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# OF PEN CAER, NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI, MANORBIER, AND STACKPOLE WARREN

By

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#### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Characterisation of four Pembrokeshire landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head; Newport and Carningli; Manorbier; and Stackpole Warren

#### **SUMMARY**

This report is a historic landscape characterisation of four Pembrokeshire landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head; Newport and Carningli; Manorbier; and Stackpole Warren. Characterisation involves the examination of historic processes that have shaped and moulded the present-day landscape. Historic components that make up the landscape such as field boundary type, field shape, buildings, settlement pattern, parks and gardens, roads and railways, industry, and archaeological sites are all taken into consideration during characterisation. By analysing all the components it is possible to divide the landscape into historic landscape character areas. Each area includes components that are distinct from its neighbours.

Six historic landscape character areas have been identified in the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head landscape. These range from the highly exposed coastal strip with Strumble Head Lighthouse to a ridge of high moorland on which the stone-built revetments of Garn Fawr Iron Age hillfort are a dominant feature. Fields divided by dry-stone walls and banks, and dispersed farms lie between the coast and moorland ridge. Apart from shelterbelts close to farms it is a virtually treeless landscape. Included is the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial harbour and housing development at Goodwick.

Newport and Carningli contains nine historic landscape character areas. These areas reflect the variety and complexity of the historic landscape. Newport town, with the medieval street plan preserved in its topography and ist many fine buildings constructed from local stone is one area. Above the town the land rises rapidly to another character area - the open, bleak moorland of Carningli Common topped with the stony rampart of a massive hillfort. Other areas include high sea cliffs, the Nevern estuary, and the fields and farms of the rich land of the coastal strip.

Manorbier is a more homogeneous landscape than many on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Nevertheless it is possible to define ten historic landscape character areas. The main character area is a system of strip fields with dispersed farms. The strips of this system are unusual in that they run for several hundred metres and are divided by banks with hedges, dry-stone walls and mortared walls. Other areas include the village of Manorbier, the village of Jameston, and landscapes of large regular fields and dispersed farms with farmsteads or old houses of late medieval date.

Stackpole Warren has been divided into just three historic landscape character areas. These are completely different in character from each other: the first consists of the open wind-blown sand of Stackpole Warren itself; the second the parkland and gardens of the now demolished Stackpole Court; and the third the village and fields of Bosherston.

#### INTRODUCTION

This report is a historic landscape characterisation of four Pembrokeshire landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head; Newport and Carningli; Manorbier; and Stackpole Warren. These register areas have been divided into 28 historic landscape character areas (numbered 353-380). Numbers 1-132 were used in the characterisation of Upland Ceredigion (Murphy 1999), numbers 133-257 in the characterisation of four landscapes within Carmarthenshire (Murphy and Ludlow 2000), numbers 258-304 in the characterisation of Preseli, St David's/Ramsey Island, and Skomer Island (Murphy and Ludlow 2001), and numbers 305-357 for the Milford Haven Waterway (Murphy and Ludlow 2002). The latter landscapes are all in Pembrokeshire. The landscapes under consideration in this report on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998) comprise approximately 47.71 sq kms in total (Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head = 14.13 sq km; Newport and Carningli = 15.49 sq km; Manorbier = 16.12; and Stackpole Warren = 1.97 sq km). This is an estimation of the registered landscapes, as their boundaries are not hard-edged. In order to accommodate those parts of historic landscape character areas that lie across and outside the boundaries of the register area, the total area included in this study is 74.64 sq kms (Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head = 22.97 sq km; Newport and Carningli = 22.12 sq km; Manorbier = 22.16; and Stackpole Warren = 7.39 sq km). See Figures 1 - 4 for the location of the register areas and the character areas within the register areas. As there are only three character areas in Stackpole no location map is provided.

This report has been broken down into sections. The first section comprises: a general introduction, a statement on the purpose of the report, the relevant entry from the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales, methodology, an explanation of the GIS proformae, a description of the historic events which have helped shape the landscapes and a consideration of the management of historic character. The second section consists of a description of each historic landscape character area. A map, a ground photograph and an aerial photograph accompany each area description. GIS proformae for the historic landscape character areas are not included. This is because a LANDMAP exercise (sponsored by Pembrokeshire County Council) has been undertaken in parallel with this characterisation project and the information on the forms has been converted to the LANDMAP format.

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 over 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 registered landscapes, 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 on 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.

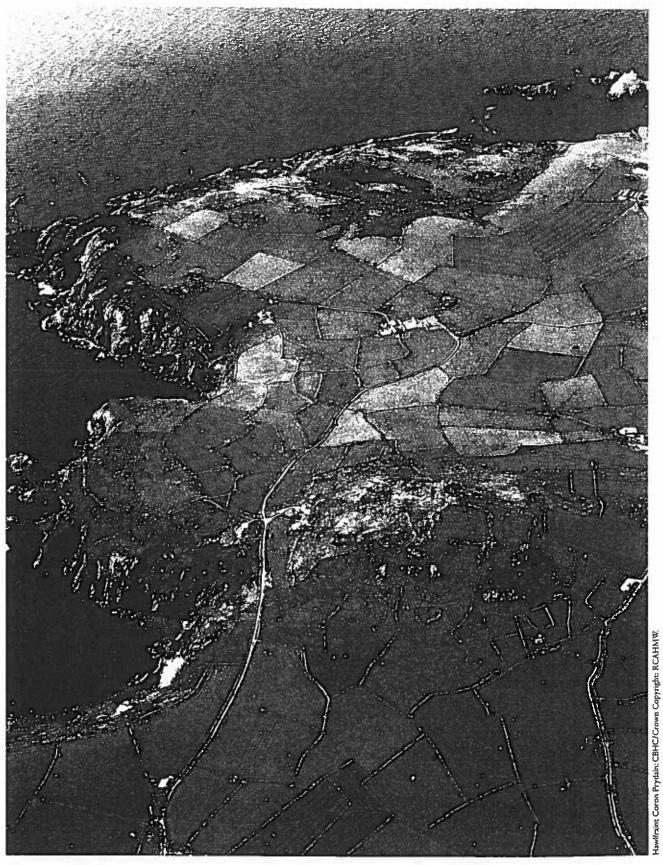
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:
PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

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### THE STUDY AREA - EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

## PEN CAER: GARN FAWR A PHEN STRWMBWL PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD



Garn Fawr a Phen Strwmbwl.

Garn Fawr and Strumble Head.

#### Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae'r ardal yma o dirwedd yng ngogledd Sir Benfro, yn nodweddiadol yn dopograffegol ac yn weledol, ac wedi'i seilio ar y safleoedd cynhanesyddol a leolwyd ar esgair lydan sy'n ffurfio rhan o'r pentir mwyaf, a'r mwyaf deheuol, ar arfordir Bae Ceredigion. Mae'r esgair yn nodedig, am ei bod yn gorwedd yn gyfochrog â'r arfordir ac yn cwmpasu lled y pentir, gan ffurfio rhwystr ffisegol rhwng y llethrau i'r gogledd sy'n wynebu'r môr ac arwyneb gwastad ar oleddf ysgafn y tir i'r de. Ymestynna'r esgair tua'r dwyrain i'r gogledd ddwyrain o staciau a chlogwyni Dinas Mawr i Garnwnda ac mae'n cynnwys tir uchel, creigiog sy'n cyrraedd uchder o 213m uwchben SO yn Garn Fawr, y prif gopa. I'r gogledd, mae clogwyni a baeau creigiog cul Pen Strwmbwl a Phwynt Carregwastad yn ffinio'r pentir. Mae nifer o nentydd yn codi ar hyd troed ogleddol yr esgair greigiog sy'n draenio tua'r gogledd a'r gogledd orllewin i'r arfordir. Mae'r ardal yn un o aneddiadau gwasgaredig, ac aneddiad pentrefan unigol yn Llanwnda ei hun, a oedd yn y Canol Oesoedd yn ffurfio rhan o arglwyddiaeth Pen Caer, a gafodd ei enw bron yn sicr oherwydd y fryngaer fawreddog ar Garn Fawr.

Gellir gweld niferoedd ac agosrwydd safleoedd amddiffynedig Oes yr Haearn tybiedig mewn mannau eraill, ond mae maint y dystiolaeth ar gyfer cyfundrefnau caeau a gysylltir yma gyda'r safleoedd hyn yn eithriadol. Mae'r rhain i'w gweld fel cloddiau isel yn nhyfiant agored y rhostir a'r gweundir rhwng y creigiau, ac maent yn parhau i lawr y llethr i mewn i'r ardaloedd cyfagos lle mae'r waliau yn dal i ffurfio'r ffiniau caeau presennol. Tua 1700, fe dynnodd yr hynafiaethydd enwog Edward Llwyd frasiun o fryngaer Gaer Fawr, sef un o'r arolygon hysbys cyntaf o fryngaer Brydeinig. Mae cofnodion hynafiaethol diweddarach o henebion a darganfyddiadau yn yr ardal yn fwy arwynebol. Yn fwy diweddar, nododd arolwg modern o Gaer Fawr bedwar cyfnod o adeiladu ond gyda'r ffiniau presennol yn fodern, fodd bynnag, mae lluniau o'r awyr wedi nodi ffiniau eraill nas cofnodwyd gan yr arolwg ar y tir. Felly, er bod y patrwm sy'n goroesi o ffiniau caeau, traciau a lonydd cul sy'n amgylchynu'r uwchdir creigiog agored yn balimpsest o wahanol ddyddiadau, mae'r elfennau sylfaenol fwy na thebyg o ddyddiad cynhanesyddol gan eu bod yn perthyn mor amlwg i safleoedd amgaeëdig a amddiffynnwyd, sef Gaer Fawr, Gaer Fach ac Ysgubor Gaer.

I'r gogledd, gallai fferm anghysbell Llanwnwr fod yn ddaliad neu'n uned diriogaethol yr un mor hynafol. Mae siambr gladdu Neolithig, un o dair sy'n goroesi yn yr ardal, i'r gorllewin o'r fferm, tra bod cofnodion o'r 19eg ganrif o feddau cist canoloesol cynnar yn cael eu darganfod ym muarth y fferm sy'n awgrymu efallai bod y safle yn fynwent 'heb ei datblygu' ar gyfer grŵp teulu bychan. Gallai safleoedd anghysbell a ddarganfuwyd lle ceir dwy heneb Gristnogol Gynnar Dosbarth I a Dosbarth II awgrymu bod mynwentydd diweddarach, gwasgaredig 'heb eu datblygu' yn bodoli, yn gwasanaethu grwpiau teuluol mewn ffyrdd tebyg i'r hyn a awgrymir ar gyfer y siambrau claddu Neolithig o bosibl. Ymhellach i'r dwyrain, cofnodir fferm Y Castell mewn ffynonellau canoloesol ac mae'n gorwedd yn agos i amgaead hirgrwn sydd bellach wedi erydu. Fodd bynnag, mae olion cnwd o amgaeadau erailf, sydd bellach gryn bellter oddi wrth ffermydd, yn dangos bod safleoedd wedi cael eu symud yn ogystal â bod parhad o ran aneddiadau.

Cofir am ddau sant lleol, anenwog mewn cysegriadau sy'n goroesi; Gwyndaf yn Llanwnda a Degan mewn capel sydd

#### Landscape description

This topographically and visually distinctive landscape area in north Pembrokeshire is centred on the prehistoric sites located on a broad ridge that forms part of the largest and southernmost headland on the Cardigan Bay coastline. The ridge is distinctive, not least because it lies parallel to the coast and straddles the width of the headland, thereby forming a physical barrier between the seaward facing slopes to the north and the gently rolling plateau surface of the mainland to the south. The ridge extends east north east from the stacks and cliffs of Dinas Mawr to Garnwnda and comprises high, craggy ground that reaches a height of 213m above OD at Garn Fawr, the principal summit. To the north, the headland is bounded by the cliffs and narrow rocky bays of Strumble Head and Carregwastad Point. Rising along the northern foot of the craggy ridge are a number of streams which drain north and north westwards to the coast. The area is one of dispersed settlement and a single hamlet settlement at Llanwnda itself, which in medieval times formed part of the lordship of Pen Caer, so named almost certainly because of the great hillfort on Garn Fawr.

The numbers and contiguity of presumed Iron Age defended sites can be paralleled elsewhere, but the quantity of evidence for field systems associated here with these sites is exceptional. These are visible as low banks in the now open heath and moorland vegetation of the crags, and continue down the slope into the surrounding areas where the walls still form the boundaries of present day fields. In about 1700, the famous antiquarian, Edward Lhuyd, drew a sketch plan of Gaer Fawr hillfort, which is one of the earliest surveys of a British hillfort known. Subsequent antiquarian records of monuments and finds in the area are more circumstantial. More recently, a modern survey of Gaer Fawr postulated four phases of construction, with the attendant boundaries being modern; air photography, however, has identified other boundaries not recorded by ground-based survey. Whilst, therefore, the surviving pattern of field boundaries, tracks and narrow lanes surrounding the now open craggy upland is a palimpsest of different dates, the underlying elements are likely to be of prehistoric date since they so clearly relate to the defended and enclosed sites of Gaer Fawr, Gaer Fach and Ysgubor Gaer.

To the north, the isolated farm of Llanwnwr may be an equally ancient holding or territorial unit. A Neolithic chambered tomb, one of three surviving within the area, is sited west of the farm, while there are 19th-century records of early medieval cist graves being discovered in the farmyard indicating that the site might be an 'undeveloped' cemetery of a small kin group. The isolated find spots of two Class I and Class II Early Christian monuments may hint at other dispersed, 'undeveloped' later cemeteries, perhaps serving kin groups in ways similar to that suggested for the Neolithic chambered tombs. Further east, Y Castell farm is recorded in medieval sources and lies close to a now eroded, oval enclosure. However, other crop-mark enclosures, now some distance from farms, demonstrate that there have been site shifts as well as continuity in settlements.

Two obscure local saints are commemorated in surviving dedications; Gwyndaf at Llanwnda, and Degan in a now ruined cliff top chapel and in a holy well, Ffynnon Degan,



Bryngaerau Gaer Fawr ac Ysgubor Gaer.

Gaer Fawr and Ysgubor Gaer hillforts.

bellach yn adfail ar ben clogwyn, ac mewn ffynnon gysegredig, Ffynnon Degan, tua 1km i'r de. Prin iawn yw'r dystiolaeth, os o gwbl, ar gyfer unrhyw ad-drefnu tirwedd sylweddol gan esgobion Normanaidd newydd Tŷ Ddewi o fewn eu daliadau yn yr ardal hon, sy'n parhau'n gwbl Gymreigaidd o ran naws.

Nodir arfordir gogleddol angrhoesawgar yr ardal gan oleudy Pen Strwmbwl a Phwynt Carregwastad lle glaniodd y Ffrancod ym 1797 wrth geisio cipio Abergwaun yn ddisymwth. Mae terfyn deheuol yr ardal, fodd bynnag, yn llawer llai pendant gan fod elfennau a thirffurfiau hanesyddol tirweddol yn parhau. Ni fu unrhyw gloddio modern yn y tirwedd hwn, yn wahanol i'r rhosydd tua'r de. Ond dangosir adnoddau cudd archaeolegol Garn Fawr a Phen Strwmbwl yn glir gan nifer, amrywiaeth ac ystod gronolegol y mathau o henebion, ac mae'n debygol y gellid gwneud cynnydd sylweddol wrth weithio allan eu cronoleg gymharol drwy archwilio a chofnodi'n fras o'r awyr.

about 1km to the south. There is, in fact, little or no evidence for any significant landscape reorganization by the new Norman bishops of St Davids within their holdings in this area, which remains wholly Welsh in character.

The inhospitable north coast of the area is marked by Strumble Head lighthouse and Carregwastad Point where the French landed in 1797 in their attempt to capture Fishguard by surprise. The southern limit of the area, however, is far less definite as similar historic landscape elements and landforms continue. There has been no modern excavation in this landscape, unlike the heaths to the south. Yet the archaeological potential of Garn Fawr and Strumble Head is amply demonstrated by the density, diversity and chronological range of monument types, and it is likely that considerable advances in working out their relative chronologies could be made through non-intensive aerial reconnaissance and plotting.

#### CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf

HLW (D) 11

Rhif map mynegai

43

Map AO

Landranger 157

Sir flaenoroi

Dyfed Penfro

2, 4

Awdurdod

lleol

Prif

ddynodiadau helaeth Mae'r ardal bron yn gyfan gwbl o fewn Parc Cenediaethol Arfordir Penfro. Mae hefyd o fewn Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Preseli. Mae'n cynnwys: rhan o Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonal Arbennig Pen Strwmbwl a Chlogwyni Llechdafad; Heneb Gofrestredig gwersyll Garn Fawr.

Meini prawf

Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd

Mae'r pentir mawr a nodedig hwn yng ngogledd Sir Benfro yn ffurfio tirwedd sy'n gryf o ran elfennau a barhad hanesyddol a goroesiad o bosib o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol diweddar ymlaen. Mae'n dangos ffurfiau aneddiad Cymreig nodweddiadol ac mae'n cynnwys tystiolaeth wirioneddol ac awgrymog ar gyfer archaeoleg yr eglwys gynnar yng Nghymru wedi'i chadw mewn henebion sy'n parhau i sefyll a mewn safleoedd olion cnydau. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: siambrau claddu Neolithig; bryngaerau Oes yr Haearn a chyfundrefnau caeau cysylltiedig; safleoedd a henebion Cristnogol Cynnar; aneddiadau canoloesol; gydag elfennau sylweddol o lawer ohonynt yn dal i gael eu defnyddio heddiw.

#### SUMMARY

Ref number

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Index map number

43

OS map

Landranger 157

Former county

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Local

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authority

Pembrokeshire

Principal area designations

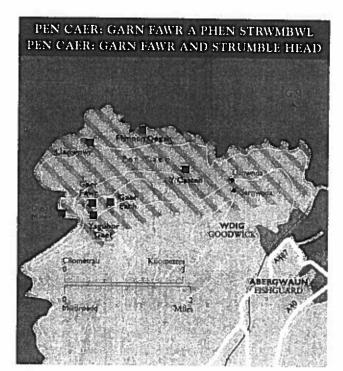
The area is almost entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. It is also within the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. It includes: part of Strumble Head and Llechdafad Cliffs Site of Special Scientific Interest; Garn Fawr camp Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Criteria

2.4

Contents and significance

This large and distinctive headland in north Pembrokeshire forms a landscape strong in elements of historic continuity and survival quite possibly from the late prehistoric period omvards. It exhibits distinctive Welsh settlement forms and contains actual and suggested evidence for the archaeology of the early church in Wales, preserved in both upstanding monuments and in crop-mark sites. The area includes: Neolithic chambered tombs; Iron Age hillforts and associated field systems; Early Christian sites and monuments; medieval settlements; significant elements of many of which remain in use today.

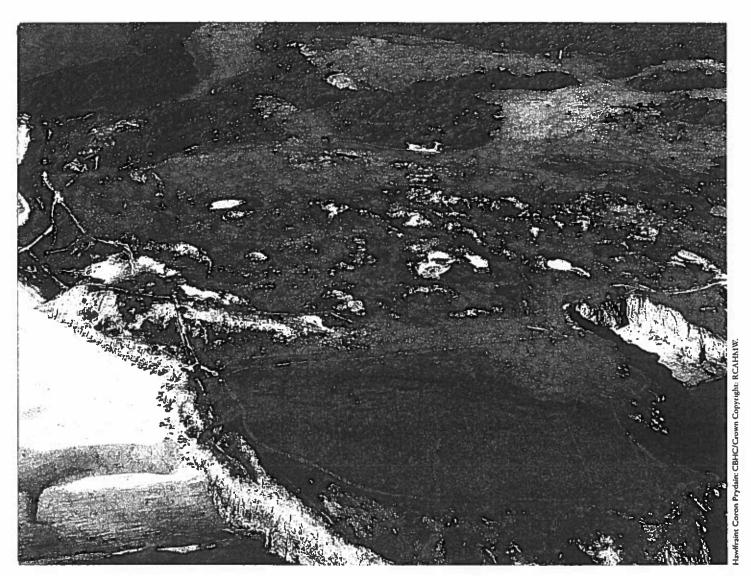


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## CWNINGAR YSTAGBWLL STACKPOLE WARREN



Cwningar Ystagbwll.

#### Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae Cwningar Ystagbwll ar arfordir deheuol Sir Benfro ar ben dwyreiniol gwastadedd calchfaen Carbonifferaidd, tua 3km o led a 12 km o hyd, sy'n ymestyn o Ben Linney yn y gorllewin i Ben Ystagbwll yn y dwyrain. Mae'r llwyfandir yn hynod o wastad, o ganlyniad i erydu morol, ac yn ddiweddarach erydu rhewlifol, ac er mai anaml y mae'n codi'n uwch na 50m uwchben SO, mae'r ffordd y mae'r wyneb yn ymestyn bron yn llorweddol yr holl ffordd i'r arfordir gan ddiweddu â chlogwyni a staciau trawiadol, yn rhoi naws anorchfygol iddo, yn enwedig o edrych arno o'r môr.

Gorwedd Cwningar Ystagbwll ei hun rhwng tua 30 a 35m uwchben SO a fe'i gwahenir oddi wrth y prif lwyfandir gan geunant, sydd bellach wedi ei lenwi â dŵr gan ddyn. Mae'r gwningar yn ffurfio uned tirffurf sydd ar wahân ond eto'n

Stackpole Warren.

#### Landscape description

Stackpole Warren is located on the south coast of Pembrokeshire at the eastern end of a Carboniferous limestone plateau, about 3km wide and 12km long, extending from Linney Head in the west to Stackpole Head in the east. The plateau is remarkably level, the result of marine and later glacial erosion, and although seldom rising to more than 50m above OD, the way in which the surface extends almost horizontally right to the coast where it culminates in spectacular cliffs and stacks, gives it an air of impregnability, especially when viewed from the sea.

Stackpole Warren itself lies between about 30m and 35m above OD and is separated from the main plateau by a gorge, now artificially flooded. The warren forms a discrete, but distinctive, landform unit bounded by a series of well-defined

nodedig, wedi'i ffinio gan gyfres o nodweddion ffisegol sydd wedi eu diffinio'n dda: y ceunant i'r gorllewin, clogwyni'r môr rhwng Broad Haven a Bae Barafundle i'r de ac i'r dwyrain, a dau ddyffryn sych i'r gogledd, y gellir cael mynediad i'r gwningar drwyddynt o Broad Haven a Bae Barafundle. Rhennir y ddau ddyffryn gan ddarn cul o dir tua 200m o led rhwng eu pennau, ond maent yn ychwanegu at gymeriad ynysig y gwningar, ac mae fwy na thebyg yn arwyddocaol bod y prif grŵp o gofadeiliau cynhanesyddol defodol yn yr ardal, sydd wedi'u canoli ar faen hir Coetan y Diafol yn y gogledd orllewin, wedi'u lleoli yn yr union fan hon, sef gwddf o dir, lle mae wyneb y tir yn wastad rhwng y gwningar a'r tir o'i chwmpas.

Nodwedd amlwg o'r gwningar yw bod tua hanner yr ardal wedi'i gorchuddio â thywod calchog a chwythwyd gan wynt. Mae'r twyni tywod wedi gwella goroesiad y cofadeiliau a'r tirweddau cynhanesyddol, ac wedi cynhyrchu gwahaniad clir rhwng yr haenau. O ganlyniad mae'r gwningar yn ardal bwysig ag adnoddau cudd archaeolegol eithriadol, ac er ei bod yn fach iawn o'i chymharu ag ardaloedd tirwedd eraill a nodir yn y Gofrestr hon, cyflwyna dirwedd sydd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol pendant iawn.

Gwnaed gwaith maes a chloddio cyfyngedig cyn i raglen fawr ar y cyd o waith cloddio ac arolwg gael eu chynnal gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed a'r Adran Archaeoleg, Coleg Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd, ym 1977–79. Yn ystod y cloddio, darganfuwyd arfau fflint a charreg ac arfau o'r cyfnod Mesolithig i Oes yr Efydd, yn ogystal â chasgliadau sylweddol o grochenwaith o'r cyfnodau Neolithig canol a diweddar, cyfnod y Biceri ac o Oes yr Efydd gynnar, ym mhridd hen arwynebau'r tir a ddatguddiwyd o dan y tywod a chwythwyd gan y gwynt. Yn safle Coetan y Diafol, darganfuwyd tŷ crwn wedi goroesi'n dda, y gellir ei gymharu â thai crwn Oes yr Efydd mewn mannau eraill ym Mhrydain, yn lefel y marianbridd cyn-tywod sy'n dyddio o gyfnod cynnar Oes yr Efydd, islaw'r maen hir. Dangoswyd mai o gyfnod diweddar Oes yr Efydd y dechreuodd tresmasiad y tywod, a oedd yn cydoesi â chymhlethfa ddefodol hynod.Y maen hir oedd yr unig arwydd o'r gymhlethfa uwchben y tir, ac roedd yn cynnwys pyllau, gosodiad o fwy na 2000 o gerrig bychain a chyfliniad canolog o gerrig wedi'u gwisgo gan ddŵr. Er i'r gymhlethfa gael ei gorchuddio gan dywod, cadwodd y safle ei arwyddocâd defodol; roedd y preswyliad diweddaraf o'i amgylch yn gartrefol, ac yn dyddio o gyfnod Oes yr Haearn/Brythonaidd-Rufeinig. I'r de o'r safle hwn, cofnodwyd olion o gyfundrefn caeau helaeth fel waliau wedi'u claddu o dan dwyni; cloddiwyd ffiniau ac ardaloedd o gaeau ac roedd y tywod wedi claddu olion carnau gwartheg, yn ogystal â marciau aradr, yn y priddoedd claddedig. Ychwanegodd astudiaethau o gregyn molysgiaid tir wedi goroesi o'r gwaddodau hyn at y dystiolaeth ynglŷn â'r amgylchedd a'r defnydd tir cynhanesyddol.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod y safleoedd a'r nodweddion tirwedd a gloddiwyd yn gyfarwydd yn rheini sy'n hysbys mewn mannau eraill o is-dir De Orllewin Cymru, er eu bod wedi eu cadw'n llawer gwell. Nid yw'r lleoliad arfordirol ychwaith yn ymddangos fel petai'n bwysig yn yr economi gynhanesyddol. Mae gan y tirwedd ffosiledig hwn o gymunedau ffermio cynhanesyddol ffin bendant o glogwyni arfordirol a baeau tywodlyd i'r dwyrain ac i'r de. Ar y tir y ffin yw terfynau'r twyni tywod, sydd wedi caniatáu cadwraeth a goroesiad, fel bod tirweddau cyfunol, rhannolgladdedig o safleoedd a nodweddion sydd ond i'w canfod ar ffurf is-wynebol a noeth yn unig i'r gogledd a'r gorllewin.

