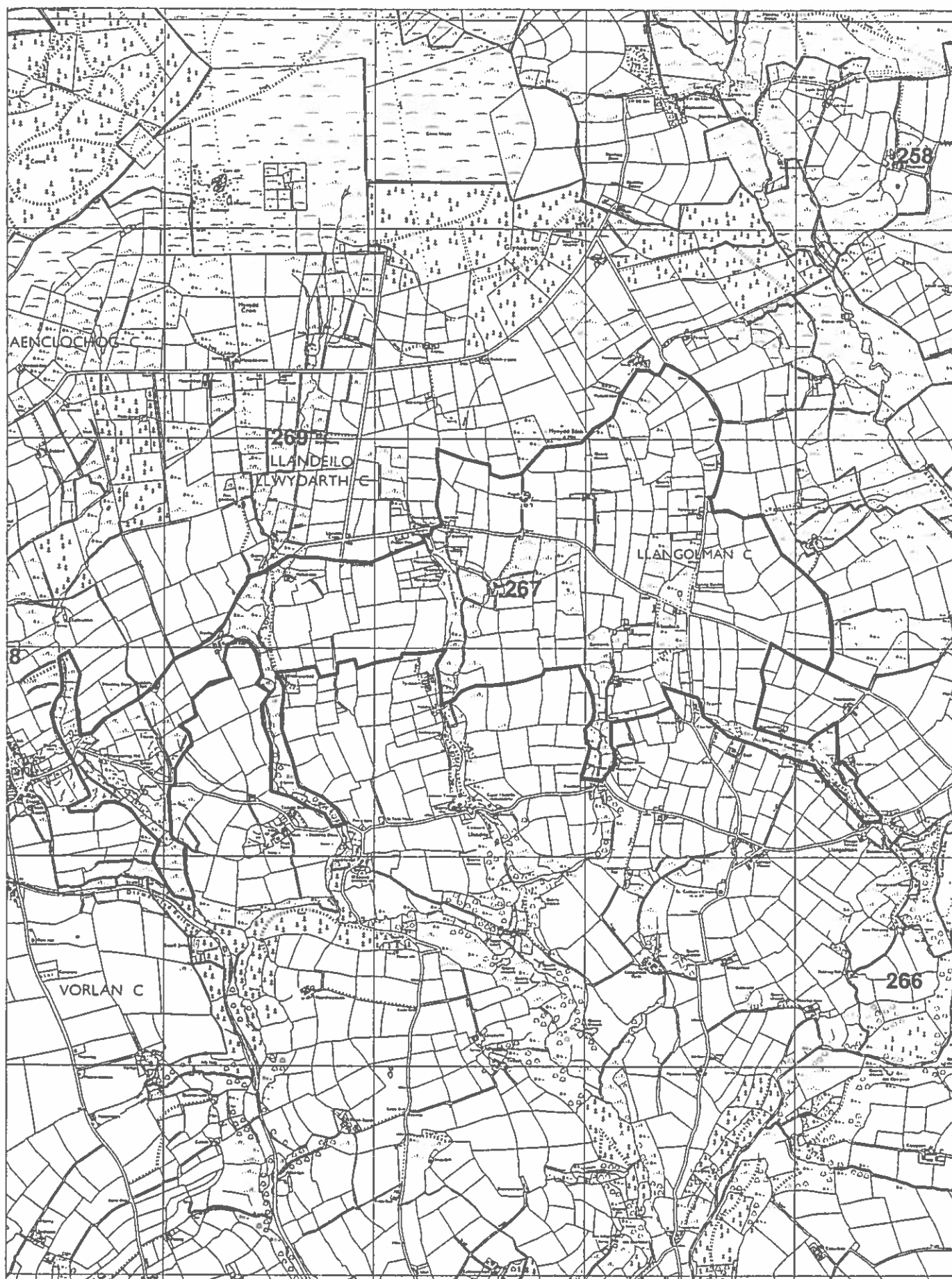
Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Howells, 1987; Hunter, 1852; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/EE/7/338; Rees 1932; Richards 1998



267 Rhosfach historic landscape character area lies on the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. It comprises small fields of pasture and rough ground, and small pockets of common. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms and cottages. Stone-built, single-storey, 19th century cottages are characteristic of this area. There are few trees, apart from those in overgrown hedges on the earth- or stone-boundary banks.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 267

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 268 MAENCLOCHOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN082279

AREA IN HECTARES: 221.1

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The Maenclochog character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century, when it was assessed at one knight's fee, but unlike most of the manor, this character area - which comprises the settlement at Maenclochog itself - was held under Anglo-Norman manorial tenure. The medieval history of the manor is known only in outline. It had been obtained by the Roche lords of Llangwm by the mid 13th-century, along with knight's fees at Monington and Llanychaer, and their tenure continued into the 14th century. In a later *Extent*, from 1594, the manor of Maenclochog was, like others in Cemaes, held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed at 3s 8d. A castle had been founded by 1215 when it is mentioned in the *Chronicles* as having been destroyed in a Welsh raid. It was 'destroyed' again in 1257 while a reference in an *Inquisition* of 1376 may imply that it was still in use. The location of the castle has yet to be demonstrably proved, but the rocky knoll with its accompanying enclosure at the southern end of the village is a strong candidate. North of the site is a large, square green containing the church, which leads into an axial main street - now the B4313 - which is lined by tofts. All are classic features of Anglo-Norman planted settlement in Pembrokeshire and Maenclochog forms part of a chain of such plantations along the southern foothills of Mynydd Preseli (cf. New Moat, Henry's Moat, Hayscastle etc.). However, there is no evidence that Maenclochog ever achieved, or aspired to borough status. The church has been entirely rebuilt but it was a medieval foundation, with a 'Mary' dedication which may imply that it is has post-Conquest origins. The vicarage, with its chapelries of Llandeilo Llwydarth and Llangolman, were granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de la Roche in c.1320. The long, narrow fields that surround the village are characteristic of the enclosure of medieval field-strips, probably divided along Anglo-Norman manorial lines, but the later history of the village has, in contrast, been predominantly Welsh, and pastoral. It was also comparatively poor, no holding being assessed for more than two hearths in 1670. By the 19th century, it was a drovers' centre and a large annual cattle fair was being held on the green. A map of 1773 shows the green with 15 dwellings around it, while the remainder of the landscape was much as today. The area was crossed by the Maenclochog Railway which was opened in 1876 to serve the quarries at Rosebush in Mynydd Bach character area. It was later extended to Fishguard, but closed in 1949.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Maenclochog historic landscape character area lies on gentle south-facing, southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli between 200m and 260m. It is centred on Maenclochog village. Agricultural land comprises a system of long narrow fields; this is clearly an open field system which has been enclosed. The enclosed strips are best preserved to the east and north of the village. Field boundaries consist of earth banks and stony banks topped with hedges. Apart from alongside roads and tracks, hedges are not generally well maintained. Many have gaps in them and others are overgrown. Other than a small 20th century coniferous plantation and trees in some of the overgrown hedges, woods do not form a characteristic element of this landscape. Maenclochog retains the character of a working agricultural village with farms, a church, chapels, garage, village hall, public houses, workshops, houses and shops. The village is planned around a rectangular green on which the parish church is located. Houses and other buildings are located around the outside edge of this green. Dwellings are in a variety of styles and materials. The older examples date to the early- to mid- 19th-century, with both detached farmhouses, other detached houses and terraces present. All are stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone) and most are two storey with three bays. Examples in the vernacular and polite Georgian tradition are present. Mid 20th-

century construction includes houses, bungalows and cottages, including a good single storey timber-framed corrugated-iron example. Later 20th-century linear development is present alongside the roads to the north, west and east. There is a small, 21st century housing estate on the northern fringes of the village. Dispersed settlement outside the village comprises farms, the houses of which are generally 19th century in the vernacular tradition. Farm buildings of the village- and dispersed-farms are a mixture consisting of: one or two ranges of 19th century stone-built structures; mid 20th-century corrugated tin barns and other buildings; and late 20th-century steel, concrete and brick structures. The only listed building is St Mary's Church, which was entirely rebuilt in c.1790, in the same location as its predecessor but retaining none of the earlier fabric. Other buildings include the early 19th-century Hen Gapel in the centre of the village, and Tabernacle, built as an independent chapel in the mid 19th-century after a dispute between the congregation at Hen Gapel. Transport elements of the historic landscape comprise the B4313 which runs north-south through the village, minor roads and lanes, and an abandoned railway line.

There is a wealth of prehistoric archaeology within this small area, including a neolithic/bronze age ritual complex at Eithbed, with a number of chambered tombs and possible standing stones, another group of two standing stones and two more isolated standing stones. The context of the 'bell-stones' mentioned by Fenton - two stones said to ring like a bell when struck - is unknown and they are now gone. There is an iron age hillfort and a smaller defended enclosure. The Early Christian Monuments in St Mary's Church are from Llandeilo Llwydarth, but there is a holy well site. The location of the castle has yet to be demonstrably proved, but the rocky knoll with its accompanying enclosure at the southern end of the village is a strong candidate.

Maenclochog is a distinctive historic landscape character area. It contrasts with Mynydd Bach Parliamentary enclosure to the east and with the undefined areas of larger, more regularly enclosed land to the south and west.

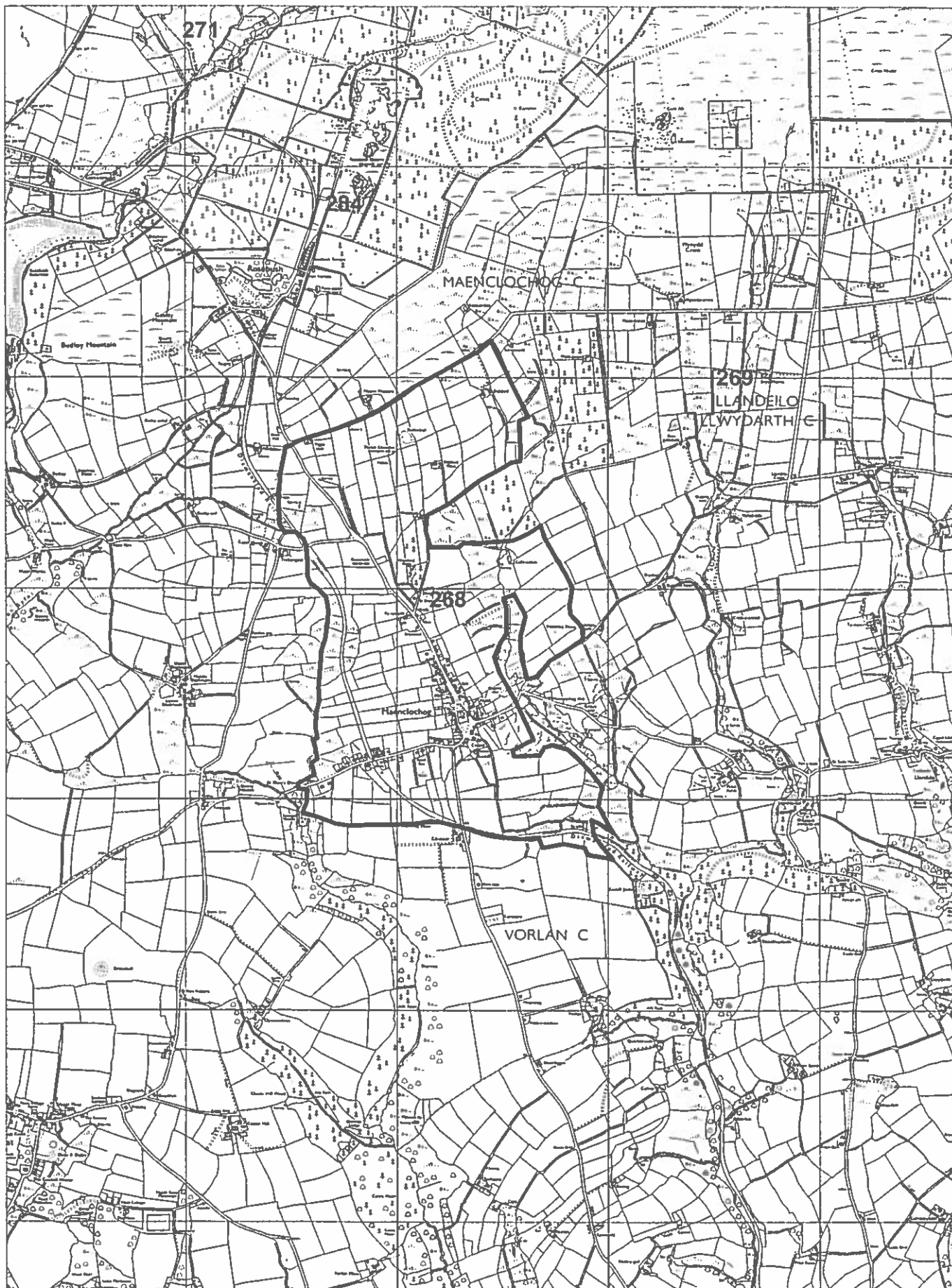
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. The distinctive and historic morphology of Maenclochog village should be preserved. Historic farm buildings and other buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some are redundant and some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Fenton 1811; Gale 1992; Green 1924; Howells 1977; Jones 1952; King 1988; Ludlow 1998; Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment, 1841; National Library of Wales, Picton Castle 1; Owen 1897



268 Maenclochog historic landscape character area is centred on the village of Maenclochog. This is a planned village with houses, farms, shops, public houses and chapels set around a rectangular village green on which the church is located. Most buildings date to the 19th- and 20th-century. Stone is the traditional building material. Long narrow fields of an enclosed strip-field system surround the village. Agricultural land-use is predominantly pasture.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 268

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 269 MYNYDD BACH

GRID REFERENCE: SN095290

AREA IN HECTARES: 787.6

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was contemporaneous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The Mynydd Bach character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th- century, when it was assessed at one knight's fee. In 1594, Maenclochog was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The character area is now enclosed but during the medieval period, the entire area appears to have been unenclosed moorland pasture. In 1301, David de la Roche granted the monks of Whitland Abbey grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the waste places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings'. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Maenclochog is reproduced in the County History. Some of this land may have occupied the Mynydd Bach area which remained without enclosure until 1815 when it was subject to a Parliamentary Inclosure award, of which the present system of large fields with straight boundaries is typical. With the exception of Bwlch-y-pant, recorded in 1503, and the 17th century Eithbed-fach, which probably represents *hafodau*, the present settlement pattern of farms and cottages, and most of the roads and tracks, dates to 1815 or soon after. The western end of the area was crossed by the Maenclochog Railway, opened in 1876, to serve the quarries at Rosebush, but closed in 1949.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Bach historic landscape character area consists of a wide strip of enclosed farmland fringing the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. The land is south-facing and gently-sloping, lying between 200m and 340m. Fields are regular in shape, approximating to a square, and small- to medium-sized. Boundaries are earth or earth and stone banks. These are topped with hedges. Apart from alongside lanes and tracks these hedges are not well maintained and most have either disappeared or are reduced to a few straggling lines of bushes and gorse scrub. Wire fences on the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Agricultural land use is a mixture of improved pasture and unimproved grazing with rougher grazing and rushy ground in wet hollows. At higher levels fields and some farms have been abandoned and are reverting to moorland. There is some scrubby woodland in some of the hollows, and four small- to medium-sized 20th century coniferous plantations lie in the area. Other than the plantations and scrubby woodland, trees are confined to small stands that provide shelter around farms. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. The dwellings are mostly 19th century, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, three bays, stone-built (rendered and/or bare stone), slate-roofed in the vernacular tradition. Other types of dwelling are present, such as a mid 20th-century single storey corrugated-iron cottage, and 20th century houses in rendered concrete and brick. These latter houses are usually replacements of earlier, 19th century, farmhouses. There are no listed buildings in the area. Apart from the abandoned railway and the B4313 which crosses the western part of this area, transport links are confined to lanes and tracks. These are characteristically straight and have a verge of 5m - 6m between road-edge and hedge-bank. This contrasts with the narrow winding lanes of the surrounding areas.

There is a fair density of recorded prehistoric archaeology within the Mynydd Bach area including a possible neolithic stone circle, a scheduled standing stone and a cremation or barrow, two possible standing stones and possible stone pair, a possible stone row, a possible round barrow and a possible

burnt mound, all from the bronze age. Other sites include a possible enclosure of unknown date, Goetty Mountain quarry, the railway and a world war two military camp near Rosebush.

Mynydd Bach is sandwiched between the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli, some of which is now afforested, and the lower-lying more anciently settled farmland of Maenclochog and Rhosfach to the south.

Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Gale 1992; Howells 1977; Hunter 1852; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office MF 207; Rees 1932; Richards 1998



269 Mynydd Bach historic landscape character area was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1815. A regular field system, dwellings and roads were established at this date upon what had previously been open common land. Dispersed stone-built farms and cottages form the main settlement types. Apart from 20th century coniferous plantations, the main land-use is pasture with tracts of rough land. Wide straight roads are characteristic of this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 269

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 270 PANT MAENOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN081308

AREA IN HECTARES: 308.3

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was contemporaneous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some as late as 1922. The Pant Maenog character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century, when it was assessed at one knight's fee. In 1594, Maenclochog was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. During the medieval period the area was unenclosed moorland which may have been included in the grant to Whitland Abbey, of grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the waste places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings', made by David de la Roche, Lord of Llangwm and Maenclochog, in 1301. It appears to have remained unenclosed, and for the most part unsettled, until the 19th century. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Maenclochog is reproduced in the County History. However, some squatting is suggested by a series of small enclosures towards the north of the area, and by two isolated former farmsteads. Much of the southern part of the area was enclosed within very large, regular fields in 1815 when it was subject to a Parliamentary Inclosure Award, but all farms and cottages within this area, including those established following Parliamentary enclosure, were subsequently abandoned and later planted with coniferous forestry. This took place in the second half of the 20th century. It post-dates the closure, in 1908, of the Bellstone slate quarry at the southern end of the area which commenced production in c.1830 and peaked in 1870-1900, elements of which also lie beneath the forestry.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pant Maenog is a large coniferous forestry plantation lying on the south and southwest flanks of Mynydd Preseli between 250m and 490m. No detailed ground examination of this area was undertaken, and therefore it is uncertain to what extent former boundary banks and other pre-afforestation landscape elements survive beneath the dense covering of trees. Sections of the plantation on its western side have been clear-felled. The major historic landscape features of this area now comprise the plantation and its associated elements such as the extraction roads and tracks. There are no inhabited settlements in this area.

Recorded archaeology is limited to two scheduled bronze age round barrows, a windmill site, of unknown age, shown on 19th century maps, and some late 19th-century quarry features from Bellstone.

Pant Maenog coniferous plantation historic landscape character area is bordered by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli or lower-lying enclosed farmland of Mynydd Bach and Mynydd-du. It is therefore a characteristically distinct and well defined area.

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities for this area. So consideration should however be given to the management of abandoned farms which survive within the forestry plantation.

Sources: Howells 1977; Hunter 1852; Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office MF 207; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/1524/8; Rees 1932; Richards 1998.



270 Pant Maenog historic landscape character area consists entirely of a large 20th century coniferous plantation. This has been established partly over abandoned fields and farms which originated in an Act of Parliament of 1815 and partly over open land of Mynydd Preseli.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 270

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 271 MYNYDD-DU

GRID REFERENCE: SN070306

AREA IN HECTARES: 211.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. During the medieval period, part of the Mynydd-du character lay within the parish (and borough) of Nevern, but the greater portion was part of the former manor of Redwalls. Redwalls is Pembrokeshire's most prominent, and possibly most important, deserted medieval settlement, the core of which lies at Fagwyr Goch just west of this character area. It was first mentioned in 1293 when Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale in Pembrokeshire, obtained from King Edward I a grant of a weekly market and a three day annual fair 'for his manor of Redwalls'. The Vales had acquired the manor from the Barony of Cemaes during the 13th century. Neither the date nor the manner of this acquisition are known but its location, and the fact that the manor was never assessed in terms of knight's fees, suggest that it was a recent creation, a large-scale 13th century *assart* onto relatively poor land, that ultimately 'failed'. The name 'Redwalls' is probably not derived from the colour of its walls, as suggested by Charles, but a corruption of *Rudvall*, a term given in Pembrokeshire to a form of local tenure by which strip fields were amassed and grazed in common. During the 16th century the manor was held by both 'English' tenure, two tenants paying £3 rent each annually to the Barony of Cemaes, and 'Welsh' tenure, one tenant paying 20s annually, as recorded in an *Extent* of the Barony compiled in 1594. However, it appears also to have been in decline, with in total only four tenements of demesne recorded in the manor along with gale tenants and their obligations for reaping, and rights of herbage for cattle grazing on the field strips. The pattern of small irregular fields in the southern half of the character area probably derives from the early post-medieval enclosure of such strips. The four tenements may be the same as the four small farmsteads shown on the earliest large-scale maps of this area, which date from the late 18th-century. On the same maps the pattern of larger, more regular fields on the higher slopes to the north of the area (extending into Banc Du character area) is derived from later 17th- and 18th-century enclosure of former common land, which belonged to the parish and borough of Nevern. The field pattern has changed little since then, except that some of the larger fields have been subdivided. The B4239 which runs through the area has medieval origins as the main Haverfordwest to Cardigan route. A section of the Maenclochog Railway (later GWR) which operated from 1876 until 1949 also crosses the southern edge of the area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd-du historic landscape character area lies across the upper valley of the Afon Syfni and its tributaries, on the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli between 240m and 370m. Farms and small, irregular fields are mainly confined to sheltered lower valley sides. On the higher slopes the smaller enclosures give way to larger, more regular fields. Boundaries to the fields consist of earth- and earth and stone-banks. Apart from at the lowest levels in the south of the area and alongside roads, hedges on these banks are either reduced to a few bushes or have completely gone. Wire fences on the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Improved pasture is the main land-use type mixed with a little rough grazing, but on the valley floors there are extensive tracts of wet, rushy ground and peat deposits. Included in this area is a small coniferous forestry plantation. Deserted farms and cottages marked by small stands of trees are a characteristic feature of this landscape. Trees provide shelter for extant farms. Apart from these trees and the coniferous plantation, this area is not characterised by woodland. It is essentially a treeless landscape, and the absence of hedges lends a very open, unenclosed aspect to the area. Most farmhouses are two storey, stone-built, three bay, slate roofed in the 19th century vernacular tradition. 19th century farm out-buildings are stone-built, with one or two ranges present. Most farms also have mid 20th-century corrugated-iron buildings and small ranges of later 20th-century

steel and concrete structures. There are no listed buildings in the area. Transport elements of the landscape comprise an abandoned railway and the B4329 road.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a post-medieval mill site and the railway.

To the east Mynydd-du historic landscape character area is bordered by a forestry plantation and is therefore well defined. To the north and west definition is also good against the open land of Mynydd Preseli and the semi open land of Banc Du. Only to the south where this area borders enclosed farmland is there no hard-edged boundary, but rather a zone of transition.

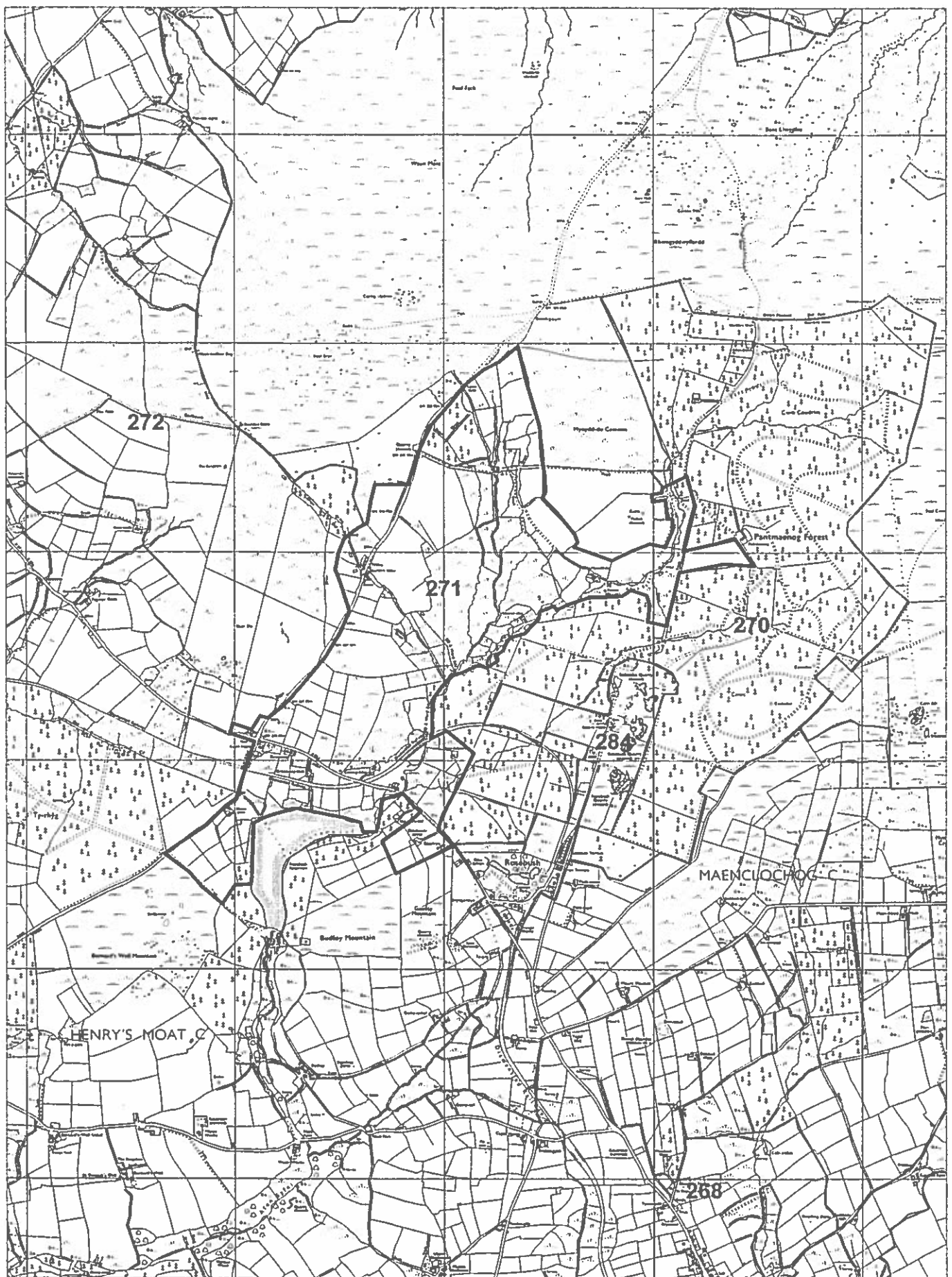
Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: *Cal. Charter Rolls* 2; Charles 1992; Henry's Moat tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Howells 1977; Morvil tithe map and apportionment, 1839; Owen 1892; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RKL/932; Rees 1932



271 Mynydd-du historic landscape character area lies in a sheltered valley on the southwestern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. It consists of scattered farms surrounded by small fields, with larger fields on higher slopes. Stone is the traditional building material. Hedges on the earth- or earth and stone-banks have now gone, and the landscape has a very open aspect, with very few trees. Improved pasture with tracts of rough wet ground is the predominant land-use.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 271

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 272 BANC DU

GRID REFERENCE: SN056317

AREA IN HECTARES: 217.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire located on the southwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. During the medieval period, the northern half of this character area was granted by Nicholas Fitzmartin in a mid 13th-century charter to the freeholders of Cemaes as part of the great common of Preseli within which they had rights of common pasturage and turbary. This corresponded to that half of the area north of a pronounced east-west bank, the '*palis*' (or pale) which, though it was used as a boundary to separate the common from the land to the south, pre-dates Fitzmartin's charter, by which time it was already being known as the '*Via Flandrensica*' or Flemings' Way. It is named as such in this and succeeding documents. It has also been regarded as a prehistoric track. The southern part of the Banc Du character may have formed part of the former manor of Redwalls, the core of which lies at Fagwyr Goch just southwest of this character area. It was first mentioned in 1293 when Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale in Pembrokeshire, obtained from King Edward I a grant of a weekly market and a three day annual fair 'for his manor of Redwalls'. The Vales had acquired the manor from the Barony of Cemaes during the 13th century. Neither the date nor the manner of this acquisition are known but its location, and the fact that the manor was never assessed in terms of knight's fees, suggest that it was a 13th century creation - a large-scale *assart* onto relatively poor land. During the 16th century the manor was held by both 'English' and 'Welsh' tenure, as recorded in an *Extent* of the Barony compiled in 1594. However, it appears also to have been in decline and, in total, only four tenements of demesne - which may have occupied Mynydd-du character area - were recorded, along with gale tenants and rights of herbage for cattle grazing on the field strips. The southern part of the Banc Du character area may, however, represent an area of common grazing appurtenant to the manor. Alternatively, it may have been included within the neighbouring Morvil which was assessed as 2 carucates of ploughland held directly from the barony by 'mean' - or limited manorial - tenure. At any rate, both parts of the character area remained as unenclosed moorland until a late date, the pattern of large regular enclosures being typical of late 18th-century enclosure. The process was complete by the tithe survey of 1839. No settlements are shown on the tithe map. The situation has not changed much over the past 160 years, but the northern end of the area was planted with coniferous forest in the second half of the 20th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Banc Du historic landscape character area consists of a band of semi-enclosed land on the southwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli lying between 250m and 360m. Most of this landscape comprises smooth slopes, though occasional rocky outcrops are present. Apart from two small 20th century coniferous plantations, this is a treeless landscape. Land-use is predominantly improved pasture with pockets of rough grazing and rushy wetter ground in hollows. The very large enclosures are formed from stone banks or earth and stone banks. There are no hedges on the banks. Wire fences running along the crests of the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. There are no lanes or tracks. With the exception of a post-medieval bridge, there are no structures/buildings within this character area.

Recorded archaeology is restricted to the prehistoric trackway/medieval boundary bank, and two further banks of unknown date and function, one of which encircles the highest point of Banc Du. There is also a possible post-medieval building site and/or bronze age round barrow.

This is a fairly well defined area, lying between the higher open moorland of Mynydd Preseli to the east and settled and enclosed farmland to the north, west and south.

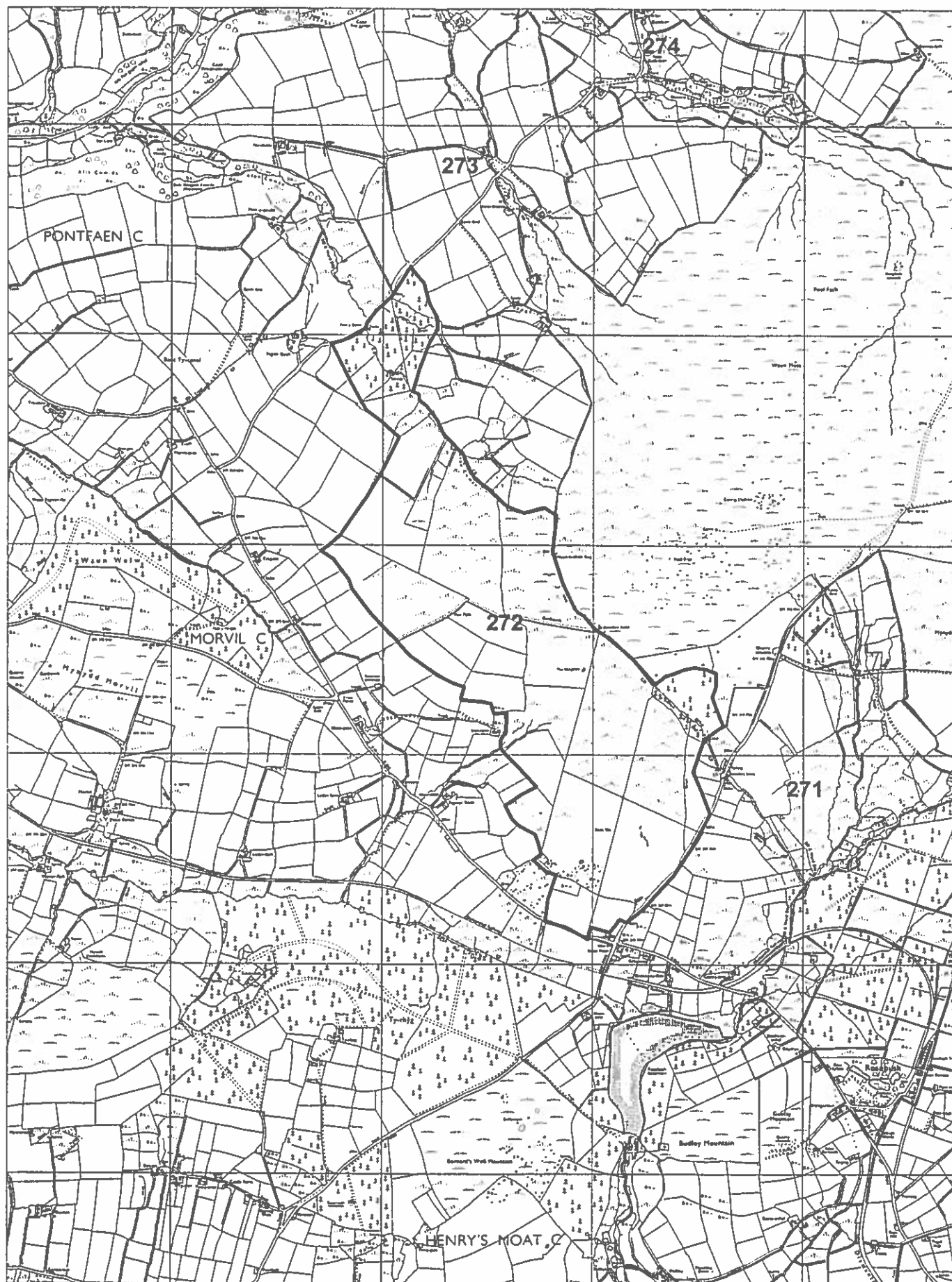
Conservation priorities

Maintain the semi-open character of this area.

Sources: *Cal. Charter Rolls* 2; Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Lewis 1972; Morvil tithe map and apportionment, 1839; Owen 1892; Owen 1897; Rees 1932



272 Banc Du historic landscape character area consists of semi-enclosed improved pasture on the southwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli. Hedges on the boundary banks have long gone and the absence of trees lends an open aspect to the landscape. There are no inhabited dwellings.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 272

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 273 TREGYNON

GRID REFERENCE: SN049340

AREA IN HECTARES: 511.0

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the western flanks of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Tregynon character area lies mainly within the hamlet of Cilgwyn, Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. The *Extent of Cemaes*, compiled in 1577, shows that most of the holdings within the present character area had already been established. Chief among them was Tregynon 'with its parcels', first mentioned in 1315, which together paid 2s 3d annually to the Barony of Cemaes. Penrallt(du), then held by James Perrott, paid 3d. This was a minor gentry house of the Vaughan family, who were to acquire much land in the region by the early 17th-century. 'Kilykenawon', which was assessed at 8d rent and the site of a medieval chapel, is located on the Rees map within this character area. The 'land at Kilgwyn of David Lloid', liable for 6d rent, may be equated with the gentry-house at Trefach, which was the home of the Lloyd family in the 17th- and 18th- century and assessed for 5 hearths in 1670. These holdings may date from the 16th century; the pattern of medium-sized, irregular fields is typical of enclosure of that period from land that may formerly have been open pasture. However, some narrower enclosures towards the south may preserve the pattern of earlier strips fields. The tithe map of 1843 shows a situation like that of the present day. Land-use is still predominantly pastoral, and there is a sheep-dip at Trefach.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Tregynon historic landscape character area occupies a west- and northwest-facing gently sloping shelf of land located at 170m and 320m sandwiched, between the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli and the heavily wooded steep valley sides of the Afon Gwaun. The landscape is divided into small- and medium-sized fields. The smaller fields usually lie close to farmsteads. Field boundaries consist of massive earth banks in the western part of the area through to less substantial earth and stone banks at the eastern end and on higher ground on the fringes of Mynydd Preseli. Apart from alongside lanes and at the eastern end there are no hedges on the banks, and hedges where they survive are generally not in good condition. It is a virtually treeless landscape. Land-use is improved pasture with pockets of rougher grazing, particularly in wet hollows. At higher levels some fields are beginning to revert to moorland. Farms are widely dispersed across the landscape. At higher levels several are deserted. Farmhouses are in a variety of styles. The main type comprises a 19th century, two storey, three bay, stone-built dwelling, with a slate roof, in the vernacular style. Single storey 19th century dwellings in the vernacular style are also present, as well as some 20th century farmhouses. Most farms have a single small, stone-built 19th century range of farm buildings, with a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barn and other structures and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. The larger farms have several large 20th century agricultural buildings. Trefach House and mill are both Grade II listed. Tregynon House is now a country hotel and restaurant. Transport elements of this landscape consist of local-use lanes and tracks.

Recorded archaeology is fairly rich for such a small area, including two scheduled bronze age standing stones (one of which may be from a neolithic chambered tomb), and the scheduled iron age hillfort of Castell Tregynon. There is a possible Early Christian inscribed stone, while 'Kilykenawon' was the site of the medieval Capel Cynon. Post-medieval features include a well, a deserted rural settlement, and a sheep dip. There is a further earthwork of unknown nature.

This is a distinctive and generally well defined historic landscape area. The lower-lying heavily wooded landscape of Cilgwyn lies to the north, the heavily wooded slopes of Cwm Gwaun to the northwest and

to the east lies the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. Definition is less clear between this area and land to the west, and between this area and Gellifawr, which it virtually surrounds.

Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Owen 1897; Rees 1932



273 Tregynon historic landscape character area lies on the northwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli and is characterised by small- and medium-sized fields and dispersed farms. Stone is the traditional building material. Apart from alongside lanes and tracks, hedges on the boundary banks are absent. It is virtually a treeless landscape. Improved pasture is the main agricultural land-use.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 273

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 274 GELLIFAWR

GRID REFERENCE: SN062345

AREA IN HECTARES: 80.2

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the western flanks of Mynydd Preseli, more-or-less surrounded by Tregynon character area. It lies within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins. They retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The Gellifawr character area lies mainly within the hamlet of Cilgwyn, Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. The *Extent of Cemaes*, compiled in 1577, suggests that many of the holdings within the present character area had already been established. Clyn and Pentrisil - which were 'parcel of Tregynon' in Tregynon character area - paid 3d each annually to the Barony of Cemaes. The holdings may date from the 16th century; the pattern of irregular fields is typical the period of land that was enclosed from open, rough pasture. It still has a moorland quality towards the east of the area, although there is clear evidence of cultivation ridges at Gernos-fawr. The equation on the Rees map of Gellifawr with the 'Pencellifawr' recorded in the *Extent* appears to be a mistake for Pencelli in Eglwysrwrw parish. However, an important farmhouse has stood at Gellifawr since the early 18th-century, under five generations of the James family. The tithe map of 1843 shows a situation like that of the present day. Land-use is still predominantly pastoral.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Gellifawr is a small historic landscape character area occupying the floor and sides of a small valley on the northwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli. The valley floor of the northwest-flowing stream lies between 180m and 240m. This area is characterised by small, irregular fields clustered around several farms located on the flanks of the valley. Boundaries are a mixture of stone-faced banks and stone and earth banks. Banks are topped with hedges. Hedges are mostly overgrown and these together with scrubby woodland in the valley bottom lend a wooded aspect to the area. Agricultural land-use is predominantly improved pasture and a little arable, but with rougher grazing and peaty ground in the valley bottoms. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. The largest of these, Gellifawr, is a substantial mid 19th-century house in the polite Georgian style, but with earlier elements, built of local dolerite and with several very large outbuildings set in a semi formal arrangement to the house and built of the same stone and of the same date as the house. These have been converted for tourist use. Other farmhouses are 19th century and typically of two storey, three bay, stone-built and cement rendered, and in the vernacular tradition. Farm buildings of the smaller farms are relatively small and of a variety of styles and dates, though Pentrisil has a very large assemblage of late 20th-century structures. There are no listed buildings within the character area. Transport links in this area are limited to local-use narrow winding lanes and tracks.

Recorded archaeology is limited to the settlement sites of Gellifawr and Gernos-fawr, and a possible bronze age standing stone site.

Although this is a distinct historic landscape character area, the boundary between it and the area it borders on three sides, Tregynon, is not well marked - there is a zone of change rather than a hard-edged definition.

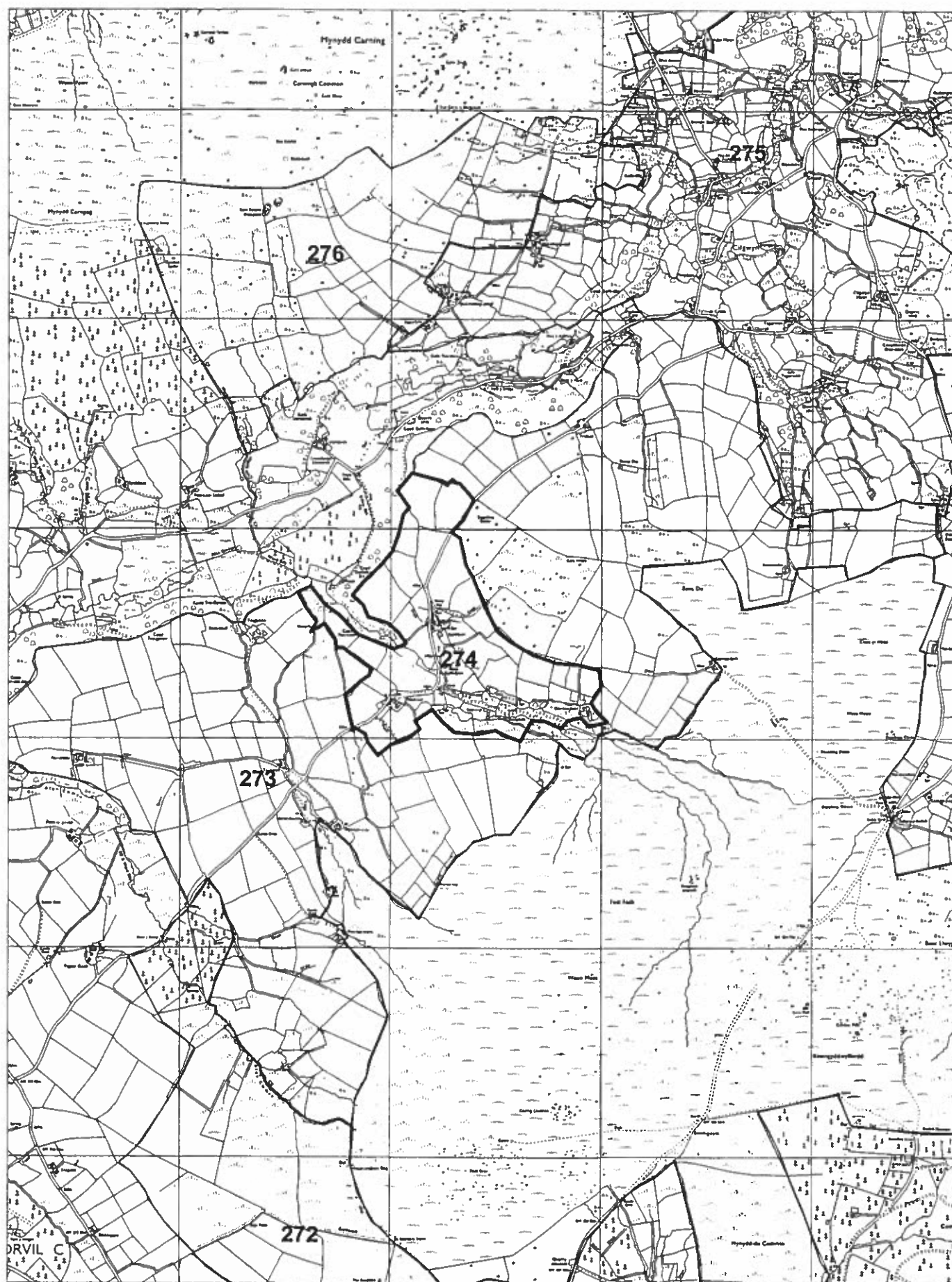
Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932; Sambrook 1997.



274 Gellifawr historic landscape character area lies across a shallow valley on the northwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli. It comprises small, irregular fields surrounded by earth and stone banks topped with hedges, and dispersed farms. Two relatively large farms are present. Stone is the traditional building material. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture, arable and rough grazing.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 274

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 275 CILGWYN

**GRID REFERENCE: SN080370
AREA IN HECTARES: 630.1**

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the northern flank of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control inc. 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies mainly within the hamlet of Cilgwyn, Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. It mainly comprised woodland during the medieval period and is today still heavily wooded. The present pattern of small irregular fields probably relates to piecemeal enclosure of woodland during the late medieval - early post-medieval period. The dispersed nature of settlement in this area is due to the Welsh tenurial systems under which land was held. Today, surviving woodland at Pentre Ifan is a remnant of the once greater Cilruth Wood that was under the forest jurisdiction of the Barony since the 12th century when it was said to extend west to Trewern and described as 'a wonder... to see such fair timber' in 1603. Wenallt and Brithdir woods to the north were 'minor woods' in the 16th century. Clearance and enclosure of this woodland had begun by the 13th century when Cilgwyn St Mary was a chapel-of-ease to Nevern. A settlement at Dolrannog was recorded inc. 1280, while Fachongle was mentioned in a document of 1343, as was Pentre Ifan which was rebuilt on its present site in the late 15th-century for Sir James ab Owen as a reward for his services to Henry Tudor. Later established holdings were, by tradition, carved out of woodland. The *Extent of Cemaes* of 1577 lists many of the present farmsteads and holdings within and close to this character area. The 'mansion' of Trewern was liable for 6d annual rent to the Barony, Dolrannog was assessed for 6d rent from Thomas Lloid, while the Warrens were liable for 3s 4d for the 5 tenements that made up Fachongle, 3 of which are represented by the present Fachongle-uchaf, -ganol and -isaf. Later settlement may be represented by Cilgwyn and Cilgwyn Mawr which are probably 17th century homesteads - the latter also a Warren holding by 1734. In addition some of the irregular enclosures to the south, on the edge of Mynydd Preseli, which appear to be *assarts* into woodland, may in fact also be later, representing 18th- and early 19th-century squatter settlement on former common land, a remnant of which projects into this area as Carnedd Meibion Owen character area. The name 'Constantinople' in the centre of the area is also late in origin. To accommodate the growing population, a schoolroom was built onto St Mary Cilgwyn in the 18th century, and Caersalem Chapel was established in 1820. The present pattern was fully in place by the tithe survey of 1843. Since the mid 19th-century some farms have been abandoned and woodland regenerated over their fields. There has been some quarrying to the south, and much of the remaining woodland is managed by Forest Enterprise or Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Woodland management led to the construction of a light railway at Pentre Ifan in the early 20th century. The present situation is overwhelmingly rural, but with some depopulation - Caersalem is still well-attended but Cilgwyn St Mary has recently closed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Cilgwyn historic landscape character area lies across the valleys of the upper Afon Gwaun and the Afon Clydach. The valleys here are steep sided, producing an undulating landscape ranging in height from 20m at the lowest points to over 250m. The landscape is divided into small irregular fields. The boundaries of these fields come in a variety of forms, ranging from stone-faced banks, dry-stone walls to stone and earth banks. Stone is the common factor in the boundaries, with, in many instances monolithic foundation stones present. Most boundaries are topped by hedges, but these are generally neglected, very overgrown with small trees sprouting out of them. Deciduous woodland is a defining characteristic of this area. The more substantial woods at Ty Canol and Pentre Ifan have colonised former fields. Woodland on the steep valley sides is more ancient. Overall, the extensive woodland and trees on the overgrown hedge-banks provides a heavily wooded aspect to Cilgwyn. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely pasture. This is mostly improved on the less wooded valley shoulders, but on the valley sides and bottoms rougher, unimproved and rushy land is more common. Some of the more

neglected land is reverting to scrub. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. Dwellings are generally of 19th century date in the vernacular style. One, one-and-a-half and two storey buildings are present. They are stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed and of three bays. Out buildings where present are also quite small. Usually a single 19th century stone-built range is present, sometimes in combination with a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron structure and/or small late 20th-century steel, asbestos and concrete buildings. There are numerous deserted farms and cottages, most notably along the Clydach valley. Cilgwyn St Mary sits on a heavily wooded valley side and the imposing Caersalem Chapel, with an external baptistry tank, lies on more open, level ground. There are no listed buildings in the area. Transport elements of this landscape consist entirely of narrow winding lanes and tracks flanked by large hedge-banks.

Recorded archaeology includes the well-known, scheduled Pentre Ifan neolithic burial chamber, a neolithic findspot, and a possible chambered tomb/standing stone complex. There is also a bronze age round barrow, and a clearance cairn of unknown date. From the iron age there is a scheduled hillfort, another hillfort and a settlement site. There are medieval settlement sites and possible medieval field system, and post-medieval mill sites and a quarry. In Pentre Ifan woodland, there are management features including boundary banks, marl pits, cottages, saw-pits and a light railway from the early 20th-century.

The large woodland element of the landscape and the small irregular fields lends Cilgwyn a distinctive historic landscape character. It stands in sharp contrast with the areas of larger fields with little woodland which border it on most sides and with the open moorland of Carnedd Meibion-Owen to the southeast.

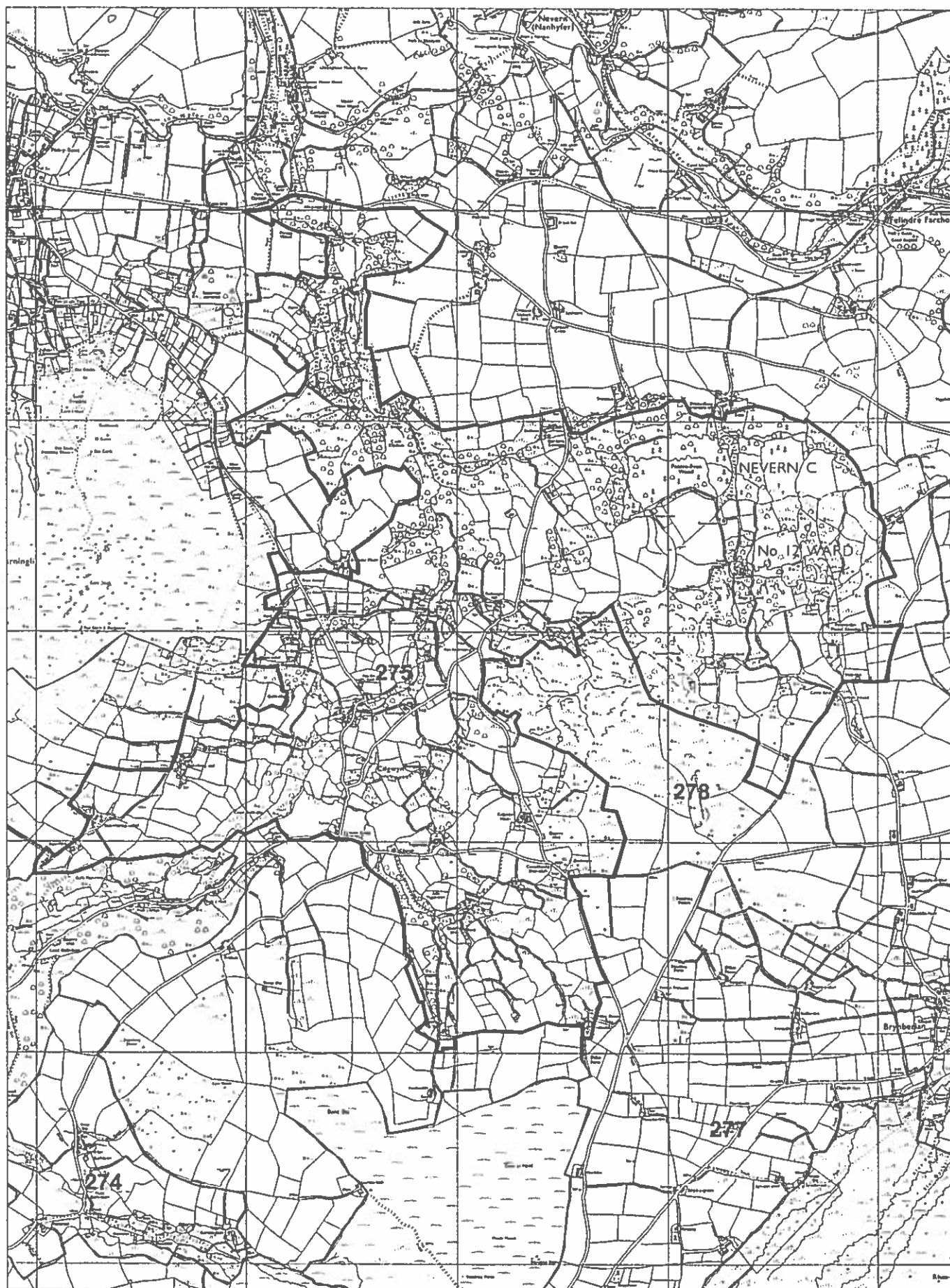
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary banks and boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Lewis 1972; Nash 1989; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932; Trethowan 1998



275 Cilgwyn historic landscape character area lies in an undulating hollow on the north side on Mynydd Preseli and consists of small, irregular fields, small farms, cottages, religious buildings, winding lanes and small woods. Overgrown hedges on stony banks lend a very wooded aspect to the landscape. Stone is the traditional building material. Agricultural land-use is predominantly improved pasture with some rougher ground



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 275

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 276 GOCHEL SYTHI

GRID REFERENCE: SN059361

AREA IN HECTARES: 166.8

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern side of Mynydd Carningli, north of the Gwaun, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control inc.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Newport parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. It is possible that the medium-sized irregular fields which lie in part of this area were enclosed under the management of Dolrannog, which lies within Cilgwyn character area immediately to the south. Dolrannog was mentioned in a document of c.1280, and was assessed for 6d rent from Thomas Lloid in an *Extent* of 1577. The larger, more regular enclosures that lie to the north, west and east sides of this area probably represent later enclosure of Carningli (a common of Newport borough) during the 18th- and early 19th-century at a time of rising population. They are associated with now-abandoned farmsteads that are suggestive of squatter settlement or *tai-unnos*, for instance Gochel Sythi ('Beware of freezing'). The settlements are accompanied by small paddocks which exhibit traces of cultivation ridges, but the area remained predominantly pastoral and contains three sheepfolds - a high density for such a small number of farmsteads. The tithe map of 1843 shows the field system with several farmsteads. Farmsteads had been largely abandoned by the mid- to late- 19th-century, and the fields at higher elevations are gradually reverting back to open moorland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Gochel Sythi historic landscape character area lies on fairly steep southeast-facing slopes between 180m and 300m on the southern side of Mynydd Carningli. It is divided into small- to medium-sized irregular fields. Field boundaries consist of earth and stone banks and stony banks. Straggling hedges lie along the banks at lower levels, but on the higher ground hedges are absent and the fields are reverting to open moorland. Wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture (mostly at lower levels) and unimproved pasture and rough grazing with rushy ground. The land becomes increasingly less improved at higher altitude. There are no inhabited buildings, though a distinctive feature of the landscape are deserted farms surrounded by clumps of trees. Apart from these trees and a few examples on overgrown hedges at lower levels, this area is not characterised by woodland. Three sheepfolds are located in this area. Transport elements are confined to a few lengths of track leading into this area from the lower-lying land to the south.

Recorded archaeology comprises a probable round barrow, an unknown enclosure site and cultivation ridges etc. associated with the post-medieval farms.

This area is sandwiched between unenclosed moorland to the north and enclosed farmland and woodland to the south and east. A coniferous forestry plantation lies to the west.

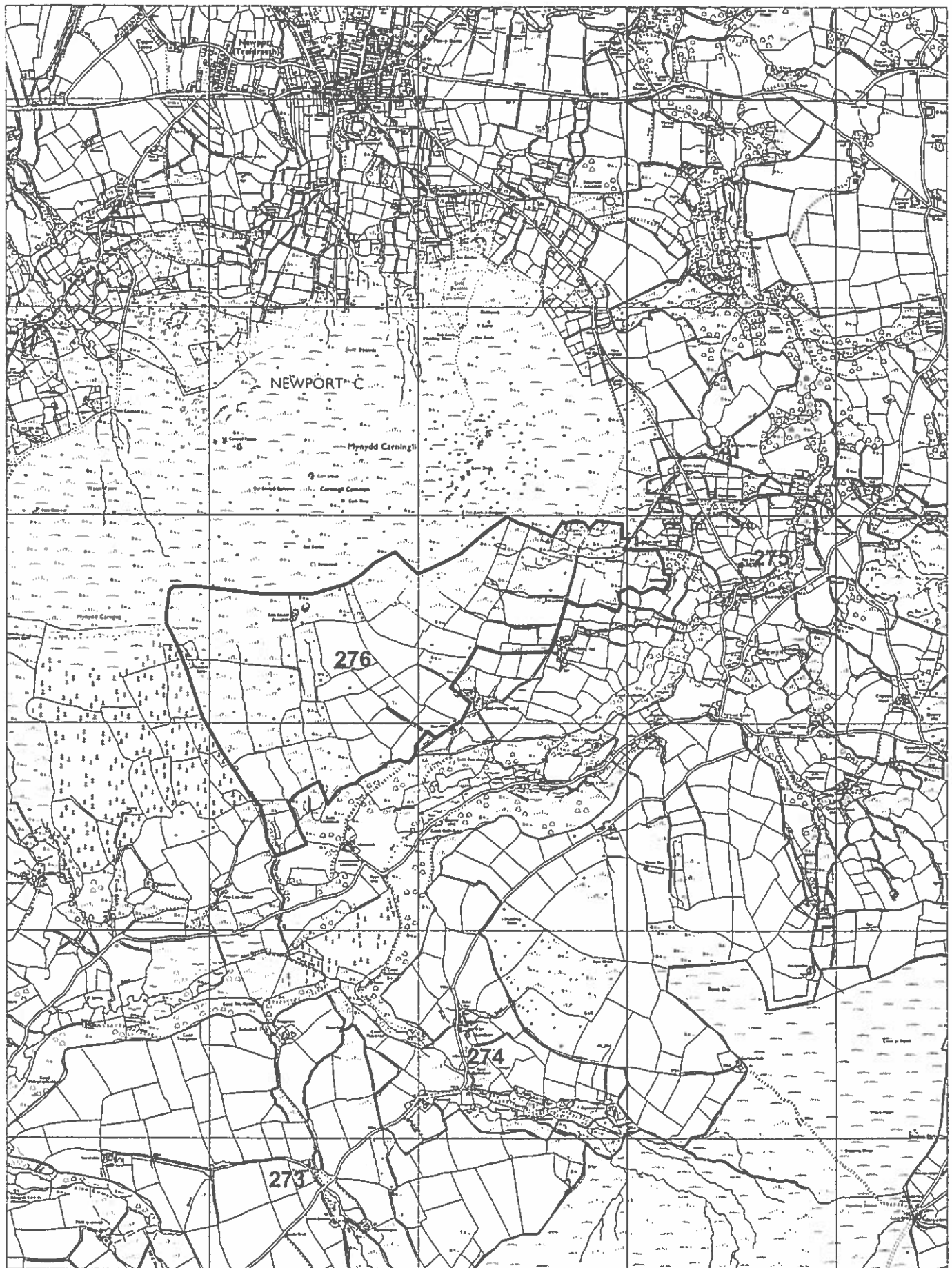
Conservation priorities

On lower slopes management of historic hedges is required if the field pattern is to be maintained. At higher levels many of the old fields have reverted to open moorland. In order to maintain the semi-open aspect of the landscape at higher levels, this process should not be reversed.

Sources: Charles 1992; Cambria Archaeology 2000; Howells 1977; Newport tithe map and apportionment, 1843.



276 Gochel Sythi historic landscape character area lies on the southern side of Mynydd Carningli and consists of small irregular fields and deserted farms. Both the farms and fields probably originated in the 18th- or 19th-century. At higher levels fields are reverting to moorland, but improved pasture is present at lower levels.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 276

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 277 TREHAIDD

GRID REFERENCE: SN092346

AREA IN HECTARES: 247.6

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the very northern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. It lies on the northern edge of the great common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century. Trehaidd was in fact named as one of the boundaries of the common in the charter, when it appears to have been an important landholding. Although Clyn-yr-wyn was mentioned independently in a document of 1343, none of the other holdings in this character area were listed in the *Extent of Cemaes* of 1577 which suggests that the Trehaidd holding consisted of the entire area. Some of the long, narrow fields within this area, which appear in form to be of post-medieval enclosure type- the area is after all marked as 'Forest' on Rees' map - may in fact be derived from enclosure of former field strips. The establishment of the farmsteads of Trebwlch, first mentioned in 1671, and Pen-y-lan fach, mentioned in 1715, may be a result of later subdivision of the larger holding of Trehaidd. The area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, and on its boundary with the common lies Tafarn-y-bwlch, which must have already been an inn in 1729 when it was marked, and labelled, on Emanuel Bowen's map. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. The remainder of the farms were established in the 18th- and early 19th-century, and by the time of the tithe survey of 1843 the area had taken on its present form.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Trehaidd historic landscape character area lies on fairly gentle east-facing slopes between 160m and 280m on the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. It is characterised by dispersed settlements and by fields with a distinct east-west trend. These fields are small- to medium-sized and generally approximate to a rectangular shape. Field boundaries comprise earth banks with a few earth and stone banks. Banks are topped with hedges, but except for alongside roads and tracks and at a few locations at lower levels these hedges are not well maintained and are either derelict or reduced to straggling lines of bushes and small trees. These trees together with little a scrubby woodland, particularly at lower levels, lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Woodland is not, however a defining characteristic. Wire fences provide the main stock-proof boundaries. Land-use is almost entirely pasture with a little arable. Pasture is a mixture of improved grazing, unimproved grazing and rougher, rushy land. The dispersed settlements comprise farms and cottages. Dwellings are generally of 19th century date in the vernacular style. One, one-and-a-half and two storey buildings are present. They are stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed and of three bays. 20th century dispersed housing in a variety of styles and materials, from both early and later in the century, is a feature of the buildings of this area. Farm outbuildings where present are also quite small. Usually a single 19th century stone-built range is present, sometimes in combination with a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron structure and/or small late 20th-century steel, asbestos and concrete buildings. Some of the larger farms have a collection of larger 20th century agricultural buildings. There are no listed buildings within the character area. Transport elements are confined to the B4239 and local-use lanes and tracks. All are narrow and winding and bounded by hedge-banks.