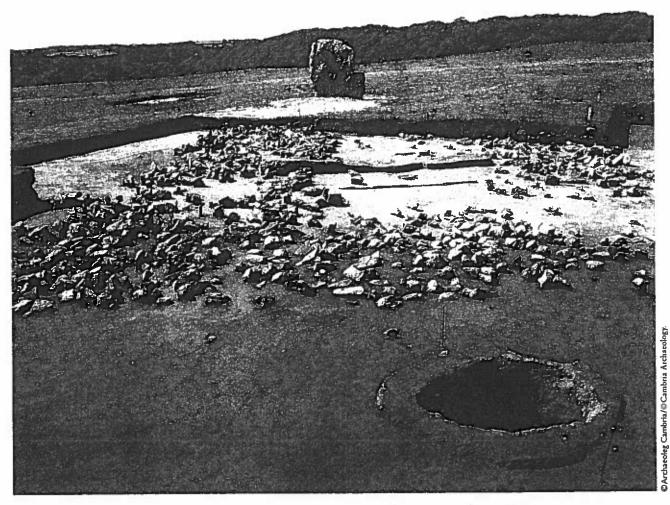
physical characteristics: the gorge to the west, the sea cliffs between Broad Haven and Barafundle Bay to the south and east, and two dry valleys to the north, up which access to the warren can be obtained from Broad Haven and Barafundle Bay. The two valleys are separated by a narrow neck of land about 200m wide between their heads, but they add to the almost insular character of the warren, and it is probably significant that the main group of prehistoric ritual sites in the area, centred on the Devil's Quoit standing stone in the north west, is sited precisely at this point, a neck of land, where there is level ground between the warren and the surrounding terrain.

A distinctive feature of the warren is that about half the area is covered in calcareous blown sand. The sand dunes have both enhanced the preservation of prehistoric sites and landscapes, and have produced a clear separation of horizons. As a result the warren is an area of exceptional archaeological significance and potential, and although very small compared to other historic landscape areas identified in this Register, it presents a landscape of extremely coherent historic interest.

Fieldwork and limited excavation had been carried out before a major joint programme of excavation and survey work by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the Department of Archaeology, University College of Wales, Cardiff, took place in 1977-79. During the excavations, the buried soil of former ground surfaces revealed beneath the blown sand produced flint and stone weapons and tools from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, as well as significant assemblages of middle and late Neolithic, Beaker and early Bronze Age pottery. At the Devil's Quoit site, a well-preserved roundhouse, comparable to Bronze Age roundhouses elsewhere in Britain, was found at the pre-sand loess level of early Bronze Age date, below the standing stone. The beginnings of sand incursion were shown to be of late Bronze Age date, contemporary with a remarkable ritual complex, of which the standing stone was the only indicator above ground, consisting of pits, a setting of more than 2000 pitched small stones and a pivotal alignment of water-worn stones. Although the complex became covered by sand, the site retained its ritual significance; the latest occupation in its vicinity was domestic and of Iron Age/Romano-British date. South of this site, traces of an extensive field system were recorded as buried walls below dunes; boundaries and field areas were excavated and besanding had preserved the imprints of cattle hooves, as well as plough marks, in the buried soils. Studies of the preserved shells of land molluses from these horizons added to evidence of the prehistoric environment and land use.

It is important to note that the sites and landscape features excavated are typical of those known from elsewhere from lowland South West Wales, albeit much better preserved. Nor does the coastal location seem to have been important in the prehistoric economy. This fossilized landscape of prehistoric farming communities has the hard boundary of coastal cliffs and sandy bays to the east and south. Inland the boundary comprises the limits of the sand dunes which have allowed the preservation and survival as integrated, part-buried landscapes of sites and features found only in a denuded sub-surface form to the north and west.

In the medieval period, the area was part of the Stackpole



Cloddio ar safle Coetan y Diafol.

Excavations at the Devil's Quoit site.

Yn y cyfnod canoloesol, roedd yr ardal yn rhan o Stad Ystagbwll sy'n dyddio o gyfnod yn union wedi'r Goresgyniad Normanaidd. Mae tystiolaeth ddogfennol yn awgrymu bod y gwningar yn ardal nodedig ar yr adeg hon a bod y twyni tywod wedi arwain at ei defnyddio fel cwningar. Mae ei chynnwys yn Stad Ystagbwll wedi golygu creu parc a thirlunio'r ardal i'r gogledd a'r gorllewin. Cynhyrchwyd cyfres o lynnoedd a phyllau addurnol drwy godi argaeau yn y dyffrynnoedd cul ar ochr orllewinol y gwningar (Pyllau Lili Bosherton). Daeth y stad i ddwylo ieirll Cawdor ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif, sef y prif deulu aristocrataidd yn Ne Orllewin Cymru ar ddiwedd y 18fed, y 19eg a dechrau'r 20fed ganrifoedd. Yn yr 20fed ganrif, defnyddiwyd yr ardal fel maes hyfforddi milwrol yn y ddau Ryfel Byd. Heddiw, yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol sydd yn berchen ar y stad ac sy'n ei rheoli.

Er gwaethaf newidiadau a gwaith clirio diweddarach, fodd bynnag, mae Cwningar Ystagbwll yn aros fel ardal o adnoddau cudd archaeolegol eithriadol. Mae'r ardal ogleddol yn cynnwys y nifer fwyaf o ddyddodion archaeolegol cynhanesyddol haenedig wedi'u claddu, sy'n ymestyn ar draws sawl can metr, y gwyddys amdanynt yn unrhyw ardal yn Ne Orllewin Cymru. Mae cloddio ryw ddau y cant o'r cyfan wedi dangos amrywiaeth y tirweddau cynhanesyddol a'u cyflwr da o gadwraeth. Mae tirweddau claddedig o'r ansawdd a'r adnoddau cudd amlwg sydd yng Nghwningar Ystagbwll yn adnodd archaeolegol sydd, o safbwynt safonau cenedlaethol, yn brin iawn yng Nghymru.

Estate which goes back to just after the Norman Conquest. Documentary evidence indicates that the warren was a distinctive area at this time and that the sand dunes had led to its use as a rabbit warren. Its inclusion in the Stackpole Estate has resulted in emparking and landscaping to the north and west. A series of monumental lakes and ponds was produced by damming narrow valleys on the west of the warren (Bosherston Lily Ponds). The estate descended to the earls of Cawdor in the late 18th century. They were the dominant aristocratic family of South West Wales in the late 18th, the 19th and the early 20th centuries. In the 20th century, the area was used as a military training ground in both World Wars. Today, the National Trust owns and manages the estate.

Despite later changes and clearances, however, Stackpole Warren remains an area of exceptional archaeological potential. The northern area contains the largest extent of buried prehistoric stratified archaeological deposits, stretching over several hundred metres, known from any location in South West Wales. Excavation of some 2% of the total serves to demonstrate the diversity of the prehistoric landscapes and their fine state of preservation. Buried landscapes of the quality and proven potential of Stackpole Warren are an archaeological resource that is by national standards very rare in Wales.

#### CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf

HLW (D) 12

Rhif map mynegai

44

Map AO

Pathfinder 1124 (SR 99)

Sir flaenoroi

Dyfed Awdurdod Penfro

lleol

Prif ddynodiadau helaeth

Mae'r ardal yn gyfan gwbl o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro. Mae hefyd o fewn Gwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Ystagbwll a Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Ystagbwll. Mae'n cynnwys Henebion Cofrestredig grŵp cytiau Cwningar Ystagbwll a meini hirion Cwningar Ystagbwll.

Meini prawf Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd

Mae'r ardal gymharol fechan ac anghysbell hon ar ochr ddwyreiniol gwastadedd calchfaen arfordirol De Sir Benfro yn cynnwys ystod o safleoedd archaeolegol cynhanesyddol, and oherwydd bod yr ardal wedi'i gorchuddio'n rhannol gan dywod calchaidd a chwythwyd gan y gwynt, mae hefyd yn cynnwys goroesiad prin yng Nghymru, sef tirwedd archaeolegol wedi'i gladdu sydd wedi goroesi'n arbennig o dda, gan gynnwys haenau a dyddodion sy'n cynrychioli defnydd amrywiol o'r tir a gweithgaredd defodol o'r cyfnodau Mesolithig i Oes yr Haearn/Brythonaidd-Rufeinig, gyda adnoddau cudd amlwg ac eithriadol ar gyfer astudiaeth bellach.

#### SUMMARY

Ref number

HLW (D) 12

Index map number

OS map

Pathfinder 1124 (SR 99) Dyfed

Former county Local

authority

Pembrokeshire

Principal area designations

The area is entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The whole the area is within the Stackpole National Nature Reserve and Stackpole Site of Special Scientific Interest. It includes Stackpole Warren hut group and Stackpole Warren standing stone Scheduled Ancient

Monuments.

4

Criteria

Contents and significance

This relatively small and discrete area at the eastern end of the South Pembrokeshire coastal limestone plateau contains a range of prehistoric archaeological sites, but because the area is partly covered with calcareous wind blown sand, it also contains a rare survival in Wales of a related, buried archaeological landscape which is extremely well preserved, including horizons and deposits representing diverse land use and ritual activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, with a proven and exceptional potential for further study.



#### Ffynonellau detholedig/Selected sources

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### MAENORBŶR MANORBIER



Caeau stribed Maenorbŷr.

#### Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Er ei bod yn brin, mae'r dystiolaeth ar gyfer trefn tir cyn-Normanaidd yn Ne Orllewin Cymru yn awgrymu bod Maenorbŷr 'clearly the caput of an ancient territorial division' -Maenor Pŷr. Un o nodweddion mwyaf trawiadol y tirwedd heddiw yw'r caeau stribed hir a chul amgaeëdig sy'n ymestyn tua'r de o'r Ridgeway, llwybr hynafol o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin sy'n rhedeg ar hyd crib yr esgair sy'n rhannu penrhyn de Sir Benfro yn daclus yn ddau hanner. Mae'r ardal a ddisgrifir yma yn cynnwys y caeau stribed sy'n goroesi a osodwyd ar ochrau deheuol canol yr esgair, mewn ardal sy'n ymestyn o ochr orllewinol pentref Lydstep yn y de ddwyrain mor bell â phentref Maenorbŷr Drenewydd yn y gogledd orllewin. O ran topograffeg mae llethrau'r esgair yn gostwng yn raddol o tua 100m uwchben SO ar hyd y grib sy'n ffurfio terfyn gogleddol yr ardal, i fasn bas tua 35m uwchben 5O sy'n croesi'r ardal yn gyfochrog â'r arfordir. l'r de o'r basn hwn, mae'r llethrau'n codi'n raddol eto o tua 40m i ben cyfres o glogwyni arfordirol a phentiroedd calchfaen a

Manorbier strip fields.

#### Landscape description

Though sparse, the evidence for pre-Norman land organization in South West Wales suggests that Manorbier was 'clearly the caput of an ancient territorial division' -Maenor Pŷr. Among the most striking features of the landscape today are the long narrow enclosed strip fields which extend southwards from The Ridgeway, an ancient east-west route running along the crest of the ridge that neatly divides the south Pembrokeshire peninsula into two halves. The area described here includes the surviving extent of strip fields which were laid out on the central southern flanks of the ridge, in an area extending from the western environs of the village of Lydstep in the south east to as far as the village of Manorbier Newtown in the north west. Topographically, the flanks of the ridge gently fall from about 100m above OD along the crest which forms the northern limit of the area, to a shallow basin about 35m above OD which traverses the area parallel to the coast. South of this basin, the slopes gently rise

Thywodfaen Hen Coch trawiadol, gyda baeau bychain a cilfachau gwasgaredig rhyngddynt sy'n ffurfio terfynau deheuol yr ardal.

Dadleuwyd mai olion cyfundrefn caeau gyfechelog o'r cyfnod cyn-Normanaidd yw'r caeau stribed, wedi'u haddasu yn gyfundrefnau amaethu caeau agored canoloesol. Roedd Maenor Maenorbŷr, a oedd wedi'i seilio ar ei chastell arfordirol, yn cynnwys plwyfi Maenorbŷr a Phenally ac a ddaliwyd ar ran larll Penfro gan deulu'r de Barri o'r 12fed i'r 14eg ganrifoedd. Eu disgynnydd enwocaf, Gerallt Gymro, sy'n darparu'r disgrifiad cynharaf, er ychydig yn ddelfrydol, o dirwedd canoloesol Maenorbŷr, y gellir olrhain rhai o'i nodweddion hyd heddiw.

Mae'r twf yn y boblogaeth erbyn y 13eg ganrif yn egluro sefydlu aneddiad eilradd Maenorbŷr Drenewydd mewn cynllun rhes syml. Dadleuwyd bod aneddiad canoloesol Jameston. hefyd yn eilradd i, ac wedi'i ychwanegu at gyfundrefn caeau gyfechelog oedd yn bodoli eisoes. Mae cyfres o arolygon trylwyr iawn o'r 17eg ganrif yn rhoi darlun manwl o'r defnydd cynnar o'r tir a'i drefn, ac o'r ffermydd unigol ledled y plwyf. Mae'n ymddangos bod hanes hir o dyfu cnydau mewn tirwedd wedi'i glirio, a oedd bron yn ddi-goed, a dorrir gan ardaloedd o weundir ac eithin, wedi parhau drwy'r Canol Oesoedd i'r cyfnod modern. Amgaewyd caeau agored, a sefydlodd teuluoedd bonedd Cymreig stadau bychain yn seiliedig ar ffermydd unigol ffyniannus o fewn y plwyf. Mae Fferm Norchard, y nodir bod ganddi saith aelwyd yn y 17eg ganrif, yn cynnwys elfennau canoloesol a bu wastad ar wahân i gynlluniau amaethu cymunedol. Roedd ffermydd East Moor a West Moor yn debyg, a mae gan y gyntaf olion adeiladau canoloesol.

Tra bod y tirwedd presennol bron yn gyfan gwbl wedi'i lunio gan drefn diriogaethol ganoloesol, aneddiadau a'r defnydd o'r tir, serch hynny mae crynoadau sylweddol o henebion cynhanesyddol wedi goroesi yn y tirwedd a darganfyddiadau a wnaed ar yr wyneb sy'n awgrymu olion o dan yr wyneb. Caiff mynwent Oes yr Efydd Norchard Beacon, Bier Hill, sydd ar grib y Ridgeway, a'r grŵp Carew Beacon sydd wedi'i leoli'n debyg a hefyd ger ffin gynnar bosibl, eu hystyried yn ddi-os fel tystiolaeth ar gyfer hynafiaeth llwybr y Ridgeway ei hun.

Ar hyd yr arfordir deheuol, mae tresmasiad tywod wedi cuddio topograffeg cynhanesyddol Bae Maenorbŷr ac i raddau llai Bae Swanlake, ac, felly, olion unrhyw aneddiad Mesolithig a gysylltir â'r darganfyddiadau niferus o ficrolithau o ben y clogwyni i'r de

MAENORBÝR
MANORBIER

Carew
Beacon

The Ridgeway
Norchard
Beacon

Maenorbýr Drehewydd
Manorbier Newron

Hodgeston

West Moor

East Mitor

B4585

Lydstep

Maenorbýr
Mainorbier

B4585

Lydstep

Maenorbýr
Mainorbier

B4585

Lydstep

Maenorbýr
Mainorbier

B4585

Lydstep

up again by about 40m to the tops of a series of spectacular limestone and Old Red Sandstone coastal cliffs and headlands, interspersed with small bays and inlets which form the southern limits of the area.

It has been argued that the strip fields are the remains of a large co-axial field system of pre-Norman date, adapted and perpetuated in medieval open-field cultivation systems. The Manor of Manorbier, centred on its coastally located castle, consisted of the parishes of Manorbier and Penally and was held of the Earl of Pembroke by the de Barri family from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Their most famous scion, Gerald of Wales, provides the earliest, if somewhat idealized description, of the medieval landscape of Manorbier, features of which can be retraced today.

The expansion of population by the 13th century accounts for the foundation of the secondary settlement, of simple row plan, of Manorbier Newton. The medieval settlement of Jameston, it has been argued, was also secondary to, and inserted into, an existing co-axial field system. A series of very full 17th-century surveys gives a detailed picture of early modern land use and organization, and of the individual farms across the parish. A long history of arable cultivation in a cleared, almost treeless, landscape, broken by areas of moor and furze, seems to have persisted through the Middle Ages into modern times. Enclosure of open fields took place, and Welsh gentry families built up small estates centred on prosperous individual farms within the parish. Norchard Farm, recorded as having seven hearths in the 17th century, contains medieval elements and was always separate from communal cultivation régimes. East Moor and West Moor farms were similar, the former with traces of medieval buildings.

Whilst the present day landscape is one almost wholly shaped by medieval territorial organization, settlements and land use, there are, nevertheless, significant concentrations of prehistoric monuments surviving in the landscape and surface finds indicative of sub-surface traces. The Norchard Beacon, Bier Hill Bronze Age barrow cemetery, sited on The Ridgeway crest, and the Carew Beacon group similarly sited and also at a possible early boundary, are quite rightly taken as evidence for the antiquity of The Ridgeway route itself.

Along the southern coast, sand incursions have masked the prehistoric topography of Manorbier Bay and to a lesser extent Swanlake Bay and, therefore, the traces of any Mesolithic settlement to be associated with the numerous finds of microliths from the cliff tops south east and west of both bays. Besanding may also have obscured any low-lying traces of Neolithic settlement associated with the King's Quoit chambered tomb on Priest's Nose, south west of Manorbier. Promontory forts of Iron Age date are sited along these South Pembrokeshire cliffs; Old Castle Head, now within a Ministry of Defence range, has traces of huts inside the main multivallate enclosure and a less well-preserved annex. The cliff tops and areas inland may always have been used for grazing and even today are characterized by areas of moor and furze.

In summary, this area displays strong historical continuity, with fossilized elements still in active use. It ranks highly in integrity and coherence, its defining elements being readily appreciated from a number of vantage points, and it also has associated historic cultural value as the home of Gerald of Wales.

ddwyrain a'r de orllewin o'r ddau fae. Gall y tywod hefyd fod wedi cuddio unrhyw olion tir isel o aneddiad Neolithig a gysylltir â síambr gladdu Coetan y Brenin ar Priest's Nose, i'r de orllewin o Maenorbŷr, Lleolir caerau pentir yn dyddio o Oes yr Haearn ar hyd y clogwyni hyn yn Ne Penfro; mae gan Old Castle Head, sydd bellach o fewn ardal y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, olion cytiau o fewn y brif amgaead amlgloddiog ac mewn estyniad nad yw wedi goroesi cystal. Efallai y defnyddiwyd pennau'r clogwyni a'r ardaloedd ar y tir ar gyfer pori erioed, a hyd yn oed heddiw cânt eu dynodi gan ardaloedd o weundir ac eithin.

I grynhoi, mae'r ardal hon yn dangos parhad hanesyddol cryf, gydag elfennau ffosiledig yn cael eu defnyddio o hyd. Caiff ei hystyried yn ardal wych o ran cywirdeb a chydlyniad, ac fe ellir gweld a gwerthfawrogi ei helfennau diffiniol yn hawdd o nifer o fannau gwylio manteisiol, ac mae gwerth diwylliannol hanesyddol yn gysylltiedig â hi hefyd fel cartref Gerallt Gymro.

Castell Maenorbŷr.

Manorbier Castle.



#### CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf HLW (D) 13

Rhif map mynegai

Map AO Pathfinder 1125 (SS09/19)

Sir flaenorol Awdurdod

ddynodiadau

Dyfed Sir Benfro

lleol Prif

helaeth

Mae'r ardal yn gyfan gwbl o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Sir Benfro. Mae'n cynnwys: y rhan fwyaf o Freshwater East i Skrinkle Haven a rhan o Ben Lydstep i Tenby Burrows sy'n Safleaedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig; Ardal Gadwraeth Maenorbŷr; Heneb Gofrestredig Castell Maenorbŷr.

Meini prawf

Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd

Mae llethrau deheuol yr esgair hir a chul ond amlwg sy'n rhannu penrhyn de Sir Benfro yn cynnwys goroesiadau helaeth hynod sy'n eithaf prin yng Nghymru, ac y gellir eu holrhain o hyd, o gyfundrefnau caeau stribed agored canoloesol, y cafodd eu ffurf wreiddiol a'u safle yn y tirwedd eu ffosileiddio a'u sefydlu gan amgaeadau gwrychog diweddarach sy'n dal i gael eu defnyddio heddiw. â'r cwbl yn cynnwys aneddiadau canoloesol cysylltiedig a diweddarach. Mae'r ardal hefyd yn cynnwys: safleoedd arfordirol Mesolithig; slambr gladdu Neolithig; darn sylweddol o lwybr hynafol y Ridgeway gyda henebion sengl, a grwplau o henebion cysylltiedig, defodal ac angladdol Oes yr Efydd; caerau pentir Oes yr Haearn; cysylltiadau diwylliannol hanesyddol pwysig fel cartref Gerallt Gymro.

#### SUMMARY

Ref number HLW (D) 13

Index map number

OS map

Pathfinder 1125 (\$\$09/19)

Former county Local

Dyfed

authority

Pembrokeshire

Principal area designations

The area is entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. It includes: the greater part of the Freshwater East to Skrinkle Haven and part of the Lydstep Head to Tenby Burrows Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Manorbier Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument; Manorbier Conservation Area.

Criteria

2, 3, 5

Contents and significance

The southern flanks of the long and narrow but prominent ridge dividing the South Pembrokeshire peninsula contain remarkable and still traceable, extensive, and in Wales quite rare, survivals of medieval open strip field systems, their original form and disposition in the landscape fossilized and consolidated by later hedged enclosures still in use today, the whole interspersed with related medieval and later settlements. The area also includes: Mesolithic coastal sites: a Neolithic chambered tomb; a substantial section of The Ridgeway ancient routeway with its associated single, and groups of, Bronze Age ritual and sepulchral monuments; Iron Age promontory forts; important historic cultural associations as the home of Gerald of Wales.

#### Ffynonellau detholedig/Selected sources

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### TREFDRAETH A CHARNINGLI NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI



#### Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae bwrdeistref canoloesol bychan Trefdraeth ar lannau deheuol aber Afon Nyfer o fewn Bae Trefdraeth ar y prif lwybr arfordirol o Aberteifi i Dŷ Ddewi yng ngogledd Sir Benfro. I'r de o'r gwastadedd arfordirol sydd rhwng 50 a 100m uwchben SO, esgynna'r tir yn serth i gopaon Carningli sydd 347m uwchben SO ac sy'n goruchafu dros rostir agored bryniau gogleddol y Preseli. Mae'r amgylchedd naturiol trawiadol hwn a'r diffyg datblygiad ar raddfa fawr yn y dref a'r ardal o'i chwmpas yn ystod y cyfnodau ôl-ganoloesol a modern, yn golygu bod y topograffi canoloesol wedi goroesi'n dda a bod elfennau cydrannol arglwyddiaeth ganoloesol y Gororau — tref, caeau, melinau, tir pori comin — naill ai wedi'u ffosileiddio yn y tirwedd presennol neu'n parhau fel elfennau gweithiol.

Mae'r tirwedd Eingl-Normanaidd yma a grëwyd gan arglwyddi Fitzmartin o Gemaes yn gorwedd dros dirwedd cynharach, brodorol Cymreig o aneddiad gwasgaredig, er nad yw wedi'i guddio'n llwyr. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, mae'r ffin bresennol rhwng tir fferm amgaeëdig a rhostir agored wedi encilio o derfynau amaethu cynt, gyda cyn gaeau yn parhau ar y naill ochr i lwybrau sy'n arwain i'r ardaloedd pori agored. Mewn eraill, mae llawer o gaeau bychain sgwâr a bythynnod yn cynrychioli tresmasiad diweddar ar rostir agored yn y 1830au a'r 1840au, cyfnod cythryblus o brinder ac awch am dir, a wellwyd yn rhannol gan allfudo.

Yn uwch i fyny'r llethrau dros lwyfandir islaw creigiau garw Carningli ceir cylchoedd cytiau ac amgaeadau cysylltiedig, gyda ffiniau ymledol y tybir eu bod yn dyddio o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol. Nid yw amgaeadau waliau sych Carn Ingli yn cydymffurfio â mathau o fryngaerau safonol Oes yr Haearn ac mae dyddiad Neolithig wedi cael ei awgrymu. Yn ddiweddar ymgymerwyd ag astudiaeth aml-ddisgyblaethol mewn technegau mapio modelu tir dros Gomin Carningli, a ysbrydolwyd yn rhannol gan waith cynharach oedd yn cynnwys mapio nodweddion archaeolegol yn fanwl o luniau ar osgo o'r awyr o lethrau gogleddol Bryniau Preseli, sef project a amlygodd y cyfoeth o olion archaeolegol yn yr ardal ac a ddangosodd ei hadnoddau cudd sylweddol ar gyfer dadansoddi pellach.

Awgrymir preswyliad a defnydd cynhanesyddol o'r llethrau is hefyd, gan bresenoldeb nifer o siambrau claddu Neolithig, gyda dwy ohonynt, Carreg Coetan Arthur yn Nhrefdraeth, a Cherrig y Gof, sydd ychydig dros 2km i'r gorllewin, yn enghreifftiau arbennig o dda o'r grŵp bychan o safleoedd siambrau claddu Neolithig sydd wedi'u lleoli'n agos at ei gilydd yn nyffryn Nyfer yng ngogledd Sir Benfro. Ailddefnyddiwyd y siambrau dros gyfnodau hir ar gyfer claddu cymunedol gan y ffermwyr Neolithig a ddaeth i'r ardal yn y 4ydd mileniwm CC. Cynhyrchodd gwaith cloddio yng Ngharreg Coetan Arthur ym 1979 a 1980 dystiolaeth, a oedd yn eithaf nodweddiadol o safleoedd siambrau claddu eraill wedi'u cloddio, gan gynnwys olion carnedd orchuddio bosibl wedi'i chynnal gan gylch neu ymyl o gerrig, darnau o grochenwaith Neolithig ac esgyrn wedi'u hamlosgi, darn o fwyell Neolithig wedi'i sgleinio ac arfau fflint. Dyddiwyd y siambr gladdu gan gyfres o ddyddiadau radiocarbon i tua 3500 CC.

Trefdraeth a Charningli.