Recorded archaeology comprises neolithic or bronze age finds, a scheduled bronze age stone pair, and a scheduled standing stone. There is also a scheduled Early Christian inscribed stone, and a holy well site.

Trehaidd is a distinctive and well defined historic landscape character area. It is bounded to the west, south and east by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. To the northwest and northeast lie the distinctive character areas of Cilgwyn and Brynberian-Miraniog, and to the north the open land of Carnedd Meibion Owen.

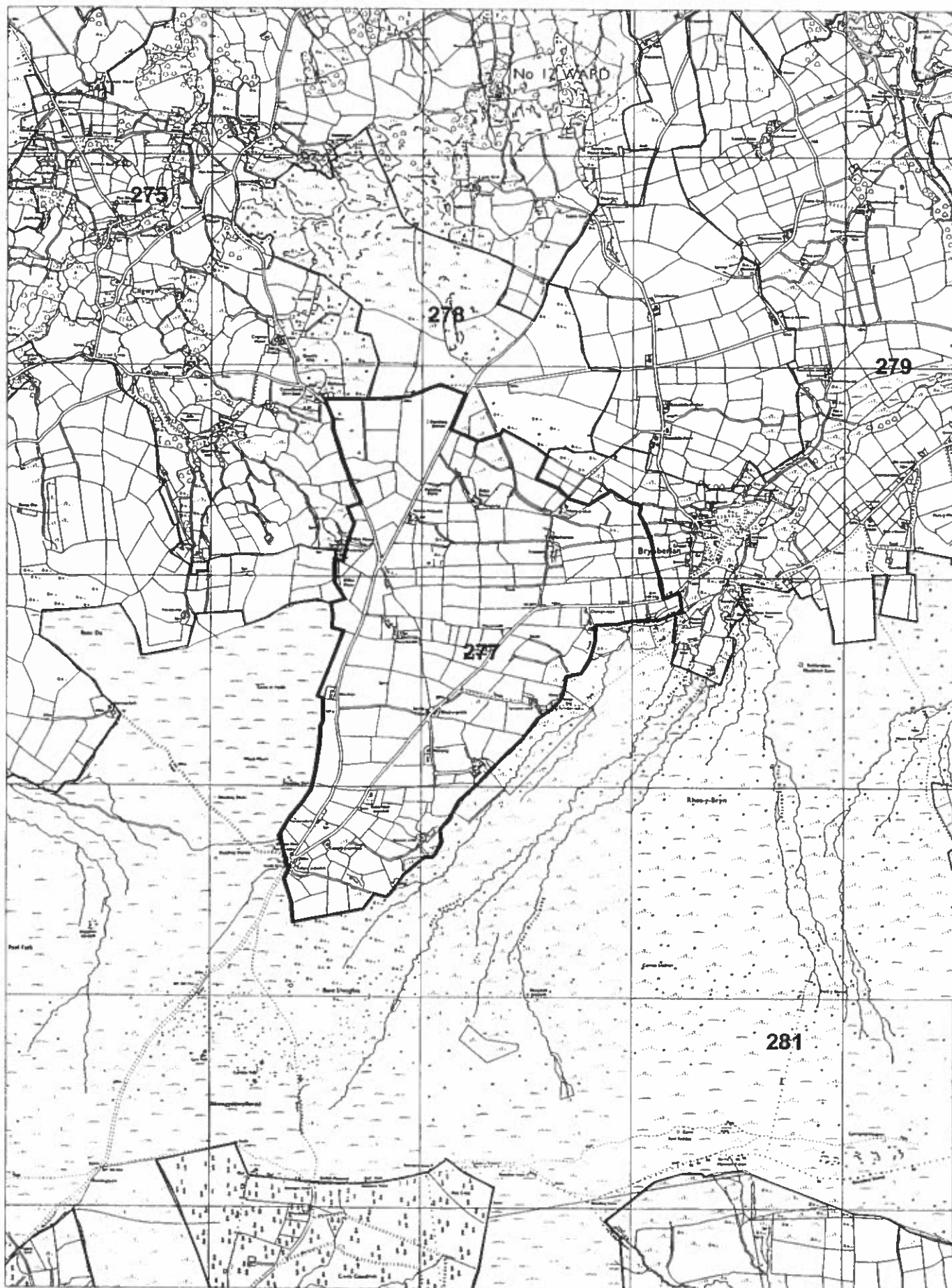
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in many of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Bowen 1729; Charles 1992; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932



277 Trehaidd historic landscape character area consists of fairly regularly-shaped fields and dispersed farms, cottages and houses. The dwellings vary in style, building material and date, but generally they belong to the 19th- and 20th-century. Hedges on the earth- or earth and stone-boundary banks are not well maintained. Improved pasture is the main land-use, with some rougher ground and a little arable.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 277

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 278 CARNEDD MEIBION-OWEN

GRID REFERENCE: SN090365

AREA IN HECTARES: 114.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the very northern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control inc.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. It is now rocky, barren moorland with little enclosure, but its lower slopes at least may have formerly been wooded. The medieval Cilruth Wood - of which Pentre Ifan Wood is a remnant - had been under the forest jurisdiction of the Barony since the 12th century when it was said to extend up the slopes of Carnedd Meibion Owen, and is marked as 'Forest' on the Rees map. The area was cleared prior to attempts to enclose it with a system of large irregular fields. These have a late appearance, and the deserted settlement that has recently been recorded here probably represents a squatter settlement from the population-pressure years of the 18th century. There are now no settlements, reflecting the situation recorded on the tithe map of 1843, and much of the northwest part of this area is reverting to woodland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Carnedd Meibion-Owen historic landscape character area is a craggy out-lying hill surrounded by enclosed farmland. Towards the summit of the hill, at 244m, the several eponymous rocky tor-like outcrops lie in open bracken, gorse and heather moorland. To the north, west and south this moorland runs down to below 150m. On the western side there are some redundant hedge-banks. Woodland is beginning to recolonise the lower, northwestern slopes. Surrounding the moorland, and also providing some subdivision on the southern side are large stone-faced banks. There are no hedges. The eastern end of the summit down to approximately 180m has been recently improved into pasture with a little arable and divided by wire fences. There are no buildings in this area. Transport elements of the landscape only comprise lanes and tracks.

Recorded archaeology comprises two possible neolithic chambered tombs ('Carnedd Meibion Owen'), a trackway of unknown date, a medieval holy well and the post-medieval settlement site.

The open moorland element of Carnedd Meibion-Owen historic landscape character area is distinctive and well defined. Recent improvements to the eastern end of the area have, however, made distinctions between it and the surrounding enclosed farmland less clear. Here there is no longer a clear boundary between it and its neighbours.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932; Trethowan 1998.



278 Carnedd Meibion-Owen historic landscape character area consists of open moorland with improved land at its southeastern side. There are no inhabited houses.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 278

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 279 BRYNBERIAN - MIRIANOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN112360

AREA IN HECTARES: 822.2

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire forming an east-west band along the northern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, Uwch Clydach commote. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Nevern, Meline, Eglwyswen and Llanfair Nant Gwyn parishes. Nevern parish was a borough of the barony, while Meline and Eglwyswen (Whitchurch) - within which Llanfair Nant Gwyn formerly lay - were held immediately of the Lords of Cemaes. The character area forms the northern edge of the great moorland common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes held rights of pasture and turbary from the late 13th-century. The area has been settled since at least the mid 14th-century, when the vill or farmsteads of 'Melinay' (on the fringe of Preseli), Rhosyfarced and Rhosdwarch were mentioned. The entire area comprises smallish rectangular enclosures of irregular form which suggest that - with the exception of Brynberian - it was all systematically enclosed during this period, rather than as the result of piecemeal encroachment onto common land. However, the tithe maps of 1841-3 label some fields and settlements, along the fringe of the common as 'encroachments', indicating that they were newly established. The moorland boundary is also shown as more irregular than today. The many isolated fields shown just outside the enclosed land on the tithe maps, either have been incorporated within the enclosed land or abandoned. Of the other major farmsteads, Mirianog is also early and is first mentioned in 1412 when 'the messuage of Breuanog-fawr' was granted to Owain ap Gwilym Ddu of Henllys; it comprised 2 messuages in 1786, and 4 in 1950. Helygnant was in existence by 1515, and comprised 2 or 3 tenements each of around 15 acres which in 1597 were owned, as 'Lygnant' or 'Plas Helignant', by Thomas Griffith ap Ieuan Jenkin of Mynachlog-ddu, yeoman, and had by the 18th century been acquired by the Warrens of Trewern. The remainder of the farms were established in the 18th- and early 19th-century. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, via Brynberian bridge which was mentioned, as 'Pont llin birian', inc.1600. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. Settlement at Brynberian occurred around an area of unenclosed common, and appears to have origins after the Independent Chapel was established in 1690. Though the village is of no great size it is now the largest within this character area, having been promoted by the small woollen factory that was operational here during the 19th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Brynberian - Mirianog historic landscape character area is a wide band of enclosed farmland bordering the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. The general trend of the land is a downward slope from north to south, from over 200m down to approximately 120m, but included in this area is the narrow gorge-like valley of the Afon Nevern and Afon Brynberian and an east-facing shelf of land to the west. Fields are small and irregular. A mixture of boundary types is present. All contain a proportion of stone; they range from dry-stone walls on the eastern side of the Nevern/Brynberian valley, through to stone-faced banks, stony banks and earth and stone banks. Some bank foundation stones are massive and could be termed monoliths. Most banks are topped with hedges, but apart from those alongside roads and tracks and in a few of the lower-lying areas, these are not well maintained. At higher levels hedges are entirely absent; most are either overgrown or reduced to lines of straggling bushes and small trees. Deciduous woodland on the steep valley sides and small stands of scrubby woodland together with the overgrown hedges lends a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape, particularly the Nevern/Brynberian valley. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely pasture, the greater part of which is improved, but unimproved grazing is present as well as tongues of wet rushy ground extending out from Mynydd Preseli. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, cottages and houses, with a small, loose clustering of dwellings at Brynberian. Most dwellings are 19th century of one, one-and-a-half and two storeys. They are stone-

built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed and of three bays. Rarer house types include a two storey stone built dwelling in the polite Georgian style. Some mid-to-late 20th-century brick built houses are also present as well as other late 20th-century houses. Farm outbuildings, where present, are also quite small. Usually a single 19th century stone-built range is present, sometimes in combination with a mid 20th-century corrugated-iron structure and/or small late 20th-century steel, asbestos and concrete buildings. There are several deserted farms and cottages, particularly on the fringes of Mynydd Preseli. Also in this area are Rhostwarch house and outbuildings, probably of 18th century date and both Grade II listed, an 18th- or early 19th-century pigsty at Maenoffeiriad which is also Grade II listed, Brynberian Independent Chapel, established 1690, rebuilt in 1808 and 1843, and restored in 1882, also Grade II listed, and Brynberian woollen factory which has closed but the mill is Grade II listed. Brynberian bridge had been established by 1600 when it was mentioned by George Owen. Apart from the B4329 which crosses the eastern end of this landscape, other transport elements consist of winding lanes and tracks flanked by high boundary banks.

Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse. It comprises a possible neolithic chambered tomb and a group of neolithic and bronze age findspots, a possible standing stone, round barrow, and another findspot from the bronze age. There are two scheduled iron age hillforts, one with an associated prehistoric findspot. There is a dark age inscribed stone, and a possible enclosure? ('bangor' place-name). The medieval settlement of 'Melinay' stood on the fringe of Mynydd Preseli, several kilometres south of the parish church named from the settlement, and its name may therefore be derived from medieval windmills. At nearby Mirianog is a possible medieval corn-drying kiln. Post medieval features include quarry features, mills, wells and bridges.

This historic landscape character area is very well defined. To the south it is bordered by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli, and to the west, east and north lies the lower-lying richer farmland of Eglwysrwrw.

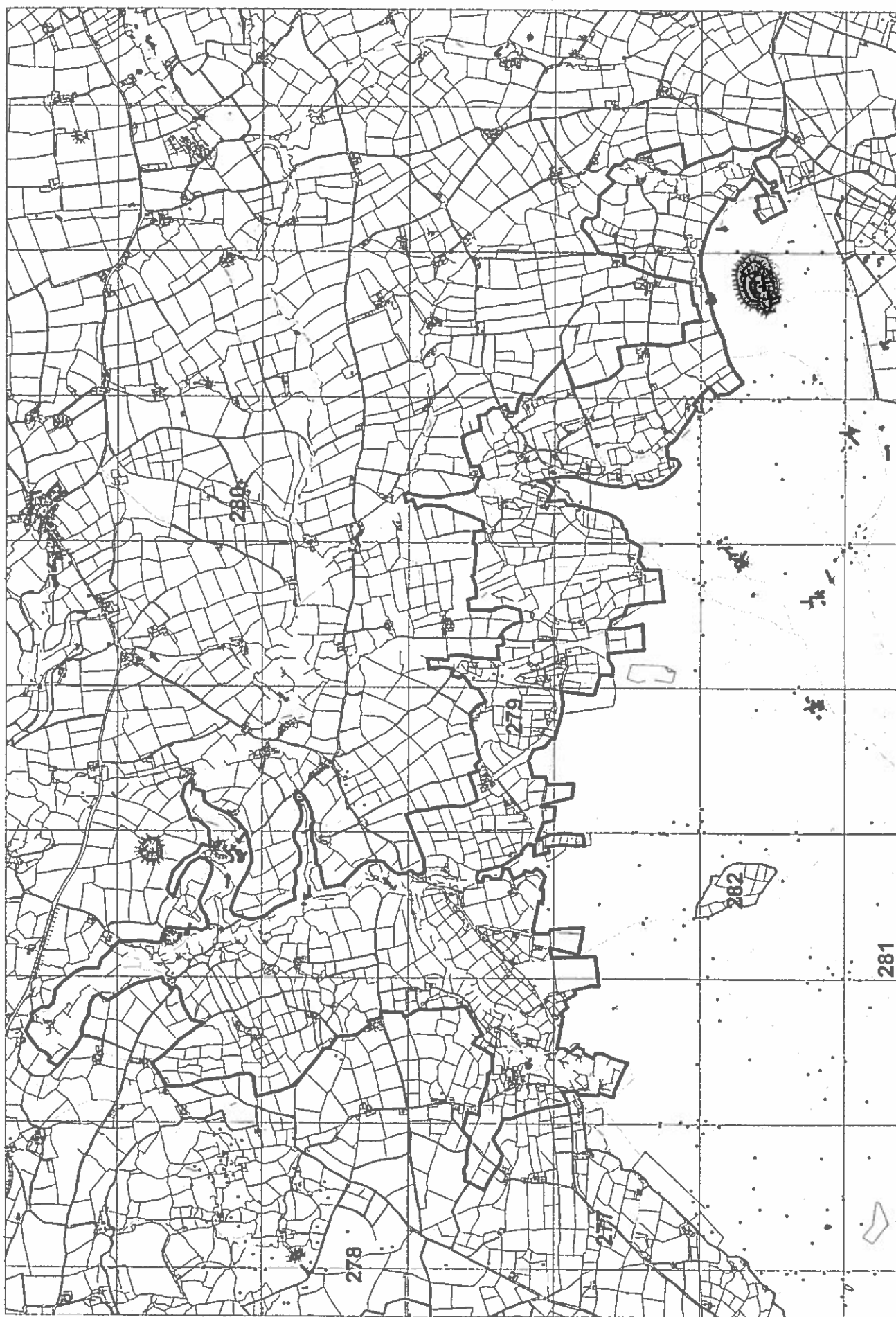
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary hedges, particularly at higher elevations, is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the small stands of ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Lewis 1972; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Rees 1932; Sambrook 1997



279 Brynberian - Mirianog historic landscape character area lies along the northern fringe of Mynydd Preseli and consists of small, irregular fields, dispersed farms and cottages and winding lanes. Stone is the traditional building material. Boundary banks are stony and topped with hedges. Land-use is mostly improved pasture, but with pockets of rough, wet ground.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 279

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 280 EGLWYSWRW

GRID REFERENCE: SN124368

AREA IN HECTARES: 3053

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire to the north of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, Uwch Clydach commote. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in 1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Nevern, Meline, Eglwysrw, Eglwyswen (Whitchurch) and Llanfair Nant Gwyn parishes. Nevern parish was a borough of the barony, while Meline and Eglwyswen - within which Llanfair Nant Gwyn formerly lay - were held immediately of the Lords of Cemaes. Eglwysrw was held, from the 13th century onwards, as a demesne manor or sublordship of the Lordship of Cemaes, with its own manorial court. It contains three early earthwork castles. In the 16th century, the militias of both Cemaes and Cilgerran mustered on the site of a building in the village, still known as the 'Armoury'. However, the settlement appears to have earlier origins. The church may be on a pre-Conquest site, while a study of deserted rural settlement sites by Sambrook has identified seven potential settlement foci within the sublordship of Eglwysrw, that, perhaps correspond to Jones' model of an early 'multiple estate'. Welsh systems of tenure appear to have persisted throughout the area, with the subsequent development of a number of small landholdings. Each of these was associated with a gentry house of varying status, but by the 16th century the landholdings had mainly become amalgamated under the Owen family of Henllys. Among the most important was Glanduad which may have been inhabited since the early 14th-century. Hendre is mentioned in a deed of 1407, while a messuage, 14 acres, a mill and a meadow at Clyn Meredith are recorded in 1418. The original buildings at Penybenglog were in ruins by the early 17th-century when the owner enlarged the demesne, while Argoed is described by George Owen of Henllys as similarly 'a house of long continuance' in 1603, when Henllan Owen is also described as a 'mansion house'. Evidence for the houses of the rural poor is provided by a description of the village of Felindre Farchog as composed of earth-built cottages. There is some common land, but it is associated with village rights, as at Eglwysrw, rather than relict. It is apparent that the entire area was settled, and probably enclosed with the present system of regular fields, by the early post-medieval period. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, which was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. A coaching inn - the Serjeants Arms - has stood in Eglwysrw since the mid 18th-century. Here, during the 19th and 20th centuries, the Cemaes Petty Sessions were held. The Fishguard-Cardigan route (A487) is of similar age to the B4329 and was a factor in the development of Felindre Farchog, which boasted both a woollen mill and a tannery, and was largely rebuilt in the 'estate' style in the 19th century. Although industry was never a major factor in the development of this landscape, there was some small-scale lime production while the area was one of the main centres of woollen production in Pembrokeshire, with at least 6 recognisable 16th century fulling mill sites, and several factories that continued production into the 20th century including Pontyglasier. However, they appear to have had little effect on the settlement pattern which remained chiefly dispersed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Eglwysrw historic landscape character area consists of rolling hilly ground lying approximately between 20m and 180m on the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. There is an increase in height across the area from west to east, the western end being just a few kilometres from Newport Bay. Apart from on steep-sided valleys and on the small common at Eglwysrw, all the land is divided into medium-sized fields. These vary in shape from the irregular through to the strongly rectilinear such as those that exist south of Penygroes Chapel. These differences presumably represent different periods of enclosure, or enclosure by individuals as opposed to estates, but in no-way do they prejudice the integrity of the area. Boundary banks are made of earth or stone and earth, with a few stone-faced banks also present. Most banks are topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, but in certain locations they

are becoming neglected and overgrown. Deciduous woodland lies on some of the steeper valley sides and in small copses irregularly scattered across the area. Trees in the hedgerows also add to the wooded aspect of parts of this area. However, woodland is not as prominent as in some neighbouring areas, and is not a defining characteristic of the historic landscape. Agricultural land-use is predominantly pasture, most of which is improved, with small pockets of rougher rushy ground. About 10% of the land is under arable cultivation. Apart from the two villages of Eglwysrw and Felindre Farchog and the lesser hamlets of Ffynnongroes and Pontyglasier, the settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, houses and cottages. Dwellings are of a variety of styles and dates, but the main type is 19th century, stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed, two storey and three bays, with examples in both the vernacular and more polite Georgian tradition. Other 19th century dwellings include stone-built one and one-and-a-half storey cottages and houses in the vernacular tradition, substantial stone-built houses possibly of 18th century date, and a whole range of 20th century dwellings from brick houses through to concrete-built bungalows. There are 38 listed buildings within the character area, four of which are rebuilt medieval churches. Seven, including the 'Armoury' and the Serjeants Inn, are in Eglwysrw village, and are Grade II listed except the church which is Grade - listed. Eight listed buildings (also Grade II) are in Felindre Farchog. The remainder are located in the holdings of Llwyngwair (five listed buildings), Pentre Ifan (three listed buildings) and Trewern (four listed buildings). Other houses include Glanduad, 'a typical old Welsh gentry house with *asimne fawr*' (stone chimney), and the 18th century Penybenglog House. There are chapels at Penygroes and Pontyglasier. Pont Gynon bridge was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. Older farm out-buildings consist of one or two ranges of stone-built structures, and, on occasions brick-built structures. These older buildings are often in a semi-formal arrangement with the house. More recent agricultural buildings include 20th century corrugated-iron barns and other buildings, and late 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos structures. On the larger farms the latter type can be substantial. Eglwysrw, the chief village of the area, has developed around the medieval church site, and comprises, as well as dwellings, a school and public houses. Felindre Farchog is centred around a chapel, as is Pontyglasier. Other religious buildings such as the churches at Meline and Llanfair Nant Gwyn and the chapel at Penygroes have not attracted settlements. The main transport element of the landscape is the A487(T) which runs from west to east through the area and on which the villages of Felindre Farchog and Eglwysrw are situated. Minor roads - the B4332 and the B4329 - branch from this A-road. Lanes and tracks are narrow and winding and for local-use only. All roads, lanes and tracks are bounded by boundary banks.

Recorded archaeology in such a large area is rich and diverse. Prehistoric sites comprise two neolithic findspots, a neolithic or bronze age megalithic structure, three bronze age findspots, one definite and three possible bronze age standing stones and two possible round barrows, a large, scheduled iron age hillfort and four possible hillforts, one of which may be a medieval motte. There is a possible dark age *llys* site. From the medieval period are three scheduled earthwork castles, including Eglwysrw, the four medieval churches, two medieval chapel sites, a number of holy wells and a possible cemetery site. There are several medieval and post-medieval mill sites. Pont Baldwyn on the A487 may be medieval, and Pont Clydach bridge was also mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. Other post-medieval sites are represented by quarries, a limekiln and a world war two pillbox.

This area is well defined to the south and southwest where it borders areas consisting of smaller farms and more irregular field systems. To the north and east historic landscape character areas have yet to be defined, but generally here the landscape is composed of larger, more regular enclosures and larger farms, and has a more open aspect.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1948; Charles 1992; Eglwysrw tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Lewis 1972; Llanfair Nant Gwyn tithe map and apportionment, 1838; Ludlow 1998b, Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/760/3; Rees 1932; Sambrook 1997; Sambrook 2000; Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment, 1841



280 Eglwyswrw historic landscape character area lies across a rolling hilly landscape to the north of Mynydd Preseli and consists of rich pasture-land divided into medium-size fields, dispersed dwellings, religious buildings and small villages. Stone is the tradition building material, but modern materials are also used. Field boundaries are of earth and topped with hedges. The two villages of Felindre Farchog and Eglwyswrw lie on the main A487(T) road which crosses this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI
Historic Landscape Character Area 280
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 281 MYNYDD PRESELI

GRID REFERENCE: SN111326

AREA IN HECTARES: 2995

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the whole of Mynydd Preseli itself. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control, inc. 1100, by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The character area includes the unenclosed portion of Mynydd Preseli, which consists of high moorland with craggy outcrops. The earlier significance of the area as a landscape is confirmed by the concentration of bronze age funerary and ritual features. The western end of the Mynydd Preseli character area is dominated by the round barrow on the summit of Foel Eryr, and the east end by the barrows (and later hillfort) on Y Foel Drygarn. The area was also the source of the bluestones of Stonehenge. A portion around Carn Afr, at the southern end of the area, belonged to the mesne lordship (or manor) of Maenclochog during the medieval period, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th- century, and assessed at one knight's fee. Otherwise, the character area more-or-less corresponds with the great common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century, as defined in a survey of 1594. This gives the boundaries as 'the Flemings' Way and Windypete (Bwlch-gwynt) indirectly eastwards to Blaen banon (in Mynachlog-ddu character area) and thus descending.... as far as Whitchurch (Eglwyswen), Meline.... and Cilgwyn'. The 'Flemings' Way' (or '*Via Flandrensica*') of this and earlier documents is a pronounced earthwork that has been regarded as a prehistoric track. The 1594 survey makes it clear that 'the (common) was never improved by the lord as yet', and it is unenclosed today. However, a deer park may be recorded in the name Cnwc yr Hydd in the north of the area, while past settlement, and some enclosure, is demonstrated by the 13 deserted rural settlement sites identified within the area during a recent survey. A range of site types were identified, including longhuts and longhouses of unknown date, some associated with the remains of boundaries, and 18th- or 19th-century hafod sites which were used by freeholders during the summer pasture of sheep and cattle. There appears to be no evidence of rabbit farming. The common has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, and on its boundary with enclosed land to the north lies Tafarn-y-bwlch, which must have already been an inn in 1729 when it was marked, and labelled as so on Emanuel Bowen's map. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Preseli historic landscape character area consists of all the unenclosed land of the Preseli Mountains ranging from a high point of 468m down to large tracts of boggy ground on the north side of the area at about 120m. Essentially, Mynydd Preseli is an east-west aligned ridge reaching its highest point at Foel Eryr at its western end, and 363m at Y Foel Drygarn at its eastern end. Enclosed farmland on the more exposed north- and northwest-facing slopes gives way to the open moorland of this area at between 120m and 200m, but in the lee of the mountain on south- and southeastern-facing slopes fields and farms are present up to 300m. The overall landscape is one of open heath and bracken-covered moorland grazed by sheep. Hill slopes are rarely very steep, and the characteristic cliff and scree-slopes of other Welsh Mountain massifs are absent. However, summit and slope doleritic tor-like rock outcrops are a very distinctive natural element of the Mynydd Preseli landscape. These are particularly prominent at Carn Menyn, where a spiky ridge formed by them dominates the skyline. Preseli bluestone used in the construction of Stonehenge and in the manufacture of neolithic axes outcrops at Carn Menyn and Carn Alw. The significance of this landscape to prehistoric peoples is the subject of much debate in the archaeological world. Mynydd Preseli is not an inhabited landscape, though pockets of abandoned fields, farms and cottages on its fringes attest to recent - 19th century - depopulation, while more ancient settlements testify to a more intensively used landscape. The iron age hillforts of Y Foel Drygarn and Carn Alw are by far the most prominent and obvious settlements of this landscape, but the

remains of a fairly dense scatter of more isolated dwellings across the open moorland demonstrate an intensive use of the landscape in the past. On occasions this may have been transhumance, but low, rubble boundary banks of long-abandoned fields attest to permanent agricultural holdings. Prehistoric burial cairns on summits are also a prominent aspect of this landscape. There are remains of small- to medium-sized quarries on the southern slopes. Apart from footpaths, transport elements of the landscape are limited to the B4329 which runs south-north across the mountains and the ancient east-west ridge-route called the Flemings' Way, now reduced to a tourist path.

Recorded archaeology is mainly from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. It is dominated by prehistoric ritual features, of which there is a very high density. They comprise a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb and a scheduled possible neolithic stone circle on Waun Mawn, another possible chambered tomb and neolithic finds. The scheduled bronze age round barrow on Foel Eryr dominates the western end of the area near a possible stone pair, and there is another scheduled barrow close by. There are also a group of scheduled round barrows on Foel Cwm Cerwyn, a group of three scheduled barrows on the summit of Y Foel Drygarn which dominates the eastern end of the area, another four round barrows and two possible barrows, and a ring barrow. There is a bronze age scheduled standing stone and two possible standing stones, and a scheduled stone pair. The prehistoric open settlement on Banc Llwydlos is scheduled. There is also prehistoric open settlement on Foel Eryr and Waun Mawn, on Carn Afr, Carn Alw and Carn Goedog where there are a number of other prehistoric sites of unknown nature but possibly include a ring barrow. Another group of prehistoric sites on Carn Menyn/Carn Gyfrwy are also of unknown nature but include an axe factory. A scheduled iron age hillfort occupies Y Foel Drygarn. The medieval period is represented by a possible medieval cross site, a watermill and wells. Other settlement is post-medieval, consisting of thirteen deserted rural settlement (DRS) sites including a longhouse, a platform, a shepherd's shelter, a stone dwelling, an 18th- or 19th-century hafod, longhuts, folds, a longhouse group, and earthworks. There are also some post-medieval quarries.

Mynydd Preseli is a very distinctive historic landscape character area. Its defining characteristic is its open nature. This is in sharp contrast with the surrounding enclosed and settled farmland.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area. Manage for future generations the wealth of upstanding archaeological sites on Mynydd Preseli.

Sources: Bradley 2000; Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Mytum and Webster, 1989; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Llanfair Nant Gwyn tithe map and apportionment, 1838; Sambrook 1997; Thorpe *et al* 1991; Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment, 1841;



281 Mynydd Preseli historic landscape character area comprises a large tract of unenclosed moorland. Though there are no inhabited dwellings in the area, sites of past human activity are numerous and range from prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, hillforts - in particular Y Foel Drygarn - to deserted medieval and post-medieval settlements.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 281

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 282 HAFOD TYDFIL

GRID REFERENCE: SN116337

AREA IN HECTARES: 11.5

Historic Background

A very small character area near the summit of Mynydd Preseli. It comprises a small pocket of enclosed land - 13 small fields - around a farmstead, Hafod Tydfil. It lies within the unenclosed land of Mynydd Preseli common on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century. Superficially, the enclosure appears later post-medieval, but 'Hafod Tidvill' is mentioned in a document of 1585-6 as a 'tenement of 8 acres', under the ownership of the Bowens of Pentre Ifan. It appears to have been one of several areas of former enclosure within the common, the evidence of which can be seen elsewhere as weathered bank systems, sometimes associated with deserted rural settlement sites on the moorland. Hafod Tydfil was assessed for 2 hearths in 1670, and had assumed its present form by at least the time of the tithe survey, in 1841. It continued to be occupied until the 1950s.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Hafod Tydfil historic landscape character area consists of several fields surrounded by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. It lies on north-facing slopes between 150m and 220m. The fields are small and irregular, and are divided by banks of earth and stone. Hedges that top the banks are overgrown and contain numerous small trees. Land-use is improved pasture. The dwelling and other buildings of the farmstead have been demolished.

No other archaeology has been recorded in this character area.

This is a very distinct historic landscape character area; its fields and hedges form an island of green in the surrounding open moorland.

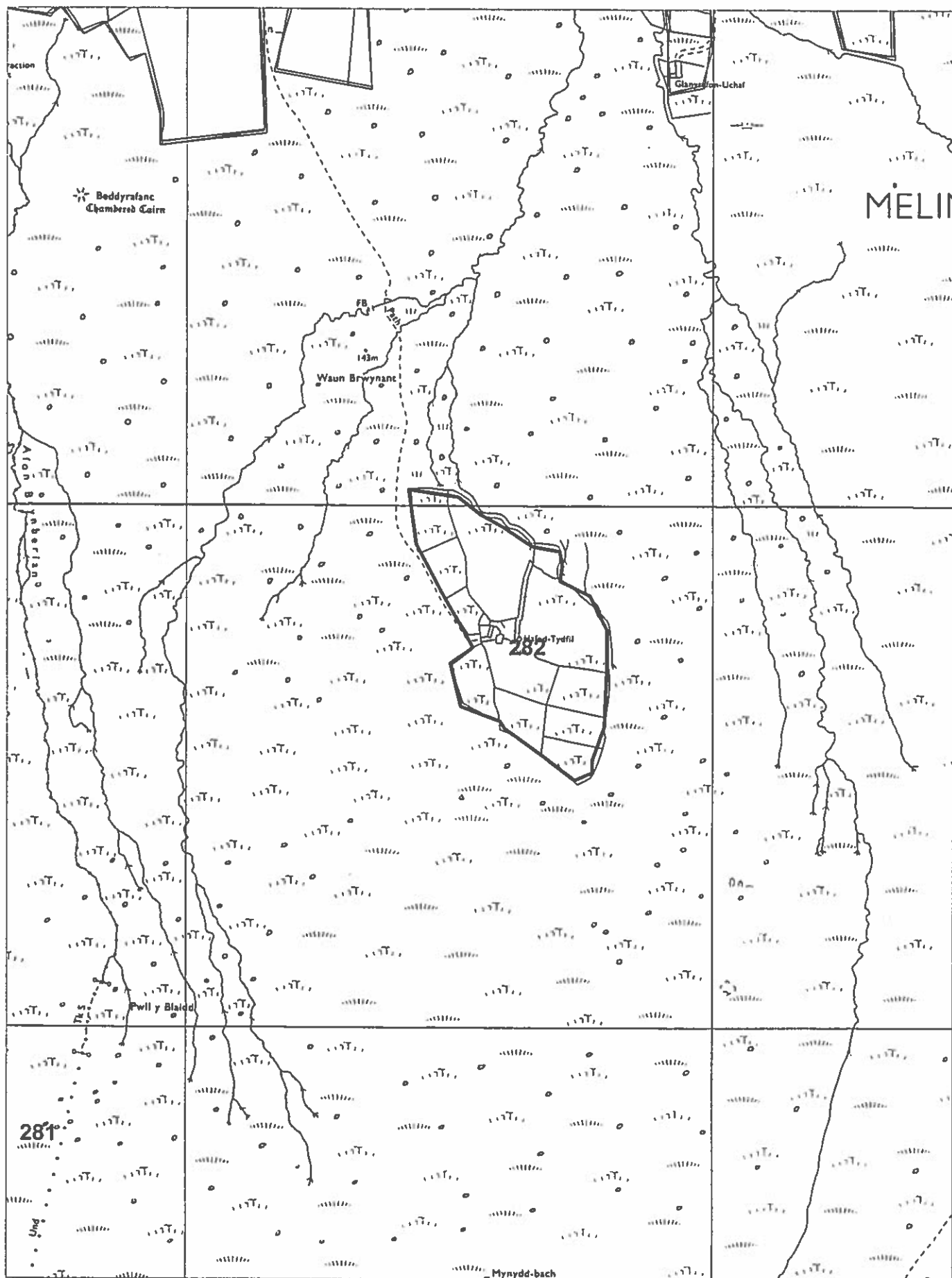
Conservation priorities

Manage the hedgerows in order to maintain the distinct character of this isolated area.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841



282 Hafod Tydfil historic landscape character area consists of a small island of enclosed pasture on Mynydd Preseli. The farmstead is demolished and the hedges on boundary banks are becoming overgrown.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 282

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 283 WAUN CLYN COCH

GRID REFERENCE: SN105315

AREA IN HECTARES: 131.8

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The character area largely belonged to the grange of *Nigra Grangia* (Mynachlog-ddu) which was, in 1118, granted by William Fitzmartin to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. The grange was of considerable extent, comprising 5 carucates which were worth £8 15s 6d in 1535. However, its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that much of it, including the Waun Clyn Coch character area, was unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. The area continued to be held, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony of Cemaes, under Welsh systems of tenure. It appears to have remained unenclosed, and for the most part unsettled, until the 19th century. It was still unenclosed at the time of the tithe surveys of 1841 and 1846, but fields and two farms appear to have been established soon afterwards. The farms had been abandoned by the mid 20th-century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Waun Clyn Coch historic landscape character area lies between approximately 280m and 400m in an open basin which has a sheltered south- and southeastern-facing aspect. The area is divided into several large fields with smaller enclosures around abandoned farms. Field boundaries consist of stone and earth banks or stone-faced banks. There are no hedges, but occasional, isolated bushes testify to their former presence. It is a treeless landscape, apart from small stands close to an abandoned farm. Land-use comprises improved pasture with wet, rushy and boggy ground in hollows and close to streams.

Former buildings are restricted to the two abandoned mid-19th century farms.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a possible neolithic chambered tomb, two possible cairns or barrows and a scheduled iron age enclosure.

To the north, west and south this area has a very clear boundary with the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. To the east, definition is less clear, as this area merges with the lower-lying settled farmland of Mynachlog-ddu.

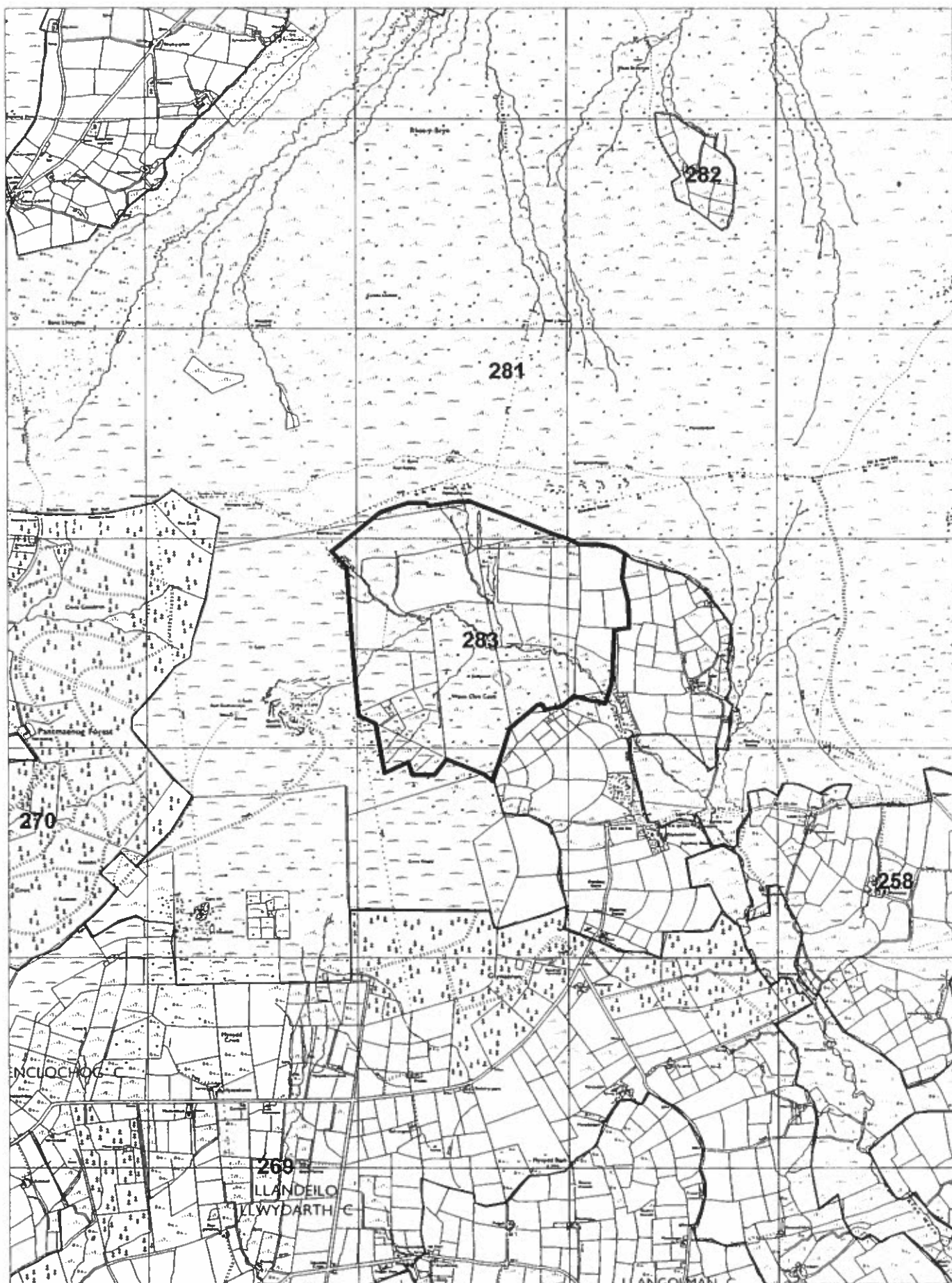
Conservation priorities

Many of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1987; Lewis 1969; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Rees 1932.



283 *Waun Clyn Coch* historic landscape character area comprises fields and abandoned farms lying in a sheltered hollow on the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. The farms and fields were not established until after 1840. Hedges are now absent on the boundary banks, and the whole area has an open aspect. Land-use is mostly improved pasture, with pockets of rough, wet ground.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 283

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 284 ROSEBUSH

GRID REFERENCE: SN077298

AREA IN HECTARES: 42.3

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control inc.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The Rosebush character area belonged to the mesne lordship (or manor) of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century, when it was assessed at one knight's fee. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The entire area appears to have been open moorland pasture, which may have been included in the grant of grazing rights for horses, made by David de la Roche, Lord of Llangwm and Maenclochog, to Whitland Abbey in 1301. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Maenclochog is reproduced in the County History, and the character area remained unenclosed until 1815 when it was subject to a Parliamentary Enclosure award, of which the present system of large regular fields with straight boundaries is typical. The area was subsequently altered - in dramatic manner - by the Rosebush and Bellstone slate quarries; the former being the only really large-scale operation in the area. Both quarries commenced inc.1830 and were served by an existing route, the present B4313, which may have had medieval origins. From c.1870 onwards Rosebush expanded to employ well over 100 people, with an output of 5000 tons, and a village - with a chapel and hotel - developed at Rosebush. The Maenclochog Railway was built to serve the quarries, opening in 1876, and later extended to Fishguard. Attempts to establish Rosebush as a tourist centre were, however, unsuccessful, and after the closure of the quarry in 1908 it never expanded beyond a rural hamlet. The railway closed in 1949.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Large abandoned quarries and associated elements and structures are defining characteristics of the Rosebush historic landscape character area. Parts of the infrastructure established to serve these quarries survive and include: a railway (abandoned), a railway hotel (Precelly Hotel), terraced housing and other worker housing. The 19th century two storey stone-built terrace of worker housing is a distinctive and unusual landscape feature of the Mynydd Preseli landscape, as is the nearby two storey timber-framed and corrugated-iron Precelly Hotel, built 1876-80, now a public house and called Y Tafarn Sinc. Other houses at Rosebush are loosely clustered and comprise one- and two- storey stone-built houses, mostly in the vernacular style intermixed with which are late 20th-century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Capel Horeb is a 19th century Methodist chapel. There are no listed buildings. A small caravan/camp site is situated close to a small lake and parkland. Apart from the abandoned railway mentioned above and the B4313 which crosses the western part of this area, transport links are confined to lanes and tracks.

The recorded archaeology is confined to quarry features, including derelict buildings, spoil heaps, pits and inclines.

Rosebush is a distinctive historic landscape character area. It is an industrial landscape set amongst farmland and coniferous forestry plantations.

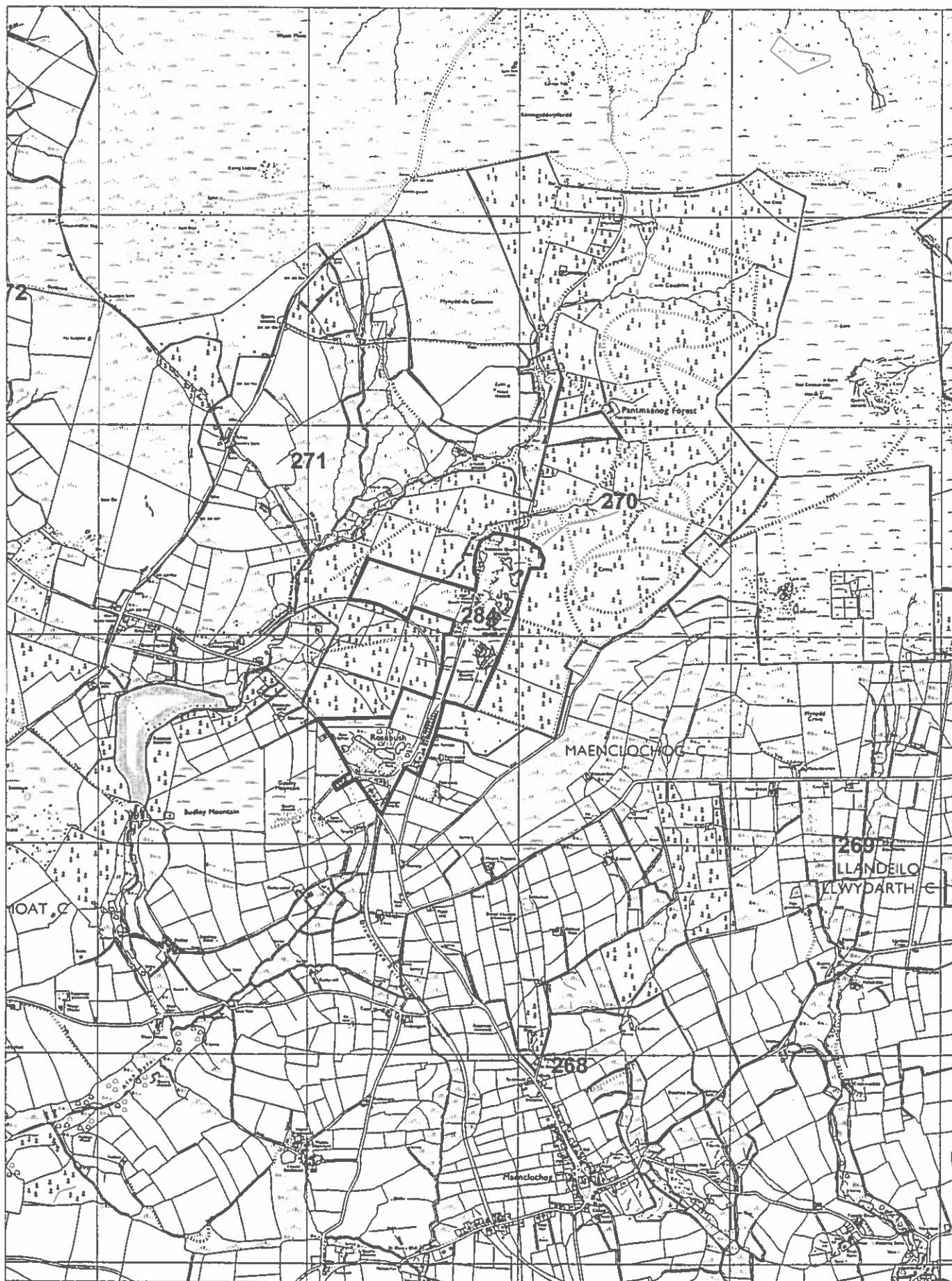
Conservation priorities

Preserve the elements of the quarry industry, including spoil heaps. Maintain the compact character of the quarry settlement and individual buildings within it.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Gale 1992; Howells 1987; Hunter 1852; Maenclochog
tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office MF 207; Rees 1932; Richards 1998



284 Rosebush historic landscape character area is an industrial landscape characterised by quarry workings, workers houses and old infrastructure elements such as a disused railway.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PRESELI

Historic Landscape Character Area 284

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 285 PENMAEN DEWI

GRID REFERENCE: SM746286

AREA IN HECTARES: 258.3

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising St David's Head, at the tip of the peninsula, and an adjacent stretch of the northern coastal cliffs. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. However, the Penmaen Dewi character area is also notable for the survival of even earlier landscape elements, notably an agricultural landscape of prehistoric field systems but also prehistoric ritual elements. From 1115 onwards, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, while many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20th-century. The survival of prehistoric field systems within the Penmaen Dewi character area suggests that little cultivation has been undertaken since then, and that the area has been marginal land for over 2000 years. The area is recorded as unenclosed common land of medieval or post-medieval date within the regional Sites and Monuments Record. However, Penbery in the east of the area was recorded within the manor of Welsh Hundred (with Tydwaldy) in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, when it comprised 4 bovates paying annually 5s 8d, and a recent survey by Murphy has identified medieval cultivation marks distributed through much of the area; these are, nevertheless, too superficial - or short-lived - to have seriously impacted upon the underlying landscape. The only medieval ecclesiastical element in the area is a possible church or chapel at 'Eglwys y Cathau' near Penbery. The area appears to have been unenclosed and for the most part unsettled down to the post-medieval period, and has remained mainly so to the present day. However, there is a deserted settlement - Maes-y-mynydd - in the centre of the area, which appears to have had origins within the later post-medieval period. The earliest record of the place-name is from 1829, but according to local tradition it was a Quaker settlement with a cemetery. It is shown with 6 or 7 houses and the present system of enclosures on the tithe map of 1840, and is claimed to have once comprised 13 houses. The community of families were mainly engaged in maritime activities, and the settlement was not abandoned until the early years of the 20th century. More recent landscape elements are mainly military and include world war two cliff defences, and 'Highwinds'; formerly a submarine listening station.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Penmaen Dewi historic landscape character area occupies the extreme western tip of Pembrokeshire. It comprises the rocky headland of St David's Head, high north-facing sea cliffs and the craggy peaks of Carn Llidi, Carn Llidi Bychan, Carn Perfedd, Carnedd Llethr and Carn Penbery. Generally the land ranges from 40m to 70m, but a height of over 180m is achieved at the summit of Carn Llidi. Apart from abandoned fields at Maes y Mynydd, the whole is unenclosed and given over to very rough grazing. Management of the grazing has been neglected, and large tracts are now under gorse scrub, bracken and heather. There are no inhabited settlements: archaeological remains characterise the historic landscape. Clawdd y Milwyr iron age promontory fort on the tip of the headland excavated by the Reverend S Baring Gold at the end of the 19th century is the most prominent of these remains, followed by Coetan Arthur chambered tomb, two other neolithic chambered tombs, a defensive wall of unknown date and a field system. The last of these elements consists of long, straight, parallel, low rubble banks which run inland from the coast and up over the slopes of Carn Llidi and Carnedd Perfedd. Associated with these abandoned prehistoric fields are several circular enclosures and hut circles. Cultivation ridges, perhaps of medieval or post medieval date are also present. More recent archaeological remains comprise world war two defensive installations on the slopes of Carn Llidi, and a medium-sized quarry with abandoned buildings on the southeast slopes of Penbery. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path hugs the

top of the sea cliffs. Other footpaths are also present. There are no buildings. However, the remains of 'Highwinds', a submarine listening station during world war two are still visible.

Recorded archaeology mainly relates to the surviving prehistoric landscape features, many of which are scheduled. It comprises mesolithic and neolithic finds, Coetan Arthur scheduled neolithic chambered tomb, scheduled prehistoric enclosures, scheduled prehistoric boundary walls and banks, and scheduled lynchets, three scheduled hut circles, two scheduled clearance cairns, and a possible bronze age round barrow. There are also a scheduled grave of unknown date, a scheduled medieval drystone shelter, a scheduled medieval enclosure, two areas of scheduled medieval cultivation marks, a scheduled medieval pound, a medieval boundary, and the possible church/chapel site of 'Eglwys y Cathau'. Post-medieval archaeology comprises a fold and other enclosures, a quarry and associated building remains, and world war two installations.

Penmaen Dewi is a distinctive historic landscape area. It has clear boundaries along the coast, and on all other sides where it stands in sharp contrast with neighbouring enclosed farmland.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open character of this area. Manage the complex and important prehistoric remains. These diverse and well preserved archaeological remains are an under-used resource; they could be employed for tourism/educational purposes.

Sources: Baker 1992; Baring Gould 1899; Charles 1992; Fenton 1811; Howell 1993; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jones and Freeman 1856; Lewis 1833; Manby 1801; Murphy 2001; Rees 1932; St David's tithe map and apportionment 1840; Willis-Bund 1902



285 Penmaen Dewi historic landscape character area occupies the extreme western point of the St David's peninsula. It comprises high sea cliffs backed by open moorland to the summit of Carn Llidi at 180m. Prehistoric remains, including a promontory fort, chambered tombs and field systems lie on the moorland.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 285

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 286 PORTHMAWR

GRID REFERENCE: SM741279

AREA IN HECTARES: 113.5

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, just south of St David's Head itself. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography, in addition to a distinct architectural signature in the form of its sub-medieval cottages. The ritual landscape has early origins. Cist burials have been recorded at Ty Gwyn, a site proposed by Baring Gould and Fisher to have been the early monastery of 'Rosnat' - the precursor to St David's itself - while Ffynnon Faiddog is named after the Irish St Aedan, a follower of St David. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland, created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and have given rise to the present landscape of dispersed settlement. Many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. The character area was assessed within the manors of Welsh Hundred and Crughely in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, which listed the holding of Porthmawr with its later, sub-medieval house, and Llaethdy, with a similar house, as 2 acres held by Philip ap Jevan by deed, worth 4s annually, and 4 bovates held by co-tenants worth 13s annually. The third major landholding in the area, Trefelly, was not recorded before 1544. The present pattern of small, narrow, rather irregular fields is characteristic of early enclosure but here it appears to be post-medieval, as former boundaries near Porthmawr Farm clearly represent enclosed medieval strip fields, confirming the arable regime suggested in the *Black Book*. The present field pattern had certainly been established by the time of the tithe survey of 1840, when the former strips were enclosed, but not all were fully engrossed, i.e. they were still in multiple ownership. Not all of the area was cultivated and there are two areas of recorded common land at Carnedd Lleithr and Waun Llaethdy.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Porthmawr historic landscape character area lies on the south-facing slopes of Carn Llidi lying between sea level at Whitesands Bay and a maximum of about 80m. The enclosed land of this area gives way to open moorland on Carn Llidi as the slope steepens and becomes craggy. The small irregular fields at the western end of the area close to the sea gradually become slightly larger and more regular towards the east. Some have the appearance of enclosed strip fields. In a saddle between Carn Llidi and Carn Lleithr rectangular fields have a north-south trend, maintaining the alignment of the prehistoric fields in the neighbouring character area, Penmaen Dewi. Several boundary types are present, with dry-stone walls the dominant type. Also present are stony banks, stone and earth banks, and earth banks. Some banks run along the crests of lynchets. Hedges are not common, and where present consist of low and windswept straggling lines of bushes. Wire fences supplement most historic boundaries. It is a treeless landscape. Agricultural land use is predominantly improved pasture with some arable land. There is very little rough pasture. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms, with paired farms a feature of the landscape. Most farms are situated along the 50m contour on south-facing slopes, and have wide, dry-stone wall lined lanes leading from them to common land which lies to the north. Farmhouses take a variety of forms, but most are relatively small of 19th century date, stone-built, two-storey and three-bays, with examples in the polite Georgian style and the vernacular tradition. Earlier structures, such as the houses at Porthmawr and Llaethdy are present; both classic examples of the sub-medieval north Pembrokeshire house, each with a round chimney and lateral outshot, and internal aisled recesses at the latter. Neither is listed. The only listed building is Ffynnon Faiddog, a good-quality house from the mid 19th century. Some 20th century dwellings are also present in the area. Old farm buildings are stone-built and relatively small, and generally consist of one or two ranges. Some of the slate roofs of have a

cement skim, a feature distinctive to the western coastal fringe of north Pembrokeshire. Modern farm buildings are also relatively slight, and come in a variety of materials. Several camp sites and caravan sites lie within this area, and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the top of the sea cliffs.

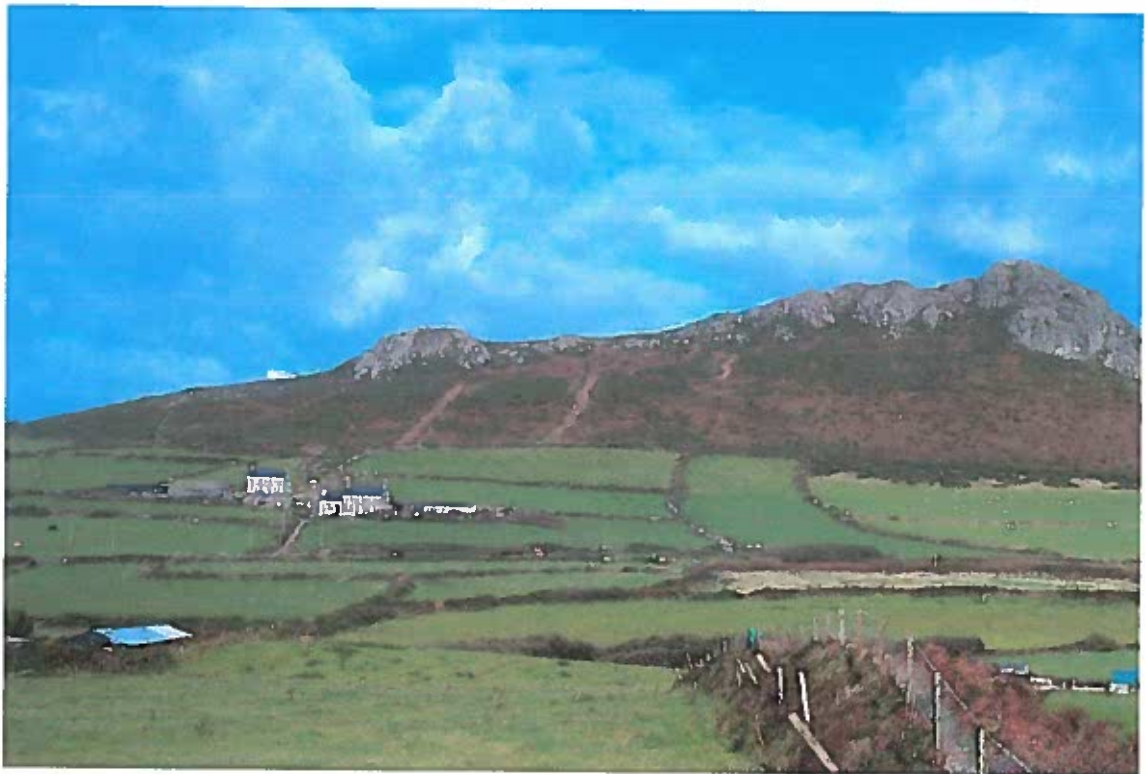
Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse within such a small area and features a number of possible early medieval sites. Prehistoric sites comprise three findspots including neolithic finds on the foreshore, Maen Sigl, which is scheduled, a neolithic chambered tomb, and an iron age defended enclosure. A bronze age cist cemetery, with some early medieval cists, is associated with an early Christian inscribed stone and the possible early medieval monastery site of Ty Gwyn, and there is also a holy well at Ffynnon Faiddog. Landscape features include a medieval strip-field system, two areas of recorded common land at Carnedd Lleithr and Waun Llaethdy, and a post-medieval quarry.

Porthmawr historic landscape character area is sandwiched between and distinct from open moorland to the north and windblown sand to the south. To the west lies the sea. Only to the east is the boundary of this area and its neighbour difficult to define, as the two exhibit many similar characteristics, though the dry-stone walls and general lack of modern buildings define Porthmawr and distinguish it from Treleddydd-Tretio-Caerfarchell historic landscape character area.