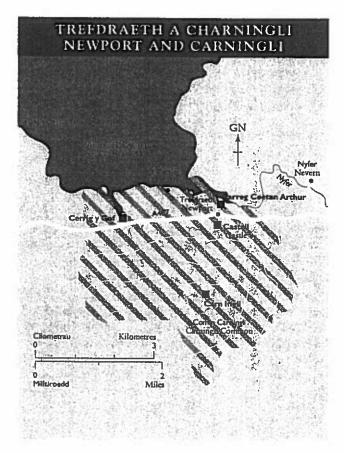
Newport and Carningli.

#### Landscape description

The small medieval borough of Newport is sited on the southern estuary shore of the River Nevern within Newport Bay on the main coastal route from Cardigan through to St Davids in north Pembrokeshire. South of the coastal plain which is between 50m and 100m above OD, the ground rises steeply to the heights of Carningli at 347m above OD which dominates the open moorland of the northern Preseli Hills. This striking natural setting and the lack of large scale post-medieval and modern development of the town and its surrounding area mean that its medieval topography is well-preserved and that the component elements of a medieval Marcher lordship — town, fields, mills, common pastures — are either fossilized in the present landscape or persist as working elements.

This Anglo-Norman landscape created by the Fitzmartin lords of Cemais overlies, but has not wholly obliterated, an earlier, native Welsh landscape of dispersed settlement. In some areas, the present day boundary between enclosed farmland and open moor has retreated from the limits of earlier cultivation, and former fields flanking access tracks to open grazing areas are preserved. In others, a mass of small square fields and cottages represent late encroachment on to open moorland in the 1830s and 1840s, a period of distress and land hunger, partially alleviated by emigration.

Higher up the slopes over a plateau of land below the crags of Carningli are hut circles and attached enclosures, with radiating boundaries of assumed prehistoric date. The drystone-walled enclosures of Carn Ingli do not conform to standard Iron Age hillfort types and a Neolithic date has been suggested. A multi-disciplinary study in advanced terrain





Amgaeadau Carn Ingli.

Carn Ingli enclosures.

modelling mapping techniques has recently been undertaken over Carningli Common, inspired in part by earlier work involving detailed mapping of archaeological features from oblique air photographs of the north slopes of the Preselis; this project highlighted the area's wealth of surviving archaeological remains and demonstrated its great potential for further interpretation.

The prehistoric occupation and use of the lower slopes is also attested by the presence of a number of Neolithic burial chambers, two of which, Carreg Coetan Arthur in Newport and Cerrig y Gof just over 2km to the west, are particularly fine examples of the small group of Neolithic tomb sites concentrated in the Nevern valley, north Pembrokeshire. The tombs were recurrently used over long periods for the communal burial of the dead by the Neolithic farming community who settled in the area in the 4th millennium BC. Excavations at Carreg Coetan Arthur in 1979 and 1980 produced evidence, fairly typical for excavated tomb sites, including the former presence of a possible covering cairn revetted by a ring or kerb of boulders, sherds of Neolithic pottery and cremated bone, a fragment of a Neolithic polished axe and flint tools. The tomb was dated by a series of radiocarbon dates to about 3500BC.

Good documentary sources exist for the medieval borough including rentals listing medieval burgesses whose plots can be related to the surviving topography. The famous 17th-century antiquarian, George Owen of Henllys, was lord of Cemais, and his large surviving works contain further details of the borough. It possibly shrank in size in the later Middle Ages, or there was a shift of settlement. Even with modern building of educational and sports facilities, open plots of ground remain at the shoreward end of the two axial streets of the town, Long Street and St Mary's Street.

Recent excavation has provided evidence for the processes of laying out the town and establishing the boundaries, and for late 12th- to early 13th-centuries burghal houses in those areas. This archaeological evidence supplements that of earlier watching briefs and excavations on the site of later medieval pottery kilns. It is now evident that Newport was an important centre for medieval as well as 16th century pottery production.

Another recent study details the architectural history of Newport Castle. The town and castle were founded in about 1197 by William Fitzmartin, probably in the wake of the Anglo-Normans being supplanted in 1195 by the Welsh at their original stronghold at Nevern, 4km upstream from Newport (Nevern is outside the area currently described here).

Mae ffynonellau dogfennol da yn bodoli ar gyfer y fwrdeistref ganoloesol gan gynnwys cofnodion rhentu sy'n rhestru bwrdeiswyr y gellir cysylltu eu tir â'r topograffi presennol. Yr hynafiaethydd enwog o'r 17eg ganrif, George Owen o Henllys, oedd Arglwydd Cemaes, ac mae ei weithiau helaeth sydd wedi goroesi yn cynnwys manylion pellach am y fwrdeistref. Mae'n bosib ei bod wedi lleihau mewn maint ar ddiwedd y Canol Oesoedd, neu bod symudiad wedi bod o ran yr aneddiad. Hyd yn oed gydag adeiladu cyfleusterau addysgol a chwaraeon modern, mae darnau agored o dir yn aros ar y pen agosaf at y lan o'r ddwy stryd echelog yn y dref, Long Street a Stryd y Santes Fair.

Mae gwaith cloddio diweddar wedi darparu tystiolaeth ar gyfer y dulliau o gynllunio'r dref a sefydiu ffiniau, ac o dai bwrdeisiol o ddiwedd y 12fed i ddechrau'r 13eg ganrifoedd yn yr lleoedd hynny. Mae'r dystiolaeth archaeolegol hon yn ategu canlyniadau briffiau a gwaith cloddio cynharach ar safle odynau crochenwaith o'r cyfnod canoloesol diweddarach. Mae'n amlwg bellach yr arferai Trefdraeth fod yn ganolfan bwysig ar gyfer cynhyrchu crochenwaith yn y Canol Oesoedd, yn ogystal ag yn yr 16eg ganrif.

Mae astudiaeth ddiweddar arall yn nodi hanes archaeolegol Castell Trefdraeth. Sefydlwyd y dref a'r castell tua 1197 gan William Fitzmartin, fwy na thebyg yn sgîl disodli'r Eingl-Normaniaid ym 1195 gan y Cymry o'u safle gwreiddiol yn Nyfer, 4km i fyny'r afon o Drefdraeth (mae Nyfer ar hyn o bryd tu allan i'r ardal a ddisgrifir yma). Dinistriwyd y castell ym 1215 gan Llywelyn ab lorwerth ac eto ym 1257 gan Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, ond mae'n debycach bod yr ysbeiliadau hyn wedi digwydd ar safle Old Castle sy'n edrych dros yr aber, yn hytrach nac ar y castell presennol adeiladwyd fwy na thebyg yn lle'r gwreiddiol ar ochr arall y dref, i'r de. Yn rhyfedd ddigon, trawsnewidiwyd y porthdy dau dŷ ar ochr ogleddol y castell yn dŷ yn y 19eg ganrif, ac mae'r llenfur â thyrau yn amgylchynu gardd y tŷ.

Cynhaliwyd ffair bwysig ar Wyl Sant Curig yn Nhrefdraeth ym mis Mehefin a oedd yn ymwneud â gwerthu defaid a gwartheg. Parhaodd y ffair tan y 1930au pan oedd hen ffotograffau yn dangos y dref yn llawn ceffylau a stondinau yn y strydoedd.Traddodiad hynafol arall sy'n dylanwadu'n uniongyrchol ar yr uwchdiroedd heddiw yw goroesiad Courts Leet a Baron sy'n ymwneud â 'the management of the common lands on the Presely Hills'. Mae arglwydd y gororau (neu arglwyddes ar hyn o bryd) yn parhau i fodoli ac mae rhodio yn digwydd o hyd ar hyd ffiniau'r farwniaeth.

Ceir tystiolaeth o'r 16eg ganrif o Drefdraeth fel safle masnachu, gydag allforio gwlân yn disodli brethyn. Gweithiwyd chwareli llechi ym Mae Trefdraeth yn y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrifoedd, a daeth pysgota penwaig â ffyniant i'r dref tra parodd. Y prif fewnforion oedd calchfaen a glo ac adeiladwyd odynau calch yn Y Parrog; mae sawl warws wedi goroesi. O ganlyniad i lifwaddodi a newidiadau yn yr Afon Nyfer lleolwyd yr holl fasnach forol yn y canrifoedd ôl-ganoloesol yn Y Parrog, neu'r gian môr i'r gogledd-orllewin o ganol y dref, sydd bellach yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n llwyr ar gyfer pysgota lleol a chychod hamdden.

The castle was destroyed in 1215 by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth and again in 1257 by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, but it is more likely that these sackings occurred on the Old Castle site overlooking the estuary, rather than at the surviving castle which is probably a later replacement built on the opposite, south side of the town. Curiously, the double-towered gatehouse on the north of the structure was converted into a house in the 19th century, and the curtain wall with towers rings the garden of the house.

An important fair on the Feast of St Curig was held in Newport in June dealing in sheep and cattle. The fair persisted until the 1930s when old photographs show the town full of horses and stalls in the streets. Another ancient tradition that directly influences the uplands today is the survival of Courts Leet and Baron concerned with 'the management of the common lands on the Presely Hills'. There is still a Marcher lord (or lady at present) and the bounds of the barony are still perambulated.

There is 16th-century evidence for Newport as a trading post, with exports of wool replacing cloth. Slate quarries in Newport Bay were worked in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the herring fishery whilst it lasted brought prosperity. Limestone and coal were the bulk imports and limekilns were built at The Parrog; several warehouses still survive. Silting and changes in the River Nevern meant that all sea trade in post-medieval centuries was sited at The Parrog, or the sea shore north west of the core of the town, now wholly given over to local fishing and leisure boating.

#### CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf HLW (D) 15 Rhif map 47 mynegai Map AO Landranger 145 Sir flaenoroi Dyfed Awdurdod Sir Benfro lleol Prif Mae'r ardal yn gyfan gwbl o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol ddynodiadau Arfordir Sir Benfro ac Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig y helaeth Preseli. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys : rhan o Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Comin Carningli; Safle Gwarchodaeth siambr gladdu Neolithig Carreg Coetan Arthur; Henebion Cofrestredig gwersyll Carn Ingli a Chastell Trefdraeth (y darnau heb breswylwyr); Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Trefdraeth, a Threfdraeth a'r Parrog. Meini prawf

Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd

Mae'r bloc anghysbell o uwchdir a ganolir ar Garningli ar ben gogledd-orllewinol Brynlau Preseli yn cynnwys cyfoeth o olion archaeolegol hynafol ac olion eraill, gyda rhai ohonynt yn parhau fel elfennau gweithiol yn y tirwedd heddiw, a'r cyfan yn cynrychioli defnydd a threfniant amrywiol o'r tir o'r cyfnodau cynhanesyddol, canoloesol a diweddarach. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: henebion cynhanesyddol defodol ac angladdol, safleoedd amddiffynnol, aneddiadau a chyfundrefnau caeau, oll wedi goroesi'n dda; castell canoloesol, tref a bwrdeistref Trefdraeth; amgaeadau ac aneddiadau gwasgaredig o'r ôl-ganoloesoedd a chyfnod diweddarach.

#### SUMMARY

Ref number HLW (D) 15 Index map 47 number OS map Landranger 145

Former county Dyfed Local

authority

Pembrokeshire

Principal area The area is entirely within the designations

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: part of Carningli Common Site of Special Scientific Interest; Carreg Coetan Arthur Neolithic burial chamber Guardianship Site; Carn Ingli camp and Newport Castle (unoccupied parts) Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Newport and Newport Parrog Conservation Areas.

Criteria

Contents and significance

The discrete block of upland centred on Carningli at the north west end of the Preseli Hills contains a wealth of relict archaeological and other remains, some persisting as working elements in the landscape today, and the whole representing diverse land use and organization from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods. The area includes: well-preserved prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, defensive sites, settlements and field systems; Newport planted medieval castle, town and borough; dispersed post-medieval and later period settlements and enclosures.

#### Ffynonellau detholedig/Selected sources

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#### **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 that 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 that 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 that 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 is 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 numerous landscapes by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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:
PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

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 contain 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 1000-1999 GAT 2,000-2,999 GGAT 3,000-3,999

In this report the number sequence is 253-380, with 276 included from a previous report.

#### **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 that 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:

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

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 (HLCA) FORM

**DAT 55** 

PROJECT NO.

HLCA NO. **HLCA NAME** LOCATION ORGANISATION CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY 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 broadleafed 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[]
Craft/cottage[] Rural industry[] Other[] Not present/Unknown[] Metal processing [ ] Other processing [ ] 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[]

AREA

**NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI** 

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE THEMES OF PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

#### HISTORIC ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The pre Anglo-Norman administration of west Wales was based on small kingdoms or *gwledydd*, which were established before the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The register areas lie within the *gwlad* of Dyfed which, in the early 11<sup>th</sup> century, became part of the larger kingdom of Deheubarth. Within each *gwlad* were smaller units of administration or estates known as *maenorau*, attested to have existed since the 9<sup>th</sup> century. These were composed of a number of 'townships' or *trefi*. By the 11<sup>th</sup> century two additional administrative tiers were introduced - the *cantref*, 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, Emlyn, Rhos, Daugleddau, Gwarthaf and Penfro - became a union that was celebrated in both history and lore. It is probable that in Dyfed formal systems of native tenure and administration were not fixed prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest. However, status centres existed, both secular and ecclesiastical, and of the latter the seven 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed are well documented.

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, including the Manorbier and Stackpole Warren Register Areas), Cantref Rhos (west of Haverfordwest) and Cantref Daugleddau (in the central part of the present county), which were reorganised as a county under Henry 1 - later a palatinate of the earls of Pembroke. To this campaign was added, in about 1100, the invasion of Cantref Cemaes (within which the Newport and Carningli 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 Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Register Area - along Anglo-Norman lines. However, it is more likely that this loose manorial administration was introduced after 1115 under Bernard, the first Norman Bishop of St David's.

In the north of the county the pre Anglo-Norman conquest territorial divisions remained largely unchanged after the conquest. Both Cemaes and Pebidiog lordships were coterminous with both their parent *cantrefi*, and the post-medieval hundreds of Cemais and Dewsland respectively. In most instances, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The effect of these systems upon the landscape has been profound. Pebidiog, in particular, remained largely free from formal manorial tenure and was held by a version of Welsh custom in which land was held by common ownership. 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. In Cemaes, Welsh tenure led to a more dispersed settlement pattern, generally without significant nucleations. However, the borough of Newport operated at least a partial Anglo-Norman manorial system.

Similarly in the south of the county the pre Anglo-Norman conquest territorial divisions remained largely unchanged in the post-conquest period. The lordship of Pembroke was more-or-less coterminous with Cantref Penfro. There is some uncertainty as to whether the Manor of Manorbier gave its name to, or derived its name from, the pre-existing Welsh *cwmwd* of Maenor Pyr. It has been argued that the 'manor' element is not derived from the Anglo-Norman 'manor' but from a pre-Conquest 'maenol' element linked to the 'personal name 'Pyr' also commemorated in the Welsh name for Caldey Island, 'Ynys Pyr'. However, in all other respects the area was Anglicised. Henry I settled large numbers of people, from the West Country and Flanders, in the area, and the native administration was entirely reorganised. Although it appears that Henry I attempted to establish an administration based upon English civil models, the creation of the marcher palatine lordship led to a feudalised, manorial system of tenure

based on demesne lordships and knights fees. This has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern within the area, of small nucleations - villages, hamlets and large farms - based on the manorial vills. Elements of the system persisted long after the Act of Union. However, during the post-medieval period Penfro/Pembroke was divided into two hundreds, Castlemartin and Narberth.

#### PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL SITES, AND SETTLEMENTS

There are numerous important prehistoric ritual and funerary sites in these four register areas, such as Norchard Beacon burial mound on the Ridgeway near Manorbier and Carreg Coetan chambered tomb at Newport. However, most lie on farmland and it is not possible to fully appreciate their original setting, nor the impact that people who built them had on the landscape. Luckily there are two environments where more information is available. In the uplands, such as Carningli Common, Carn Briw burial mound is associated with other funerary and ritual monuments and possibly with contemporaneous field systems and settlements. Environmental analyses from similar sites across Wales have shown that the woodland clearance of these upland areas usually started in the Bronze Age, at a time when burial mounds were being constructed. Research has shown that settlements associated with these upland burial mounds were abandoned at the end of the second millennium BC, although on Carningli Common the presence of a massive Iron Age hillfort and a smaller fort demonstrates that settlement continued in this upland area beyond the Bronze Age. Warrens, or areas of wind-blown coastal sand, are the second type of environment in which well-preserved prehistoric evidence is found. At Stackpole Warren, one of the most archaeologically studied environments in southwest Wales, a complex prehistoric sequence was preserved below and within wind-blown sand that began to accumulate in the Bronze Age, and excavation revealed a densely settled and farmed landscape with origins in the third millennium BC.

Two of the three major Iron Age hillforts of southwest Wales lie within these registered areas: Garn Fawr in the Pen Caer landscape and Carningli in the Newport and Caringli landscape. The third, Y Foel Drigarn, is in the Preseli Registered Landscape, which neighbours Newport and Carningli. All three are prominent landscape components, being massive monuments situated on distinctive hills. They are unusual in the hillforts of southwest Wales in having stone rubble ramparts rather than the more normal earthern defences, and the location of Garn Fawr and Carningli in pockets of open moorland has contributed to the survival of contemporaneous field systems and ancillary settlements such as hut circles - the type of evidence that does not remain on lower-lying farmland. Scattered across Carningli Common and the neighbouring high land is a wealth of settlement evidence, some of it probably preand post dating the hillfort. Rubble banks radiating out from the ramparts of Garn Fawr demonstrate that there were fields associated with the hillfort, and that these were extensive, as the old relict boundaries run down from the higher ground and are perpetuated in the modern field system. Hogg in 1973 (Hogg 1973) published plans and descriptive text of Garn Fawr and Carningli. Garn Fawr is unusual in having one of the earliest plans of any British hillfort, by Edward Lhuyd in about 1700. Other hillforts, such as Carn Ffoi on Carningli Common, and Skomar Camp and Old Castle Head on the coast near Manorbier demonstrate the high population levels during the Iron Age, but these sites now lie in isolation, detached from their contemporaneous landscape by more recent farming practice and development.

It is increasingly believed that the Manorbier strip field system is of prehistoric origin, co-axial upon an early routeway, the 'Ridgeway'. This is discussed in more detail below.

#### NEWPORT MEDIEVAL TOWN

Newport, the only town with medieval origins in the four registered areas, is a classic example of a planned town, established by the Anglo-Norman lord William Fitzmartin. The need to maximise profits was the main reason for founding a town, but against a background of almost constant war and aggression the immigration of English settlers into Newport provided Fitzmartin with a population willing to protect his newly gained lands from the dispossessed Welsh. The indigenous population was quick to realise the benefits of urban living, and in a survey of 1434 many of the inhabitants' names indicate Welsh descent. The town was planned on a grid pattern with burgage plots laid out along streets (a burgage plot was a long, narrow allotment of land). Each burgess was granted a burgage plot on which to build a house. He also had rights to farm in the open field system established around the town and to graze his animals on the common, as well as other privileges. The open field system no longer operates and evidence of it has been largely erased, but the town plan established over 800 years

ago remains. The street pattern is as it was at the town's foundation, and houses, although mostly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, lie on the street frontage within the former medieval burgage plots.

#### MEDIEVAL AND LATER VILLAGES

The four register areas exhibit great contrast in their settlement pattern and settlement morphology. The Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head register area occupied the medieval Lordship of Pebidiog in which Welsh systems of tenure persisted through into the early modern period. Pebidiog was subject to a detailed survey in 1326, the *Black Book of St Davids*, which makes it clear that although some aspects of an Anglo-Norman manorial system, and terminology, had been introduced, they were thinly grafted onto the pre-existing system. In the fertile heartland of Pebidiog – the St Davids peninsula – which was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, this tenure gave rise to a high density of small nucleations or hamlets. In the less-fertile Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head area (the medieval 'manor' of *Villa Grandi*), persistent Welsh tenure led, in contrast, to a very dispersed settlement pattern of smaller farmsteads, with few proper nucleations. The large Pen Caer farmsteads of Castell, Tre-fisheg and Tresinwen, named in the survey, appear to have constituted loose townships rather than *vills*, and do not today comprise proper nucleations. At Ciliau Fawr, and at other holdings outside the register area, land is specifically described as being held 'by the Law of Wales'. Llanwnda is now represented by a small nucleation around the parish church but no settlement is referred to in medieval records; it may largely be a product of the post-medieval period.

A similar settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads is seen in Cemaes (Newport and Carningli area), although much of this landscape remained unenclosed until the post-medieval period, largely due to it being moor and waste. Nucleations were few. However, the Anglo-Norman borough of Newport was a planted Anglo-Norman foundation with formal burgages, a market and a fair. Some of the larger farms in the area, eg. Rhigian and Parc-y-marriage, began as demesne holdings of the Lords of Cemaes; others, eg. Holmhouse, were high-status farmsteads established on the fringes of the borough open fields. However, there are, like in Pen Caer, no proper medieval villages in this area.

In complete contrast are the Manorbier and Stackpole Warren register areas, in the Anglicised Lordship of Pembroke, which are distinctive for their small, nucleated villages. Dispersed farms are present, as they are across most of Wales, but it is the villages that distinguish the settlement pattern of this part of Pembrokeshire from other areas of southwest Wales. There is a strong correlation between the nucleated village settlement type, often centred upon a church, and the area of known Anglo-Norman settlement in southwest Wales in the 12th century and 13th century, evidenced today by place-names, language and other cultural indicators. It is highly likely therefore that the villages were founded in this period in tandem with that other major component of the English lowland agricultural landscape, the open field system. Open fields are described below, but it is worth emphasising here the strong correspondence between nucleated villages and the evidence for open fields. Historic documentation is often ambiguous in its references to settlement pattern type, and it is not until the mid-to-late 18th century with large-scale estate mapping and the survey of tithe maps in c. 1840, that village morphology can be definitely identified. The villages of Stackpole, Bosherston, Manorbier and Jameston were then Anglo-Norman manorial vills - small, nucleated, agricultural communities. Stackpole and Manorbier are unusual in being located at some distance from their parish churches, which in both cases may have earlier, pre-Conquest origins. A chapel was recorded at Jameston in the 16th century, but it may have been a late foundation, while Manorbier Newton, now a farm, may have been a larger settlement but was without a church or chapel. Mercantile activity is suggested by a recorded fair at Jameston, and a possible fair at Stackpole. However, with the possible exception of Jameston and Stackpole, none of the villages within the two register areas appears planned. In addition to the formal vills were large farmsteads such as Norchard, Tarr, Carswell and Whitewell which appear to have been private holdings from an early date, possibly as early as the 13th century (but are more likely to be later medieval). They were held freehold, or independent from the Manor of Manorbier, and are concentrated in the east half of the manor. Villages still exert a strong influence on the settlement pattern of the area, and some have experienced expansion during the later 19th century and 20th century. For instance, Lydstep is more-orless entirely a product of the post-medieval period, and the 19th century in particular, while Manorbier has been extended with the construction of outlying housing estates. In contrast, over half of Stackpole village was removed to create a park in the 18th century. However, in the main, the villages within these two register areas have changed little, and their early morphologies and original functions are still

evident. There is little evidence in any of the four register areas for other new village foundation prior to the late 18th century.

#### EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY ENCROACHMENT SETTLEMENTS

Owing to the rapid growth of the rural population in the 18th century and early 19th century, there was very little ground that was not farmed, and therefore the opportunities for establishing cottages or smallholdings (squatter settlements or tai unnos) on unused land were very limited. People were forced to settle on more marginal land such as Carningli Common and on small pockets of common, moorland and rough ground at Pen Caer. New settlements on the slopes of Carningli Common above Newport created a very distinctive landscape. Although these settlements are very poorly documented, they are typical characteristic of late 18th century and early 19th century squatter settlements - clustered settlement pattern, small houses and cottages and small, irregular fields on poor quality land. However, they have some unusual elements. First, most squatter settlements in southwest Wales are in remote locations, often at high elevations. Second, although the dwellings on the slopes of Carningli are modest, they are superior to the poor quality houses found in most squatter settlements, and appear to have been built, or more likely rebuilt in the later 19th century. Third, in southwest Wales many, and in some cases all, of the dwellings of squatter settlements were abandoned during the second half of the 19th century and first few decades of the 20th century as the population in rural Wales declined: this is not the case at Carningli. There seem to be several reasons for this, the key one being the proximity of Newport. The common land of Carningli is unusual in that it runs down to low altitudes almost to the edge of Newport town. Consequently, squatter settlements established on it were never remote, and the settlers instead of surviving on subsistence agriculture and seasonal industrial/craft work could gain additional employment in the town. Thus the population decline did not severely affect these settlements, indeed the opposite seems to have happened as attested by the relatively high quality of the mainly late 19th century houses of this area. From the middle of the 20th century many of these former squatter dwellings have become desirable as holiday homes or second homes.

#### NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

Apart from Newport and Goodwick all four of these registered areas are essentially rural, and as the rural population in southwest Wales was in decline from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century there is consequently very little 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century development. An exception is at Dinas Cross and Bryn-henllan where housing was first built in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has spread in a linear fashion along the main road and then along minor roads, and it continues to be constructed in a similar manner to this day.

Goodwick is the only major 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century development within any of the four register areas. Prior to the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, during which a railway was opened and new port facilities were constructed, the settlement and port at Goodwick were small. Development increased rapidly from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with housing spreading along the valley floor and up steep valley sides. Goodwick now almost forms one continuous settlement with Fishguard.

#### MEDIEVAL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

There are few medieval churches and chapels in these predominantly small registered areas. However, a number of those present may have early medieval origins. The parish church of Llanwnda is a small, aisled, late-medieval church but appears to occupy an important early medieval site. It has no recorded pre Anglo-Norman Conquest history but seven 7th century - 11th century Early Christian Monuments were revealed within the fabric of the church during 19th century restoration, suggesting an early possible monastic status. It is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Gwyndaf. It occupies a coastal, near-headland location, forming a very distinctive feature of the landscape. Its rectangular churchyard is nuclear to a system of informal boundaries and may be early, there being evidence that the circular yard was giving way to the rectangular yard during the later pre-conquest period. The early church possibly lay within an early ecclesiastical estate defined by a system of irregular fields, and an Early Christian Monument (at the signficantly-named Pont Eglwys), may represent a boundary stone. The putative estate was later extended becoming as the large parish of Llanwnda, which came to embrace most of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula. The entire area, which occupied the episcopal lordship of Pebidiog, appears to have been an important ecclesiastical centre in pre-Conquest Wales. Llanwnda parish was an important prebend of St Davids during the post-Conquest period, a relationship which may perpetuate an earlier relationship. A cist cemetery was recorded beneath Llanwnwr Farm in the 19th century, and

there is a findspot of an Early Christian Monument. The lost coastal chapel of Llandegan/Capel Degan, as well as the island of Ynys Meicel, may have been early ecclesiastical sites.