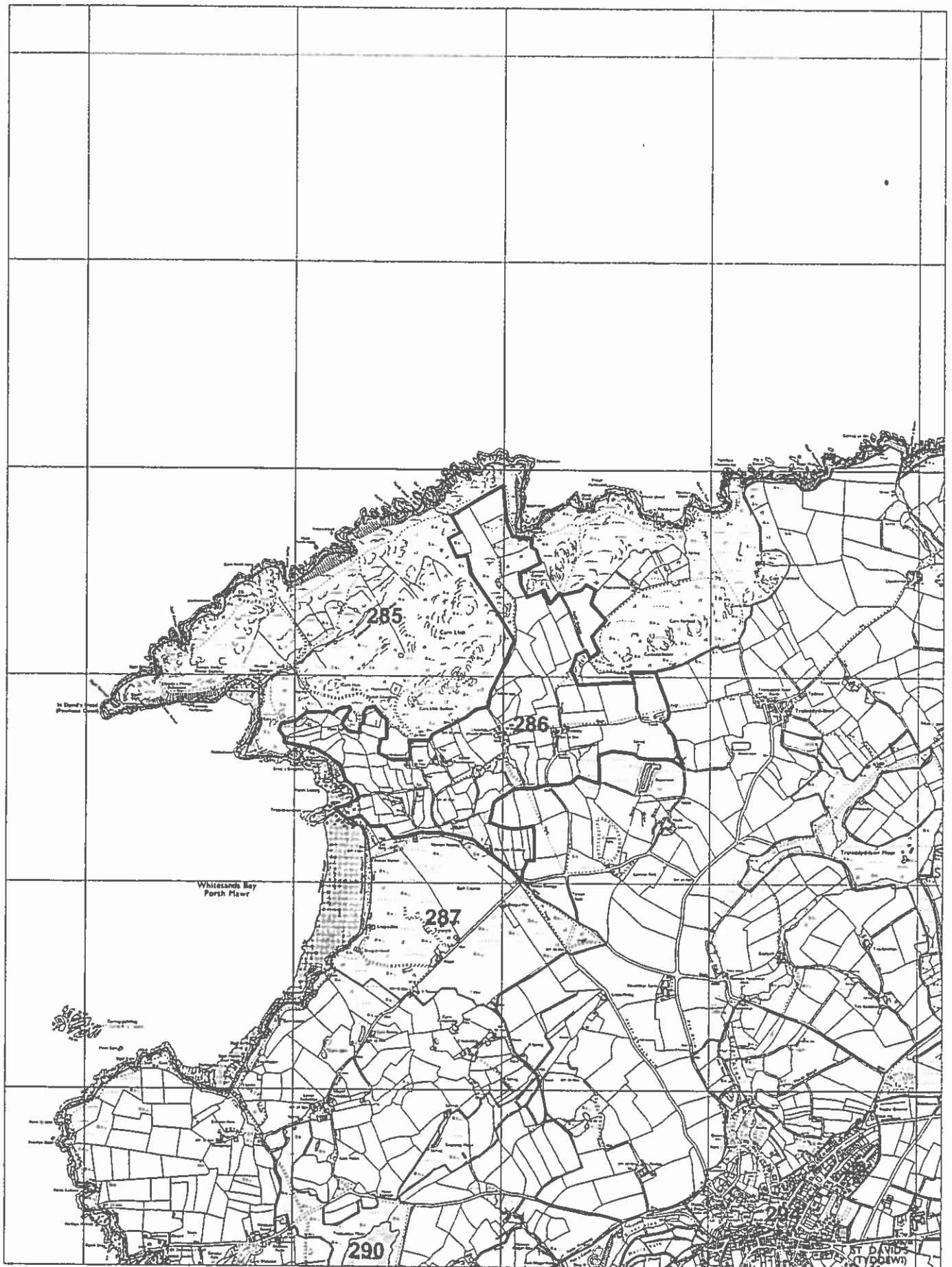
Conservation priorities

Maintain traditional field boundaries. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jones and Freeman 1856; Lewis 1833; Manby 1801; Rees 1932; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment 1840; Willis-Bund 1902



286 Porthmawr historic landscape character area is a treeless landscape of dispersed farms and fields. Dry-stone walls are the main type of field boundary. Hedges are few, and where present are low and windswept. Improved pasture is the main land-use. Camp sites and caravan parks are present. Paired farms situated on the south-facing slopes of Carn Llidi are a feature of this landscape. A wide range of dwelling type is present. Stone is the traditional building material.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 286

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 287 TYWYN

GRID REFERENCE: SM738268

AREA IN HECTARES: 66.8

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, just south of St David's Head, conterminous with an area of blown sand, 'The Burrows', which developed during the historic period and now lies under grass. The area lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the large parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. In the Tywyn character area some of the ecclesiastical element may be early. The antiquarian Richard Fenton made dubious claims that a building - the original church of St David's - lay beneath the sand burrows, as well as his entirely spurious Roman 'station' of *Menapia*. However, the place-name 'the old church' has been recorded towards the east of the area, possibly referring to a later chapelry, and the chapel dedicated to St Patrick at Porthmawr bay, which lies at a potential embarkation point for early medieval pilgrims, has produced medieval cist burials. The character area appears to have been free of sand during the post Anglo-Norman conquest medieval period when 2 bovates of land at Trewilym, worth annually 20d, were recorded in the *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326, as belonging to the manor of Welsh Hundred. This arable land now lies beneath the sand burrows, which had formed by c.1800 when they were described by Fenton, and by which time they supported unenclosed pasture. This is shown as common land without settlements on the tithe map of 1840 extending slightly eastwards of the present limit. It was subject to Parliamentary enclosure in 1869, but this seems to have had little effect on the landscape, with few new fields and no new settlements. Enormous quantities of sand were removed during world war two for the construction of St David's and Brawdy airfields. Recent development is limited to a golf course a hotel and dispersed housing.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Whitesands Bay forms the western boundary of Tywyn historic landscape character area. From the beach the land rises rapidly to the east to approximately 25m, then more gently to a maximum of almost 60m. Almost the entire area is covered with wind-blown sand, forming a dune system along the coast with stable pasture over sand inland. Though subject to Parliamentary enclosure in the 19th century, the historic character of this area did not change much over the centuries, until the mid 20th-century, when a golf course and club house were established, and a hotel and several dwellings constructed. In addition, a large tarmac-surfaced car park with toilets, cafe and other facilities is located at Whitesands Bay to serve the large number of tourists who visit this part of the coast. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the western fringe of the area. Adjacent to the car park, protected by coastal defences, the remains of the medieval chapel of St Patrick lie beneath a grassy mound. Buildings are mostly of concrete and brick construction. Land-use consists of wind-blown sand close the coast, the golf course, and unimproved pasture at the southern limits of the area. Despite the 20th century buildings and the golf course, this area retains an unenclosed aspect, although a 'Pembrokeshire' hedgebank has recently been constructed across part of dune system. There are no listed buildings in the area.

Recorded archaeology comprises a submerged forest and mesolithic finds on the foreshore, where four further prehistoric findspots include three from the bronze age. There is a possible neolithic chambered tomb. The scheduled St Patrick's Chapel is associated with cist burials and may have early medieval origins. There is no field evidence for *Menapia*, while the place-name 'the old church' and the medieval settlement of Trewilym lie beneath the sand burrows. There is also a post-medieval quarry.

The open aspect and wind blown sand of this area distinguish it from the neighbouring historic landscape character areas of dispersed farms and fields.

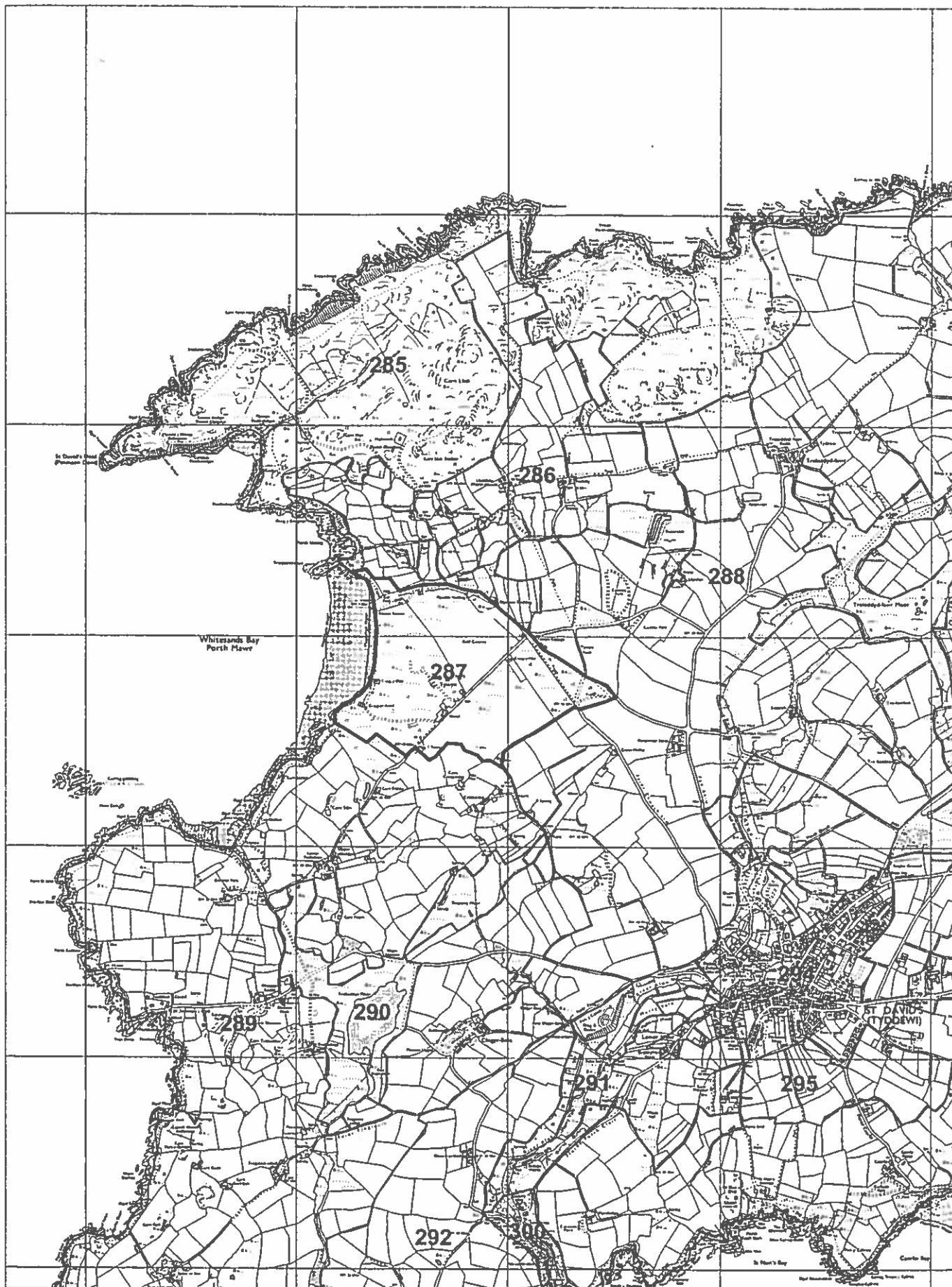
Conservation priorities

Maintain the unenclosed aspect of this area.

Sources: Charles 1992; Fenton 1811; Howell 1993; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jones and Freeman 1856; Lewis 1833; Manby 1801; Pembrokeshire Record Office QRE/10; Rees 1932; St David's tithe map and apportionment 1840; Willis-Bund 1902



287 Tywyn historic landscape character area comprises an area of wind-blown sand inland of Whitesands Bay. It was common land until enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1869. Inland of a dune system close to the coast, the blown-sand is covered with grass. A golf course, hotel, modern houses, car park and other tourist facilities are situated in this area.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 287

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 288 TRELEDDYD - TRETIO - CAERFARCHELL

GRID REFERENCE: SM763280

AREA IN HECTARES: 1911

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire located on St David's Peninsula, of great historic landscape interest. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies mainly within the parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. The area is crossed by the *Ffos-y-mynach* ('monks' ditch'), an earthwork traditionally held to be an early medieval boundary which may be rooted in fact as it does not respect St David's parish boundary and may represent an earlier division. A strong pre Anglo-Norman conquest ecclesiastical tradition is confirmed by the archaeology of the area, with three concentrations of Early Christian Monuments and three dark age cist cemetery sites. In addition, there are a number of *llan* place-name elements perhaps representing lost chapels, many of which may be later medieval in origin, as devotional rather than formal chapels-of-ease. However, many of these have the place-name element 'old' and may have early medieval origins. From 1115, when Bernard, was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. A small part of the area to the east lies within Llanhywel parish, a medieval division of Pebidiog, which was retained by the crown until 1302 when the benefice was appropriated to St David's Cathedral. Whitchurch, also in the east, did not become a parish until the post-medieval period, originally being a chapelry of St David's parish. The major part of the character area was divided between the 'manors' of Welsh Hundred and Tydwaldy. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land. According to the census in George Owen's *Talors Cussion*, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and was particularly productive of barley. There were proportionately very few dairies. The *Black Book of St David's* of 1326 gives some idea of the population density at an earlier period, listing within Welsh Hundred, among others, the vills Carnhedryn, Lleithyr, Treleddy, Trelewyd, Treleidr, Tremynydd, Treliwyd, and Penarthur, and in Tydwaldy, the vills Penbery, Tre-hysbys, Treiago, Tremynydd (again), and Tretio. All were semi-manorial, held by a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system was practised, where land was held not by individual ownership, but by two persons and their co-owners. In fact 'gavelkind' had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote in c.1600, that the land was still unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests'. Eighteenth- and early 19th-century maps also show much of the land as still unenclosed. This tenure has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Tre-* place-names and largely based on the medieval vills. Tretio, Treleidr and Treleddy are among the hamlets shown as small nucleated settlements on estate maps of the late 18th-century, some of which are shown surrounded by a sub-divided field system, the best examples being at Treleddy and Gwrhyd-Mawr. The sub-divisions or strips in these systems are not the long, narrow curving strips typical of an 'English' open field system, but rather rectangular 'shares' scattered across a wide area; a survival from Welsh tenure. Each hamlet or township had its own system but most hamlets - and presumably the medieval 'vills' - were associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called *Waun* or 'moor', the latter being waste-land. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. These sometimes include a chapel which, though normally of late 18th- or 19th-century date and from a variety of denominations, appears in some instances to occupy an earlier religious site, for example at Carnhedryn there is a nearby Early Christian Monument, Caerfarchell has a nearby cemetery site and Llandidgige has a documented medieval chapel. This tenurial system was at its very end by the late 18th-century. A map of Treleddy from 1786 shows dispersed, unenclosed strips, but by 1821 this pattern had been enclosed and many of the strips transformed into rectangular-shaped fields. In other

examples the St David's tithe map shows a pattern in which former strips are detectable in the overall pattern of enclosed, rectangular and irregular-shaped fields. Large holdings, such as Pwllcaerog, are the sites of former hamlets which gradually transformed into single or paired farms. Paired farms are a feature of this landscape. Smaller isolated farms, like Penlan, appear to be quite late, and were probably established on the former open fields of the hamlets or of St David's in the 16th- and 17th-century, while the nucleated settlement at Whitchurch seems to be entirely modern. In addition, there is a Deserted Rural Settlement site near Hendre, which like most of its contemporaries, represents an 18th century squatter settlement on the fringes of Dowrog Common. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by early potato-growing, but many quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one limekiln.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a large and complex historic landscape character area encompassing most of the northern part of St David's Peninsula. The land is generally level or gently sloping, with most slopes south-facing, located on average between 50m and 80m. Part of the northern area includes high sea cliffs, along the top of which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. It is an agricultural landscape, and the whole area is divided into small- to medium-sized fields. Fields come in a variety of shapes, and though most are irregular or tending to the rectangular, there are small sub-systems of short strip-shaped fields, such as those close to Treleidr, Treleddydd and Gwrhyd-Mawr, that have clearly evolved from an open, sub-divided field system. Across such an extensive tract of landscape there is clearly variety in the field boundaries, but most consist of earth or earth and stone banks, with some rubble banks and dry-stone walls present. Hedges where present are low and windswept, and often reduced to straggling lines of bushes and gorse. Wire fences supplement most of the historic boundaries. A notable feature of parts of the landscape is the use of mortared-pillars or monoliths for gateposts. Apart from occasional very small conifer plantations, it is essentially a treeless landscape. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a small but significant proportion of arable land. Rough, rushy ground and unimproved pasture is also present in small amounts. Several small, 20th century irrigation reservoirs make a contribution to the character of the area. The settlement pattern is complex. The most obvious elements are several, small, dispersed agricultural hamlets - Tretio, Caerfarchell, Rhodiad, Carnhedryn, Gwrhyd-Mawr, Treleidr and Treleddydd. These consist of very tight groupings of farmhouse, cottages, farm outbuildings and in some instances chapels. Buildings, including the chapels, are generally of late 18th- or 19th-century date, stone-built, bare stone or cement rendered, and with slate roofs some of which are covered with a cement skim. Usually each hamlet has a dominant farm, with a two storey house built in the polite Georgian tradition, a large range of stone-built outbuildings and extensive modern agricultural structures in steel, concrete and asbestos. Close to the main farm may be a second farm, in the Georgian tradition or in the vernacular style, and several one, one and a half, and two storey cottages in the vernacular tradition. In some instances examples of sub-medieval dwellings are present. At Carnhedryn modern dwellings in a variety of styles and materials add to the character of the settlement, but in most of the hamlets recent development is very limited or non-existent and the 18th- and 19th-century agricultural character of these settlements is still evident. In several instances hamlets are surrounded by a pattern of enclosed strip fields, now much degraded, representing the survival of the medieval open or sub-divided fields of the settlement. Paired and/or very large farms, such as Pwllcaerog, are another element of the settlement pattern. Buildings types are similar to those in the hamlets, with the large modern agricultural outbuildings providing a strong element in the landscape. Smaller dispersed farms are in a variety of styles: cement-rendered stone-built 19th century vernacular with a single small range of stone-built outbuildings; early 19th-century cut- and-coursed stone minor gentry houses with extensive ranges of contemporary outbuildings; and 20th century brick or concrete farmhouses with modern outbuildings. In addition to the agricultural dwellings, there is a scattering of modern houses across the area in a variety of styles and materials, but these are not common elements of the settlement pattern. There are 36 listed buildings in the area - a very high density for a rural area of dispersed settlement. Llanhywel Church is Grade II* listed while the church at Whitchurch is Grade II listed. Grade II listed farmhouses include Hendre, Lleithyr, and Penbery. There are 10 listed buildings at Caerfarchell including the farmhouse and outbuildings, the Manse, outbuildings and pigsty, Hamilton House and outbuildings and the old post office, all Grade II, and the chapel which is Grade II*. The 8 listed buildings at Rhodiad-y-Brenin include Gwrhyd Bach farmhouse - a classic example of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house, with a round chimney and lateral outshut - and Gwrhyd Canol farmhouse, the chapel, the bridge and the old village pump, all Grade II. Penlan Farm, outbuildings and well enclosure are each Grade II listed, as are Treleddydd Fawr, Ty-canol, with its wall with beeboles,

and Tremynydd Fawr farmhouse, coachhouse and 2 ranges of outbuildings. Cerbyd old farmhouse and a range of outbuildings are both Grade II listed. The vicarage at Whitchurch and its outbuildings are both Grade II listed. Pont-y-Cerbyd and Pont Penarthur bridges are also both Grade II listed. Hendre Eynon and Pwllcaerog were also both sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire farmhouses. There are also post-medieval hamlet chapels at eg. Carnhedryn and Tretio. Several camp sites and caravan parks are present, and some farm buildings have been converted to provide tourist facilities and accommodation. A council waste disposal site is located at the extreme southern limit of this area. The major transport link in this area is the A487 St David's to Fishguard road, a former turnpike, with the B4583 to the north a secondary road. Other roads are narrow, winding and flanked by high banks.

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse, with a significant early medieval component. It comprises a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb at Lecha, three possible chambered tombs and a possible stone circle, four possible bronze age round barrows and three possible standing stones. There are two scheduled iron age hillforts, and an iron age or Roman findspot. Early medieval burials have been recorded at Caerfarchell, Tremynydd and Waun-y-beddau. Early Christian Monuments occur at Carnhedryn, Penwaun, Penarthur - now moved to St Davids Cathedral - and Whitchurch, while the Ffos-y-mynach earthwork may be early medieval. There are medieval chapel sites, and possible sites, at Llandigige, Penbery, and Treleidr chapel sites, while Gwrhyd was still standing in the 18th century. A possible motte stands near Treiago. In addition are the medieval settlement at Pwllcaerog, with a watermill, other post-medieval mills and bridges, a post-medieval deserted rural settlement, gravel pit, many quarries and a limekiln, and other enclosures of unknown character.

The pattern of hamlets and former sub-divided fields characterise and separate this area from the historic landscape areas comprising dispersed farms and fields which lie to the west, and south, although in no instance is it possible to define a hard-edged boundary; rather there is a zone of change. To the northern side, boundary definition of this area is very clear as it borders either open moorland or the sea. Character areas to the east have yet to be defined, but here the landscape is one of dispersed farms and systems of large fairly regular fields.

Conservation priorities

Maintain traditional field boundaries. In order to maintain the historic integrity of the small hamlets, modern development within and on the fringes of these settlements should be discouraged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Cooper 2001; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jenkins n.d.; Lewis 1833; Llanhowell tithe map and apportionment, 1842; Ludlow 1998; National Library of Wales Picton Castle 1; National Library of Wales RKL Coll (496) Llanhowell No 5; National Library of Wales RKL Coll (496) Llanhowell No 21; National Library of Wales RKL Coll No 39; National Library of Wales RKL Coll No 42; National Library of Wales 14229⁶ No 77; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/11; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/538/1; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/130; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/7; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/72; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/73; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/13; Pritchard 1906; Rees 1932; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



288 Treleddydd - Tretio - Caerfarchell historic landscape character area lies on rich farmland on the northern side of the St David's peninsula. It consists of fields, compact hamlets and dispersed farms. Dwellings are traditionally stone-built and range in date and style from sub-medieval houses and Georgian houses to 19th century cottages. Large, modern agricultural buildings are a strong element of the landscape. Field boundary banks are topped with low, windswept hedges. Camp sites and caravan parks are present, but land-use is predominantly improved pasture with some arable. It is a treeless landscape.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S
Historic Landscape Character Area 288
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 289 TRELEDDYN - TREGINNIS

GRID REFERENCE: SM730248

AREA IN HECTARES: 454.4

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire at the southwest end of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. However, there is evidence of an underlying, earlier landscape at the southwest tip of the promontory with clearance cairns and a putative field system, possibly from the bronze age. The early medieval significance of the area is confirmed by the archaeology; the late medieval St Justinian's Chapel has produced evidence of a probable early medieval cemetery, there is a possible *llys* site at Henllys, while Clegyr-Boia appears to be named from a 6th century chieftain. There may also have been a chapel at Porthlysgi during the Middle Ages. From 1115, when Bernard, was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was contemporaneous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land and was particularly productive of barley, and had a high population density. The *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326, lists among the villis of the 'manor' of Welsh Hundred, Treleddyn (and 'Trefuergu' nearby) and, within the 'manor' of Crughely, the vill at Castell Heinif. Not mentioned are Treginnis, which was first recorded in 1335, Clegyr-Boia which was first recorded in 1472 and Rhosson, first recorded in 1490 the latter two both associated with sub-medieval houses - and Pencarnan first recorded in 1602. All were semi-manorial, held by a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system was practised, where land was held not by an individual, but by two persons and their co-owners. In fact 'gavelkind' had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote in c.1600, that the land was still unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests'. 18th- and early 19th-century maps show much of the land still unenclosed. This tenure has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Tre*- place-names and largely based on the medieval villis. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. Each appears to have been associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called *Waun* or 'moor', the latter being waste. This may have origins within the medieval period but it is interesting to note that Trefeiddan (Pwll Trefaiddan character area), which was not recorded until 1614, shows the same double association of common land so the system could be post-medieval in date. There is also common land at St Justinian's. Treleddyn, Pencarnan and Trefeiddan are among the hamlets shown as small nucleated settlements on two estate maps of 1762 and 1811, surrounded by extensive tracts of unenclosed field systems, probably held as 'shares' in a survival from Welsh tenure. The open field system is very clear on the 1762 map, but by 1811 it had been partially enclosed and transformed to a system of irregular, rectangular fields. The process was complete by the tithe survey of 1840. The tithe map does, however, show the last remnants of a subdivided strip system at Clegyr-Boia, as a few strips present in large enclosures, but elsewhere the present field pattern was already in place. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by early potato-growing, but there is a post-medieval animal fold at Trefeiddan. In addition, many quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one copper-mine which was operational during the first few decades of the 19th century. A lifeboat station was established at St Justinian's during the late 19th-century, an a look-out tower was constructed - apparently by private enterprise - nearby. More recently there has been an emphasis on tourism and leisure with the provision of a caravan park at Pencarnan.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area occupies the extreme southwestern point of the St David's peninsula. Sea cliffs border the area to the west and south. These rise to about 30m, the land then levels out to a gently undulating plateau lying between approximately 30m and 50m. Tor-like rock outcrops - monadnocks - which rise 10m to 20m out of the plateau are a distinctive feature of the natural landscape. The historic landscape is characterised by dispersed farms and fields. The field pattern is of small irregular enclosures. Rubble banks, dry-stone walls, and earth and stone banks comprise the main field boundary types. Hedges are absent on the banks close to the exposed coastal fringe, and where present further inland they consist of low straggling lines of windswept bushes and gorse. It is a treeless landscape. Land-use is mainly improved pasture, with some arable land. Rough grazing and scrubby land is mainly confined to the rocky tors and the narrow coastal strip which lies between the limit of enclosed land and the top of the sea cliffs. An unusual and distinctive aspect of the settlement pattern is the location of farms in the lee of the rocky tors, so affording some protection from the prevailing southwesterly winds. These sheltered locations are often shared by more than one farm, as at Rhosson and Clegyr-Boia, giving the impression of small agricultural hamlets, rather than isolated, dispersed farms, though this pattern is not so pronounced as that in the Treleddydd - Tretio - Caerfarchell historic character area to the north and east. For such a relatively small historic landscape character area, there is a great variety in the type of farmhouses, ranging from a sub-medieval house complete with circular 'Flemish' chimney at Rhosson through to an 18th century, two storey, double pile gentry house at Treleddyn. Most houses are, however, of 19th century date, fairly modest in size, two storey, three bay and generally in the vernacular tradition, though there are examples in the more polite Georgian style. 20th century farmhouses and other dwellings in a variety of styles and materials are present, but, apart from along some coastal sections, do not form a strong element of the landscape. Old farm buildings are stone-built and 19th century in date. Most consist of just one small range, though larger assemblages exist at Rhosson and Treginnis Isaf. At the latter site the buildings have been converted for accommodation. Modern agricultural buildings in steel, concrete and asbestos sheet are relatively modest in size and rarely overwhelm the older buildings. A small collection of buildings at St Justinian's, including the ruined medieval chapel, lifeboat stations and modern buildings, provide a tourist attraction. There are several camp sites and caravan parks, most lying close to the coast. Local-use roads and tracks are narrow and winding and enclosed by high banks.

There are 32 listed buildings in the area. Rhosson Uchaf farm, a classic example of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house with a round chimney and lateral outshut, is Grade II* listed. Clegyr-Boia and Trefaiddan farmhouses were also similar examples of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house. The wellhead at Rhosson Uchaf, and Waun Rhosson cottage, are also both Grade II listed, as are Rhosson-ganol and an outbuilding, and Rhosson Sunday School, built in 1864. Most of the remaining listed buildings are 18th-19th century. Treginnis Uchaf farmhouse, with a round chimney, and its range of outbuildings, are both Grade II listed. Eight buildings at Croeswdig, including the farmhouse and three ranges of outbuildings, are all Grade II listed, as are Treleddyn Isaf farmhouse and two ranges of outbuildings. The garden wall with built in crosshead at Treleddyn Uchaf is Grade II* listed, while one of the farm outbuildings is Grade II listed. Six buildings at Treginnis Isaf comprising the farmhouse, four ranges of outbuildings and the dovecote, are each Grade II listed. Plyg-y-tywyn at the northern edge of the area, on The Burrows, is a Grade II listed early 19th-century cottage. Both the lifeboat stations at St Justinian's, one from 1885 and the other from 1911, are Grade II listed, as is the early 20th century look-out tower

Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse. There have been mesolithic finds at St Justinian's and a flintworking floor at Porthlysgi, while there is a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb, and a neolithic settlement at Clegyr-Boia beneath the later iron age hillfort, also scheduled. From the bronze age are a findspot, clearance cairns and a possible field system, two possible standing stones and a possible round barrow. There is another scheduled iron age hillfort, and Roman finds on the shoreline. A place-name may record a possible *llŷs* site, while the scheduled and Grade I listed, later medieval chapel at St Justinian's is associated with early medieval and post-medieval findspots, an early medieval cemetery, and a scheduled and Grade II listed holy well. There is another holy well at Clegyr-Boia and a possible medieval chapel at Porthlysgi. There is a post-medieval fold at Trefaiddan, building platforms at Porthlysgi, and post-medieval quarries, a copper mine, and a possible mining feature on the coast.

Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area is defined to the west and south by sea cliffs. To the north there is good boundary definition against an area of former unenclosed wind-blown sand. It is only to the east that there is no hard-edged boundary but rather a zone of change. Here the neighbouring areas share many similar characteristics, but there are sufficient differences to warrant the division into separate historic landscape character areas.

Conservation priorities

Maintain traditional field boundaries. New developments within or close to historic farms should be discouraged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; National Library of Wales Map 7574; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/1006; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Williams 1953; Willis-Bund 1902



289 Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area lies on the western fringes of the St David's peninsula. It comprises high sea cliffs and an agricultural landscape of small fields, tor-like rocky outcrops and scattered farms. Farms are clustered in groups which shelter in the lee of the tors. Buildings are traditionally stone-built and range from sub-medieval houses and Georgian houses to 19th century cottages. Land-use is a mixture of pasture, arable and rough grazing. It is a treeless landscape. Camp sites and caravan parks are present.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 289

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 290 PWLL TREFEIDDAN

GRID REFERENCE: SM735253

AREA IN HECTARES: 39.7

Historic Background

A small area of unenclosed common in modern Pembrokeshire at the southwest end of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the parish of St David's. From 1115 onwards, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was contemporaneous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land. Its high population density, and persistent Welsh tenurial system, gave rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area which is represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Tre*-place-names, largely based on the medieval vill. Each appears to have been associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called 'moor', the latter being waste. The same association occurs, on a larger scale, in the Pwll Trefeiddan character area, part of which was the common and moor for the vill of Trefeiddan which was first recorded in 1614 which may indicate that the system has post-medieval origins. However, the area also includes Treswny Moor which, though first recorded in 1650, may be derived from a *rhos* place-name element suggesting that the common pre-dated the vill, indicating medieval origins for the system. The character area also includes common associated with the vill of Rhosson. The common land shown on the tithe map of 1840 occupies much the same area as today, which may represent its original limit.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pwll Trefeiddan historic landscape character area lies across the floor of an open valley/linear hollow at about 35m. Apart from a small portion of its northern length, it is surrounded by the fields and farms of Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area. Though crossed by a lane, it is unenclosed, and consists of wet moor and marsh with an extensive tract of standing water and reed swamp - Pwll Trefeiddan. There are no settlements. It is common land, but it is not now grazed. It is likely that the peat of this area was cut to provide fuel. There are no standing buildings within the area, and no recorded archaeological sites.

This area of wet common is a very distinct historic landscape and contrasts with the surrounding areas of farms and fields.