The medieval parish church of St Brynach, Dinas, at Cwm-yr-eglwys, was largely destroyed through coastal erosion in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and is now an incomplete ruin. However, the west gable end survives, with its belicote, and is visible from land and sea. A cist cemetery was also revealed beneath the church during consolidation and sea-defence works during the 1980s. However, it may be that this was a post-Conquest cemetery, or at least from late within the early medieval period, as a further cist cemetery has been recorded at nearby Bryn-henllan whose name suggests that it may have been a predecessor of St Brynach's.

The parish churches of Bosherston and Manorbier lie within the Lordship of Pembroke, an area that was Anglicised at an early date and remained under Anglo-Norman control. The circular churchyard at Bosherston, later extended, may be a significant indicator of a pre-Conquest date. The present church is a small, vaulted cruciform building, of limestone rubble, with a west tower and distinctive 'skewpassages' between the transepts and the chancel - morphology and fabric that represent the defining characteristics of south Pembrokeshire churches. Manorbier is less typical, being a large, twin-aisled structure with a north tower, within a rectangular churchyard. There appears to have been only one chapel-of-ease in this fertile, formerly populous parish - at Jameston, where it was possibly a late foundation - and the parish church was clearly built to serve a large population. Its tower is a highly visible landmark which can be seen from Manorbier Bay. There is circumstantial evidence that Manorbier Castle was established on the site of an earlier dwelling, or llys, of a native aristocrat and its distance from the church, from which it is physically separated by a valley, is very different from the close church/castle relationship seen in planted Anglo-Norman settlements. The church may then too have early medieval origins. Village morphology, and a Teilo dedication, similarly suggest that the parish church of Stackpole Elidor - which lies just beyond the Stackpole Court character area - also has pre-conquest origins.

In fact, the only demonstrably *de novo* post-conquest church in the four register areas is Newport, established after the town was founded in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is a large, cruciform 'borough-church', twice restored (heavily) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but retaining a tall, ornate, 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century west tower that is highly visible from land and sea. Formerly lying within Newport parish, and the register area, were two pilgrimage chapels on the route to Nevern Church, centre of the Brynach cult. This cult, although its origins lie within the pre-conquest period, appears to have reached its peak during the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Both chapels no longer exist, and the precise location of Capel Curig is unknown. Capel Dewi stood beside the present A487, demonstrating the route's early origins. Neither chapel would have been the natural focus for any settlement.

There are no post-Conquest monastic landholdings or estates within the four areas. Manorbier Church was a possession of the Benedictine priory at Monkton, Pembroke.

#### **MEDIEVAL CASTLES**

The large, masonry castle at Manorbier lay at the head (or caput) of the Manor of Manorbier, a mesne lordship or barony of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, held by the service of 5 knights. The manor and castle was established by the Norman de Barri lords, who had acquired Manorbier – possibly in reward for service to the crown – by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century; an Odo de Barri was the steward of Pembroke Castle, for Henry I, in 1118. Like many of the early castles of southwest Wales, a coastal location was chosen for ease of supply by sea. It is a double-enclosure castle, occupying the end of a long, low ridge, with a mid-late 12<sup>th</sup> century great hall block and tower which may be the earliest secular masonry in Pembrokeshire. Extensive remains survive, as do elements of the manorial landscape in which it lay including silted fishponds and the site of a dovecote. The castle and manor appear to have derived their name from the pre-existing Welsh *cwmwd* of Maenor Pyr, possibly suggesting that the castle site was already the administrative centre, and *llys*, of the *cwmwd* before the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In fact, the topography of the site suggests that it may have originated as an iron age promontory fort. The castle had become ruinous by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century but was refortified during the Civil War when it was taken, without resistance, by Parliament. After a period of slow decay it was partially restored in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Castell Poeth, near Llanwnda, is the fragmentary remains of an earthwork motte-and-bailey castle that may represent *Castell Wladus*, the name of a township of the manor of Villa Grandi in the *Extent of Cemaes* of 1326. Otherwise it has no recorded history. It may be a Welsh castle, or a castle established by the Bishops of St David within whose Lordship of Pebidiog the site lies, or most likely it may be a temporary castle established during the uncertainty of the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the bishop's lands themselves were threatened by neighbouring secular lords. Another earthwork castle, of similarly uncertain origins, may have occupied the nearby township of Castell.

The only other definite castle site in the four areas is at Newport, where a change of site occurred. The Barony of Cemaes, as established by the Fitzmartin lords, had centred upon a castle at Nevern which was taken by the Welsh in 1191. Recapturing the barony in 1197, the Fitzmartins established a borough at Newport which was probably initially laid out around a small ringwork at the northern end of the present town, near the waterfront. It was never fortified in stone. It was taken by the Welsh in 1204, 1215, and again in 1257 after which the relocation of the castle to its present site, on a natural hillock at the southern end of the town, probably occurred. The new castle also comprised a single enclosure. It was given stonewalls, towers and a gatehouse in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century to early 14<sup>th</sup> century. It had become ruinous by the late medieval period, but was partly restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and extensive remains survive.

Stackpole Court may have succeeded a fortified dwelling or castle. The name 'Stackpole' appears in a list of 19 'ancient castles' in Pembrokeshire, compiled by George Owen in 1599. The list includes several then-redundant castles, such as Castle Pill and Castlemartin, both of which were only ever earthwork sites, and probably abandoned by 1599. However, the list also includes Dale, where it may refer to the present fortified mansion or an earlier earthwork. A lot depends on Owen's definition of 'ancient castle'. It indicates, at least, that a high-status residence occupied the manor in 1599, possibly on the site of the present mansion. There is no field evidence for any other site, but it may have been obliterated when the park was laid out.

#### OPEN FIELDS AND THEIR ENCLOSURE

Cartographic evidence shows that the open fields (or strip fields) around Newport were still in existence in 1758, although it seems that by this date the annual sharing of strips between burgesses had broken down and blocks of strips were either in the possession of or under the control of wealthy individuals. From this position it was a simple matter of these individuals amalgamating their strips into the large fields we see today. This process of enclosure was complete by the tithe survey of 1844. It is likely that similar processes operated within the former open fields at Bryn-henllan, although there is no map evidence to support this. At Bosherston it is highly likely that Stackpole Court estate was instrumental in enclosing the open fields into the system we see today, but again there is no evidence to support this or of when it took place. Across Pen Caer Welsh tenure created a landscape of short strips in open fields, unlike the Anglicised systems of Newport and Bosherston. However, the only concrete evidence for this is from two early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate maps of properties belonging to the Bishop of St David's. Both properties consisted of dispersed, unenclosed strips that were enclosed into regular fields by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The problem with this evidence is that land in the possession of the bishop may have been subjected to a different tenurial system from that elsewhere, or an antiquated tenurial system still operated on the bishop's land when elsewhere open fields had been enclosed.

#### MANORBIER STRIP FIELDS

The west half of Manorbier character area comprises a discrete block of long, narrow strip fields, now enclosed. A number of authors have attempted to define and to date the field system (Austin 1988, Kissock 1993, Roberts 1987). Roberts has suggested that it is Anglo-Norman, and indeed many of the fields exhibit the sinuous, aratrally-curved form characteristic of medieval ploughing. However, as other authors such as Austin and Kissock have noted, the system is not typically medieval and appears to be lie under later settlements such as Manorbier Newton and Jameston. It is more likely to have prehistoric origins, probably bronze age in date. It is co-axial upon a prehistoric routeway – 'The Ridgeway'-which now defines the northern edge of the system, and along which a number of bronze age round barrows are situated. It may be a relic of a more extensive prehistoric field system which has been obscured or lost elsewhere, but is encountered further west in the Castlemartin area, and indeed may account for the long narrow fields at Bosherston (Stackpole Warren register area). It is interesting to note that, of the three forms of tenure that existed within the early modern Manor of Manorbier, only

one – 'husbandry hold' – is recorded within the strip fields, suggesting that it was a relic of earlier, communal tenure. The present sinuous boundaries possibly result from medieval re-use of the fields and their subsequent enclosure.

### FIELD BOUNDARIES

Across southwest Wales an earth bank topped by a hedge is by far the most common field boundary type, and in some landscapes it is rare to find anything else. In the four register areas described here, however, there is greater variety:

Earth and stone bank with hedge is the most common type and can be found in all four register areas. They can be massive, particularly alongside roads and lanes, up to 3m high, but on average they are between one and two metres high. There are variations on this type, but as the banks are often covered with dense vegetation it is not usually possible to distinguish them. Simple earth banks seem to be the most common sub-type. Some have stone-facing, laid horizontally or in a herring-bone pattern, and others are layered with alternate courses of earth and stone – although where the core of the bank is visible this latter sub-type appears very rare. Banks composed of rubble are not common and it is often unclear whether they are constructed in this fashion or whether they are collapsed dry-stone walls. It is not uncommon to find two or more of these sub-types in one boundary. For instance around a gateway or where lanes converge on a farmyard it is normal for an earth bank to have stone-faced armouring to protect it from cattle rubbing. As a general rule hedges are better maintained and thicker on lower-lying, sheltered farmland, becoming progressively thinner, lower and more straggly with altitude and/or exposure to the prevailing westerly winds.

Dry-stone walls are most common on the fringes of Carningli Common and close to the high ground surrounding Garn Fawr, although a few examples exist close to Manorbier. Often they are in a poor state of repair, with some examples having collapsed.

Mortared walls are most commonly found at Stackpole, although examples at Manorbier can be seen. They are confined to the Carboniferous Limestone belt of south Pembrokeshire as they are built of the local limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. At Manorbier they normally situated alongside roads or lanes, are quite low and are often hidden by hedges that have grown up alongside them, while at Stackpole they are frequently associated with Stackpole Court and can be very substantial, over 2m high. At Stackpole some walls are topped with chunks of limestone pavement known locally as babbaloobies. Dressed limestone masonry is also used in gateposts and similar features at Stackpole and Lydstep.

Wire fences supplement many of the historic boundaries described above, but it is rare to find wire fences in isolation, except perhaps on the fringes of Carningli Common.

Many factors determine the type of boundary constructed including: availability of materials, degree of exposure, permanence required, tradition, and period of construction. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century when settlements were established on moorland on the slopes of Carningli Common above Newport, dry-stone walls were constructed because stone was readily available from the newly cleared land. Whereas at the same time just a few hundred metres to the north earth banks topped with hedges were built when regular fields were created from the former open fields of Newport town, as here centuries if not millennia of cultivation and field clearance had removed all the surface stone. At Manorbier earth and stone banks topped with hedges are the traditional boundary type, but where greater protection is required flanking roads and lanes, or where hedges can not flourish, such as in exposed locations close to sea cliffs, mortared walls are used. Aesthetics as much as the territorial demarcation no doubt influenced the choice of high, mortared stone walls on the Stackpole Court estate in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

# **POST MEDIEVAL ESTATES**

Stackpole Court, the only major post-medieval estate within the four register areas, has had a profound effect on the historic landscape in southwest Pembrokeshire. The creation of parkland and gardens in the 18<sup>th</sup> century around the now demolished mansion is an obvious legacy of the estate. Subtler influences include the common use of mortared stonewalls in favour of hedgebanks and the construction

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

of high quality farmhouses, farm buildings and cottages. Less tangible is the estate influence over other aspects of the historic landscape. For instance, it is highly likely that the estate was instrumental in reordering the open fields around Bosherston into the system of regular fields that we see today.

### COMMON AND MOUNTAIN

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.

Unenclosed, marginal land is present in three of the four register areas. There are a number of areas within the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head register area, some of which appear to represent formal common land, including Ciliau Moor, Waun Morfa, Garn Nelu and Pen-cw Commons. Other areas may represent informal waste, which had been allowed to revert to pasture in the post-Roman or early historic periods. These include a large area of unenclosed land at Ogof-y-drwg, which overlies an undated field system of possible prehistoric date, and a small area at Crincoed Point. The higher slopes of the east-west ridge across the peninsula, Garn Fawr and Garnwnda, are very bare and rocky, and may not have been enclosed until the later post-medieval demands of land-hunger. Here, farm names such as 'North Pole' and 'Llys-y-fran' ('Crow's Palace') testify to the inhospitable nature of the soil. This area may too have been formal common - an estate map of 1837 shows that an outlying property was in possession of a narrow field strip within the area, suggesting that it had been common land subsequently subdivided among the adjoining properties. The outlying property in question was itself recorded in the  $17^{th}$  century.

The Newport register area is, and was, dominated by the unenclosed upland of Mynydd Carningli which rises immediately south of the town. Though evidence of prehistoric farming survives on the slopes of Mynydd Carningli, 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 13<sup>th</sup> century, in which the freeholders of Cemaes were granted rights of pasture on 'the lord's common'. The extent of the common, and the borough liberty, was defined in the charter. Carningli Common was still recorded as unenclosed land over which the burgesses of the borough had right of common pasture for 'all manner of cattle', in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century Extent of Cemaes. The lower slopes on the north side, bordering the town of Newport, do not appear to have been enclosed until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century - early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Carningli Common is adjoined to the west by the moorland of Mynydd Melyn which, though a similar landscape, belonged to a holding, also called Mynydd Melyn, of mixed land that was recorded in the Extent as one knight's fee, held of the Barony of Cemaes.

No formal common grazing land appears to have existed within the Manor of Manorbier. However, unenclosed marginal land is recorded in an early 17<sup>th</sup> century survey. This was former baronial demesne that had been permitted to become 'decayed land' before being leased out in the early modern period through a form of tenure termed 'censory hold', when it was often termed 'Moor'. It appears not to have been enclosed until the mid - late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## SAND DUNES/WARREN

Blown sand at Stackpole Warren, and at other areas in southwest Pembrokeshire outside these four register areas such as Linney Burrows and Brownslade Burrows, has created a small, but highly unusual historic landscape. Sand began to accumulate during the prehistoric period over settlements and fields that were established on the rich soils overlying loess and Carboniferous Limestone, eventually engulfing them and rendering the area unsuitable for agriculture. In the medieval period the area was used as a rabbit warren, and today it is owned and managed by the National Trust.

### **BUILDINGS**

# Late medieval - early modern domestic architecture

With the exception of Manorbier, the four areas do not contain many buildings earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In contrast Manorbier, with its medieval/early post-medieval wealth and fertility, tenurial system and ready limestone supply, is distinctive within southwest Wales for the quantity and quality of its late medieval/early post-medieval buildings.

Most of these are domestic, and confined to the east half of the Manor of Manorbier and Penally, where land appears to have been freehold of the manor from an early date. The area had become, by the late medieval period, a cluster of large, substantial private farms, in which communal agriculture was not practised. For instance, the important early freehold of Norchard was said to constitute half a knight's fee in itself, and was possibly recorded in the 13th century. The house still contains medieval elements including the west and east ends of the main range, which are both vaulted over the ground floor. They appear to be the surviving ends of a hall house, perhaps 15th century in origin, which both have, at first floor level, a lateral chimney projecting on corbels, in evident symmetry. Similarly, the important freeholds at Tarr and Carswell were assessed in 1326 as one tenth of a knight's fee each, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke, and each possesses a small, vaulted, two-storey house possible analogous with the 'pele' towers seen elsewhere in south Pembrokeshire. They are generally thought to be 15th-16th century and may represent real defence - from pirates - rather than mere show. The now-ruined Whitewell, too, appears to have been a private freehold from the late medieval period onwards, with remains of at least three medieval buildings and associated walls, of possible 14th-15th century date. The principal building is a large structure probably of two storeys, to which a vaulted wing was added. There is a small building(s) to the east, including a gable wall, and the gable wall of a large building to the west, most of which has been lost beneath recent extensions of the nearby modern house.

It is suggested that at least one building was administrative. It is recorded in the 16<sup>th</sup> century that the freeholders of the manor of Manorbier and Penally all owed suit fortnightly to the court of 'Langstone'. It has been argued that this was an open air moot-place, situated in a subcircular field around a ?bronze age standing stone on the boundary between Manorbier and Penally parishes, just north of the late medieval building called Lydstep 'Palace'. It has been further argued that the Palace took over from the field as the court-house. It is a free-standing, rectangular, limestone hall-house comprising a first floor over a vaulted ground floor. Its primary function was doubtless residential, but may also have had a manorial, administrative role. It occupies a prominent position within the village, close to the A4139, and is currently being consolidated. There was, apparently, another late medieval masonry building in the village, called the 'Palace of Arms'.

# Eighteenth century and nineteenth century domestic architecture

Excluding 20<sup>th</sup> century and later houses, the majority of the domestic architecture of the four register areas described here (Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head - Newport and Carningli - Manorbier - Stackpole Warren) lies within the 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a large majority built in the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Apart for Stackpole Court there are no major houses, and most dwellings fall into the classes: cottage/small agricultural dwelling, farmstead/small gentry farm, and town house/village house.

Cottages/small agricultural dwellings: These are most numerous in north Pembrokeshire, where they occur in the greatest numbers on the fringes of common or unenclosed mountain land. They occur in south Pembrokeshire, though in fewer numbers. Single storey cottages testify to the former harsh and often poverty stricken life of the farming community of the west Wales coastal fringe in the 19th century. Many are the result of squatting or occupying and erecting a house on common land in the late 18th century or early 19th century during a period of rapidly rising population, whilst a few are simply small farm dwellings occupying meagre land holdings. This type of dwelling is typically found in fringe landscapes - on the edges of common, or on the borders of moorland - and often associated with small irregular fields on poor quality land with few trees, such as these found on the slopes above Newport. Some very good examples of single-storey cottages, stone-built (coloured washed or rendered), slate roofed - often grouted or with a mortared skim - are to be found in the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head area, including one used by the artist John Piper. These modest dwellings are, however, more numerous on the slopes of Carningli Common above the town of Newport, where a dense distribution of the cottages together with small, irregular fields strongly indicates late 18th century early 19th century encroachment onto common land. The dwellings here, however, are larger sometimes of two storeys - and with a little more architectural pretension than is the norm with squatter settlements. Many also seem to have been rebuilt in the late 19th century. It is possible that the occupiers were able to supplement their agricultural incomes with employment in nearby Newport, so enabling them to build better quality houses. These cottages and small agricultural dwellings have become

popular as second homes, holiday homes or retirement homes; consequently the small outbuildings associated with them have been frequently converted to non-agricultural uses.

Farmsteads/small gentry farms: A large majority of farmhouses are relatively modest in size, date to the mid-to-late 19th century, and have few architectural pretensions. A sprectum of building types is present ranging from the purely vernacular - houses with small irregularly placed windows, and asymmetrical layout referring back to an earlier period of hall/palour division, low rooms and stone-rubble build through to Georgian houses with a symmetry of design and layout, tall windows and rooms, high quality building materials and many internal and external architectural details. However, the typical farmhouse falls within the Georgian vernacular tradition: that is they have a symmetrical front façade with a centrally placed front door, a window either side of the door, three regularly spaced first floor windows, and evenly-matched gable-end chimneys. A local builder probably built them. What they lack is an elegance that comes with height and architectural details such as door cases, porches and wide eaves drips. Within the four areas described here houses higher up the social/economic ladder than the above are rarer and tend to be a little earlier in date - late 18th century or early 19th century - with some examples firmly in the vernacular tradition such as Trehowel, Pen Caer, with its slate hung elevations and cement skimmed roof. Most farmhouses of this period and class are, however, firmly in the Georgian tradition, such as Trefasser Isaf, Pen Caer and West Moor Farmhouse, Manorbier. These farmhouses are usually to be found on richer land than cottages/small farmhouses and are in association with regular fields, stands of deciduous woodland and straight lanes and roads. The grandest farm within the four areas under consideration here is Stackpole Home Farm. Here not only is the farm with its farm buildings separated from the main house, Stackpole Court, in typical high status fashion, but the farm buildings are set a little apart from the substantial Georgian Home Farm dwelling.

Town house/village house: Newport, the main historic town of the four historic areas, contains an exceptional number of well preserved 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic buildings located in burgage plots laid out in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century or 13<sup>th</sup> century. The plots have both dictated the size of the houses and their location hard against the street frontage. This and the universal use of local dolerite stone have created a clear architectural signature. Within these constraints of size, location and building material, a range of domestic building types have emerged including single storey cottages, two storey houses in the vernacular tradition, and more substantial houses in the Georgian style. These houses are fused into terraces, and it is not unusual to find a single storey cottage, a late 19<sup>th</sup> century house with neo-gothic detailing, a Georgian house and a two storey vernacular house all in the same terrace. There are a few examples of short, single-build terraces within the town and on the outskirts such as on the road to Parrog.

A similar architectureal tradition to Newport's can be found a few kilometres to the west in the village of Dinas Cross/Bryn Henllan. Here although the settlement is much smaller and not constrained by medieval burgage plots a similar variety of 19<sup>th</sup> century houses exists, with some terraces as at Newport.

Goodwick, which is the largest settlement in the four register areas, consists in the main of late 19<sup>th</sup> century houses. The constrained site has helped create a higgledy-piggledy plan, with the appearance of houses tumbling over themselves down the steep valley side. Older, early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages and houses are located close to the road junction at the base of the valley side. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, some with neo-gothic detailing such as porches and barge boards, are spread along the valley bottom and up the valley side in long terraces, semi-detached houses or individual houses.

### Traditional farm buildings

The traditional farm buildings in the four areas described here date almost entirely to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are built of local stone, always left bare, never cement rendered, and have slate roofs (usually machine-cut commercial slate, but very occasional examples of local slate/stone survive). Barns, stables, cow houses, cart sheds and storehouses can be found at most farms, indicating a mixed agricultural economy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although clearly the larger the farm the greater the range of buildings and the larger the buildings.

Examples from all social-economic farming groups are present. Stackpole Court sits at the top of the social-economic pyramid in southwest Wales. Not only is the Home Farm separated from the mansion,

but also the farm buildings themselves are set a little apart from the farmhouse and arranged formally around courtyards, and are of extremely high quality (dressed and coursed limestone), indeed of a better quality than the vast majority of farmhouses in Pembrokeshire. Georgian farmhouses and farm buildings arranged formally around courtyards maintain the strong architectural signature of the Stackpole Estate, and are material evidence of a high degree of investment in the agricultural economy in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are no other major estates in the four register areas, but there are some good examples of what might be termed minor gentry houses or gentleman's houses with good ranges of outbuildings in both Manorbier and Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head. In these instances the numerous and extensive farm buildings are usually set slightly apart from the house, and are often arranged formally around a courtyard. However, by far the greatest number of farms possess a modest assemblage of agricultural buildings, usually two or three ranges, sometimes just one, arranged informally around a yard close to the house. At the lowest end of the social-economic farming scale are the small-holdings/cottages with just a single range of farm buildings, and these often attached to the dwelling. Good examples of this type of farm can be seen at Strumble Head and on the hillside between Newport town and Carningli Common.

All working farms have ranges of 20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings. However, the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century round-headed corrugated iron barn is not such a common feature of the landscape as it is in parts of north Pembrokeshire, and the very large assemblages of concrete, steel and asbestos farm buildings that appear common to some areas, such as St David's, are, apart from some notable examples, largely absent.

External pressures and changing farming practices have led many farmers and landowners to convert their older farm buildings to other uses. Even the largest of complexes is not immune to this process, with the Stackpole Home Farm buildings converted to offices and a residential centre. At Manorbier and Stackpole farm buildings of estate farms and minor gentry farms as well as smaller farms have been mainly converted to residential use, either individual dwellings or holiday complexes, to cater for the large number of visitors attracted to south Pembrokeshire. Some farm buildings in the Newport area have been similarly converted, but here the main pressure has been on cottages and smallholdings. As many of these are no longer viable agricultural holdings, the farm buildings have been converted to garages, workshops and in some instances, dwellings. The farm buildings of Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head have not come under as much stress as the other areas and, although there are examples of conversions for holiday accommodation, most still function in a traditional manner.

Almost all of the ten or so examples of listed farm outbuildings in the four register areas lie in the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula. Here there is a bias in the listing towards the better quality farm buildings such as those at Trefasser, Trehowell and Trenewydd, but smaller structures such as those at Pontiago and close to Harmony are included on the list. Outside the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula very few farm buildings have been listed, and those that have been are early examples (late18th century or early 19th century) and substantial, as at Norchard close to Manorbier, and Penfeidr near Newport. This is probably both a reflection of the continued use of farm buildings in agriculture at Pen Caer/Strumble Head as well a personal bias in the listing. Certainly there are farm buildings in the Newport/Carningli landscape, the Manorbier landscape and the Stackpole Warren landscape of equal value to those at Pen Caer/Strumble Head.

### Walling materials

Locally obtained stone is the traditional building material in both the two north Pembrokeshire register areas (Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head, and Newport and Carningli) and the two south Pembrokeshire register areas (Manorbier and Stackpole Warren). The use of local stone in Newport and Bryn-henllan and their environs is one of the most distinctive in southwest Wales. Dolerite, the local stone, varies from a warm honey-colour to dark blue-grey, and, in its quarried form, can be shaped into square or rectangular 'bricks'. In the better quality masonry the dolerite 'bricks' are roughly coursed with consideration given to the contrasting/complementary use of different coloured stone. In some examples courses of Teifi valley slate, or slabs of Dolerite, give strong horizontal banding to a building's façade. It is clear that it was intended that this better quality masonry should be exposed and not cement rendered. Many houses in and around Newport are cement rendered, although it has become the trend in recent years to remove this and expose the masonry. This newly exposed masonry is generally of a poorer quality than that of the coursed 'bricks', consisting of un-coursed dolerite rubble.

Close examination often reveals that this masonry had been coated with lime-wash prior to cement rendering, but it is unclear whether this is primary and the masonry was never exposed, or secondary in response to water penetration through the bare stone. Almost universally the masonry of farm outbuildings is left un-rendered, even though the masonry is not of the best quality. Carboniferous Limestone, which underlies the Manorbier area and Stackpole area, has been extensively exploited in the past as a building material and for other purposes such as lime production. Traditionally it is the main construction material of these two areas, and its use in buildings, property boundaries and field walls lends great coherence to the historic landscape. In the more modest houses and farmsteads uncoursed limestone rubble is the norm. This is either left as bare stone or cement rendered. In better quality buildings, and estate-built landscape components such as gateposts, quarried and cut limestone is used. Some of the lodges at Lydstep are of this construction, but its zenith is at Stackpole where sawn limestone blocks were used in many of the estate buildings, including the Home Farm and stables. As with the dolerite building zone farm outbuildings are of bare stone. Outside the zones of easily available good quality stone, such as at Pen Caer, stone is still the main construction material, but the masonry is usually cement rendered to protect it from the elements. There are exceptions - the better quality, Georgian style farmhouses use good quality stone, probably imported from quarries a few kilometres away. Again, the stone of farm outbuildings is left bare.

The use of hung slate on exposed elevations is a common vernacular building element along Britain's western seaboard. Examples can be found in all four registered areas described here. Local slate had been used in all the examples noted in 2002. Local in this context means hand-cut, non-commercial slate, although the 'local' source for the slate used in south Pembrokeshire is unknown. There are many slate quarries in north Pembrokeshire, with several on the coast close to Newport. The use of local slate indicates that the slate hung elevations are probably over a century old. As there seems to be little or no replacement of slate hung elevations, it is likely that this building tradition will fade away.

### **Roofing materials**

Apart from a few examples noted below, slate is the universal roofing material. Nearly all buildings are now roofed with commercial machine cut slate from north Wales or further afield, although quarries were active up to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in north Pembrokeshire, including some on the coast close to Newport. In common with other parts of coastal Pembrokeshire the use of a grout or cement skim over the slate roofs is a characteristic feature of the buildings in the four areas described here, but particularly of those in exposed locations at Pen Caer and Manorbier. Traditionally slates were bedded in lime putty to prevent their lifting in high winds. Over time, with deterioration setting in, further lime grouting would be added to the surface of the roof. Eventually the surface of the roof would be more lime grout than slate. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century a skim of cement was often added to the roof, creating a smooth surface with little or no trace of the underlying slates. In some cases, to aid the cement adherence strands of barbed wire, about 1m apart, were stretched down the roof and coated in cement, producing characteristic ribs. There is current a debate about whether a replacement roof should try to replicate the final appearance of the old roof – with full cement skim and ribs – or whether minimal grouting should be used to allow the roof to evolve a full cement skim over several decades, if not centuries.

## TOURISM AND THE LEISURE INDUSTRY

All four of these register areas lie within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path passes through them. Visitors and tourists are therefore attracted to the area. However, the affect of the tourist industry on the historic landscape has generally been low-key as there are no major visitor attractions. There are facilities specifically designed for tourists, for example car parks at some of the more popular locations, such as Manorbier beach, Strumble Head, Bosherston Lily Ponds and Pwll Gwaelod cove, but these are relatively small, and few other improvements such as road widening accompany them. It is on the historic buildings that the tourist industry has had a major impact. For instance, the extensive range of farm buildings at Stackpole Home Farm have been converted to offices and a residential centre, and there are many examples of old farm buildings adapted for residential use. In most cases the character of the farm buildings has been retained, but in some instances the agricultural origin of the structures has been lost. Re-use of these buildings has at least preserved them, even if some are not the most sympathetic of conversions. In the less popular tourist

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE - NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI - MANORBIER - STACKPOLE WARREN

areas of southwest Wales redundant, derelict and decaying stone-built farm buildings are a feature of the landscape.

## 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 challange therefore is to indentify 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.

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 -

Management of → Retain character → Conserve diversity and components - character areas field walls, buildings, archaeological sites etc.

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.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:
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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:
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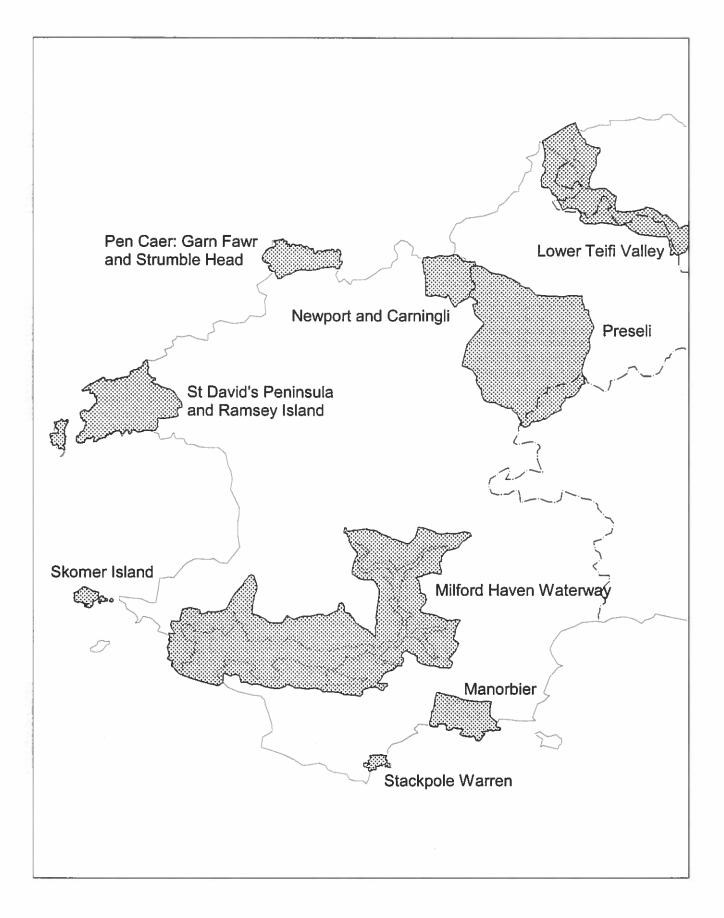


Figure 1. Landscapes in Pembrokeshire on the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales

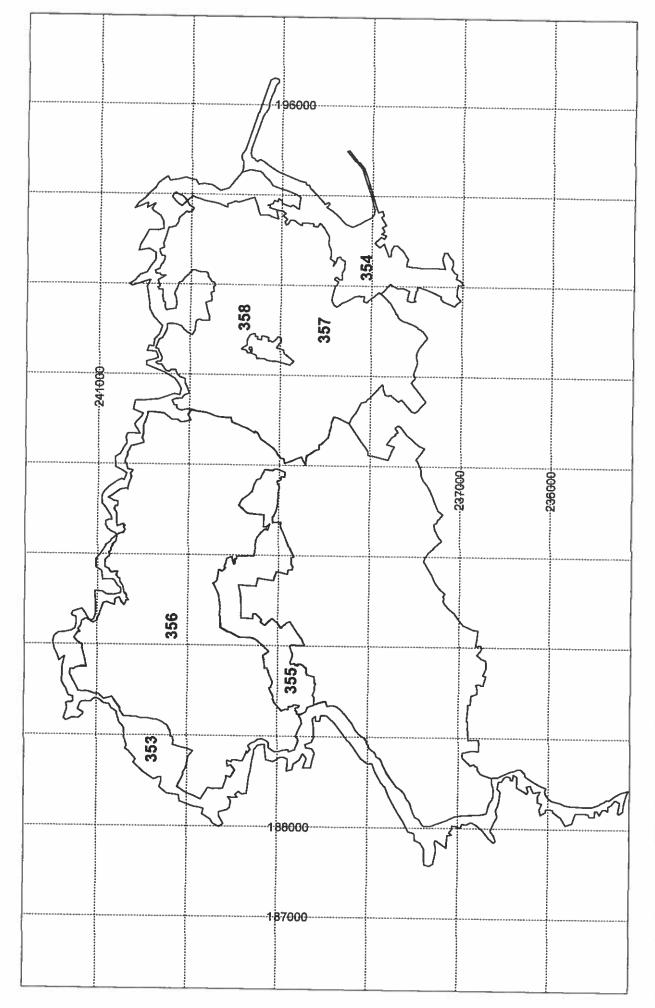


Figure 2. Location of the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head historic landscape character areas. Grid lines at 1km intervals.

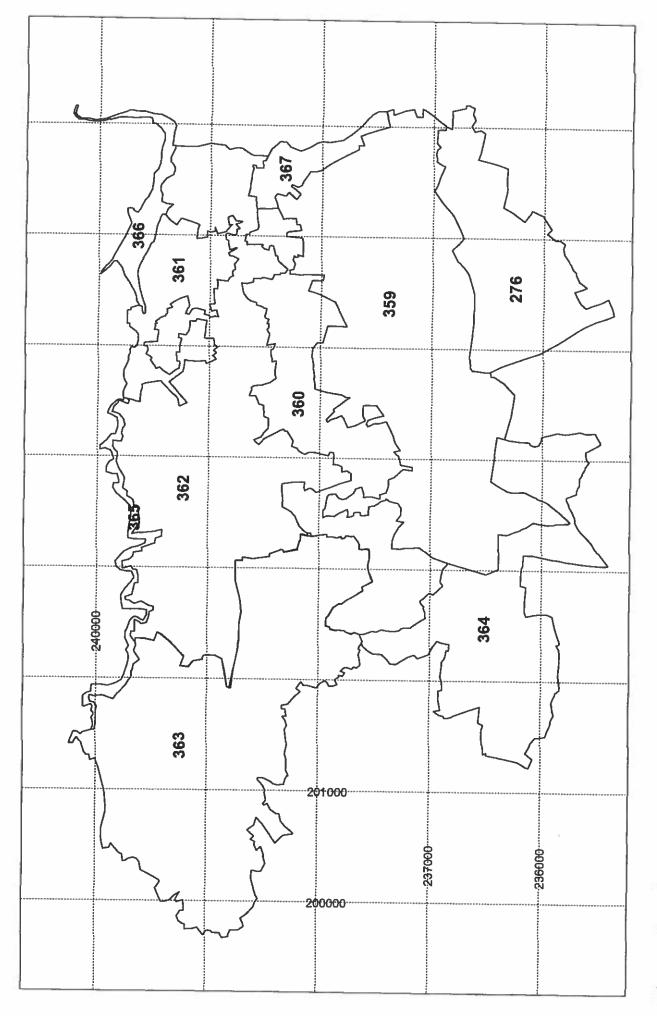


Figure 3. Location of the Newport and Carningli landscape character areas. Grid lines at 1km intervals.

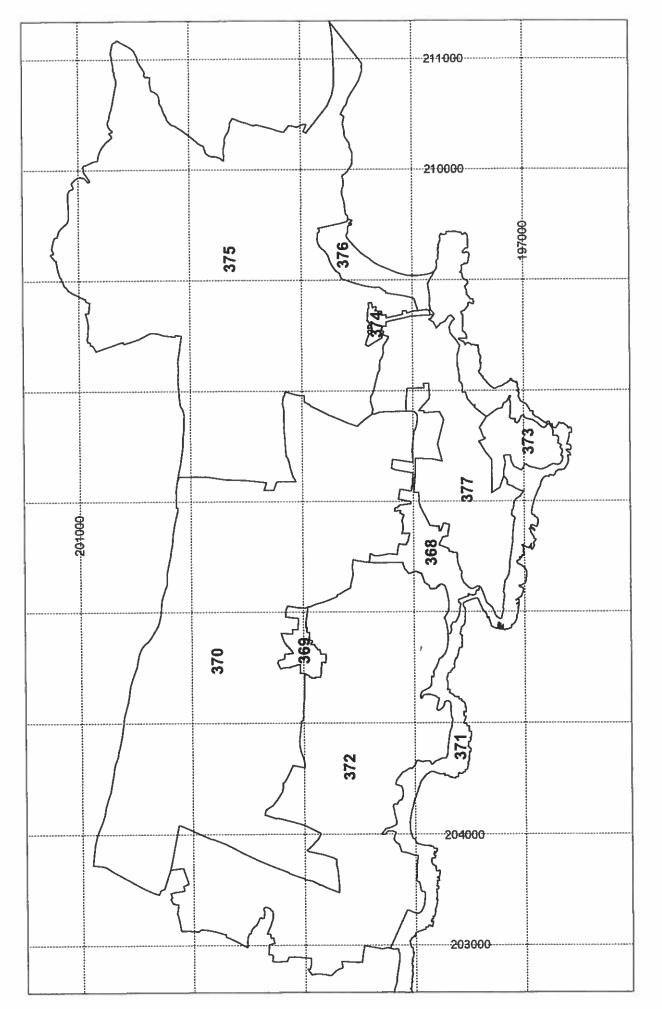


Figure 4. Location of the Manorbier landscape character areas. Grid lines at 1km intervals.

# PRESELI and NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

# 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 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 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 18thand 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

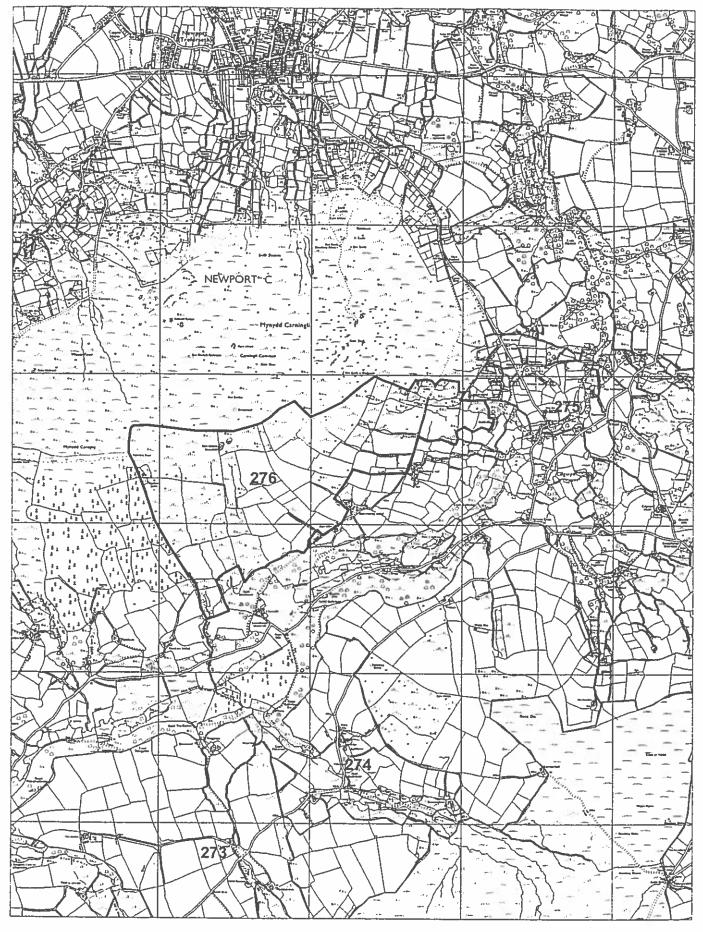
On lower slopes management of historic hedges is required if the field pattern is to be maintained. At higher levels many of the old fields have reverted to open moorland. In order to maintain the semi-open aspect of the landscape at higher levels, this process should not be reversed.

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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PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 353 GOODWICK TO ABER-BACH COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SM 891382 AREA IN HECTARES: 292

### Historic Background

A character area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a narrow coastal strip, forming part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland'. Pebidiog 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-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. It lies within the parishes of Llanwnda and St Nicholas. Historically this coastal strip has always been marginal land, and includes a larger area of formal common land, Ciliau Moor Common (with Waun Morfa and Garn Nelu Commons). A small area of common at Crincoed Point was enclosed in 1815. However, a larger area of unenclosed land to the west, at Ogof-y-drwg, overlies an undated field system, which may be prehistoric - among the former occupation sites in this area are two coastal promontory forts of the Iron Age. A large, rectangular earthwork on the island of Ynys Meicel has been interpreted as an early medieval ecclesiastical site, but is probably later, and secular in origin. Ciliau may be the 'Kelle' recorded in a survey of 1326, when it included 1 carucate of ploughland. Nevertheless past land-use within this area was mainly as rough grazing. There are few places suitable for landing small boats along this stretch of high sea cliff, but a French invasion force landed at Carregwastad Point during the (abortive) last invasion of Britain of 1797. The area's main function is now as a corridor for the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, set between the enclosed farmland and the edges of the sea cliffs. However, several built features, of recent date, are very prominent within the landscape. Strumble Head lighthouse on Ynys Meicel was first proposed by Trinity House in 1825 but was not built in 1908-9. It may have succeeded an earlier, smaller lighthouse built nearby on the mainland.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

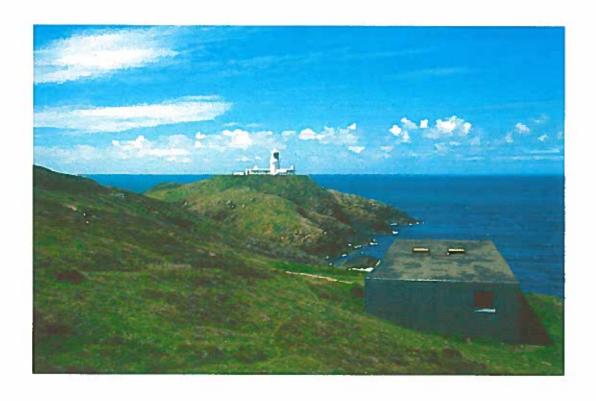
This historic landscape character area comprises approximately 13 km of high, exposed and windswept sea cliffs and cliff top running from Goodwick harbour in the east to Aber-Bach in the west. In places the cliffs achieve heights of over 100m. It is an inhospitable coast, with no safe landing places. A band of rough ground is sandwiched between the cliff top and farmland. This band is generally narrow, varying between just a few metres and 50m, but in a few locations, as at Ogof-y-drwg, it broadens to several hundred metres. The rough ground and scrubby bushes of Ciliau Moor are included in this area. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the complete length of cliff top. There are no permanently inhabited buildings in this area. Strumble Head lighthouse is now automated and its light is visible for 29 miles. It sits in a walled enclosure together with the former keeper's cottage; the stone-built whitewashed complex forming a distinctive element of the landscape. There are also radio masts at nearby Pencaer. Other buildings include several World War 2 installations. Most prominent of these is a brick structure, close to Strumble Head lighthouse, which is now converted to a bird hide. There are also several buildings of a radar station close to Pant-y-Beudy Farm. Archaeological sites are varied, and include: several flint findspots of mesolithic or bronze age date; a bronze age round barrow; two iron age promontory forts (including the scheduled site of Dinas Mawr); field systems of unknown date; the site on Ynys Meicel and a possible rabbit warren.

The coastal strip is an extremely well defined historic character area. Its historic components are entirely different from those that compose the neighbouring landscapes of farms and fields.

## Conservation priorities

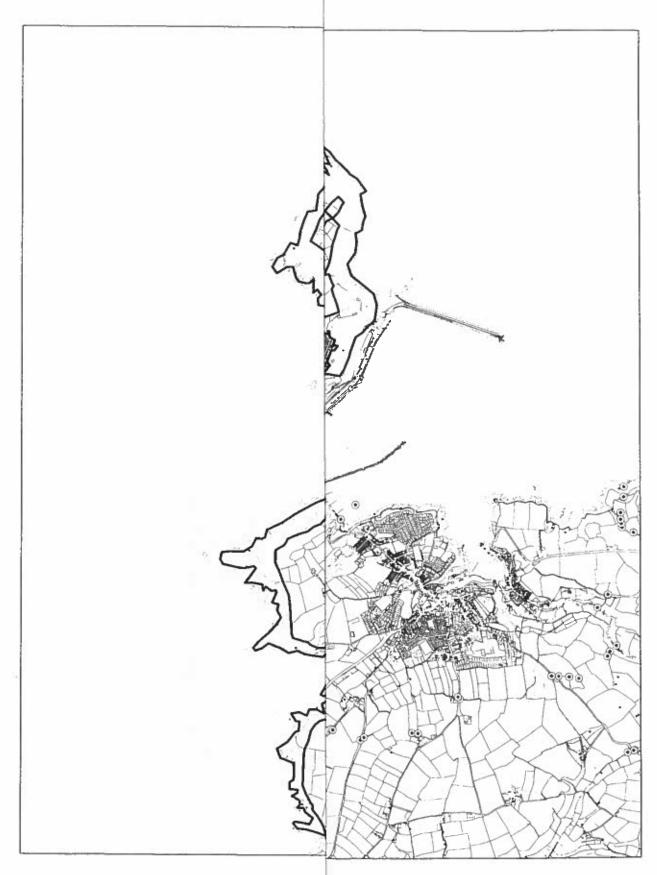
Conservation priorities concern maintaining the current open aspect of this area and managing individual archaeological sites, in particular the iron age forts and upstanding military sites. It is important that these and other sites are protected from natural and visitor-induced erosion.

Sources: Hague 1994; Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845; Ludlow 2002; National Library of Wales 14229/6; Western Telegraph 15/08/2001





Goodwick to Aber-bach Coastal Strip historic landscape character area comprises high sea cliffs and a narrow band of cliff top. The only buildings consist of Strumble Head lighthouse and former keeper's cottage, and abandoned World War 2 structures.



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Historic Landscape Character Area 35

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 354 GOODWICK

GRID REFERENCE: SM 943382 AREA IN HECTARES: 113

### Historic Background

A narrow strip of land in modern Pembrokeshire, to the west side of Fishguard Harbour, Goodwick Brook and Goodwick Moor. The area is now largely built over by the town of Goodwick, whose development is almost entirely a product of the 19th century and 20th century. There is little recorded earlier settlement; it lay outside the medieval and later borough of Fishguard. The northern end of the area, now occupied by the Goodwick Ferry Terminal and associated development, lies largely upon made ground laid down in 1906 to connect the terminal with a large breakwater. Historically the headland on which the breakwater was constructed, Pen-cw Point, more-or-less formed an island. However, a ?neolithic hammer-stone found on the slope above Pen-cw Point, a possible flintworking floor, a possible round barrow and an important early medieval penannular brooch retrieved from Goodwick Sands all indicate an earlier human presence, if not settlement. The area, moreover, had been named 'Pwllgwdig' as early as 1074 when it was the scene of a battle between warring Welsh Princes, the site of which has been tentatively identified as Goodwick Moor. During the later medieval period, the area 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-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. Pwllhir Common, over which part of the town is built, may have medieval origins but has no recorded early history. The raised saltmarshes of Goodwick Moor, a small part of which lie within this area, exhibit a number of physical features associated with land-reclamation, including the ?early post-medieval canalisation of Goodwick Brook and several earthworks. The Bishops of St David's who owned saltmarsh meadows here until the 20th century may have undertaken some drainage works. The small nucleated hamlet at Dyffryn, which lay on an island of enclosed land in saltmarsh, appears to have developed from a gentry-house, Dyffryn Goodwick. The house, which may be mentioned in a deed of 1595, was certainly present in 1624 and the site still remains. To the north a gentry-house - Goodwick House - had been constructed on part of Pwll-hir Common overlooking the harbour, prior to 1702. A quay had also been constructed on the site of the harbour breakwater (shown on a map of 1815). The tithe map of 1845 shows three distinct elements of what was to become Goodwick - the quay with a small settlement, a small nucleation of houses at the crossroads on the foreshore, and Dyffryn hamlet. In fact the development of the area did not really begin until 1906 when the ferry terminal, and railway link from Haverfordwest, were opened by the Great Western Railway, the Fishguard and Rosslare Railway, and the City of Cork Steam Packet. The railway, breakwater and new port facilities are all depicted on the OS map of 1908 and many of the present structures retain substantial elements from these original buildings, particularly the railway station, the engine sheds and old customs house. Goodwich House was purchased by the GWR and rebuilt as the Fishguard Bay Hotel. The map shows that Dyffryn was by now linked to the main settlement at Goodwick by the railway, and new houses had to be constructed along the valley floor and up the steep valley side. The constraints of the site were already apparent, as terraces of new houses had been built on the flat ground high above the harbour. Development during the 20th century was sporadic. Housing development continued along the valley floor, linking Dyffryn with Goodwick proper, and up the steep valley side. In the last quarter of the 20th century commercial development has taken place on the marsh behind the foreshore, and considerable improvements to the port's infrastructure have been carried out.

# Description and essential historic landscape components

Goodwick is a small urban historic landscape character area located on a constrained site of steep southeast-facing valley side and a narrow valley bottom. Although it is a nucleated settlement, open spaces and woodland on the steep valley sides between the houses lend a rural aspect to parts of Goodwick. To its east lies the sea and a stretch of coastal marsh. Goodwick harbour and the railway are the core and raison d'ètre of the settlement. There are very few historic landscape components earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and most date to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest portion

of the area is at Dyffryn. Here there are some older stone-built structures, including Dyffryn House, a substantial stone-built house with 16th century elements, and a former watermill. From the commercial/industrial core at the harbour residential settlement spreads along the valley floor and up the valley side. The central, oldest, residential part of Goodwick is nucleated around a road intersection at the base of the valley side. Here shops, houses, public houses and chapels are mostly of mid-to-late 19th century date. There is considerable variety in building materials and styles. Materials range from red brick through to bare stone and cement rendered stone. Corrugated-iron sheeting protects the walls on some buildings. Included is a corrugated-iron hall - the former Goodwick Institute built in c. 1900. Stone buildings are generally earlier and include early 19th century cottages. The gothic style church of St Peter dates to 1910. Slate is the most common roofing material. Linear development of later 19th century terraced housing built as single units is situated on the valley floor, while on the constrained valley side more informal terraces, larger detached or semi detached housing has developed, again in a variety of styles and materials, but with many buildings displaying neo-gothic porches, windows and other details. During the 20th century small linear housing estates were built on the less steep higher slopes on the minor road up to Stop-and-Call and on the plateau above Goodwick Harbour, as well as along the main A487 road (now quite since it was bypassed by the Fishguard Eastern Bypass) to the southeast of the old residential core. The railway station on the quayside retains many of its early 20th century redbrick buildings. The former brick stationmaster's house is on Station Hill, Nearby the Fishguard Bay Hotel dates to the late 19th century but was enlarged in 1905 by the Great Western Railway in the anticipation of trans-Atlantic passengers. The gardens of the hotel, laid out in the first decade of the 20th century are included in the Register of Parks and Gardens for Carmarthenshire. Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. Several listed structures in Goodwick include public buildings and older cottages, but not the more typical late 19th century terraced and other houses. Much of the harbour and port facilities are of late 20th century date and include extensive infrastructure for the Irish car ferries. The main, north, breakwater, dating to the early 20th century is a prominent feature of this area; the less massive east breakwater less so. Petrol stations, light industry and leisure facilities developed in the late 20th century across reclaimed marsh and alongside the A40(T) road that runs along the sea front. Within this area are small pockets of steep coastal slope. Recorded archaeology mostly consists of 19th century and 20th century structures associated with the port and town, but a possible bronze age round barrow and a prehistoric flint working site lie in the area.

This is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring areas of farmland and marsh. It is separated from the older urban area of Fishguard by a stretch of marsh and foreshore.