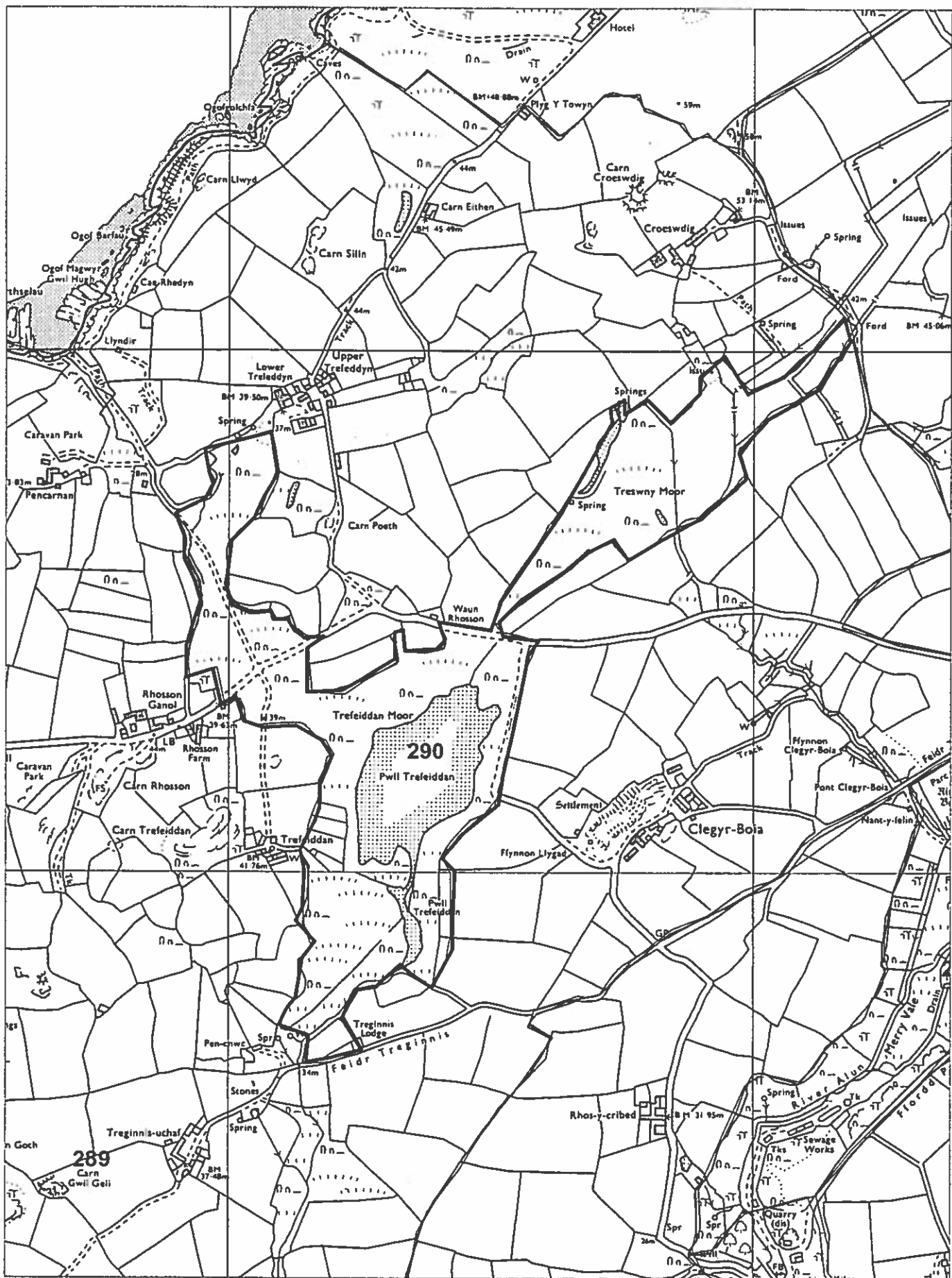
Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dicks 1968; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



290 Pwll Trefeiddan historic landscape character area consists of unenclosed wet common with tracts of standing water.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 290

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 291 DYFFRYN ALUN

GRID REFERENCE: SM744248

AREA IN HECTARES: 30.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire on the south side of St David's peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the parish of St David's. From 1115, when Bernard, was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. This character area comprises the valley of the River Alun, immediately southwest of St David's Cathedral Close. It has been known since the early 17th-century as 'Merryvale' - an English rendering of *Hoddnant*, the name of the valley within which St David founded his church, which was also known as *glyn rhosyn* ('Rosinam Vallem' in c.1200). A ringwork-and-bailey castle ('Parc-y-castell') was built on the west side of the valley, either by Norman King William I on his visit to the cathedral in 1081, or by Bishop Bernard (or one of his immediate successors). The castle appears to have been the early administrative centre of Pebidiog and the territorial see, until the construction of the Bishop's Palace at St David's in the late 12th-century, when it was probably abandoned. The mint which operated at St David's during the 1090s, on behalf of the crown, may have been located within the castle, suggesting an earlier, rather than a later date for its construction. A mill-lead taken off of the Alun runs through the area supplying Dewiston Mill which is possibly the site of the mill frequently mentioned in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, whose origins are probably in the 13th century. It remained working until the mid 20th-century. The remainder of the area was held as common land, part of it being associated with the medieval and later vill of Clegyr-Boia, the remainder associated with the borough of St David's within which the east bank of the Alun lay. This common land is shown on the tithe map of 1840 where it occupies much the same area as today, which may indicate its original limit.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Dyffryn Alun historic landscape character area comprises that part of the Alun valley which lies downstream of the city of St David's and upstream of Porth Clais. The narrow floodplain lies at approximately 5m - 10m. The valley sides are covered in dense gorse and other scrub, and rise steeply to approximately 30m. Close to the city the small, irregular fields on the valley floor are given over to unimproved pasture. The old earth and stone boundaries are now largely stripped of their hedges and wire fences provide stock-proof barriers. Lower down the valley the floor becomes wet and marshy, and the fields are abandoned and not used for agriculture. Dewiston Mill lies on the valley floor, and the earthworks of a medieval castle on the valley side. A modern sewage works has been constructed on the lower end of the valley floor. Dewiston (Felin Isaf) Mill and outbuilding are both Grade II listed.

Recorded archaeology comprises neolithic and Roman finds near Parc-y-castell, the scheduled medieval ringwork-and-bailey, with its possible mint site, and there is also a medieval findspot near Porthclais. The medieval dovecote to the north of the area, and the medieval mill-lead, are also both scheduled.

The marshy and/or scrubby vegetation of this largely unenclosed historic landscape character area stands in sharp contrast with the surrounding areas of farms and fields. It is a distinctive historic landscape area.

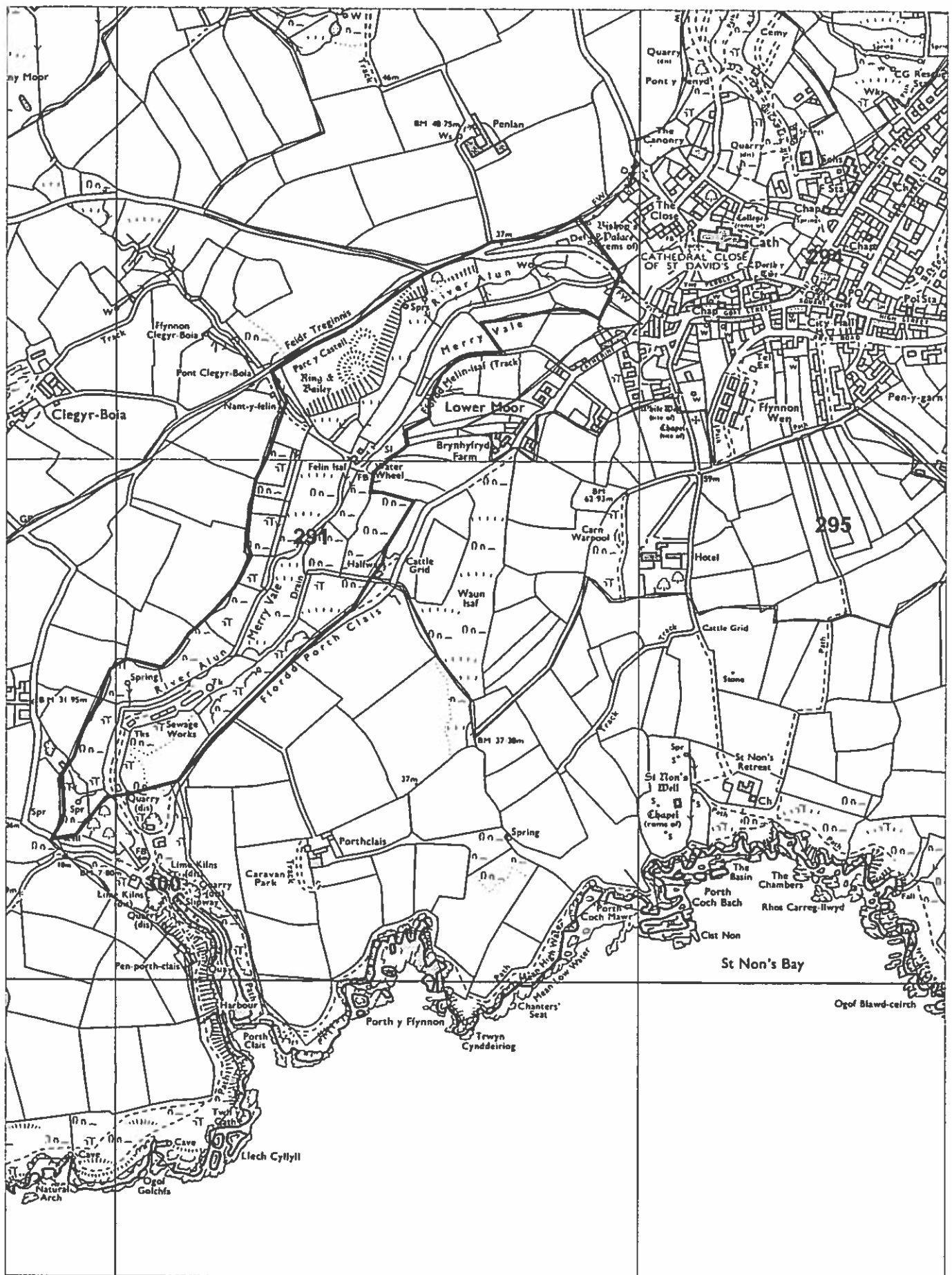
Conservation priorities

Many of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem. However, much of the area is reverting to scrub or marsh, and apart from maintaining those hedges close to the city, this process of reversion should be allowed to continue.

Sources: Boon 1986; Charles 1992; James 1981; Soulsby 1983; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis Bund 1902



291 Dyffryn Alun historic landscape character area consists of a narrow, scrub covered, steep-sided valley. The valley bottom is pasture or marsh. Hedges on the boundary banks in the valley bottom are neglected and redundant. A sewage works is located here.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 291

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 292 ST NONS - LLANDRUIDION

GRID REFERENCE: SM769255

AREA IN HECTARES: 784.2

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire on the southern side of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the historic parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. Whitchurch, in the east of the area, did not become a parish until the post-medieval period, originally being a chapelry of St David's. A strong pre-Conquest ecclesiastical tradition is confirmed by the archaeology of the area with a possible long-cist cemetery at St Non's, where the late medieval chapel also includes an Early Christian Monument, and is possibly the site of the chapel linked with mother of St David, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in the 12th century. In addition, there are a number of *llan* place-name elements. Although many of these are later medieval in origin, they indicate the locations of earlier chapels, probably devotional sites rather than formal chapels-of-ease, while Llysgeynydd may preserve a *llys* place-name element. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. The major part of the character area was divided between the 'manors' of Welsh Hundred with Tydwaldy, Crughely, and Brawdy. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land. According to the census in George Owen's *Taylor's Cussion*, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and was particularly productive of barley. There were proportionately very few dairies. The *Black Book of St David's* of 1326 gives some idea of the population density in an earlier period, listing, among others, the vills Clegyr, Harngleu, Llanungar, Porthlysgi, Trelerw, Trecenny and Vachelich; Llandruidion may be 15th century in origin. All were semi-manorial, held by a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system of open-field agriculture was practised and the land was held not by an individual, but by two persons and their co-owners. A relict of open-field farming survives near Trelerw as a series of low ridges. 'Gavelkind had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote inc.1600 that the land was still unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests'. 18th- and early 19th-century maps also show much of the land still unenclosed, but by 1840, and the tithe survey, the field system of today had been established. The medieval tenurial system has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Llan-* and *Tre-* place-names and largely based on the medieval vills. Vachelich and the later Llandruidion were associated with a large, multiple area of common to the north, the relict of which lies within Waun Caerfarchell character area. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by early potato-growing, but quarrying along the coast has been undertaken since the medieval period when the finegrained purple sandstone of Caer Bwdi was exploited for St David's Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace. Many further quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one limekiln. On the edge of the area lies St David's Airfield, constructed during world war two. Also constructed at the same time was a military camp at Caer Bwdi, and prisoner-of-war camp at Llandruidion.

Description and essential historic landscape components

St Nons - Llandruidion historic landscape character area lies to the south of St David's City almost as far east as Solva, with a small outlying area to the west of Port Clais harbour. It includes a long stretch of high coastal cliff and occasional sandy coves. The sea cliffs rise vertically to approximately 30m at which point the land levels out to an undulating plateau lying between 30m and 50m dissected by north-

south aligned shallow valleys. Apart from scrubby woodland in shelter afforded by the valleys and a few trees close to habitations, this is a treeless landscape. Agricultural land-use is dominated by improved pasture with a little arable land. Pasture is generally rougher and has been subjected to less improvement close to the coast, and the coastal strip outside the boundaries of cultivation is rough ground not subjected to grazing. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along this strip. Overall the area is characterised by dispersed farms and systems of small irregular fields. Field boundaries are almost always banks of earth and stone, or of earth. Some examples are quite substantial. Inland, low, straggling, windswept hedges top some banks, but in more exposed locations close to the coast hedges are absent. Wire fences supplement most of the boundary banks. 19th century, stone-built, slate roofed dwellings of two-storeys and three bays, with examples in both the vernacular tradition and the polite Georgian style, are the dominant house type. Some have exposed stone others are cement rendered. In the more exposed locations, some roofs have a cement skim over the slates. In addition to the dispersed farms, small clusters of dwellings, the majority of which are of 19th century date, are to be found at Trelerw and Llandruidion, with a looser cluster of late 20th-century houses and bungalows at Whitchurch. Other late 20th-century dwellings in a variety of styles and materials are dispersed across the area, but do not form a significant element of the settlement pattern. Old farm buildings are generally small, one or two ranges, and stone-built with slate roofs, though there are one or two examples of larger assemblages of buildings set around a courtyard. Modern agricultural buildings of steel, concrete and asbestos likewise tend to be relatively modest, though again with the occasional larger complex. Within this area are a large set of modern buildings designed to serve the potato industry. There are numerous camp sites and caravan parks scattered across the area. Several old farm buildings have been converted to serve these, and others have been converted to holiday accommodation. Several old quarries lie along the coast, particularly at Caerfai Bay and Caer Bwdi Bay, and most of the small coastal valleys contain the remains of watermills and limekilns. This, however, is not an industrial landscape. The remains of the world war two prisoner of war camp lie towards the western boundary of this area. Transport links consist of the sweeping course of the A487, the Haverfordwest - St David's - Fishguard road; a former turnpike. Other roads and lanes are local-use, winding and flanked by high banks.

There are 12 listed buildings in the area, including the medieval St Non's Chapel, which is Grade II listed, and St Non's Well, Grade II* listed. A ruinous, sub-medieval dwelling at Croftufty, with round chimney, is Grade II listed and has been partly excavated. The farmhouses at Clegyr Uchaf, Harglodd Isaf, Penberi, Penporthclais and Y Bwthyn, are all Grade II listed as is the 18th- to 19th-century house at Rhos-y-cribed, and an outbuilding. A limekiln to the southwest of the ruins of Caer Bwdi Mill is also Grade II listed. The 19th century pumphouse of Warpool Court, now a hotel in Warpool character area, is treated as a folly and Grade II listed, as is the contemporary ornamental garden. Pont Clegyr bridge (A487) may have early origins.

Recorded archaeology is very diverse, with a high percentage of prehistoric sites including 9 findspots, 6 of which are from the mesolithic period, one from the neolithic, and 2 from the iron age. There is a possible neolithic stone circle and possible chambered tomb, and a chambered tomb or standing stone. One bronze age standing stone is scheduled, and there are a further 5 possible standing stones, and 4 possible round barrows. An enclosure, a field system, and a clearance cairn may be prehistoric but are of unknown date. There are 2 scheduled iron age promontory forts of which Porth-y-rhaw has recently been excavated. The medieval St Non's Well and St Non's Chapel with inscribed stone have been described, and there are several other chapel and holy well sites, a hospice site and a possible cross site. Post-medieval sites include the earthwork remains of the post-medieval mill and ponds at Porth-y-rhaw, Caer Bwdi Mill and the scheduled quarry-working area, many other quarries, cottages and a cottage platform, a fold, and seven hut bases at Caer Bwdi world war two camp.

St Nons - Llandruidion historic landscape character area has reasonably well defined boundaries. To the south is the sea. Part of the northern boundary is formed by St David's City and its former open field system, though the boundary with the latter is not hard-edged but rather a zone of change. Other boundaries to the north, against unenclosed common and against a former airfield, are well established, but elsewhere where this area borders landscapes of fields and farms there is a zone of change not a definite boundary.

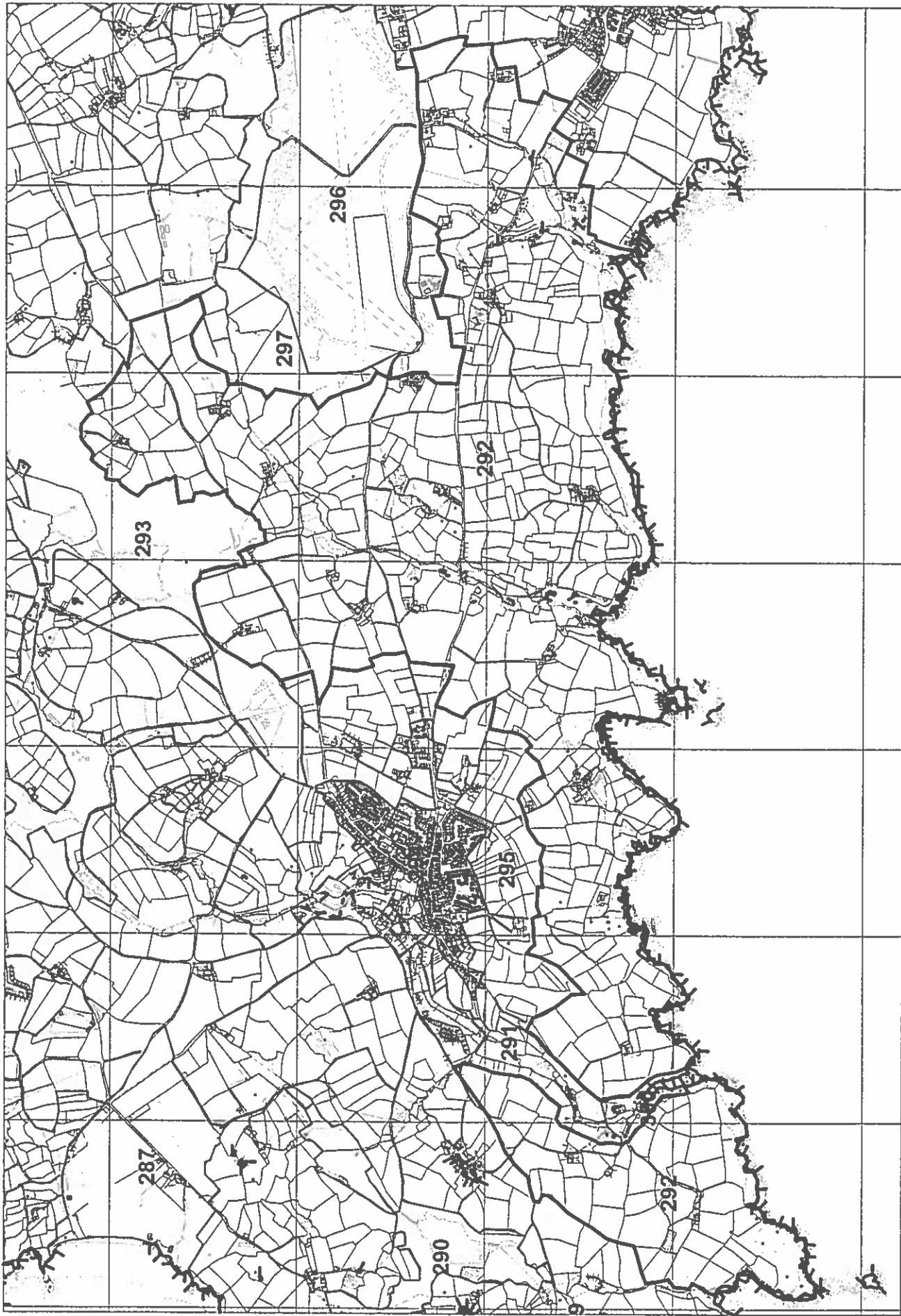
Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. Historic field boundaries should be maintained. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Crane 1993; Crane forthcoming; Dicks 1968; Evans 1991; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jenkins n.d.; Lewis 1833; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 11/3; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/67a; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/68; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/71; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/Sto/183; National Library of Wales 14229⁶ Maps 76, 78, 80, 81, 92; Rees 1932; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



292 St Nons - Llandrudion historic landscape character area lies along the southern fringe of the St David's peninsula. It includes high sea cliffs, inland of which lies a landscape of small fields and dispersed farms. Traditionally, buildings are stone-built, with most houses dating to the 19th century. There are several camp sites and caravan parks in the area, but the predominant land-use is pasture with some arable land. Hedges, where they survive on the earth and stone boundary banks, are low and windswept. It is a treeless landscape.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 292

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 293 COMIN: DOWROG - TRELEDDYD - TRETIO

GRID REFERENCE: SM771273

AREA IN HECTARES: 218.7

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire lying centrally within St David's Peninsula, which appears to have been open, wet common throughout history. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard, was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. The area comprises a number of distinct, but united expanses of unenclosed land, by far the largest of which is 'The Dowrog', whose name is derived from *dwfr*, 'water', and the suffix *-og* meaning a 'watery place or marsh', indicating that the land was always wet, though peat-cutting was undertaken in drier areas. First mentioned in 1670, The Dowrog does not appear in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, and so presumably was never subject to formal, manorial common administration, and was treated as informal waste. However, a small area to the northwest was waste or 'moor' belonging to the medieval vill of Treledydd, while a larger area to the northeast was the formal Tretio Common. Here, clearly defined encroachments appear to be 'quillets' of open fields rather than squatter encroachments, possibly representing 13th- or 14th-century encroachments from the vill of Tretio. In general, the very wet nature of the area has prevented concerted efforts at encroachment. Part of the area is now managed by the West Wales Wildlife Trust.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area consists entirely of unenclosed common. It covers of several interconnected tongues of land which occupy the bottoms of hollows and open valleys in the centre of St David's parish, lying between 45m and 55m. It is a wet area, marshy and peaty, with occasional stretches of open water. Very little grazing now takes place, and on the few drier areas scrubby woodland is beginning to develop. Peat was formerly cut on the common. There are no settlements or buildings within the area.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a bronze age standing stone and possible round barrow, a Roman findspot, peat cuttings and a post-medieval gravel-pit.

This is a very well defined historic landscape character area. It is surrounded by a landscape of fields and farms.

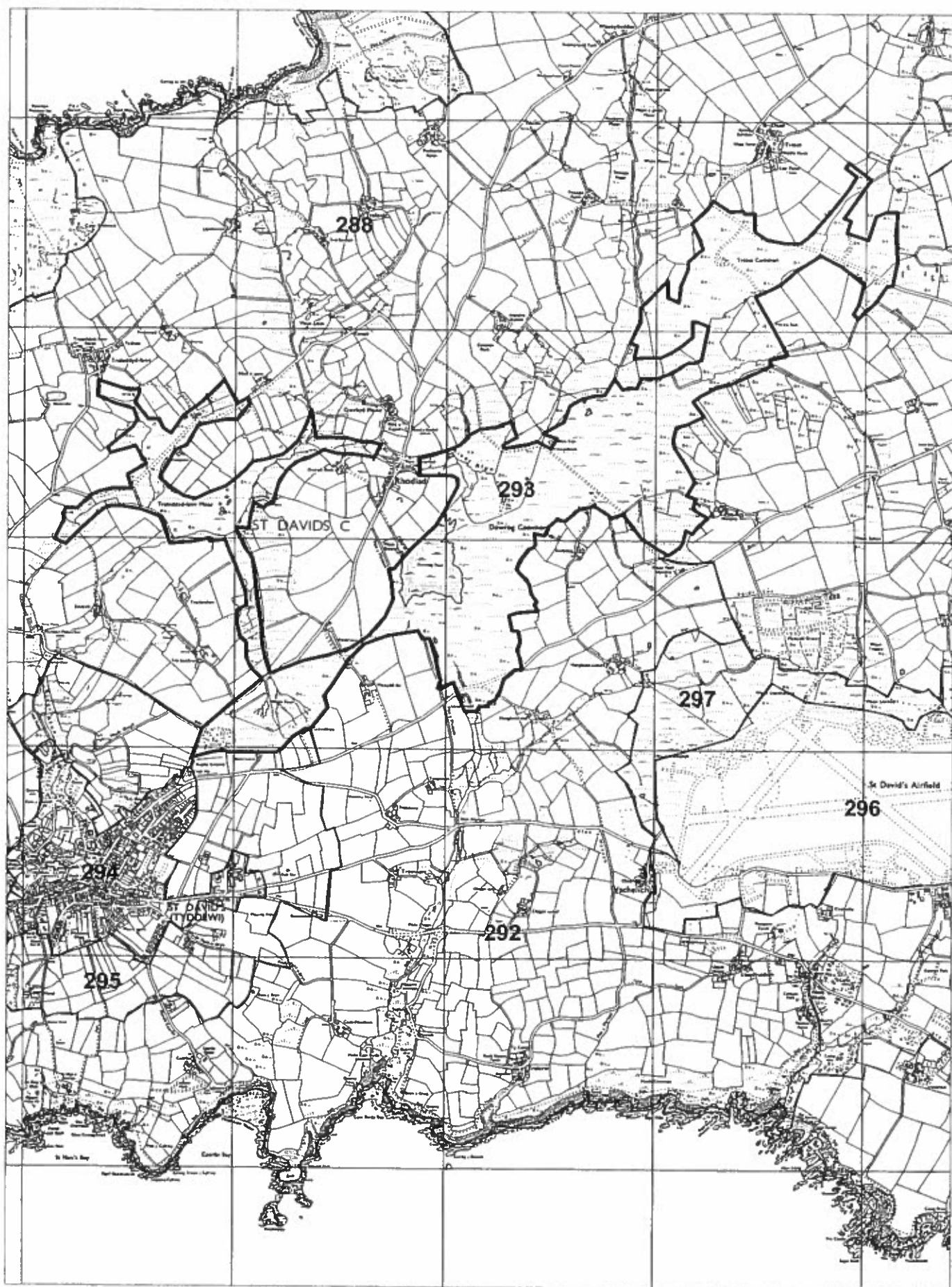
Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Charles 1992; James 1981; Lewis 1833; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



293 Comin: *Dowrog - Treleddy - Tretio* historic landscape character area consists of wet and marshy common land.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 293

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 294 TYDDEWI

GRID REFERENCE: SM754254

AREA IN HECTARES: 66

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire corresponding to the built up area of the City of St David's. The origins of St David's lie in an ecclesiastical settlement of the 6th century. The cult of Dewi, and the tradition of pilgrimage, appear to have early origins, and were, by the 9th century, firmly associated with St David's. The association received impetus from the recognition of the episcopate by the Norman king William I who visited the site in 1081, and from the indulgence of Pope Calixtus, of 1123, that two journeys to St David's were equal to one journey to Rome. The entire Cantref of Pebidiog appears to have become an episcopal possession by c.1100, largely through the gift (or confirmation) of the king of Dyfed Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1082. The form of the monastic settlement in this period is unknown, although it has been suggested that the present quadrangular close, which dates from the 13th- and 14th-century, may preserve an early boundary. The appointment of a Norman bishop, Bernard, introduced Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration, although some earlier intervention and control is indicated by the construction of an earthwork castle in Dyffryn Alun, some distance west of the cathedral and later town, presumably contemporary with, and containing the royal mint established during William II's reign. The high medieval cathedral features some of the best ecclesiastical architecture in Wales, matched by the secular grandeur of the Bishop's Palace. An entirely new cathedral, consecrated in 1131, was constructed by Bishop Bernard replacing any pre-existing structure(s), and was itself replaced by the present building between 1176 and 1197. St Mary's College, which with its cloister lies on the north side of the church, was established in 1377. Construction of the neighbouring Bishop's Palace probably commenced during the 12th century, having accommodated King Henry II and his retinue in 1171-2, but received its present form during the late 13th- and early 14th-century. A map of 1720 shows the close at the height of its development, with fishponds, fields and orchards occupying part of the interior. At least one other post Anglo-Norman Conquest religious house existed within the city, namely Whitewell, which was established as a hospice in 1287 but was annexed to St Mary's College in 1377. Nothing is known of any civilian settlement prior to 1115 when St David's was established as a borough, receiving its first charter from King Henry I. Borough administration was on Anglo-Norman lines; the tenants occupying formal burgrave tenements, one of which was, in 1326, held by co-owners in a solitary relic of Welsh tenure. Two annual fairs and a twice-weekly market were granted in 1281. In 1326, the population of c.1000 occupied 130 burgages, but there is little evidence of formal planning. Essentially the borough comprised a triangular market-place outside the main, east gate of the Cathedral close, from which led four linear streets and informal arrangement of smaller lanes. The arrangement of burgrave plots has survived relatively intact. The Speed map shows that the town was in decline by the 16th century, with a mere 51 houses, widely spaced, and Camden, writing in the 1680s, described it as 'a very small and poore Citie and hath nothing at all to make shew of'. The city did expand beyond its medieval confines, and an early 19th-century estate map shows the then newly created New Road, but it was still little more than a large village.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Tyddewi - St David's City - is essentially an urban historic landscape character area. Historically the focus of the city is the cathedral close, which lies on the valley floor and lower valley sides of the Afon Alun, with a secondary, secular centre focused on Cross Square on higher ground to the east. The medieval walls of the Cathedral Close, including the Porth y Twr gatehouse enclose St David's Cathedral, the ruined medieval Bishop's Palace and several dwellings associated with the cathedral. The latter are mostly 18th- and 19th-century date, stone built and in the polite Georgian tradition. They, together with the medieval buildings, provide architectural coherence to this part of the city. The secular city is not planned, and consists of several streets, Nun Street, High Street, and Goat Street, which converge at Cross Square. It is along these streets that medieval burgrave plots were laid out, and it is along these streets that the oldest buildings are to be found. The oldest surviving buildings are of

18th- and early 19th-century date, and are in a variety of styles and materials, ranging from dwellings in the Georgian style built of coursed stone, through to vernacular cottages of colour-washed stone with cement-skimmed slate roofs. Interspersed with these older buildings are later 19th-century stone-built terrace houses, 19th century chapels, 20th century houses, and 20th century shops, banks and halls. At the junction of Goat Street, Pit Street and Catherine Street is a distinctive grouping of 19th century stone-built warehouses. Overall, the relatively narrow streets, the use of local stone and slate roofs lends a coherence to the historic core of Tyddewi despite the architectural diversity of the buildings. Prior to the 20th century, post medieval development outside the historic core was not extensive and is mainly limited to the creation of New Street in the late 18th-century, and the establishment of settlements on the former open fields beyond the city's boundaries. The second half of the 20th century has witnessed the creation of housing estates, small scale housing development, schools, garages, hotels, sports facilities and a cemetery on the fringes of the historic core.

There are 119 listed buildings in St David's. Within the close are the cathedral church, St Mary's College and cloister, the Bishops Palace and the houses of the various archdeacons, canons and prebendaries, which are mainly Grade I, II* and II listed, while the close walls, Porth y Twr, steps and bridges are similarly listed. The 82 listed buildings within the town are mainly Grade II, late 18th- and early 19th-century town houses, although the old market cross, a number of non-Conformist chapels and a warehouse are also included on the list.

Recorded archaeology is mainly associated with the medieval cathedral and close, which along with Porth y Twr, St Mary's College, a fishpond and the 'chanters' orchard' in the close, are scheduled and have recently been subject to a large-scale archaeological survey, but there is a possible bronze age standing stone on the eastern edge of the area, while early medieval finds have been recorded within the close. Whitewell chapel and well are both scheduled, and a mill site has been recorded.