### Conservation priorities

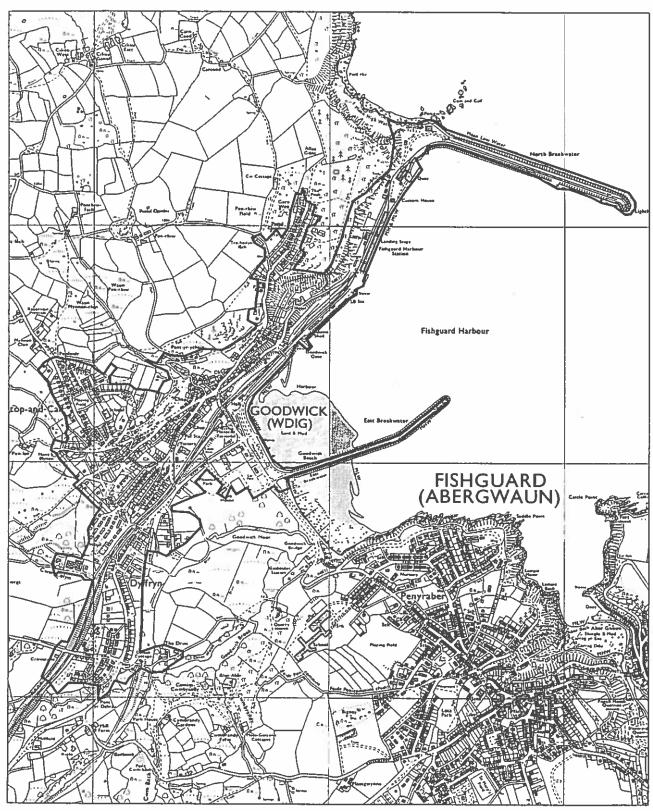
The main conservation priorities are concerned with buildings and the settlement morphology. Goodwick is a Conservation Area and therefore the integrity of not just the several listed buildings but of all structures should be respected. Extensive modern development will have to be carefully managed if the current compact settlement pattern of this area is to be maintained.

Sources: Cadw 2002; Charles 1992; James 1981; Jones 1952; Jones 1996; Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845; Ludlow 1994; Ordnance Survey Pembrokeshire Sheet IV.SE, 1891 and 1908; RCAHMW 1925; Roberts et al 1986





Goodwick is a small urban historic landscape area and consists of port infrastructure and railway station together with residential development built on a constrained site. Goodwick did not develop until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and most of the buildings date to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# Historic Landscape Character Area 354 GOODWICK

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 355 GARN FAWR

GRID REFERENCE: SM 901391 AREA IN HECTARES: 102

### Historic Background

An east-west strip of land in modern Pembrokeshire, occupying the ridge of highest ground within the Pen Caer peninsula. This character area exhibits evidence of very early land-use in the form of defended settlements, ritual monuments and field systems. The landscape is characterised by weathered rock outcrops, augmented by large numbers of glacial erratics, a ready source of stone for the several neolithic chambered tombs. The bronze age is represented by both standing stones and round barrows. However, it is the remnant iron age landscape that still dominates the area. The large multivallate hillfort of Garn Fawr, to the western end of the ridge, is nuclear to a number of radiating dry-stone boundaries which, at least in part, appear to represent a contemporary field system. There are a number of smaller hillforts strung out along the ridge. During the medieval period the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. It 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-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. 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. The Garn Fawr character area occupied Villa Grandi, which was referred to as a manor in 1326 (when Pebidiog was subject to a detailed survey) but possibly not in the formal, Anglo-Norman sense. Welsh tenurial systems appear moreover to have persisted, although variously adapted, while many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20th-century. There is little direct evidence for medieval settlement within the character area itself, but the condition of the Garn Fawr boundaries suggests that the area had been at least partly farmed as the boundaries were maintained during this period. The remainder of the area may have been rough grazing, and largely unenclosed. An estate map of 1837 shows that an outlying property held a narrow field strip within the area, suggesting that it once had been common land that was subsequently subdivided among the adjoining properties. The outlying property in question, Tai-bach, was itself recorded in the 17th century. The present large, regular fields are characteristic of later post-medieval enclosure, although the boundaries are similarly of dry-stone construction. The field system has changed little since the mid 19th century. The generally marginal, poor quality of the land is testified by the names of two farms – one, 'North Pole', is suggestive of later 19th century origins while another, 'Llys-y-fran' (or 'Crow's Palace'), is clearly a post-medieval irony, although it is recorded as early as 1640.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Garn Fawr is a relatively small historic landscape character area covering the highest point of the Pen aer/Strumble Head peninsula. It consists of several, small, inter-connected pockets of rough, craggy moorland, interspersed with a few fields of improved pasture, on the crest of an east - west ridge. The highest point at over 210m lies at the western end close to the sea and is occupied by the iron age forts of Garn Fawr, Garn Fechan and Ysgubor Fawr (all are Scheduled Ancient Monuments). The massive rubble and earth ramparts of the forts are a prominent landscape feature. Low walls and stony banks radiating out from these forts divide the moorland into small fields and represent one of the few pieces of evidence for prehistoric fields directly related to settlement sites in southwest Wales. At lower levels in the neighbouring landscape character area bordering the moorland these ancient boundaries are perpetuated in the modern field system. On the lower moorland to the east of the forts, further collapsing dry-stone walls and rubble banks testify that this too was divided into fields, perhaps in the historic period, and was perhaps more highly cultivated than today. Some wire fences now run across the area. Apart from a few small fields of improved pasture all is now rough ground. There are no inhabited buildings in the area, and the only standing structures are what are probably World War 2 brick buildings in the saddle between Garn Fawr and Garn Fechan. In addition to the hillforts, there are several chambered tombs, standing stones and round barrows in this area. Carn Fawr is a popular visitor attraction, and several paths wind their way up to its summit.

Garn Fawr is a distinct historic landscape character area. It contrasts with the surrounding, lower-lying landscape of fields and farms.

# **Conservation priorities**

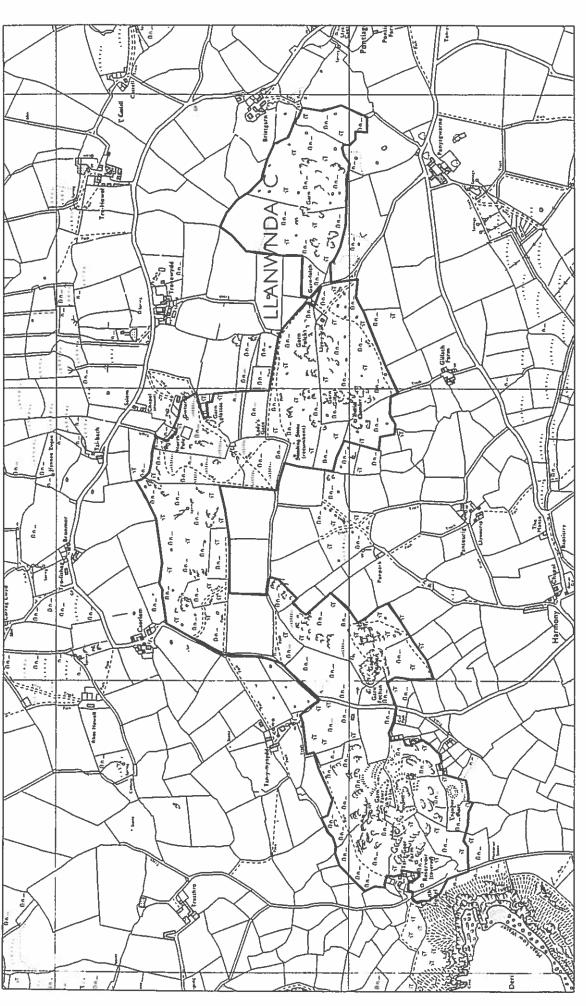
It is important that the open character of this area is maintained. Visitor erosion to the fort of Garn Fawr should be monitored, and repair work undertaken if necessary.

Sources: Charles 1992; Hogg 1973; Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/JP/193; Rees 1932; Willis-Bund 1902





Garn Fawr historic landscape character area comprises small hilly areas of open, craggy moorland. There are no inhabited buildings, Garn Fawr iron age hillfort lies on the highest point, Garn Fechan on a secondary peak and Ysgubor Fawr fort on lower slopes. Old dry-stone walls indicate that the area was once enclosed.



Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 355 GARN FAWR

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 356 PEN CAER

GRID REFERENCE: SM 903389 AREA IN HECTARES: 1274

### Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising most of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula except for the coastal strip, mainly within Llanwida parish but also including part of St Nicholas parish. During the medieval period the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. It 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-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien, The area has a long and complex history of settlement, much of it associated with medieval Christianity. However, the present landscape may have earlier origins as boundaries of possible prehistoric date are preserved in the adjoining Garn Fawr character area. The fields immediately northwest of Garn Fawr, around Tal-y-gaer Farm, for example, appear to perpetuate this prehistoric system. 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 and the majority of the Pen Caer character area occupied Villa Grandi, which was referred to as a manor in 1326 but possibly not in the formal, Anglo-Norman sense. Welsh tenurial systems appear moreover to have persisted, although variously adapted, while many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was subject to a detailed survey in 1326, when the present farms of Castell, Tre-fisheg and Tresinwen were recorded. They appear to have constituted loose townships rather than Anglo-Norman vills and none of them today comprise proper nucleations. The township of 'Castell Wladus' may represent the site of the motte-and-bailey at Castell Poeth, whose history is unknown but is likely to have been short-lived, with little influence on the development of the area. A township at 'Llandogen' appears to have been established around the site, now lost, of Capel Degan, which probably had early medieval origins. Another early medieval chapel site may have been at Llandruidion where a field named Hen Fynwent revealed cist graves. It was also the site of a vill during the medieval period and lay within the 'manor' of Villa Camerarii. The boundary between Villa Camerarii and Villa Grandi was coterminous with but may predate - the parish boundary now represented by a continuous field boundary and an unclassified road. Other present holdings, held 'by the law of Wales' in the 1326 survey, include Trefasser (by unfounded tradition the birthplace of Alfred the Great's advisor Asser), Llanwnnwr (also the site of an early chapel) Panteurig, Penysgwarne, Treathro and Tresinwen. A system of longish, north-south strip fields in the northern half of the area is not typical of medieval, Anglo-Norman stripfields but may have originated from strips held under native systems of Welsh tenure. The majority of enclosures within the area appears later, comprising regular fields with straight boundaries, and it may be that the underlying landscape was open field or common during the medieval period. The farm names 'Goodhope', 'Harmony' (close to a Baptist Chapel founded in 1828) and 'Tai-bach' indicate new post-medieval settlement, as may the gentry-house at Trehowel which has no recorded history earlier than 1603. Apart from the tithe map of 1845, which shows a landscape virtually identical to that of today, there are no historic maps for this area. However, a 1849 estate map of Velindre, which lies to the south of this landscape, shows a field system of intermixed strips, both unenclosed and enclosed. It is possible that open fields formerly lay across much of the Pen Caer landscape, but had been engrossed and enclosed by the time of the tithe survey.

# Description and essential historic landscape components

Pen Caer is a large and complex historic landscape character area occupying the western part of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula to the south and north of the high moorland of Garn Fawr. To the north of Garn Fawr this is a plateau at c. 60m – 70m bounded by sea cliffs. To the south of Garn Fawr this area lies on gently sloping, south-facing land. The historic landscape consists of dispersed farms set in a landscape of small- and medium-sized irregular fields. Trefasser with its loose cluster of farms, houses and cottages is the only settlement nucleation in the area, and this is very small. Field boundaries are a mixture of dry-stone walls and stony banks. Most boundaries are well maintained, although some of the

dry-stone walls have deteriorated and are no longer stock-proof. Generally, walls are more common closer to the coast and on the margins of the high moorland of Garn Fawr, with banks dominant elsewhere. The majority of the banks are made from roughly coursed stone and earth. Foundation stones in some banks are massive, and the banks themselves are, in most instances, very large. Stony banks and low walls radiate out from the hillforts on Garn Fawr on to the lower lying land of this area and are perpetuated in the modern field boundaries; these are clearly prehistoric in origin and attest to the ancient enclosure pattern of at least part of this landscape. It is a very exposed landscape, open to almost constant buffeting from westerly winds. Consequently hedges where present on the banks are low and windswept, and trees, apart from scrubby woodland in sheltered hollows and close to houses. are absent. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture, with a little arable land and a few pockets of rough grazing. Almost the entire building stock of this area consists of dispersed farms, houses and cottages. There is very little that dates to before the early 19th century. An exception is the 18th century vernacular house at Trehowell with its slate-hung elevations. Stone is the universal building material. This is roughly coursed and left bare or cement rendered and colour washed. Occasional as at Trehowell it is slate-hung. There are no major dwellings in the area, and most farmhouses and other houses are of two-storeys and three bays with a central front door and gable chimneys. Examples in both the vernacular tradition dating mainly to the early 19th century, and the 'Georgian' style of the midand late-19th century are present. The numerous single-storey vernacular cottages of three bays and a central front door are a distinctive element of this area. Several are listed. They are concentrated on the fringes of marginal land, suggesting that they originated as squatter settlements, and include Garn Fawr and Studio Cottage occupied by the artist John Piper. Old farm buildings are of bare stone. Most are quite small and consist of barn, cow house and cart shed compressed into one or two ranges, but larger examples are present, such as at Trefasser Isaf, Trehowell and Penysgwarne. In some of these examples the farm buildings and yard are situated a little distant from the dwelling, indicating a house elevated a rung or two up the social scale than the more common farmhouses of the area. Unusually several ranges of larger outbuildings are listed - those at Trefasser, Penysgwarne and Trehowell for example - and more unusually still some smaller farm buildings are also listed as at Pontiago and close to Harmony. Slate is the traditional roofing material for houses and farm outbuildings. The cement skim or mortar grouting applied to slate roofs can be seen on both houses and farm buildings and is a distinctive characteristic of the exposed, western fringes of this part of Pembrokeshire. Asbestos sheet has replaced slate on numerous old farm buildings. Modern agricultural buildings of concrete, steel and asbestos are larger and a more prominent landscape feature on farms to the north of Garn Fawr than on those to the south. There are only a few modern houses in this area, and the only substantial non-domestic/nonagricultural building is the 19th century stone-built chapel at Harmony. Archaeological sites are numerous and varied and testify to a settled landscape over several millennia. Several prehistoric flintworking sites lie close to the coast. Other prehistoric sites include one standing stone and several possible standing stones of bronze age date, a round barrow and a possible chambered tomb. There are three iron age forts in the area, including one scheduled example. The importance of the area in the early medieval period is demonstrated by the presence of three inscribed stones, three possible chapels and a holy well site. For the medieval period, one (or two) earthwork castles, both scheduled, are recorded as well as several settlement sites. Stone quarties are present in later periods.

To the north and west this area is well defined by the coastal slope and high sea cliffs. To the east this area merges with that of Llanwnda, which shares many similar historic landscape components. To the south the historic landscape character area has yet to be described, but here such components that characterise Pen Caer such as the dry-stone field boundaries and massive stone banks are less common, and hedges and small stands of woodland are more prominent.

### Conservation priorities

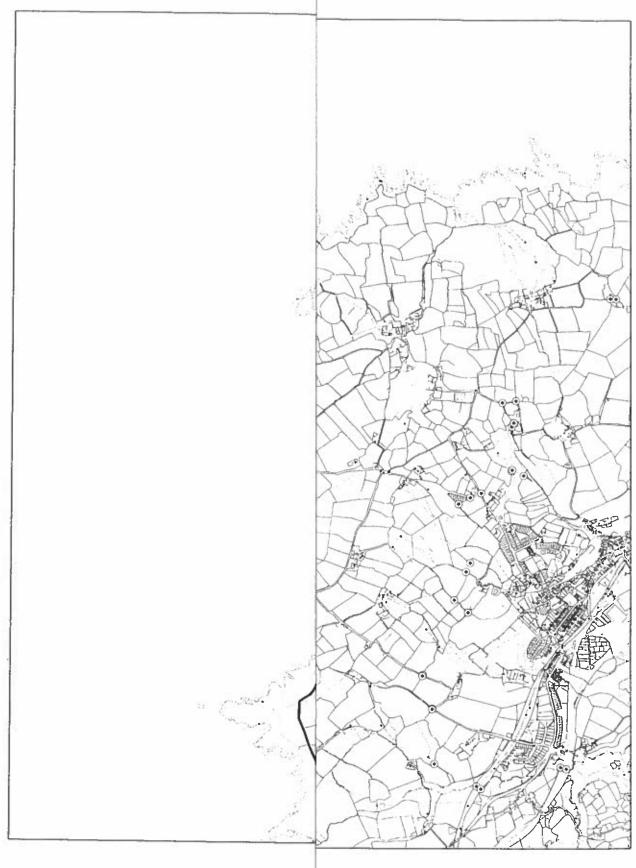
Most of the historic landscape components of this area are well maintained. However, some of the drystone wall field boundaries are beginning to deteriorate; their condition should be monitored and remedial action taken if necessary. Some stone-built farm buildings are no longer in agricultural use. New uses for these may have to be sought if they are to survive.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845; Ludlow 2002; National Library of Wales 14229/6; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/JP/193, HDX/57/30; Ress 1932; Willis-Bund 1902





**Pen Caer** is a large historic landscape character area of dispersed farms and fields exposed to the prevailing Atlantic winds. It is treeless. Field boundaries of dry-stone walls and massive stony banks are characteristic of this area. Also characteristic is the use of a cement skim over the slate roofs of the houses and agricultural buildings.



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Historic Landscape Character Area 35

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 357 LLANWNDA

GRID REFERENCE: SM 935389 AREA IN HECTARES: 502

### Historic Background

This is a relatively small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the eastern section of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula (except the coastal strip and Ciliau Moor Common) located entirely within the parish of Llanwnda. During the medieval period the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. It 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-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. 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 and the Llanwnda character area occupied Villa Grandi, which was referred to as a manor in 1326 but possibly not in the formal, Anglo-Norman sense. Welsh tenurial systems appear moreover to have persisted, although variously adapted, while many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20thcentury. The small, narrow, irregular fields in the western half of this character area are distinct from the larger, regular enclosures of the neighbouring Pen Caer character area and may be possibly medieval in origin. They are not typical of medieval, Anglo-Norman strip-fields but may have originated from fields held under native systems of Welsh tenure. The boundary between the two areas, and their enclosure systems, is represented by a stream, which is crossed by Pont Eglwys, the findspot of a cross-carved Early Christian Monument. It has been suggested that the monument was a boundary stone, and it may therefore be that this boundary between the two areas is a very long-standing division. This area may in fact represent a former ecclesiastical estate based on the parish church of Llanwnda which lies at its centre. The church is almost certainly early medieval in origin, with seven 7th century to 11th century Early Christian Monuments suggesting monastic status; an importance that persisted into the post-Conquest period when it was one of the most important prebends of the Bishops of St David's. It too is nuclear to a pattern of dispersed, irregular strips of land, which, as noted by Terry James, are probably derived from the early enclosure of land held under Welsh tenure. Llanwnda itself does not appear to have been the focus for a medieval township and it is not mentioned in the Black Book of St Davids of 1326. In fact only one holding, Ciliau Fawr, can be tentatively identified from the Black Book, when one carricate of land there was held 'by the Law of Wales'. The holdings of Ciliau Fawr, Crincoed and Carngowil formed part of the Bishop of St David's estate and were mapped in 1815. Most unusually two maps of Ciliau Fawr exist that help explain its landscape evolution. The first shows the holding as it was considered to have been some 40 years before 1815. Dispersed field strips, possibly enclosed or unenclosed, predominate, with a few regular fields. By 1815 the holding was consolidated into small regular fields. Elsewhere different systems of agriculture appear to have been employed, for instance, in the eastern half of the character area a pattern of larger fields can be seen, some of them clearly representing the late enclosure of marginal land, probably during the 18th century and 19th century. Other fields, such as those around the nucleated farmstead of Pen-rhiw, may be nearly as late in origin - Pen-rhiw is not mentioned until 1603 and was a minor gentry-house in 1699. By the tithe survey of 1845 the whole landscape was similar to that of today.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Llanwnda is an undulating historic landscape character area lying between 70m and 160m on the eastern side of the Pen Caer/Strumble Head peninsula. It is an exposed tract of land, open to the prevailing westerly Atlantic winds, with no trees, except those planted close to houses for shelter and scrubby woodland in sheltered hollows. Hedges, where they exist at all are low straggling lines of bushes, gorse, bracken and brambles. It is an agricultural landscape of dispersed farms and fields. The only nucleations are the small, loose cluster of farms, houses and cottages at Llanwnda, Ciliau and Pontiago. Land-use is predominantly improved pasture, with a little arable and pockets of rough ground. Fields are chiefly small and irregular; the only exception is around Pen-rhiw Farm where slightly larger, more regular fields predominate. Field boundaries consist of stony banks, many of roughly coursed stone and earth, and dry-stone walls. Some of the boundary banks are massive. Most

are in good condition. The dry-stone walls are generally not so well maintained. Stone is the principal building material for ecclesiastical, domestic and agricultural buildings. Many of the domestic buildings are cement rendered or colour washed, but the agricultural buildings are left bare. Slate, occasionally with a cement skim, is the universal roofing material. Apart from Llanwnda's small medieval stone-built church of St Gwyndaf, set in its stonewalled enclosure, there are few pre-19th century buildings; most farmhouses, houses, cottages and agricultural buildings date to the mid-to-late 19th century. Farmhouses and cottages are mainly in the vernacular tradition, and of one or two storeys and three bays. Except for some late 19th century detached 'villas' flanking the moorland of Garnwnda, there are few examples of houses in the 'polite' Georgian tradition. A few modern detached dwellings are located at Ciliau and Pontiago, and a row of mid-to-late 20th century houses has been built to the north of Stop-and-Call. Older agricultural buildings are generally small and of just one or two ranges, and consist of barn, cow house and store/cart shed. Working farms have ranges of modern concrete, asbestos and steel agricultural buildings, but these are relatively small and are not such a distinctive element of the landscape as they are in other areas. The numerous archaeological sites of all periods indicate a settled landscape for over 5000 years. Included are finds of prehistoric and Roman date, a neolithic chambered tomb (Scheduled Ancient Monument), several possible standing stone and several possible round barrows. The importance of the area in the early medieval period is demonstrated by the collection of inscribed stones at Llanwnda Church.

The boundary of Llanwnda historic landscape character area with that of its neighbour to the west is distinct and hard-edged. However, the boundary with the yet to be described area to the southwest is less distinct and is represented by a zone of change. To the north and east the coastal slope is a very distinctive and different character area from Llanwnda. Boundary definition is equally good to the southeast against Goodwick historic landscape character area.

### Conservation priorities

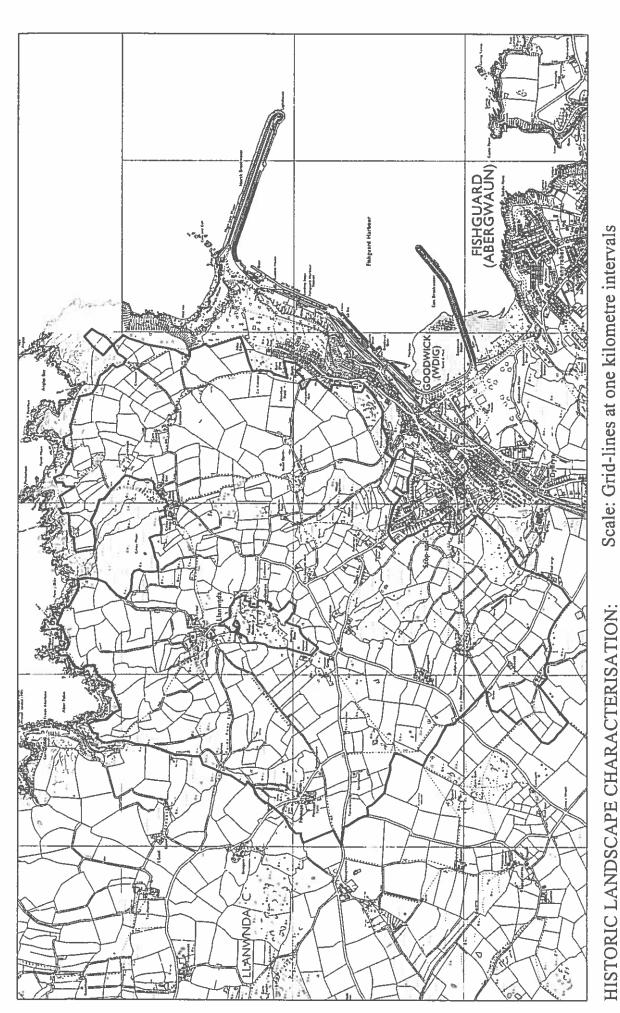
The historic landscape components of this area are generally well maintained. Some stone-built farm buildings are no longer in agricultural use. New uses for these may have to be sought if they are to survive. Not all of the dry-stone walls are in good condition; repair and maintenance may be required if they are to survive.

Sources: Edwards forthcoming; James 1992; Jones 1996; Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845; Ludlow 2002; National Library of Wales 14229/6; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/JP/456; Rees 1932; Willis-Bund 1902





**Llanwnda** is a historic landscape character area of farms and fields. Fields are small and irregular and bounded by stony banks and dry-stone walls. Farms are also small and widely dispersed. The only settlement clusters are at Llanwnda, Ciliau and Pontiago, and these a very small.



Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 357 LLANWNDA

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 358 GARNWNDA

GRID REFERENCE: SM 932391 AREA IN HECTARES: 9

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a rocky knoll just south of the hamlet of Llanwnda, within Llanwnda parish. During the medieval period the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewsland created in 1536. It 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-Anglo-NormanConquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. 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 and the Llanwnda character area occupied *Villa Grandi*, which was referred to as a manor in 1326 but possibly not in the formal, Anglo-Norman sense. Welsh tenurial systems appear moreover to have persisted, although variously adapted, while many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This character area has probably always been unenclosed and never subject to any intensive land-use. It is shown in its present form on the tithe map of 1845, and may have previously been held as informal waste or common. However, it formed a focus for prehistoric ritual and funerary activity, evidenced by a neolithic chambered tomb and a bronze age standing stone, which are highly visible from similar monuments in the Garn Fawr character area to the west.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a very small, but nevertheless distinctive, historic landscape character area of just nine hectares of craggy moorland surrounded by farmland. Garnwnda rises as a rocky outcrop of moorland to over 160m. Although distinctive, it contains few historic landscape components, and is characterised by its open aspect. There are no buildings. Archaeological sites consist of a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb, a bronze age standing stone and a possible standing stone.

This is a distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with the surrounding landscape of farms and fields.

### Conservation priorities

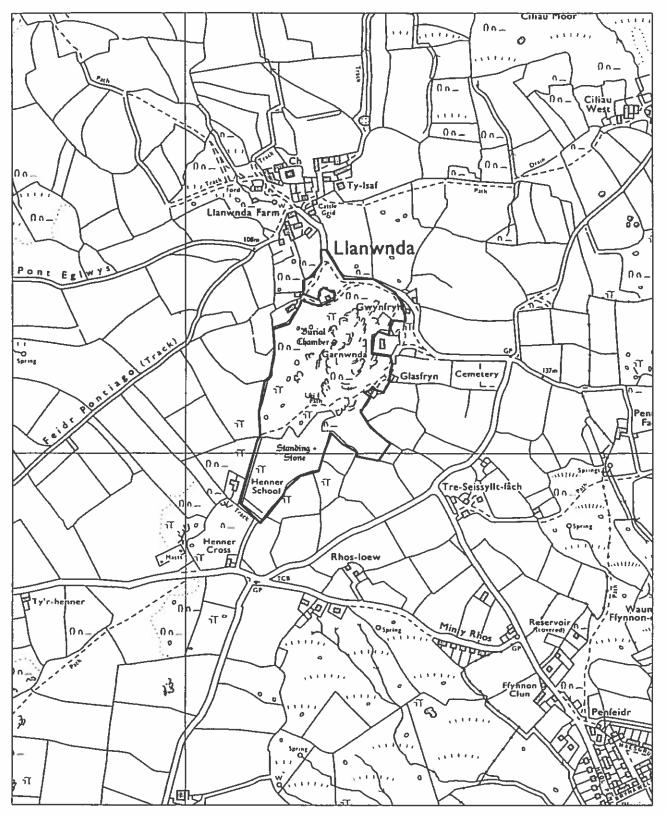
Maintain the area's open aspect.

Sources: Llanwnda Parish tithe map 1845





**Garnwnda** is a pocket of high, craggy moorland surrounded by fields and farms. The are no buildings in this historic landscape character area. A bronze age standing stone and neolithic chambered tomb are important historic landscape features.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

### Historic Landscape Character Area 358 GARNWNDA

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 359 CARNINGLI

GRID REFERENCE: SN 050373 AREA IN HECTARES: 499

### **Historic Background**

This relatively large area of modern Pembrokeshire comprises the upland moorland of Mynydd Carningli south of Newport town. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area is a typical Welsh upland landscape in that it contains extensive evidence of prehistoric occupation, mainly ritual and funerary monuments but also occupation sites such as hillforts and hut groups, and their associated field systems. Carningli hillfort is a large enclosure and presumably represented the major population centre of the region, but its drystone banks are not typical of iron age enclosures and a neolithic date and a early medieval date have both been suggested for its construction. The Bedd Morris standing stone was incorporated in the later boundary of the parish (and borough) of Newport, and also formed a route node for the medieval Newport-Haverfordwest highway, or 'Ffordd Bedd Morris', which still crosses Mynydd Carningli. In the medieval period Mynydd Carningli lay within the borough of Newport, which was more-or-less coterminous with Newport parish. Mynydd Carningli was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter, specifying the borough boundaries and granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. The charter defined this as a large area lying between the arable land along the Clydach, the arable holding of Dolranog (Gochel Sythi character area), Mynydd Melyn, the highway, the holding of Parc-y-marriage, and Cwm Rhigian. Mynydd Carningli was still recorded as unenclosed land over which the burgesses of the borough had right of common pasture for 'all manner of cattle', in the late 16th century Extent of Cemaes. It appears that, during the medieval period, the unenclosed land of Mynydd Carningli extended down the northern slopes as far as the town of Newport, and that the belt of enclosure that now lies between the two is entirely post-medieval in origin. It results partly from squatter enclosure (see Y Garn Parke character area), but right of common pasture had ceased by the early 19th century. The northern part of Mynydd Carningli includes several rectilinear enclosures belonging to short-lived post-medieval farmsteads, probably mainly late in origin, but abandoned by the mid 19th century. Old quarries within the area are reminders that stone extraction was once a small but significant industry in north Pembrokeshire.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Carningli consists of a steep sided hill topped by craggy rock outcrops that rises to over 330m above the town of Newport to the north and the Gwaun valley to the south. Situated at the eastern end of the hill, the massive rocky mass of Carningli hillfort is a dominant landscape feature, visible from much of north Pembrokeshire. Essentially this is an unenclosed historic landscape area consisting of heather and bracken moorland with pockets of rough pasture. There are, however, old stone-faced boundary banks and broken down field walls running across the lower parts of this common, and on the fringes old fields are reverting to moorland blurring the distinction between moor and lower-lying farmland. These and a large stone-faced bank that runs alongside the public road over the common demonstrate past attempts to bring the moorland under cultivation. There are no buildings on the common, but the numerous prehistoric and later archaeological sites — over 50 are recorded - strongly characterise the historic landscape. These include: the massive hillfort of Carningli and many ancillary settlements; Carn Ffoi iron age hillfort; several round huts, some associated with field systems and agricultural clearance cairns; bronze age burial mounds or round barrows; Bedd Morris standing stone; and deserted settlements of medieval or later date. There are also several old quarries, including an extensive one with and incline leading from it on the eastern flank of the mountain.

Although Carningli is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not all well defined. On the eastern side the steep slope of common terminates abruptly against boundary banks and hedges of farmland. Elsewhere the border between the common and farmland is becoming blurred as fields are allowed to revert to moor and boundaries are neglected.

### **Conservation priorities**

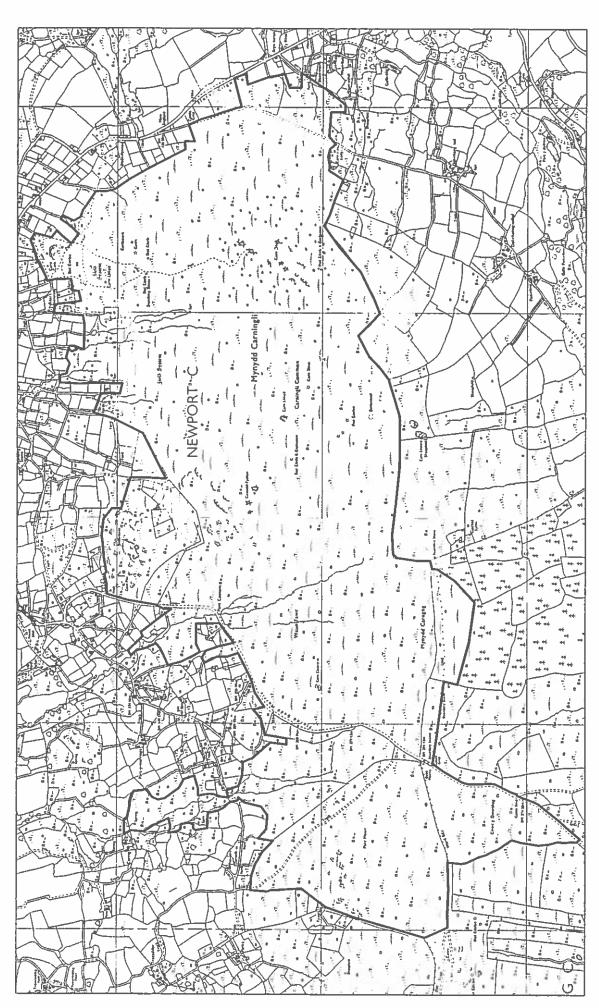
It is vital that the current open aspect of this area is maintained. Most of the many archaeological sites are in good condition, but there are signs of visitor generated erosion and disturbance at some sites. The condition of these will require monitoring, and programmes of restoration implemented if required.

Sources: Bignall 1991; Cadw 2001; Hogg 1973; Howells 1977; Lewis 1833; Miles 1995; Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Rees 1932





Carningli is a historic landscape character area of open moorland crossed by occasional old boundary banks and walls. Carningli hillfort dominates this landscape, and there are numerous smaller related monuments as well as bronze age burial mounds and other ritual and funerary monuments.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI Historic Landscape Character Area 359 CARNINGLI

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 360 Y GARN - PARKE

GRID REFERENCE: SN 040377 AREA IN HECTARES: 224

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising a narrow strip of enclosed land and 'cottages' lying between Mynydd Carningli and Newport town. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The area lies along the northern edge of the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Carningli and it is likely that it too was unenclosed during the medieval period, forming part of an common (see Carningli character area). There is no immediate evidence for early enclosures in Y Garn Parke character area but prehistoric field systems have been recorded on Mynydd Carningli. The common was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter, specifying the borough boundaries and granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. This area is crossed by the medieval Newport-Haverfordwest highway, 'Ffordd Bedd Morris', and the holding of Parc-y-marriage, which lies partly within this area, was recorded as demesne in Nicholas Fitzmartin's charter. The medieval pilgrimage chapel of Capel Curig also appears to have occupied the area, but at an unknown location. Such chapels rarely appear to have been accompanied by any form of settlement. Most of this area in fact appears to have lain within the unenclosed common land, which, during the medieval period, probably extended as far as Newport town and the castle; surveys of 1434 and 1594 suggest that the southern limit of the town was much as it is today. Indeed the form of the present enclosure suggests that it largely represents post-medieval encroachment onto the common. A painting by J 'Warwick' Smith, from 1787, appears to show open land descending to the castle, suggesting that some of this enclosure is very late indeed, but it may be artistic convention. A close examination of the enclosure reveals two distinct patterns. One comprises small, irregular fields from informal enclosure, possibly resulting from 'squatter' settlement, characteristic of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century when squatters settled on the fringes of common land at a period of rising population. The second comprises regular, rectangular fields that appear co-ordinated, and are possibly later. The field pattern extends into the parish of Dinas. There is very little cartographic evidence to indicate the form and density of settlement in the 18th century and early 19th century apart from a couple of mid 18th century estate maps. These are useful as they show small fields and farms over at least part of this area interspersed with pockets of common, showing that colonisation of the landscape was in progress. Right of common pasture appears to have ended by the early 19th century and the tithe map of c. 1840 shows a pattern much as today, although there has been some loss of settlement, particularly at higher levels.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area occupies a 300m to 600m wide band on north-facing slopes at 100m to 200m high sandwiched between the lower-lying Newport coastal plain to the north and the higher unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Carningli to the south. It is characterised by a fairly densely packed distribution of cottages and small agricultural holdings set in a landscape of small, irregular fields. Pasture is the dominant land-use, but much of the land close to the mountain edge is reverting to rough grazing and moorland, and scrubby woodland is regenerating in sheltered hollows at lower levels. There is very little improved pasture. Boundaries to the small fields are a mixture of stone-faced banks, stony banks and dry-stone walls; with dry-stone walls probably the dominant type. There are gaps in some of the banks, and many of the walls are in poor condition. Barbed wire fences supplement these older boundaries in many instances. At higher levels it is a virtually treeless landscape, but at lower levels overgrown hedges, many containing much gorse, and scrubby woodland lend a wooded aspect to the landscape -an aspect that is emphasised by occasional small coniferous shelter belts. Dwellings are generally of two storeys (with one storey, and one-and-a-half storeys present) and three bays. They are in the broad vernacular tradition of southwest Wales, some with polite 'Georgian' pretensions. Their

box-sash windows, symmetry of layout and occasional architectural detailing indicates a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the construction of most of them. Generally the house quality is better in this area than in other fringe agricultural settlements, indicating perhaps an income from sources other than agriculture. Very small ranges of stone-built agricultural buildings, some attached to the ends of dwellings and some detached, testify to the original function of these settlements. Many of these outbuildings have been converted to non-agricultural use. Most dwellings are not now agricultural, and only a few examples of modern, small, concrete, steel and timber outbuildings have been constructed. Local stone, dolerite, is the chief, traditional building material, although in many instances this is assumed as it is covered in cement render. Slate is the only roofing building material noted, and all was the commercial machine-cut variety. No local slate was recorded. There are a few modern dwellings in this area. A network of lanes, trackways and paths, often flanked by high banks, connects the settlements. The few recorded archaeological sites in this area include a fold/pound, a possible round barrow and other possible prehistoric sites. Several deserted settlements/dwellings testify to the depopulation of this area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This is a distinct area, although it is not easy to define its boundaries with precision. Along the northern edge this area merges with larger farms and larger fields, and to the south, west and east reversion of pasture to rougher grazing and moor is leading to a blurring of the boundary between this area and open moorland.

### Conservation priorities

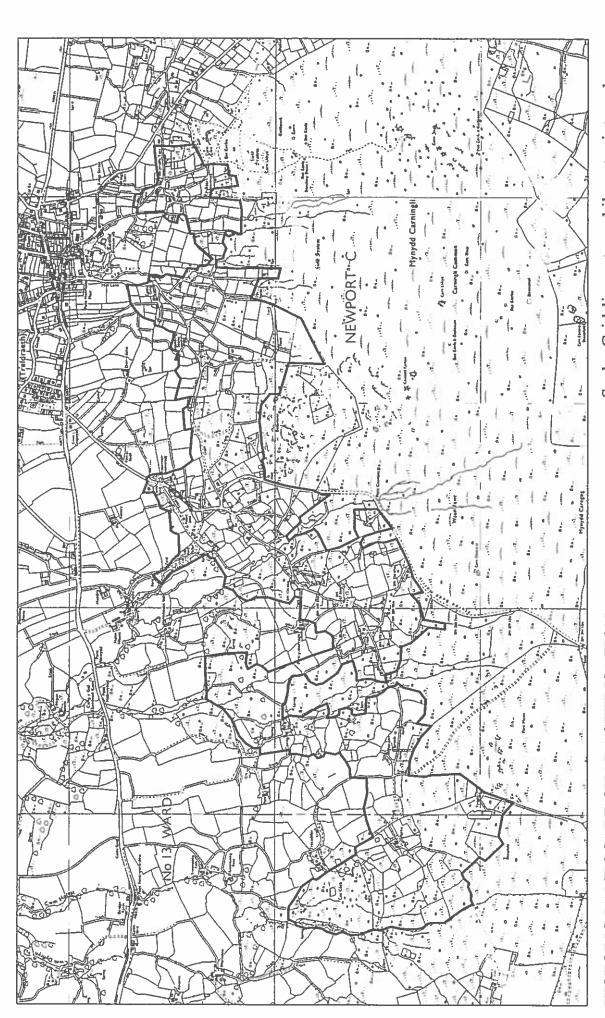
Fields reverting to rough grazing and moorland and the abandonment of some of the traditional boundaries provide a very distinctive upland fringe feel to this landscape. However, if reversion is left of continue some of the historic landscape components may decay and the character of the area changed. Some consideration needs to be given to whether this is desirable, and what action should be taken. The building stock is in good condition, with many houses restored in a fashion that retains their historic character.

Sources: Bignall 1991; Howells 1997; Lewis 1833; Miles 1995; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 5, Map 7 (1758), Map 8 (1758); Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office HPR/33/33 (1772)





Lying on the north-facing slopes below Mynydd Carningli, **Y Garn – Parke** is characterised by a relatively dense scatter of cottages, houses and small agricultural holdings set within small fields bounded by stone-faced banks and dry-stone walls. At higher levels pasture is reverting to moorland.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

Historic Landscape Character Area 360 Y GARN - PARKE

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 361 NEWPORT

**GRID REFERENCE: SN 045292 AREA IN HECTARES: 85** 

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the built-up area of Newport town. It lies within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who established their castle at Nevern on the site of an iron age fort. Cemaes remained in Angle-Norman hands until 1191 when Rhys ap Gruffudd retook it. He strengthened Nevern Castle, but Welsh supremacy was short-lived for Rhys died in 1197 and in the same year William Fitzmartin regained control of Cemaes. Instead of refortifying Nevern, William established a new castle at Newport (possibly the Old Castle earthworks by the Nevern estuary) and founded a new town. In c.1241, Nicolas Fitzmartin confirmed in a charter privileges bestowed on the town by his father, William. The early years of the town were not easy for the new settlers. In 1215, Newport Castle was destroyed by Llywelyn ap lorwerth, and the Fitzmartins did not regain control until about 1230, but in 1257 the castle was once again razed to the ground, this time by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. By 1276-77 the castle was back in the hands of the Fitzmartins who retained it, as well as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when the Audleys succeeded them. Excavation and survey have shown that the town was originally laid out with burgage plots - long building plots - along two main streets, Long Street and St Mary's Street, with the castle now known as the Old Castle between them close to the shore of the Nevern estuary. Properties on these streets towards the estuary did not survive long, perhaps as a result of attacks by the Welsh, and by the end of the 13th century, if not earlier, these burgage plots had been abandoned and were not used again. Possibly following the attacks of 1215 or 1257 the castle was refounded at its present site dominating he southern end of the town. A grid of new streets and the parish church of St Mary were also established in the same area. The town, however, did not flourish for in 1434 a survey lists 233 burgage plots but only 76 burgage holders. By 1594, 211 plots are recorded, but only 44 are occupied, and most of these are at the southern end of the town. Many house plots lay unused until the eve of the modern period as Richard Fenton noted the early 19th century that 'the chasms in its depopulated streets are filling up fast with buildings'. Clearly Fenton witnessed rebuilding that is evident in the town today, represented by numerous good-quality 19th century houses. The castle, which had been in decay since the late medieval period, was re-occupied in 1859 and the gatehouse was converted into a house; other additions followed. Despite the decay evidenced in the town, Newport had several small but important industries. The town's economy was based on agriculture, fishing and coastal trade. Newport had been the centre of a medieval and early post-medieval pottery industry, but the emergence of the town as a trading port really began in the 16th century when cloth and wool were exported. As a result, a considerable textile industry developed in the town's hinterland. Exports also included the products of the numerous local quarries. The town was also noted for its herring fishery. Changes in the silting of the estuary caused a new quay to be established at The Parrog, with shipbuilding facilities, storehouses and limekilns. It flourished well into the 19th century - 97 vessels visited the port in 1884 - but decline set in soon afterwards. Newport has largely not developed beyond its medieval limits, but 20th century housing occupies a pocket around Cnwc-y-grogwydd, to the west of the town, the site of a medieval gallows (and possible early medieval religious site). The economy during the later 20th century has been dominated by leisure, including a yacht club on The Parrog, and tourism, with a number of caravan parks. Newport is now an attractive option for middle-class homebuyers, which has imparted a genteel aspect to the town.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Newport historic landscape character area is mainly composed of the houses, gardens, shops, school, roads and other infrastructure of the town, but includes pockets of fields and other open ground between the built-up areas. The town lies on gentle north-facing slopes that run down to the south bank of the Nevern estuary. The medieval castle and church are located on the higher ground on the south side of the town. The core of the town is centred on the east-west A487(T) road and several narrow side-streets which form a loose grid pattern to the north and south. Parrog, situated on the estuary, is a secondary

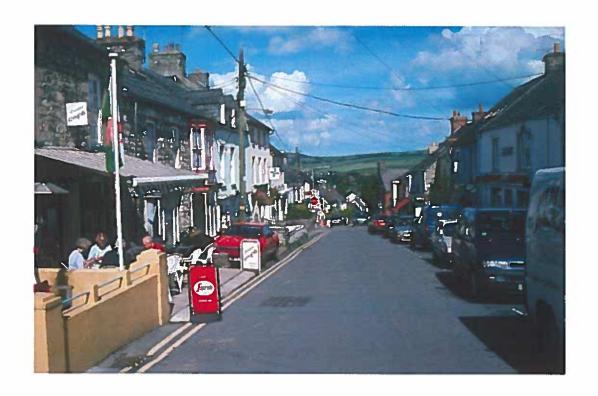
centre, which is now connected to the town proper by linear development, and there is also linear development along the A487(T) and Bridge Street to the northeast. The late 12th century - 13th century layout of the town still exerts a strong influence over modern topography, with many houses located hard against the street frontage within medieval burgage plots. The large, cruciform parish church was extensively rebuilt in the early 19th century and much of the medieval detail has been lost, except the fine 15th-16th century west tower. The castle is a single enclosure, with drum-towers and a twin-tower gatehouse, with masonry of 13th-14th century date, with 19th century additions. Apart from the parish church and the castle, almost the entire older building stock was constructed in the 19th century. This and the almost universal use of local dolerite and shale building stone provide Newport with a very strong and distinctive architectural signature. There is a fairly even mixture of cement rendered and bare stone. The render on many houses has recently been removed to reveal bare stone, usually uncoursed rubble. Close examination of this reveals that the masonry had been lime-washed prior to being covered with cement. The grey-blue and warm brown dolerite stone is normally roughly coursed, with consideration given to contrasting stone colour, and in some instances courses of slate slab give a more formal appearance to the buildings. Modern machine-cut non-local slate is the main roofing material. Within the core of the town most dwellings are in terraces. These are not single-build terraces, but rather each house has developed individually within its own burgage plot, resulting in a great range of building type from single storey vernacular cottages to three storey houses in the Georgian tradition. Two storey houses, however, dominate, with most examples in the polite 'Georgian' tradition, and many retaining period detailing such as porches, door cases and box-sash windows. Commercial properties including the Castle Hotel and the three-storey Llwyngwair Arms, and chapels such as the Ebenezer and Bethlehem, are of the same period and in the same building tradition as the dwellings. A similar building style and use of local stone can be found on the Parrog Road and on The Parrog itself, but here detached houses are as common as the terraces. The use of local stone in roadside and garden walls is also a notable feature of the town. Nearly all modern development is from the second half of the 20th century or later. This includes new, detached houses on the fringes of the town, and small estates of houses and bungalows at the town's edge aa well as within the town's historic core. Facilities to serve the local community and visiting tourists such as a library, new school, doctors' surgery, car parks and tourist information office are located in the town. A modern yacht club is located on the stone breakwater at The Parrog and a campsite and caravan park lie on the periphery of the town. Small fields now encircled by houses provide a rural feel to parts of this area, in particular close to the estuary. These fields are of pasture and are enclosed by banks topped with often over-grown hedges. Most of the recorded archaeology is related to components of the town described above - the castle and church - or to other standing buildings such as a late 18th century mill. Other sites such as several 19th century limekilns testify to the former importance of maritime trade. Unusually for a town a neolithic chambered tomb, Carreg Coetan Authur, is a prominent historic component, although it is now somewhat overwhelmed by neighbouring modern housing.

Newport is a distinctive area, is well defined and contrasts with the neighbouring landscapes of farms and fields to the west, south and east and with the Nevern estuary to the north.

### Conservation priorities

Care should be taken in the design of new houses and new housing estates to ensure their character does not conflict with that of the existing town. Generally the historic components of Newport are in good condition and should be maintained. Newport and Newport Parrog are Conservation Areas.

Sources: Bignall 1991; Browne and Percival 1992; Howells 1997; Lewis 1833; Ludlow 2000; Miles 1995; Murphy 1994; Newport Parish tithe map 1844; RCAHMW 1925





Lying on the southern shore of the Nevern estuary, the small town of **Newport** is strongly characterised by numerous stone-built 19<sup>th</sup> century houses. It is an Anglo-Norman foundation, and the medieval church and medieval castle are still strong townscape components.



Historic Landscape Character Area 361 NEWPORT

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 362 HOLMHOUSE - TYCANOL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 043387 AREA IN HECTARES: 446

### Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the coastal plain lying between Mynydd Carningli and the sea-cliffs to the north, surrounding the town of Newport. It mainly comprises long, narrow rectangular fields, of both arable and pasture. The presence of a number of monuments, including a standing stone and possible stone pair, suggest it was an important ritual landscape during the neolithic and bronze age periods, within view of Carningli hillfort, other upland monuments, and coastal sites. The area lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Most of this character area lay within the boundary of the borough of Newport, which, according to a charter of 1278, is more-or-less coterminous with Newport parish, and represented land over which the burgesses had right of common. The burgesses appear to have been free from rent or dues, possibly this represents a legacy from a pre-existing Welsh tenurial system. Many of the fields of this area appear to have been strip-fields, and were depicted as such on a map of 1758. At this date to the west of the town these fields were still largely unenclosed, with quillets of long narrow strips extending from the town west to the parish boundary and from the sea to one or two hundred metres south of the main A487(T). To the east of the town and in small pockets to the west amongst the strips lay small fields, the long narrow shape of which showing that they had been enclosed from blocks of several field strips. However, there is no clear evidence that these strip-fields represented arable open fields. Indeed, archaeological evaluation in 2001 revealed very shallow topsoil which did not appear to exhibit evidence of a long history of ploughing; moreover, it was recorded by Thomas Phaer, in 1552, that the Newport area was 'bare in corn but plenty enough in cattle'. The strips may therefore represent land divisions according to native forms of tenure, as in the strip fields of the St Davids peninsula and Pen Caer. Lying centrally within the area, alongside the A487(T) - a medieval and earlier routeway - was the medieval pilgrimage chapel of Capel Dewi, but such chapels rarely appear to have been accompanied by any form of settlement. Also lying within the area are two former demesne holdings, also mentioned within the charter of 1278, both of which are surrounded by a patchwork of larger enclosures. Rhigian demesne, on the coastal plain, lies in a valley and features irregular enclosures, while Parc-y-marriage, lies on the slopes of Carningli and features more regular enclosures, which may be later in origin. Holm House, in the centre of the area, was mentioned in 1276 when it was a possession of the burgess William Pecke, of Newport; later a gentry house it has now devolved into two farms. It too lies within a pocket of small irregular fields. It seems likely that Parc-y-marriage and Holm House were established on the boundary between the strip-fields and higher unenclosed land to the south. The strip-field pattern extends into the parish of Dinas, which was a medieval knight's fee, held of the Barony of Cemaes by Welsh tenure. Within this section is another holding, Trewreiddig, which also has a recorded medieval date and occupies a similar location to Holm House and Parc-y-marriage. It is this mixture of medieval strip-fields held by the community and demesne holdings with more regular fields that has produced the distinctive field pattern of this area. Superimposed over these earlier systems are farms founded in the 18th century such as such as Ty-canol, which carved regular-shaped, large fields out of the strip-fields. This process of enclosure and farm foundation was just about complete by the tithe survey of 1844 and has resulted in the landscape we see today.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area consists of an undulating coastal plain. The general trend of the land slopes from the south, from Mynydd Carningli, to the north coast. It is a landscape of fields and farms. Improved pasture is the chief agricultural land-use, with a little arable land and even less rough ground. Parts of this area are windswept, and therefore it is not characterised by trees: there are few large hedgerow standards and the only woodland comprises small, scrubby deciduous copses in

sheltered hollows and valleys. Non-agricultural land-use includes campaites and carayan parks. Pockets of long narrow fields attest that parts of this area formerly comprised strip-fields. However, most fields tend towards the large and regular. Boundaries are of substantial stone-faced banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, with some overgrown examples in the more sheltered locations. The agricultural holdings of this area are relatively large, with the majority regularly distributed along the steeper north-facing slopes to the south of the A487(T) road which crosses from west to east. Farmhouses and other dwellings are in a variety of styles, built of local stone, but frequently cement rendered, with slate roofs, and mainly date to the 19th century. An exception is the former rectory, Gelli Olau, a substantial three-storey 18th century house in the Georgian tradition. Pen-y-feidr, the only other three-storey house in the area, is also in the polite Georgian tradition, but is mid 19th century in date. Associated with it are substantial stone-built agricultural buildings set informally around the yard. Some of these date to the early 19th century and are two-storey, others to later in the same century. There are examples of houses dating from the mid 19th century in the vernacular tradition and in the Georgian style. Twentieth century houses are also present. Most farms have one or two ranges of 19th century stone built outbuildings and 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings, but these are not the dominant landscape components as found in some agricultural historic landscape areas. There are several small historic bridges along the main road, including a listed example dated 1811. Archaeological sites are numerous and varied, but do not strongly characterise the historic landscape, other than two bronze age standing stones and the neolithic chambered tomb of Carreg-y-Gof. Other sites include a holy well, the site of a dark age inscribed stone and the site of a medieval chapel.