Although this is a well defined, urban historic landscape character area, its boundaries over the past half a century have expanded considerably, and it now encompasses what were former open fields. It is likely that its boundaries will encroach further upon neighbouring areas over the forthcoming decades.

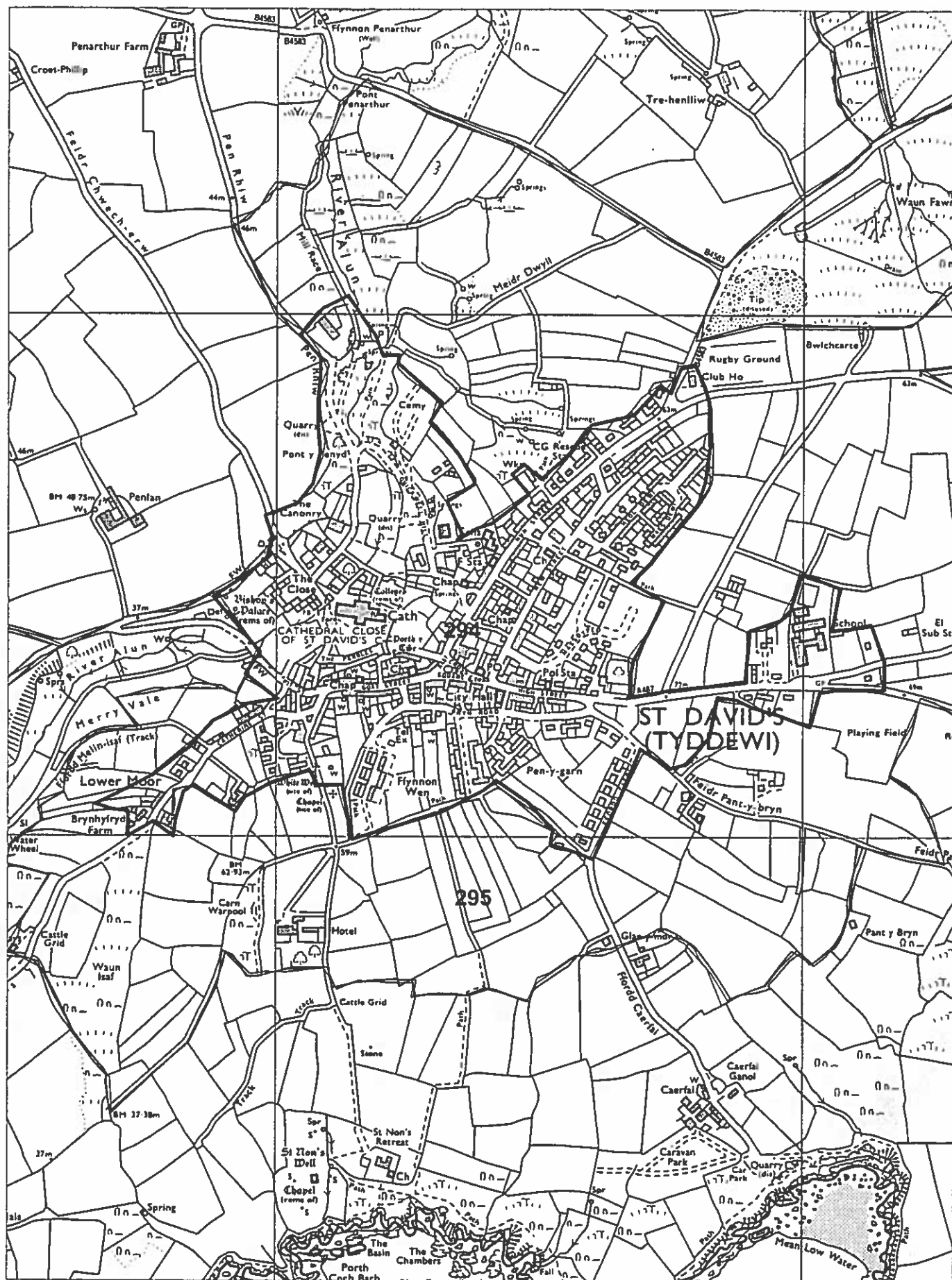
Conservation priorities

Maintenance of the settlement morphology and of individual buildings is essential for the continuance of this distinctive historic landscape area. Consideration should be given to design, materials and location before new development is permitted. Development should be consistent with St David's Conservation Area status.

Sources: Boon 1986; Green 1927; Evans 1991; Fenton 1811; James 1981; James 1993; Jones and Freeman 1856; Soulsby 1983; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/13; Turner 2000; Willis Bund 1902



294 Tyddewi historic landscape character area consists of the city of St David's. It includes the cathedral close - St David's Cathedral, the old Bishop's Palace and associated buildings - the core of the medieval city and modern development on the outskirts. Buildings are traditionally stone-built. Outside the cathedral close, there is a large variety in building types, but most buildings date to the 19th- and 20th-century.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 294

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 295 WARPOOL

GRID REFERENCE: SM758254

AREA IN HECTARES: 151.5

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire within St David's Peninsula, around the borough (later a city) of St David's. It lies within St David's parish, in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land, and according to the census in George Owen's *Taylor's Cussion*, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and particularly productive of barley. The Warpool character area comprises the town fields of St David's. These arable open field-strips were farmed by the burgesses of the city and - unlike most of the field systems within St David's parish - were held under Anglo-Norman tenure. They are, accordingly, the long aratrally-curving type associated with 'typical' medieval open-field systems, rather than the shorter *lleinaw* (or shares) seen elsewhere on the peninsula. A corn windmill, first referred to in 1509, is an indication of the arable regime. This was situated in the west of the area near the Porthclais road and was demolished in 1809 when it was replaced by the present structure southeast of the town. The character area also includes four small areas of common land associated with the borough. The arable open-field strips are shown on late 18th-century estate maps, running down to the coast to the south of the city and continuing to the east and west. It is not clear from the estate maps whether the strips had been enclosed or not. By the tithe survey the strips were clearly enclosed, and close to the coast they had been converted to rectangular fields. The former name of a track *Meidr-y-saint*, or 'Saints' Lane' for a deep hollow-way leading north out of the city, descending to the River Alun which it crosses on an ancient bridge known as *Pont-y-penyd* ('Bridge of Penitence'), is representative of the ecclesiastical topography of the area. Warpool Court in the south of the area was built new by a clergyman in c.1865. A world war two machine gun-post, now derelict, lies close by.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Warpool historic landscape character area comprises a broad band of land lying to the south, east and north of Tyddewi (St David's City) historic landscape area. The land here is gently undulating, lying between approximately 35m and 75m. Though this area mainly consists of an enclosed strip field system - the old open fields attached to St David's - 19th- and 20th-century development and the amalgamation of some strips into rectangular fields has both contracted the extent of this area from what was quite a wide band of land, and affected its character. Housing estates, piecemeal housing development, schools and a cemetery on the fringes of the city now occupy parts of this former area (these have been incorporated into Tyddewi historic landscape character area). Nevertheless, enclosed strip fields characterise this area. These are defined by earth or earth and stone banks topped with hedges. Hedges are low and windswept, and many are neglected and supplemented with wire, but they do form a distinctive component of the landscape. A few dry-stone wall field boundaries are also present. Agricultural land-use is mostly improved pasture, with a little arable land. Two large buildings, both now hotels - Warpool Court Hotel and Twr-y-Felin - were established on the former enclosed fields in the 19th century. Warpool Court is Grade II listed, and is from substantial house built new in c.1865 but radically remodelled in the 20th century. Its garden terrace, hemicycle, and archway, all from c.1870, are also Grade II listed. The windmill from 1809 at Twr-y-Felin, was converted into a dwelling, now a hotel, and is Grade II listed. Apart from the trees close to both the hotels, this is a treeless landscape. There are few other settlements, but of note is a stone-built 19th century 'villa' in polite Georgian tradition. There is also a hexagonal, brick, AA machine gun-post from world war two, now derelict, in the area. Recent development includes a 1990s industrial estate.

Recorded archaeology is restricted to a standing stone and possible round barrow from the bronze age, and a post-medieval quarry.

This once extensive area of enclosed strip fields is now much contracted but retains its character. It is clearly distinguished from Tyddewi historic landscape character area, which is essentially urban and which it partially encloses. However, there is no hard-edged boundary, but rather a zone of change, between this area and the character areas to its the north, east, south and west.

Conservation priorities

This area is under stress from new development on the fringes of St David's City. This problem will have to be addressed if this area is to retain its historic character. In addition, hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; James 1981; James 1993; Nash 1986; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/67a; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/13; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/Sto/183; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



295 Warpool historic landscape character lies across the former open fields surrounding St David's City. Narrow strip-fields enclosed by banks and low hedges characterise this area. These strips have been encroached on by 19th- and 20th-century development on the edge of the city.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 295

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 296 ST DAVID'S AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SM789257

AREA IN HECTARES: 161.1

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, until recently occupied by an airfield, on the south side of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. This character area belonged to the 'manor' of Crughely, but Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. The character area contained the vill, and later farmsteads of Llechell and Treflodan but also contained, until 1943, part of the large unenclosed belt of informal waste or 'moor' (*Waun*) that now forms the Waun Caerfarchell character area and was divided between at least five medieval/post-medieval vills, each of which had rights to a portion. No physical distinction between these can now be defined, but the attribution survives in their names Waun Vachelich, Waun Llandruidion, Waun Llechell, Waun Treflodan and Waun Caerfarchell. The vill of Vachelich appears in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, but Caerfarchell, Llandruidion and Treflodan do not and may be 14th- or 15th-century in origin, while Llechell is not mentioned until the mid 16th-century, which may suggest a post-medieval date for its origin, or at least the division of the common. The airfield was established over the area in 1943 for RAF Coastal Command and was still at operational readiness, but not in use, in 1993. In the late 1990s the buildings were largely demolished and the land was restored to grass. The area is the venue for the 2001 National Eisteddfod.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This relatively small historic landscape area lies on a plateau at approximately 70m to 75m. A second world war airfield was established here. All the airfield buildings are now demolished and much of the land restored to pasture, but stretches of the concrete runways and service roads survive. No attempt has been made to restore the field pattern which existed prior to the airfield. Some long field banks constructed from bulldozed rubble run across the area, and there are mounds of rubble from demolished buildings. However, this is an open landscape of restored pasture divided by wire fences. There are no settlements. Occasional buildings dating to the second world war survive outside the southern limits of this area. There are no standing buildings within the area.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a possible bronze age standing stone site, an iron age findspot and the vill/farmstead sites of Llechell and Treflodan.

St David's airfield historic landscape character area is distinctive and contrasts sharply with the pattern of old established farms and fields which lie to the west, south and east, and with unenclosed common to the north.

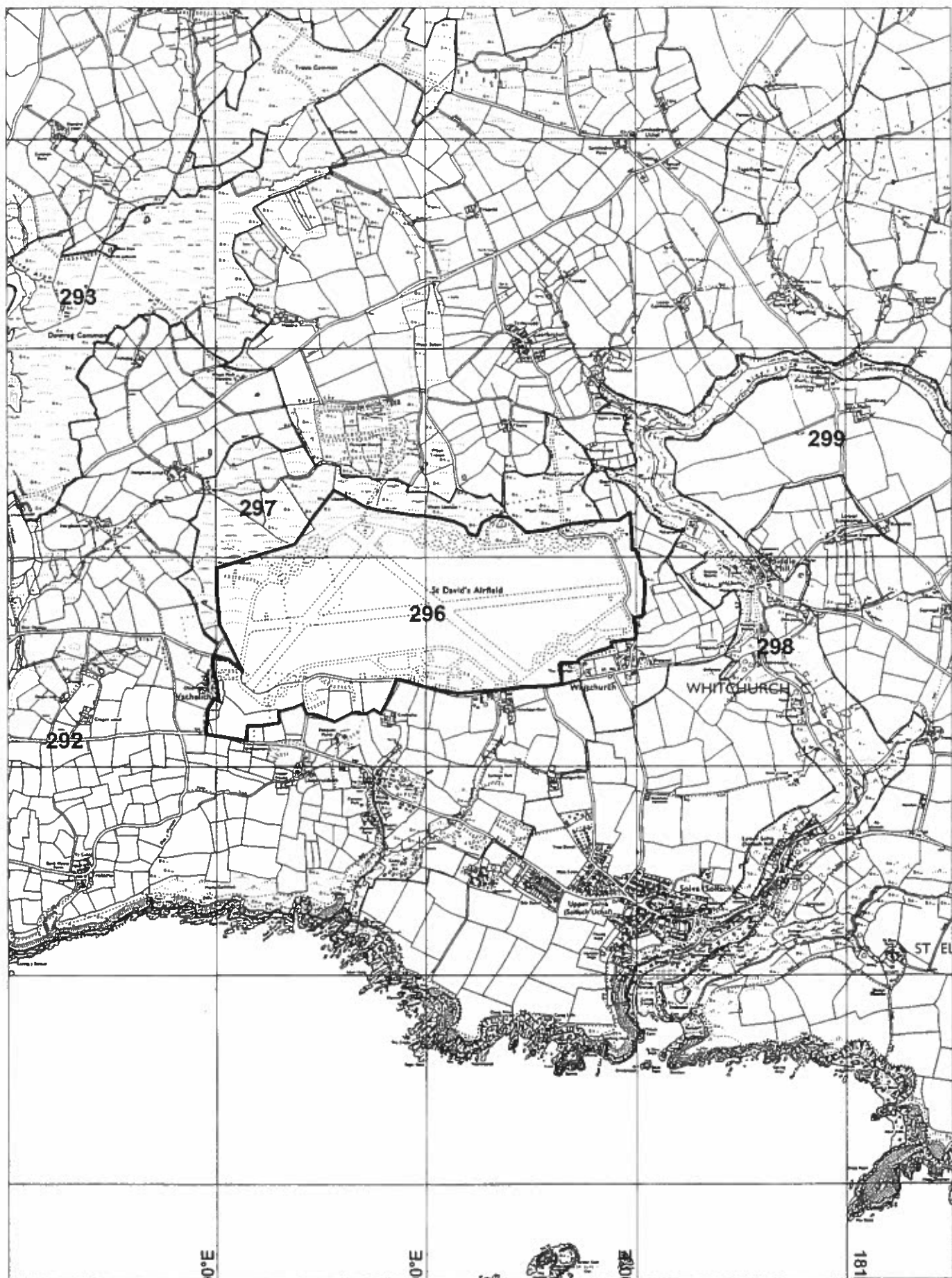
Conservation priorities

There are no historic landscape priorities for this area.

Sources: Charles 1992; James 1981; Thomas 1997; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



296 St David's airfield historic landscape character area consists of an open landscape of restored pasture. No buildings of the second world war airfield remain, but short sections of concrete runway and service roads survive.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 296

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 297 WAUN CAERFARCHELL

GRID REFERENCE: SM781260

AREA IN HECTARES: 58.7

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire on the south side of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. This character area belonged to the 'manor' of Crughely, but Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th century. It is the relict of a large unenclosed belt of informal waste or 'moor' (*Waun*) that was divided between at least five medieval/post-medieval vills, each of which had rights to a portion, the attribution of which survives in the names Waun Vachelich, Waun Llandruidion, Waun Llechell, Waun Treflodan and Waun Caerfarchell. The vill of Vachelich appears in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, but Caerfarchell, Llandruidion and Treflodan do not and may be 14th- or 15th-century in origin, while Llechell was not mentioned until the mid 16th-century which may suggest a post-medieval date for its origin, or at least for the division of the common. The tithe map of 1840 shows the extent of the moor similar to the present day, but also shows boundaries dividing the area into very large blocks. This may have been an early 19th-century attempt by individual farmers to divide the moor among themselves, rather than reflecting divisions according to vills. A military airfield was established over much of the southern part of this common (St David's Airfield character area) in 1943.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Waun Caerfarchell historic landscape character area lies along the floor of an open valley at approximately 70m. It is essentially unenclosed, wet common. Grazing is now limited and the whole is overgrown with scrubby woodland on drier patches. At the western end Ordnance Survey maps show the area divided into very large enclosures. There are no settlements. There are no standing buildings within the area. Recorded archaeology is limited to an enclosure of unknown nature.

This is a well defined area with enclosed farmland lying to the west, north and east, and an old airfield to the south.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Charles 1992; James 1981; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



297 Waun Caerfarchell historic landscape character area comprises wet and marshy common land.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 297

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 298 MIDDLE MILL

GRID REFERENCE: SM805258

AREA IN HECTARES: 105

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire on the south side of St David's Peninsula, comprising the valley of the Afon Solfach around Middle Mill, upstream of Solva village. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area now lies within Whitchurch parish but formerly lay within the historic parish of St David's, which even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. A medieval hospice site may be represented by a place-name, 'Clyn Ysbyty', which has been in use since at least 1610. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was contemporaneous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. The character area lay within the 'manor' of Welsh Hundred and Tydwaldy but Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. The character area is dominated by the Afon Solfach which was thought worthy of mention by Giraldus Cambrensis in c.1200. Pebidiog had long been renowned for its fertile arable land and accordingly a corn-mill at Solva is mentioned in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, which may represent the present Solva mill in the south of this character area. Caerforiog Mill, in the north, is not listed in the *Black Book* but appears also to have medieval origins, and its pond - *Llyn-yr-alarch* or 'Swan's Pool' - features a possible moated site and a former dovecote (see Caerforiog character area). Middle Mill was also not listed in 1326 and its name presupposes that it was the latest of the three mills. Middle Mill Bridge was mentioned by name in a document of 1598, indicating that a mill had by then been established. Both Solva and Middle Mill possessed rights of common grazing within the area suggesting that the allocation of common land in Pebidiog may, at least in part, be post-medieval in origin. Middle Mill Farm corn mill, presumably on the site of the 16th century mill, is marked on a map from 1760, as is the Mill House, and was still operational as a corn mill in 1812. However, by this period Middle Mill had developed as a centre of the post-medieval cloth industry. In the 17th century, 2500 acres of land including Middle Mill were sold to a London mercer and in the 1830s the highest density of woollen mills for any one Pembrokeshire district was seventeen in the neighbourhood of St David's. They included Middle Mill around which a 19th century semi-industrial village developed, with a chapel and a public house. The present cloth factory, however, was not established until 1907. Under the name 'Thomas Griffiths and Son' it exported throughout the UK, and more recently has been a carpet factory.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Middle Mill historic landscape character area occupies the valley floor and valley sides of the River Solva upstream from Solva village. The valley floor lies at between 5m to 10m and the sides rise steeply to over 50m. Downstream of the hamlet of Middle Mill the narrow floodplain and lower valley sides are enclosed into small fields of improved pasture by banks of earth or earth and stone. The hedges on these banks are neglected and overgrown and are no longer stock-proof. Wire fences provide stock-proof barriers. The valley sides and the floor of the valley above Middle Mill are covered with either deciduous woodland and/or scrubby woodland with a high percentage of gorse. Along the winding lane between Solva village and Middle Mill are several dispersed 19th century cottages in the vernacular tradition and modern bungalows in a variety of styles. Middle Mill, as the name indicates, is a small, semi industrial hamlet. It is centred on a water-powered woollen mill of 19th- and 20th-century date, now a tourist attraction, and consists of a cluster of mainly 19th century stone-built houses and cottages in the vernacular tradition, many of which are restored, and a chapel, located on the lower, eastern valley side. A large quarry - still partly active - with concrete-built buildings lies on the upper, western valley side overlooking Middle Mill hamlet. A water treatment works is located on the valley floor.

There are five listed buildings in Middle Mill. The Mill House and mill, and Middle Mill Farm corn mill with overshot wheel, both of which are essentially 18th century and are marked on a map from 1760, the Baptist chapel, Middle Mill bridge and Caerforiog Bridge mentioned in 1598. Unlisted buildings include the Llanwas Arms and the Flannel Factory, and outside the village, Caerforiog and Solva Mills, and the bridges of Pont-y-cerbyd and Pont Ifangwr.

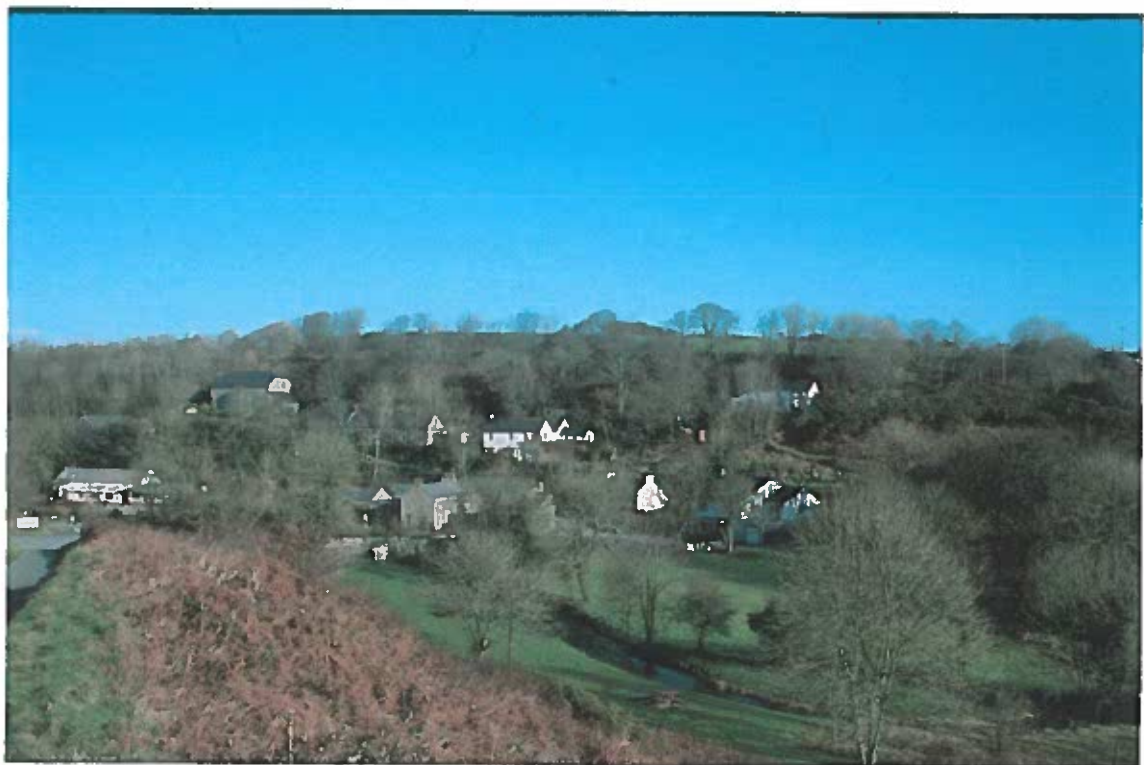
Recorded archaeology is limited to a bronze age findspot, a possible iron age hillfort, the scheduled, rectangular medieval moated enclosure at Llyn-yr-alarch, a possible medieval 'hospice' place-name, and post-medieval quarries and gravel-pits.

The wooded valley and relatively late settlement pattern of the area distinguish it from the neighbouring historic landscape character areas of old established fields and farms. Middle Mill is a distinct historic landscape character area.

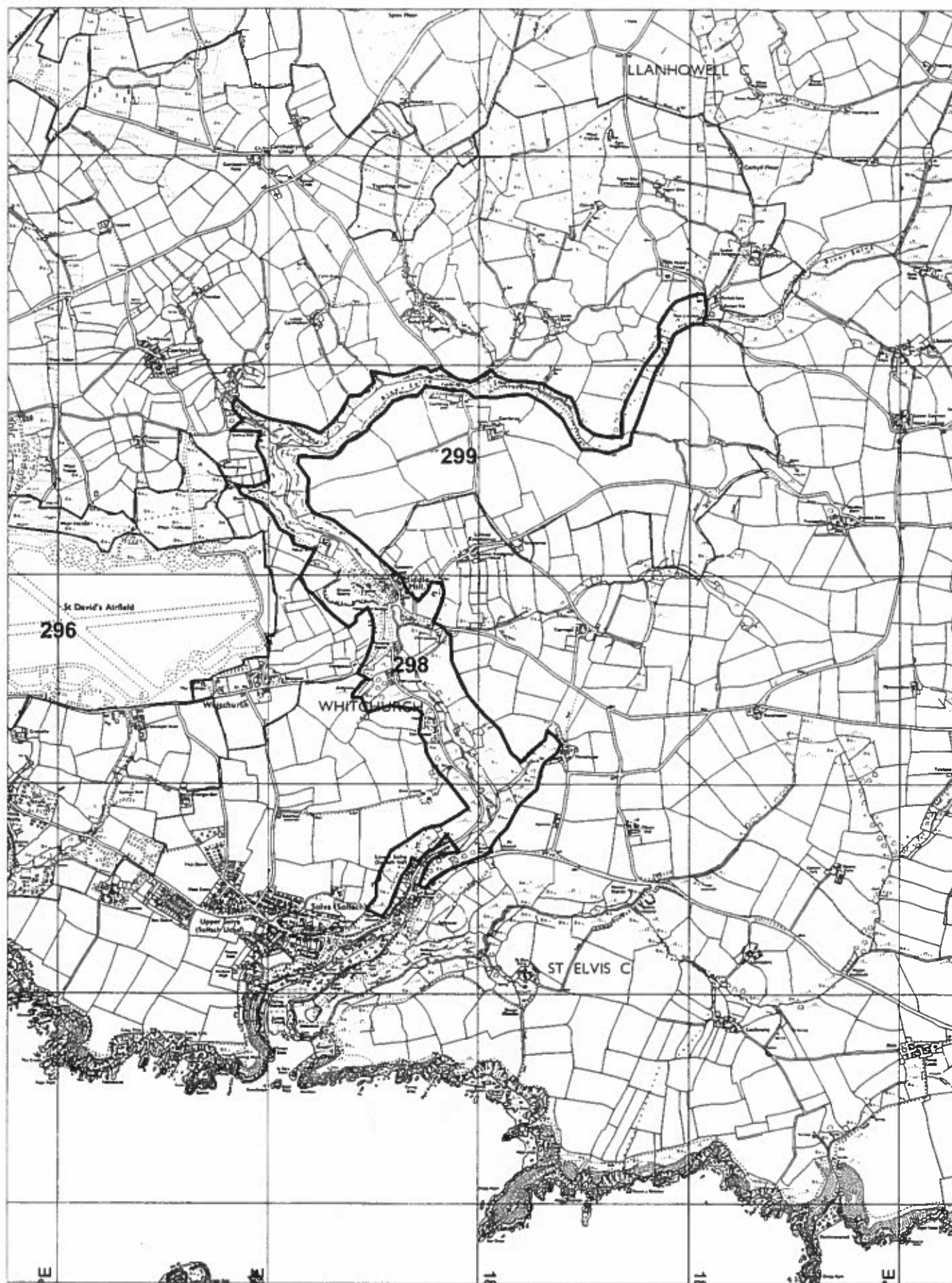
Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. Some consideration should also be given to the management of the ancient and more recent broadleaf woodland.

Sources: Charles 1992; Fenton 1811; James 1981; Jones 1966-70; Ludlow 1994; National Library of Wales, NLW Coll B488; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



298 Middle Mill historic landscape character area lies in the narrow, steep-sided valley of the Solva River and is centred on a hamlet - Middle Mill. Traditional building material is stone, with most dwellings dating to the 19th century, but with a scattering of 20th century houses. A large abandoned quarry lies on the valley side above the hamlet. Land-use consists of pasture on the valley bottom and woodland and scrub on the valley sides.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 298

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 299 CAERFORIOG

GRID REFERENCE: SM812265

AREA IN HECTARES: 128.6

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire within St David's Peninsula. It lay in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area now lies within Whitchurch parish but formerly lay within the historic parish of St David's, which even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. A medieval chapel site at Caerforiog may have early medieval origins. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. Welsh tenurial systems appear however to have persisted, though variously adapted, in a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system of open-field agriculture was practised. The land was held not by an individual, but by two persons and their co-owners. Neither of the two farmsteads within the character area, Caerforiog and Kingheriot, are listed among the villis of Pebidiog in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326. Caerforiog located in the centre of the character area is present by 1341, but Kingheriot, on the edge of the area, is not recorded until much later in 1543. Caerforiog is reputedly the birthplace of Adam de Houghton, Bishop of St David's in 1361-89. The holding was later a possession of the Perrot family. Nevertheless, that Caerforiog functioned as a vill is demonstrated by the fact that it was associated with common land within this character area, much of which features the large irregular enclosures which are characteristic of late medieval - early post-medieval enclosure of common land. The present field pattern is shown on the tithe map of 1840, but some of the fields, particularly those in the southern half of the area, may represent the enclosure of former open-field strips, are shown as slightly smaller, irregular fields.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This relatively small historic landscape character area lies on a plateau between approximately 50m and 65m. It is divided into large, irregular fields by earth- and stone-banks. These are topped with low, windswept, straggling lines of bushes. Wire fences supplement the banks and hedges. Mortared-stone pillars (some replaced by concrete block) are used as gate posts at field entrances. It is a treeless landscape. Land-use is improved pasture and arable, with virtually no rough land. Farms are quite substantial, and one in particular, Caerforiog, has a very extensive range of modern agricultural buildings. Kingheriot is a good example of a two-storey stone-built house in the Georgian tradition dating to c.1860 with a range of stone-built farm buildings set around a courtyard to the front of the house. The house is listed.

Recorded archaeology comprises a possible eolithic axe factory, the possible sites of two bronze age standing stone sites, an iron age or Roman findspot and a medieval chapel site.

Caerforiog historic landscape character area is difficult to define with any degree of confidence. It shares many characteristics with neighbouring areas, particularly those to the east and south which have yet to be defined. However, its large fields and open, treeless character do distinguish it as being different, though its boundaries must be considered open to redefinition, except to the west where it borders the wooded valley of Middle Mill historic landscape character area.

Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged.

Sources: Charles 1992; Fenton 1811; James 1981; Jones 1996; Ludlow 1994; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902



299 Caerforiog historic landscape character area consists of large, regular fields of improved pasture and arable divided by banks and hedges, and dispersed farms. Hedges are low and windswept and it is a treeless landscape. Farms are large.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 299

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 300 PORTH CLAIS

GRID REFERENCE: SM740241

AREA IN HECTARES: 7.6

Historic Background

A natural harbour on the southern coast of the St David's peninsula, which was the medieval and post medieval harbour of the borough of St David's. It lay in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the historic parish of St David's, which even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. A medieval chapel and well site at the head of the harbour, known as Capel-y-pistyll, may have early medieval origins and had been fixed as the site of St David's baptism by the time of Giraldus Cambrensis' writings inc.1200. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. During the medieval period Porth Clais was chiefly used by the chapter of St David's. The first record of trade from the port, and its quarries, is found in a 1385 account of building works at the cathedral. The *Welsh Port Books* for the years 1550-1603 record imports of luxury goods like wine, raisins, pepper and calico, and timber from Ireland. The chief export recorded is grain. References to trade and limeworking continue through the 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century and it was said that every family in St David's was involved in some aspect of maritime trade. Samuel Lewis records that the quay had recently been extended in 1833, and that the seven vessels which belonged to the port averaged 25 tons, chiefly plying the Bristol route but also bringing limestone and culm from Milford Haven. This trade continued into the late 19th-century but was increasingly threatened by competition from road and rail, especially during the early 20th-century. The coal trade struggled on, supplying both St David's and the gasworks which had been established on the quayside during the 1880s, but this ended in the 1930s and the coalyards and weighbridge were demolished. Nevertheless, there are still the remains of four pairs of limekilns, quarries and a number of other harbour structures at Port Clais.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Porth Clais is a very small historic landscape character area. It comprises a small harbour and associated structures. The harbour lies at the mouth of the narrow, steep-sided valley of the River Alun. The only inhabited structure comprises a modern bungalow, though there is evidence of deserted dwellings close to the harbour. A stone-built break-water lies towards low-water mark, with small stone-built quays on both sides of the valley towards high-water mark. Banks of stone-built (restored) 19th century limekilns are located on the quays. Small bridges cross the river immediately upstream of the quays beyond which lie car parks to serve the tourist industry and users of the harbour.

There six are listed buildings associated with the harbour. One each of the four pairs of limekilns are Grade II listed, as is the footbridge and Pen Porth Clais, a good example of a small two-storey Dewisland house. Other buildings/structures include the harbour itself (formerly listed), 2 quays, the remains of the gasworks, and a number of post-medieval buildings and building sites including 3 stores, and a cottage site.

Other recorded archaeology is confined to Capel-y-pistyll chapel and well sites, and two quarries.

This very small historic landscape character area consists of the harbour and associated structures. It contrasts sharply with neighbouring areas of fields and farms. Its boundaries are well defined.

Conservation priorities

Maintain and if necessary restore the old quay and associated historic landscape elements associated with this harbour.

Sources: James 1981; James 1993; Lewis 1833; Lewis 1927; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41



300 Porth Clais historic landscape character area includes a small stone-built harbour, quays, limekilns and car parks located in a narrow, steep-sided inlet.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 300

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 301 CARN LLUNDAIN - CAER YSGUBOR

GRID REFERENCE: SM699234

AREA IN HECTARES: 152.1

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire occupying the southwestern half of Ramsey Island, off of the western tip of St David's Head. Administratively, the island formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. However, earlier evidence of settlement exists on the island, and this probably dates back to the bronze age. A number of field systems have also been noted in this character area. They are concentrated around the bronze age round barrows on the slopes of Carn Llundain and Caer Ysgubor, comprising low stone banks or lines of orthostats, and although there is a lack of firm dating evidence the erosion of soil on the two peaks suggests that the system may belong to the more favourable climatic conditions of the early or middle Bronze Age. The island is laden with legends from its past inhabitants, many of them supernatural and involving the fairies *Y Tylwyth Teg* and *Plant Rhys Ddwfn*; others tell of the sound of bells beneath the sea. Historically, the island formed part of the parish of St David's and contained two medieval chapel sites one of which - dedicated to St David - lay within this character area. It has been suggested that the relationship between the island and the monastery at St David's may be analogous to that between Llancarfan and Flatholm in the Bristol Channel, as an island retreat for the monastic community. During the post-Conquest period, Ramsey was an important pilgrimage site. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. However, adapted Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted. Ramsey became a fairly productive part of the Bishop's lands, and an *Inquisition Post Mortem* of 1293 indicates that the island was fertile and that a wide range of mixed farming was practised. Beef cattle, sheep and goats, and also wheat, oats and barley are recorded. A more detailed account in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, records that the bishop had 2 carucates of land on the island, containing 100 acres, on which could be kept 10 horses, 100 head of 'great cattle' and 300 sheep. One hundred loads of rushes and heath were taken *per annum*, and 500 rabbits 'for cooking' worth 33s 4d. The island was also exploited for gull, guillemot and puffin eggs. Farming continued well into the 20th century, and in the 1900s was undertaken by the Arnold brothers who grew barley, potatoes, turnips and peas, rearing sheep and some pigs and horses. A corn mill and lime kiln were then both still operational. Deep ploughing took place over the southern part of the island from the 1930s to the 1950s. The island remained an ecclesiastical holding until sold into private hands in 1905. It is now owned and managed by the RSPB.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area occupies the southern half and western fringe of Ramsey Island. It is essentially unenclosed, and consists of high sea cliffs and craggy slopes rising to a maximum of 136m on Carn Llundain and 101m on Caer Ysgubor. Traces of a prehistoric field system are visible as well as prehistoric cairns. The field system boundaries take the form of low stony banks or lines of earth-fast boulders. The northern part of the island is divided from this area by a stone-faced bank. Land-use is rough moorland. It is a treeless landscape. There are no settlements.

There are no standing buildings within the area.

Recorded archaeology comprises a prehistoric findspot, two bronze age round barrows and two possible barrows, the field systems, a medieval 'David' dedication and possible cell.

Carn Llundain - Caer Ysgubor is a well defined historic landscape character area. To the west and south are high sea cliffs, and to the east the area is bounded by dry-stone walls of an actively used field system.

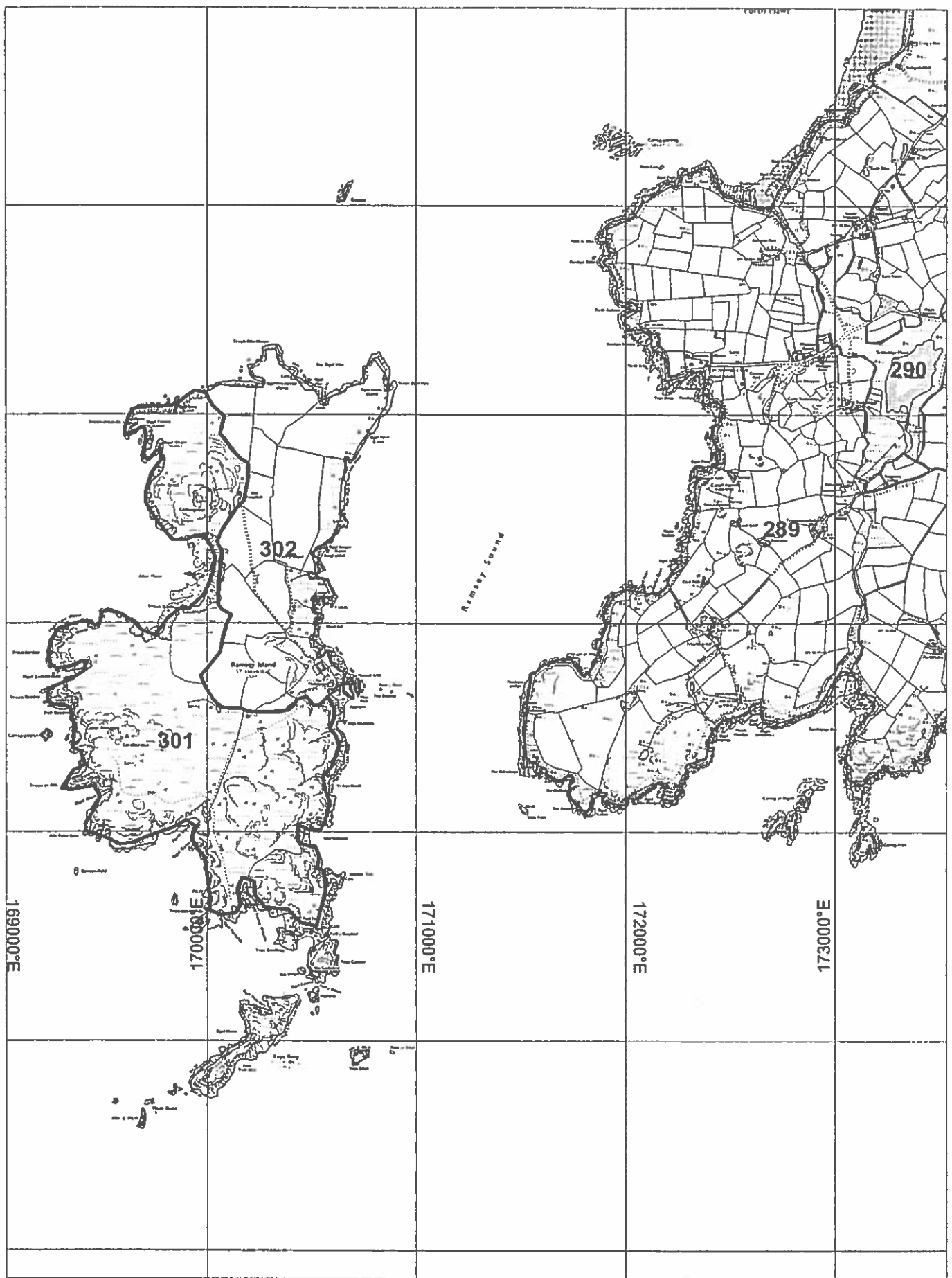
Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Fenton 1811; James 1981; James 1993; James and James 1994; Jones 1996; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; National Library of Wales 14229⁶ Map 84; Willis-Bund 1902



301 *Caer Llundain - Caer Ysgubor* historic landscape character area comprises the hilly and craggy open moorland part of Ramsey Island, bounded on three sides by high sea cliffs. Remains of prehistoric field boundaries are found in this area. It is treeless landscape.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 301

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 302 RAMSEY

GRID REFERENCE: SM704244

AREA IN HECTARES: 86.7

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire occupying the northeastern half of Ramsey Island, off the western tip of St David's Head. Administratively, the island formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. Historically, the island formed part of the parish of St David's, and contained two medieval chapel sites which may have early medieval origins, one of which - dedicated to St Tyfannog - lies in this character area. It is associated with a holy well site, a cemetery and an inscribed stone which may commemorate a 9th century bishop. It has been suggested that the relationship between the island and the monastery at St David's may be analogous to that between Llancarfan and Flatholm in the Bristol Channel, as an island retreat for the monastic community. The island is laden with legends from its past inhabitants, many of them supernatural and involving the fairies *Tylwyth Teg* and *Plant Rhys Dwfyn*; others tell of the sound of bells beneath the sea. During the post Anglo-Norman conquest period, Ramsey Island, and particularly the well, was an important pilgrimage site. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. However, adapted Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted. Ramsey became a fairly productive part of the Bishop's lands, and an *Inquisition Post Mortem* of 1293 indicates that the island was fertile and that a wide range of mixed farming was practised. Beef cattle, sheep and goats, and also wheat, oats and barley are recorded. A more detailed account in the *Black Book of St David's* of 1326, records that the bishop had 2 carucates of land on the island, containing 100 acres, on which could be kept 10 horses, 100 head of 'great cattle' and 300 sheep. 100 loads of rushes and heath were taken *per annum*, and 500 rabbits 'for cooking' worth 33s 4d. The island was also exploited for gull, guillemot and puffin eggs. The field pattern in this character area was in place by the early 19th-century and appears to be more recent than the relict boundaries in the Carn Llundain - Caer Ysgubor character area, which may be bronze age in origin. Originally this bronze age system may have extended over this half of the island, and some of the extant boundaries here may perpetuate the line of earlier boundaries. A farmhouse on the island, adjacent to a corn mill and lime-kiln, was occupied by one William Browne in 1543-4 but the present house was constructed in c.1800, the old building being in ruins when visited by Fenton in c.1811. Farming continued well into the 20th century, and in the 1900s was undertaken by the Arnold brothers who grew barley, potatoes, turnips and peas, rearing sheep and some pigs and horses. A corn mill and lime-kiln were both then still operational. The island remained an ecclesiastical holding until sold into private hands in 1905. It is now owned and managed by the RSPB.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Ramsey historic landscape character area consists of that part of Ramsey Island which contains an in-use field system, essentially the northeast corner of the island. This is the most sheltered part of the island, and comprises a shelving tract of land that slopes down from 55m in the west to 30m on the eastern side where it ends in high sea cliffs. Dry-stone walls and stone-faced banks divide the area up into medium- to large-sized irregular fields. Boundaries are generally in a good state of repair. Land-use is predominantly pasture. It is a treeless landscape. A stone-built 19th century farmhouse in the vernacular style with an extensive range of 19th century stone-built farm buildings is situated on the cliff tops above a landing place/quay. The farmhouse is Grade II listed. The buildings are roofed in slate and asbestos sheet.

Recorded archaeology comprises a mesolithic-neolithic findspot, a possible bronze age standing stone site, the medieval chapelry with a St Tyfannog dedication, cemetery and inscribed stone, and the mill, quay and lime-kiln sites.

Ramsey is a distinct and well defined historic landscape character area. It is bounded to the north and east by the sea, and to the west and south by unenclosed moorland.

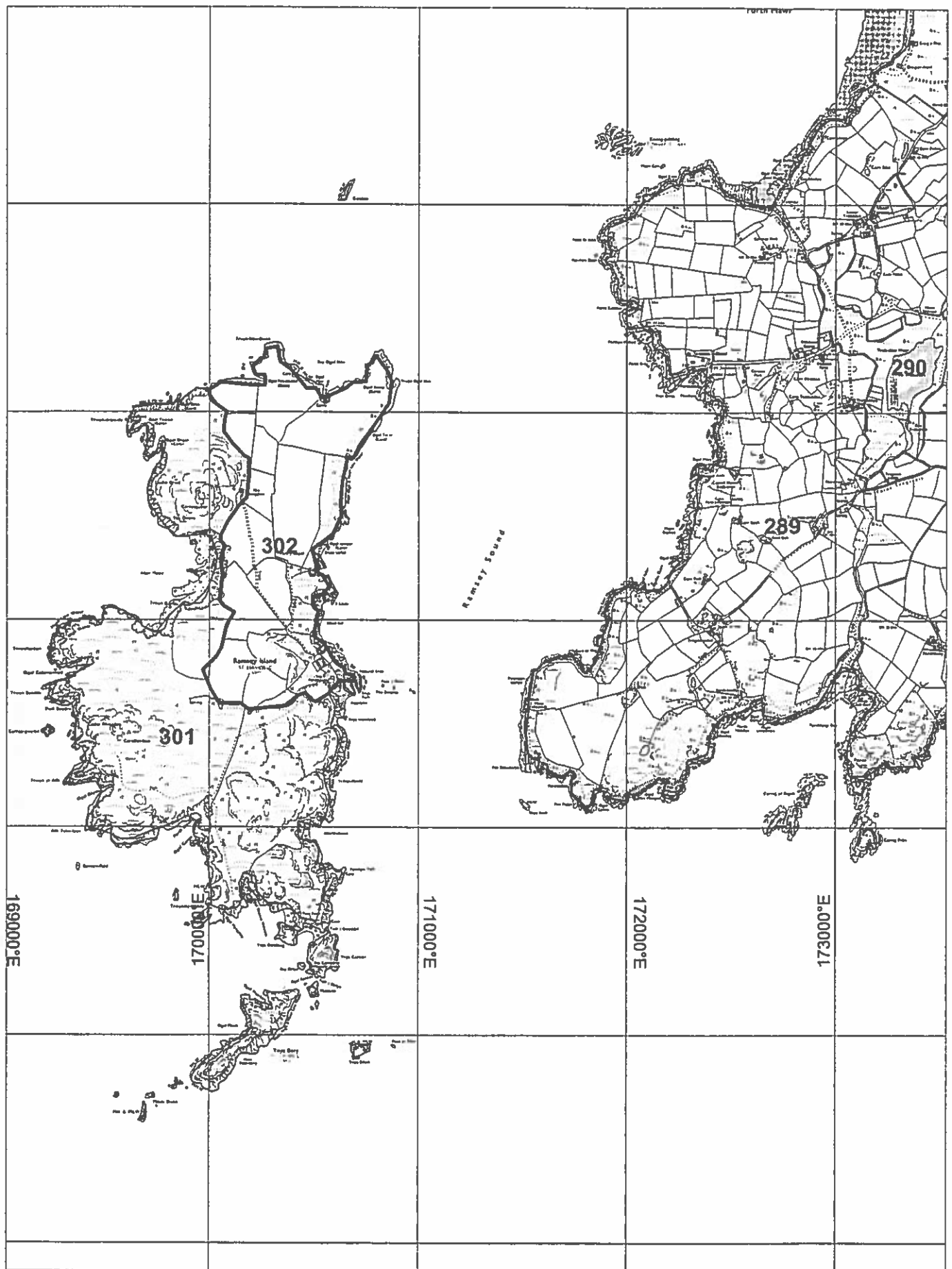
Conservation priorities

Maintain the historic field boundaries and historic farm buildings.

Sources: Fenton 1811; James 1981; James 1993; James and James 1994; Jones 1996; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; National Library of Wales 14229⁶ Map 84; Willis-Bund 1902



302 Ramsey historic landscape character area is the sheltered, northeast part of Ramsey Island which has been divided into large fields by dry-stone walls. It includes a 19th century farm and a landing place. The land is mostly under pasture. It is a treeless landscape.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: ST DAVID'S

Historic Landscape Character Area 302

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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SKOMER ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 303 YNYS SELYF - OLD FARM

GRID REFERENCE: SM724094

AREA IN HECTARES: 76.6

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire occupying the old farm and its fields at the centre of Skomer Island (Ynys Selyf), just off of the western tip of Pembrokeshire at the southern end of St Bride's Bay. Administratively, the island formed part of the medieval Lordship of Haverford, under the control of the earls of Pembroke, and later the crown, and until recently formed a detached portion of the parish of St Martin, Haverfordwest. The island was farmed during the prehistoric period, rented for the seasonal depasturing of cattle during the Middle Ages, and rented annually for £4 7s in the 16th century. However, there appears to have been little permanent settlement until the 18th century when the present farm was established. A house constructed in the late 18th- or early 19th-century (now roofless) was replaced by a new house in the late 19th-century. The present field system within the farm's perimeter wall was laid out at the same time as the original house, apparently little influenced by any earlier field boundaries that once existed. Although the fact that a 'considerable portion (of the island) was under tillage' by the tenant farmer in 1833 would not have promoted the survival of earlier agricultural features. During the medieval period rabbits were deliberately introduced to the island and exploited for their flesh and skins. Warreners came to the island each winter to catch rabbits, and Treasury records from 1325-6 list payments to three rabbit-catchers, who with the aid of ferrets and nets supplied 'carcasses and skins of rabbits' worth £13 12s. Later in the 14th century there is a record of a combined ferreter's house and carcass store on the island, and there is a ?medieval house platform in this area. Rabbit farming intensified during the 19th century and continued until 1950. Although the burrows were largely situated within the area outside the farmed land, the rabbits became a serious pest and in 1840 the farm's perimeter walls were topped with heather pointed outwards to prevent rabbits invading farmland and destroying crops. A small stone shed in the southeast corner of the farmyard was used to store rabbits in the 19th century. The island is now a national nature reserve managed by the West Wales Wildlife Trust on a lease from the Countryside Council for Wales.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Ynys Selyf - Old Farm historic landscape character area consists of the central, fairly level - 70m to 75m - part of Skomer Island in which Old Farm is located. It is divided by dry-stone walls and banks into a system of fairly regular, small fields. The fields and farm were established in the 18th- and early 19th- century, but the farm buildings, including the house, probably date to the mid 19th-century. The farmstead has a typical 19th century layout, with a modest collection of outbuildings set close to the farm. Other buildings within the area are confined to the roofless remains of the earlier, late 18th- or early 19th-century farmhouse. Within the fields are two ponds. Intensive cultivation of the fields has produced a pattern of long, straight cultivation ridges. Agriculture is no longer practised on the island, and the abandoned field system is under bracken and rough grassland. There are tracts of boggy ground. Basic accommodation for the small number of over-night visitors to the island is provided in the farmstead buildings.

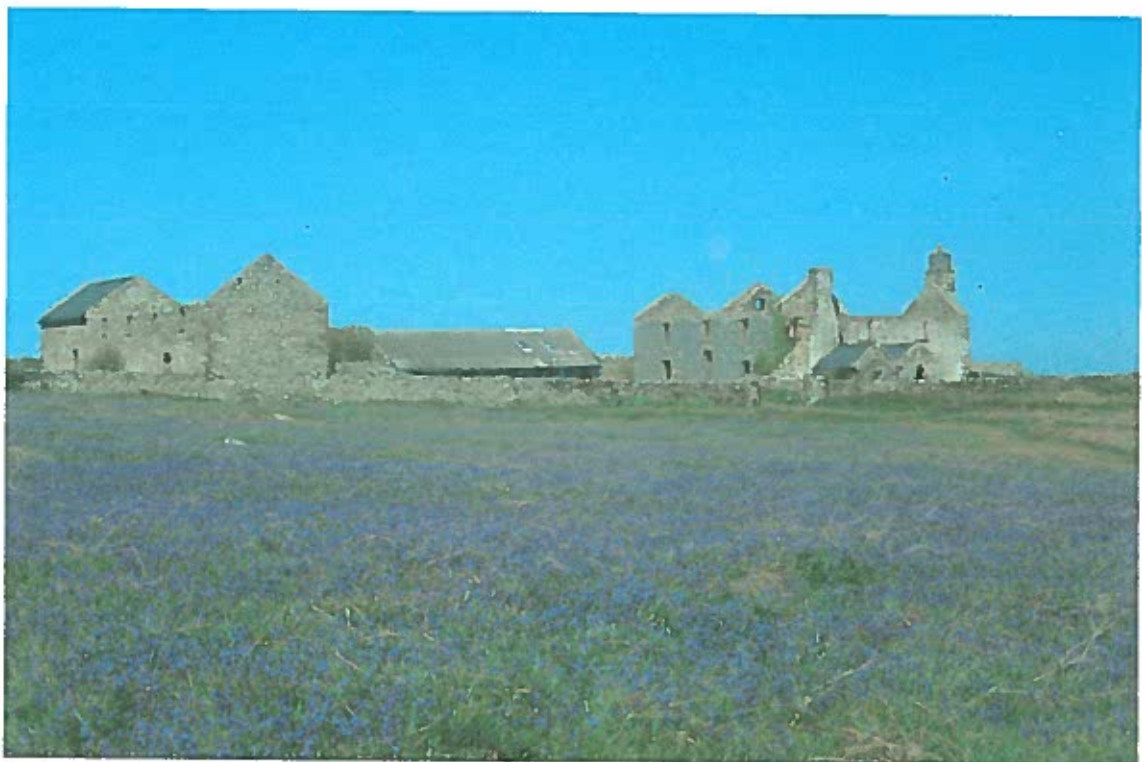
Recorded archaeology comprises some prehistoric features including a scheduled settlement and field system. There is also a scheduled medieval house platform, and a possible medieval hut platform.

This is a well defined historic landscape character area. It is surrounded and separated from the prehistoric fields character area of the island by a clear perimeter wall.

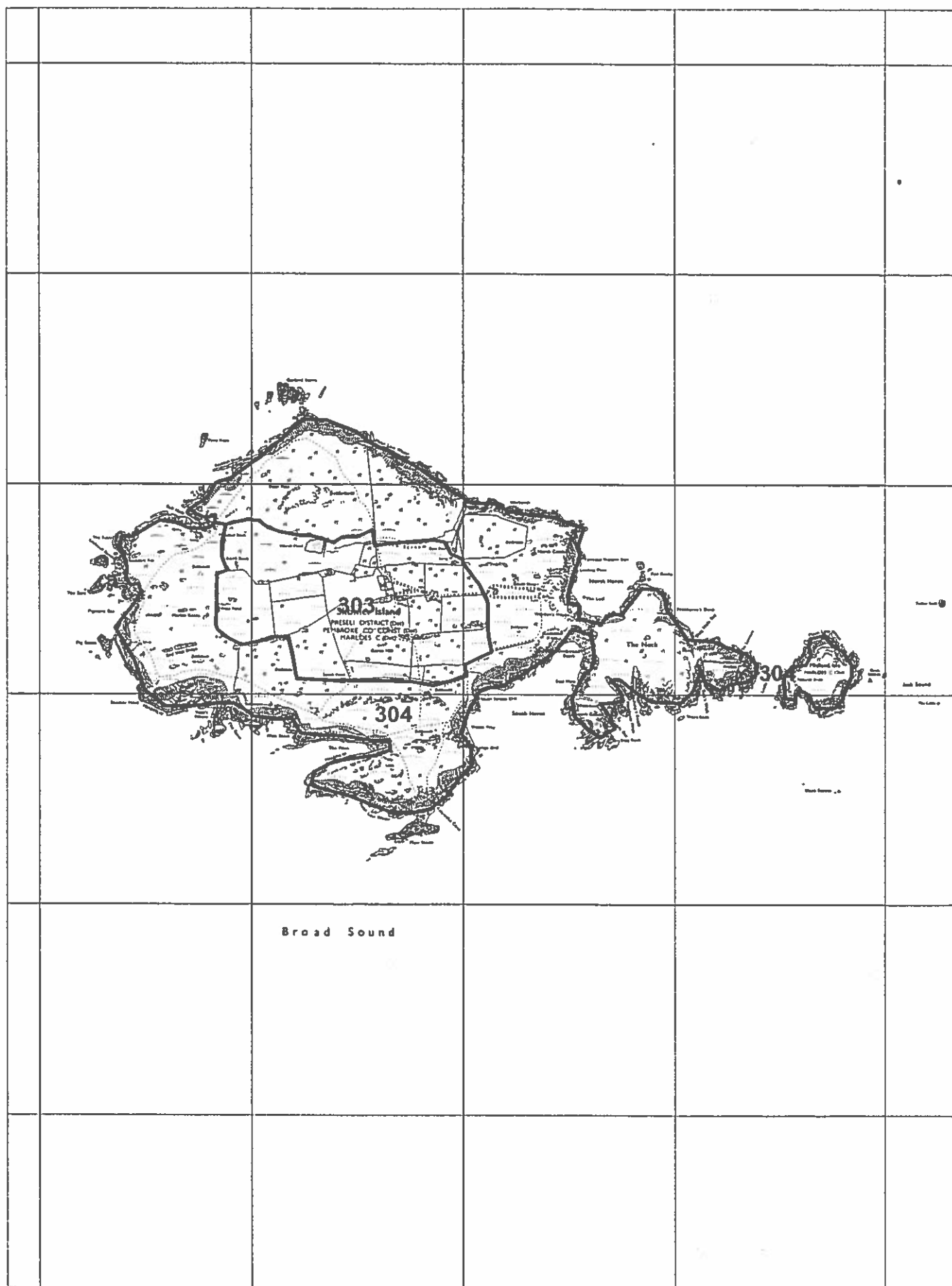
Conservation priorities

Maintain the historic field boundaries, the historic farm buildings and other elements of the historic agricultural landscape.

Sources: Dyfed Wildlife Trust n.d.; Evans 1986; Evans 1990; Grimes 1950; Howells 1968; Lewis 1833; Owen 1911



303 Ynys Selyf - Old Farm historic landscape character area lies in the centre of Skomer Island and consists of that part of the island farmed in the 18th- and 19th-century. The land is not now farmed, but the walls and banks of the fields and the old farmstead survive.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: SKOMER ISLAND

Historic Landscape Character Area 303

Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals

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SKOMER ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 304 YNYS SELYF - PREHISTORIC FIELDS

GRID REFERENCE: SM716093

AREA IN HECTARES: 199

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the land surrounding Old Farm on Skomer Island (Ynys Selyf), that lies just off the western tip of Pembrokeshire, at the southern end of St Bride's Bay. Administratively, the island formed part of the medieval Lordship of Haverford, under the control of the earls of Pembroke, and later the crown, and until recently formed a detached portion of the parish of St Martin, Haverfordwest. The island was farmed during the prehistoric period and the physical remains of field systems with cultivation marks, enclosures, clearance cairns, huts, dams and even settlements, survive more-or-less undisturbed in this peripheral area, which occupies nearly two-thirds of the island. The remains cannot be closely dated but Evans noted that 'nothing like the arrangement of the fields or the shape of the huts is known from the Roman or later periods' and ascribed to the features to a date-range from the neolithic to the iron age periods. Their exceptional survival is due to the fact that though the island was rented for the seasonal depasturing of cattle during the middle ages, and was rented annually for £4 7s in the 16th century, there appears to have been little permanent settlement until the 18th century when the present farm was established in the central part of the island. No medieval or later settlement is recorded in this peripheral area. During the medieval period rabbits were deliberately introduced to the island and exploited for their flesh and skins. Warreners came to the island each winter to catch rabbits, and Treasury records from 1325-6 list payments to three rabbit-catchers, who with the aid of ferrets and nets supplied 'carcasses and skins of rabbits' worth £13 12s. Later in the 14th century there is a record of a combined ferreter's house and carcass store on the island, in an unknown location. Rabbit farming intensified during the 19th century and continued until 1950. Some lime-burning, from the native bedrock, was also undertaken within the area during the 18th- and 19th-century. The island is now a national nature reserve managed by the West Wales Wildlife Trust on a lease from the Countryside Council for Wales.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Ynys Selyf - prehistoric fields historic landscape character area consist of all of Skomer Island except the central part occupied by a later farm. High sea cliffs on all sides, which rise to 70m, protect and isolate the island. Landing places are difficult. Above the cliffs, the natural environment is characterised by a gently undulating plateau dotted with tor-like outcrops. Apart from a detached promontory called 'The Neck' on which an iron age fort is situated, the whole of this area is covered with prehistoric field systems and settlements. The boundary types of the fields vary, and include low stone and earth banks, lynchets, and lines of earth-fast boulders. Fields are small and regular in shape. The settlements consist of stone-built hut circles with attached paddocks or yards. Heavy grazing by rabbits maintains short grass over large tracts of the island, elsewhere longer grass and bracken prevails. There are no trees. Standing buildings/structures comprise a Grade II listed lime-kiln, and the modern wildlife warden's house.

The recorded archaeology chiefly comprises prehistoric field systems, enclosures, clearance cairns, huts, dams and settlements, most of which are scheduled. There is also a scheduled bronze age standing stone, a scheduled iron age promontory fort and some features of unknown character, possibly medieval.

This is a very distinctive historic character area with clear hard-edged borders, with the sea on one side and a wall dividing it from the abandoned farm land of Old Farm.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area. Manage the complex and important prehistoric remains. Despite the large number of tourists to the island, these diverse and well preserved archaeological remains are an under-used resource; they could be employed for tourism/educational purposes.

Sources: Dyfed Wildlife Trust n.d.; Evans 1986; Evans 1990; Grimes 1950; Howells 1968; Lewis 1833; Owen 1911



304 Ynys Selyf - prehistoric fields historic landscape character area comprises all of Skomer Island not cultivated in the 18th- and 19th-century. High sea cliffs surround a plateau on which the remains of prehistoric fields and settlements survive as low earthworks and walls. It is treeless landscape. Heavy grazing by rabbits maintains short grass over much of the island.

**CHARACTERISATION OF THREE LANDSCAPES ON THE REGISTER OF
LANDSCAPES OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES: PRESELI; ST
DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND; AND SKOMER ISLAND**

PROJECT RECORD NUMBER 42600

MARCH 2001

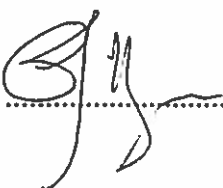
This report has been prepared by K Murphy & N Ludlow

Position Principal Archaeological Officer & Archaeologists

Signature  Date 21.03.01

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

Position Trust Director

Signature  Date 21/3/01

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