To the north against the coastal strip and the town of Newport the definition of this area is clear. Elsewhere there is a merging of this area with its neighbours, and it is therefore not possible to define a hard-edged boundary.

### Conservation priorities

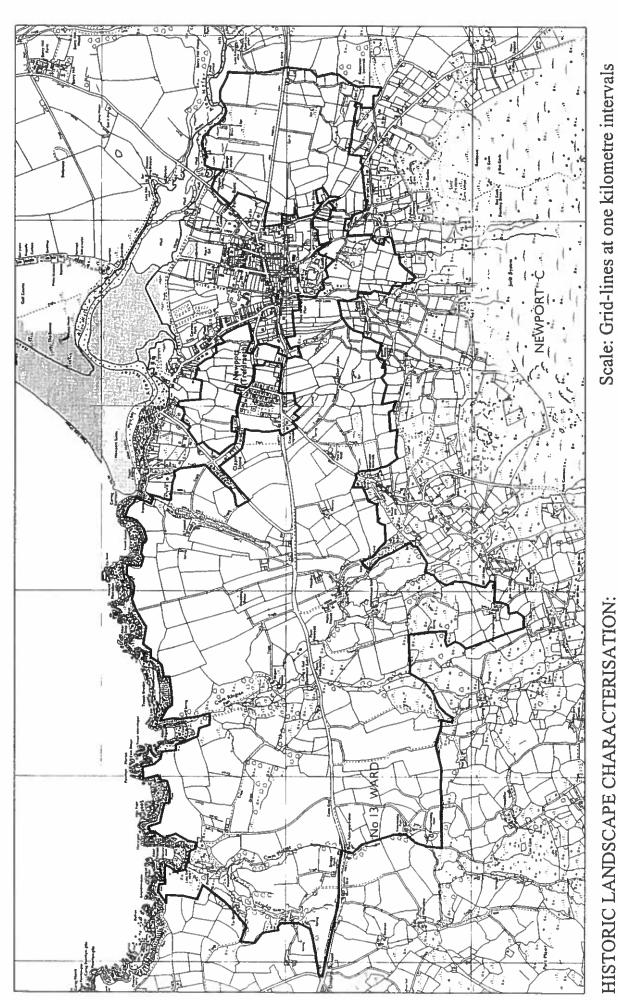
Historic landscape components are generally in good condition. This is an agricultural area which may come under stress if the town of Newport continues to expand and if the campsites and caravan parks become more common. Careful management will be required to mitigate these potential developments if the area is to retain its character.

Sources: Ludlow 2001; Charles 1992; Jones 1996; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 7 (1758), Map 8 (1758), Map 11 (1758); Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/18/1 (1809), HPR/33/33 (1772)





**Holmhouse** – **Tycanol** is an agricultural historic landscape character area consisting of relatively large farms set within large, regular fields bounded by stone-faced banks topped with well maintained hedges. Buildings are stone-built and mainly 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.



Historic Landscape Character Area 362 HOLMHOUSE - TYCANOL

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 363 BRYN-HENLLAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 014388 AREA IN HECTARES: 461

### Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the coastal plain lying between Mynydd Carningli and the sea-cliffs to the north. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within the parish of Dinas, which represented 1 knight's fee, held of the Barony of Cemaes, by Welsh tenure. The Dinas name may come from Dinas Head, which itself may be named for its likeness to a dinas (large iron age defended enclosure) rather than from an actual fortification. In the Extent of Cemaes, of 1594, Dinas was held by a 'divers tenant' and valued at £4. The parish church of Dinas, St Brynach, lies within the area - Brynach was the 'patron saint' of Cemaes. Also within the area is the site of a cist cemetery at Bryn-henllan whose name suggests that it may have been the predecessor of St Brynach's. Both sites may have early medieval origins. The area around the church, now called 'Cwm-yr-eglwys', may represent the 'Trefawr', which was listed as a holding in the Extent along with Bryn-henllan and Fron Fawr, the latter now devolved into two farms. The present field pattern, of fairly small irregular fields, has the appearance of post-medieval enclosure. It is possible that a major landscape re-organisation may have taken place - the eastern half of the area, for instance, is labelled 'Forest' on Rees' map of 14th century south Wales. However, fossilised stripfields are evident in the area immediately west of Bryn-henllan. The tithe map of 1841 shows some enclosed strip fields as well as small fields in a pattern not dissimilar to that of today, although some dwellings have disappeared, new clusters have developed and some of the smaller fields have been amalgamated. Dinas parish church was largely destroyed through coastal erosion in the mid 19th century and is now an incomplete ruin. A new church was built near what is now Bryn-henllan village, which, along with the earlier non-Conformist chapel nearby, became the nucleus for the new settlement. The A487(T), which crosses the area, more-or-less follows the line of a medieval (and earlier?) routeway. The ribbon-development at Dinas Cross, however, all appears to be post-medieval and the majority is 19th century and 20th century in origin. It now forms a settlement in its own right and has eclipsed Dinas and Bryn-henllan. Dinas/Cwm-yr-eglwys is now a popular holiday beach, with a nearby caravan park.

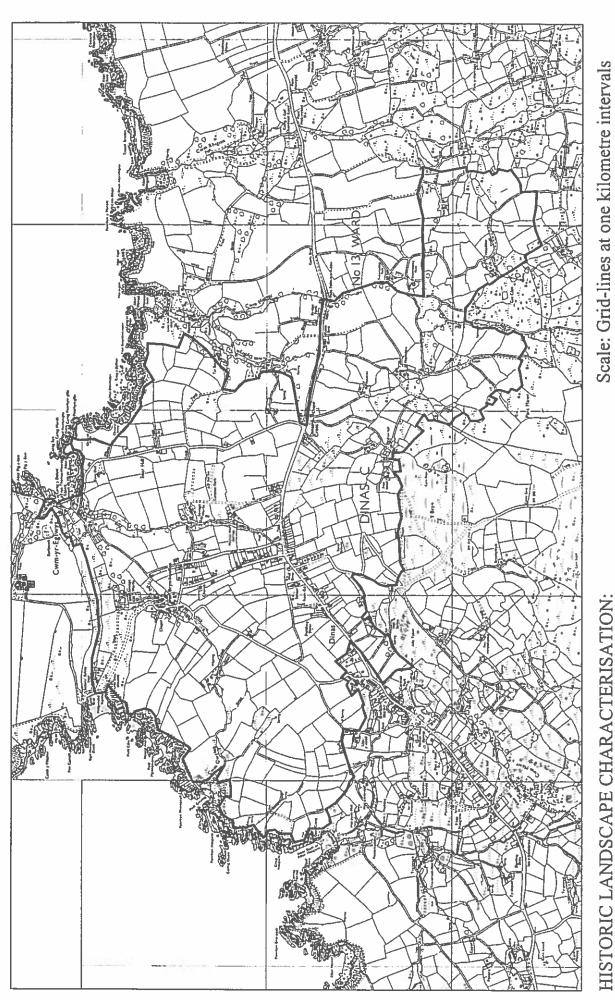
### Description and essential historic landscape components

Bryn-henllan historic landscape character area lies on an undulating, sloping north-facing coastal plain between approximately 40m and 90m above sea level, with steeper, higher slopes up to 160m to the south. It is a complex area consisting of farms and fields, old hamlets and modern housing, and tourist facilities. Essentially it is an agricultural landscape that has experienced considerable change in recent years with many of the smaller farms converted to other uses. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture, with very little arable or rough ground. Although swept by the winds from the Atlantic, parts of this landscape has a wooded appearance on account of the many trees planted for shelter. There is also some scrubby deciduous woodland and steep, sheltered valley sides. Fields are generally small and irregular in shape, with groups of long curved strip-shaped fields attesting to the former presence of open field systems. Boundaries are stone-faced banks topped with hedges. The condition of these varies, with some well maintained and stock-proof, but with many overgrown and others, in exposed locations, straggling. Dwellings are centred on two core areas, Dinas Cross and Bryn-henllan. These were two separate centres, but recent housing development has merged them into one. Older, almost exclusively 19th century, buildings are united by the use of local blue-grey and warm brown local dolerite stone (not usually cement rendered) and machine cut slate roofs - these building are not dissimilar to those found at Newport, 5km to the east. On the better quality houses consideration has been given to the patterns produced by contrasting/matching stone colour, and the use of courses of Cilgerran slate slabs and/or limestone quoins provides a formality lacking in lesser structures. At Dinas Cross the older houses, and a shop and public house, are arranged in a terrace. Most date to the early-





Lying on the north Pembrokeshire coastal plain, **Bryn-henlian** historic landscape character area is a combination of hamlets, small farms and fields. The hamlets of 19<sup>th</sup> century stone-built houses are now connected by modern housing development. Farms are relatively small, and fields are small and irregular and bounded by banks topped with hedges.



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# NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

Historic Landscape Character Area 363 BRYN-HENLLAN

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 364 MYNYDD MELYN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 021367 AREA IN HECTARES: 240

### Historic Background

A medium-sized area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the upland moorlands of Mynydd Melyn and Cnwc-y-gwartheg. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area is a typical Welsh upland landscape in that it contains extensive evidence for prehistoric occupation, mainly ritual and funerary monuments but also occupation sites such hut groups and field systems. By the medieval period Mynydd Melyn and Mynydd Carningli to the east probably formed a single block of open moorland. Mynydd Carningli, including at least part of Mynydd Melyn, was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. The charter defined a large area including that lying to the west of Mynydd Melyn and north of the arable holding of Nantmarchan, which represented one knight's fee. This lay along Cwm-mawr to the south of Mynydd Melyn. The west half of this area was divided between Dinas and Llanychlwyddog parishes, the division between them may be an ancient boundary. That part of Mynydd Melyn in Llanychlwyddog parish, also appears to have been unenclosed land but belonged to a larger holding, also called Mynydd Melyn, of mixed land running down the slope to the south of this area. It represented one knight's fee held of the Barony, with its centre at the farm of the same name lower down the slope, and is recorded in the Extent of Cemaes of 1594. It would seem therefore that in the medieval period Mynydd Melyn was a mixture of open common and unenclosed land held by individual farms. However, right of common appears to have extended over the whole of the area during the post-medieval period as an estate map of 1758 names part of the area as 'sheepwalk' belonging to several farms on the lower, northern slopes, although it is unclear whether this ground had a perimeter fence or was unenclosed. However, by the tithe survey of c. 1840s the higher levels (which lie in this historic landscape character area) had been divided into large fields, in a pattern similar to that of today, and farms and fields had been established over the lower slopes in what is now a neighbouring area. Very little seems to have altered in this area since the tithe survey.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an upland historic landscape character area that achieves a height of 307m on the rounded peak of Mynydd Melyn. There are no buildings in this landscape. It has an open aspect, but it is not open moorland, and is divided into very large enclosures. Older boundaries consist of stone-faced banks and dry-stone walls. These are now largely redundant, and wire fences, many of which run along the older boundaries, form stock-proof barriers. It is treeless. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and rough, heather grazing. Archaeological sites are an important historic landscape component of the area, particularly prehistoric sites, including: hut circles, a round barrow, a standing stone, clearance cairns and field systems. Other sites include a medieval pilgrims cross.

Mynydd Melyn is a distinct historic landscape character area, yet its boundaries cannot be defined with great precision. There tends to be a gradual merging of this area with the rougher fields of the neighbouring areas.

### Conservation priorities

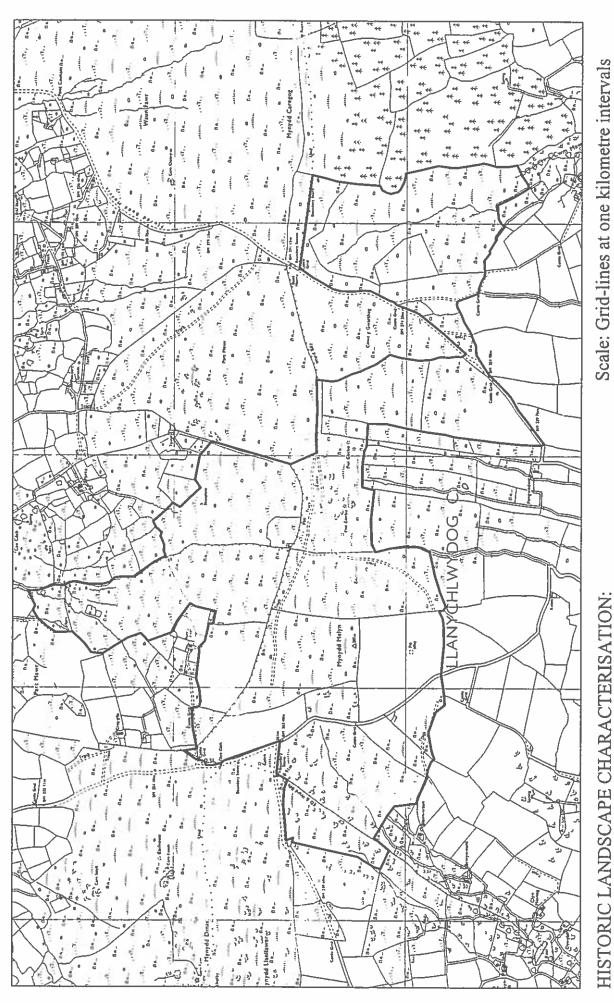
It is important that the open aspect of this area is maintained.

Sources: Dinas Parish tithe map 1841; Howells 1977; Llanlawer Parish tithe map 1843; Llanychlwydog Parish tithe map 1844; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 8 (1758); Miles 1995; Newport Parish tithe map 1844





Mynydd Melyn is a small upland historic landscape character area that in the past has been divided into large enclosures by stone-faced banks and dry-stone walls, although these are now redundant and wire fences provide stock proof boundaries. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and heather moorland.



# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 364 MYNYDD MELYN

NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 365 NEWPORT TO DINAS ISLAND COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SN 019397 AREA IN HECTARES: 25

### Historic Background

A character area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a narrow coastal strip between Newport and Dinas Island. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Historically, this coastal strip has always been marginal land, lying between the boundaries of cultivated land and the sea-cliffs. There appear to be no occupation sites although the landscape is typical of iron age coastal promontory fort topography. Past land-use was mainly as rough grazing, and quarrying. Although there are only a few places suitable for landing small boats along this stretch of high sea cliff, chiefly the bays at Aber Forest and Aber Rhigian, quarrying has been undertaken on a fairly intensive scale since at least 1594 when the Extent of Cemaes recorded that 'seaside quarries both of slate and hewings stones'. George Owen writing in about 1600 notes that these were a source of 'tiling stone'. However, the presence of local stone roofing tiles from excavations in Newport indicates that quarries, perhaps these coastal ones, had been in use from at least the 13th century. Working carried on until the late 19th century at Chwarel Gerry, Chwarel Pwdwr, Fforest Farm and Parrog. Twentieth-century history includes the operation of a lifeboat out of Y Cwm.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a linear coastal historic landscape character area running from Cwm-yr-Eglwys in the west to The Parrog at Newport in the east, a distance of about 3km. It is very narrow, on occasions less than 20m wide, but averages about 50m, and comprises hard-rock sea cliffs, which achieve heights of over 50m at the western end, and a narrow band of rough ground sandwiched between the cliffs and farmland to the south. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the cliff tops. Apart from a lifeboat house at Y Cwm there are no buildings in this area. Recorded archaeology comprises several old slate quarries and associated structures such as landing places.

This is a very well defined historic landscape character area bounded by the sea to the north and enclosed farmland to the south.

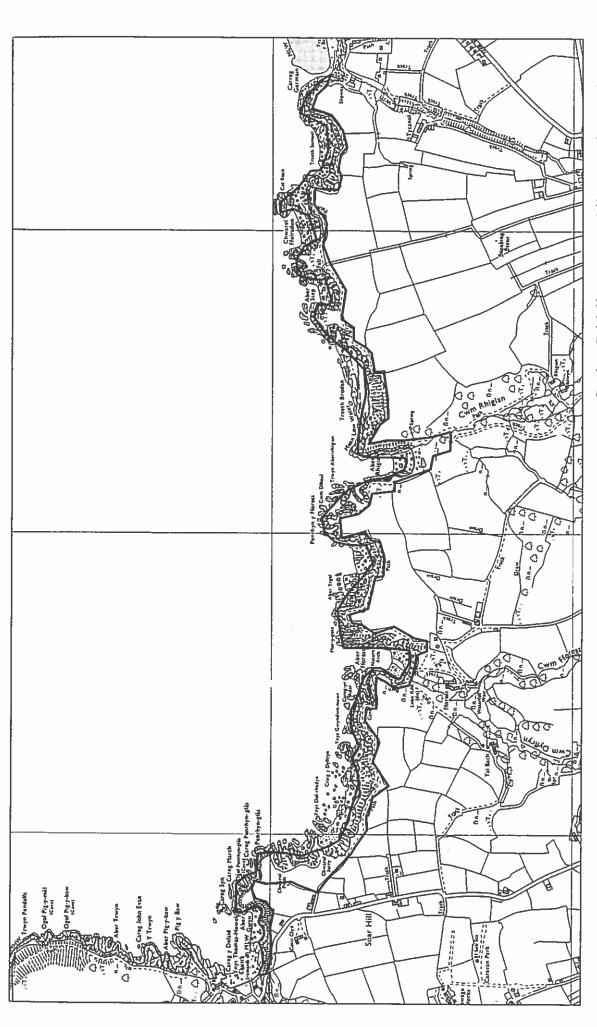
### **Conservation priorities**

Maintain as existing.

Sources: Dinas Parish tithe map 1841; Howells 1977; Murphy 1994; Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Richards 1998



Newport to Dinas Island Coastal Strip consists of high, hard rock sea cliffs and a very narrow band of cliff top through which the Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs. Old quarries testify to the former importance of slate extraction.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 365 NEWPORT TO DINAS ISLAND COASTAL STRIP

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 366 NEVERN ESTUARY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054396 AREA IN HECTARES: 31

### **Historic Background**

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the intertidal zone of the estuary of the River Nevern (Afon Nyfer). It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area mainly comprises mud flats but also includes pockets of salt-marsh, which have been used for rough grazing into the modern period. It was regarded as manorial waste, and in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter which granted the burgesses of Newport right of common grazing over 'all the marshland on both sides of the River Nevern as far as the bridge.... and the small island which is between the said bridge and the lord's mill (by the castle) which is called New Mill'. A bridge still crosses the estuary, carrying an unclassified road. It would have formerly linked the borough of Newport to the Fitzmartin demesne lands at Berry Hill. In 1598, it was described as stone-built, with six arches, but it was apparently demolished soon afterwards, and was replaced by stepping-stones (which still survive) and a ferry. The bridge was not rebuilt until 1894, and again was rebuilt in the 20th century. The location of the 'New Mill' has not been established. It is assumed that the Newport's medieval and early post-medieval quay lay within this area, on the northern edge of the town. Newport had been the centre of a medieval and early post-medieval pottery industry, but the emergence of the town as a trading port really began in the 16th century when cloth and wool were exported. As a result, a considerable textile industry developed in the town's hinterland. Exports also included products of the numerous local quarries. A chart of 'Newport Bay and harbour', drawn by Lewis Morris in 1748, shows the course of the river, the mud flats and the sand bar very much as they are today. At about this time, changes in the silting of the estuary caused the old quay to be abandoned and a new quay to be established at The Parrog, with shipbuilding facilities, storehouses and limekilns. Newport was also noted for its herring fishery, which originated during the medieval period as a common right of fishing between the mouth of the Nevern and its confluence with the Afon Clydach. Within this area; a weir 'on the water of Nevarne' with 'the free fishery there' was recorded in 1594 when it was worth 13s 4d annually, and seine-netting continued into the 20th century.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the tidal stretches of the Nevern estuary, approximately from the banks of the river by the town of Newport to 2.2km upstream. There are no inhabited buildings in this area. Built structures consist of Newport Bridge, which has recently been rebuilt, and its approach causeway, and a 19<sup>th</sup> century limekiln. Downstream of the bridge the estuary comprises mud flats flanked by narrow strips of salt marsh and on the south bank by scrubby woodland. Upstream reed beds characterise the estuary. A salt works and a prehistoric flint-working floor have been recorded in the estuary. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs alongside the estuary downstream of the bridge.

This is a well-defined area. The town of Newport lies downstream of the bridge on the south bank, and rich farmland on the north bank. Upstream of the bridge steep wooded slopes and farmland flank the estuary.

### Conservation priorities

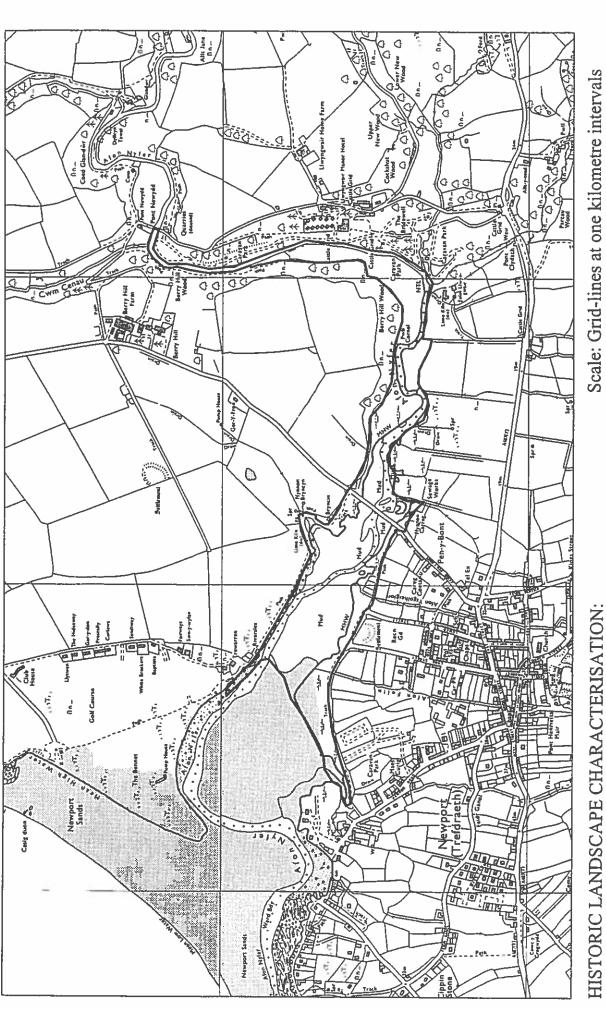
Maintain as existing.

Sources: Howells 1977; Miles 1995; Nevern Parish tithe map 1843; Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Owen 1892; Rees 1932





Consisting of tidal mud flats, reed beds, marsh and scrubby woodland edging the water, the **Nevern Estuary** historic landscape character area contains few built elements apart from Newport Bridge, an old limekiln and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.



Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

Historic Landscape Character Area 366 NEVERN ESTUARY

### **NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI**

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 367 FFORDD CILGWYN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 067380 AREA IN HECTARES: 34

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising a narrow strip of enclosed land lying on the lower slopes of the northeast side of Mynydd Carningli. It lies 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The area lies along the northern edge of the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Carningli and it is likely that it too was unenclosed during the medieval period, forming part of the common (see Carningli character area). There is no obvious evidence for earlier enclosures in Ffordd Cilgwyn character area but prehistoric field systems have been recorded on Mynydd Carningli. The common was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter, specifying the borough boundaries and granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. This area appears to have lain within the common land, the enclosure of which did not take place until well into the post-medieval period. A map of 1758 depicting ground to the north marks at least part of this landscape as 'common'. This would suggest that the pattern of small farms, houses and fields originated between 1758 and the tithe survey of 1844, which shows a landscape similar to that of today. The regular field system hints at an organised and coherent process of enclosure and colonisation, rather than squatter encroachment, but both processes can be seen in the neighbouring Y Garn Parke character area. Ffordd Cilgwyn, which crosses the area, appears to follow a well-established medieval routeway leading to St Mary's Church, Cilgwyn, a chapel-of-ease to the parish church at Newport.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively small historic landscape area located on north and northeast facing slopes at 50m and 140m centred on Ffordd Cilgwyn, and sandwiched between the larger fields and farms below and the open moorland of Mynydd Carningili above. It is a relatively small area consisting of small regular fields and a fairly dense distribution of houses. A mixture of improved and unimproved pasture is the main land-use. A few fields have reverted to rougher grazing. Boundaries are mainly composed of large stone-faced banks topped with hedges that are still generally stock-proof, but many are overgrown. These and the numerous small hedge-line trees lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Small agricultural holdings are the dominant settlement type, but few now appear to be actively involved in farming. Houses are united by the common use of local stone, dolerite, as a building material and slate for roofs, and by their period of construction, namely the mid-to-late 19th century. Single storey cottages are present, including a listed vernacular example with loft, but the main type of house is two-storey and three-bay and broadly in the polite 'Georgian' tradition. Detached and short terraces are present, with most houses lying alongside the road named Ffordd Cilgwyn. The houses are larger than is usual for an upland fringe agricultural landscape, indicating that in the 19th century the occupiers were able to obtain extra employment in the nearby town of Newport. The housing stock is in good condition, with many dwellings recently renovated, and the small ranges of stone-built farm buildings associated with the dwellings have been converted to residential or non-agricultural use. However, there are some working farms that retain their traditional stone buildings, as well as 20th century structures built from corrugated iron. Amongst the few archaeological sites in this area is a medieval healing well.

Ffordd Cilgwyn historic landscape character area is well defined against its border with open moorland to the west, but elsewhere it is not possible to draw a hard-edged boundary with any precision.

### Conservation priorities

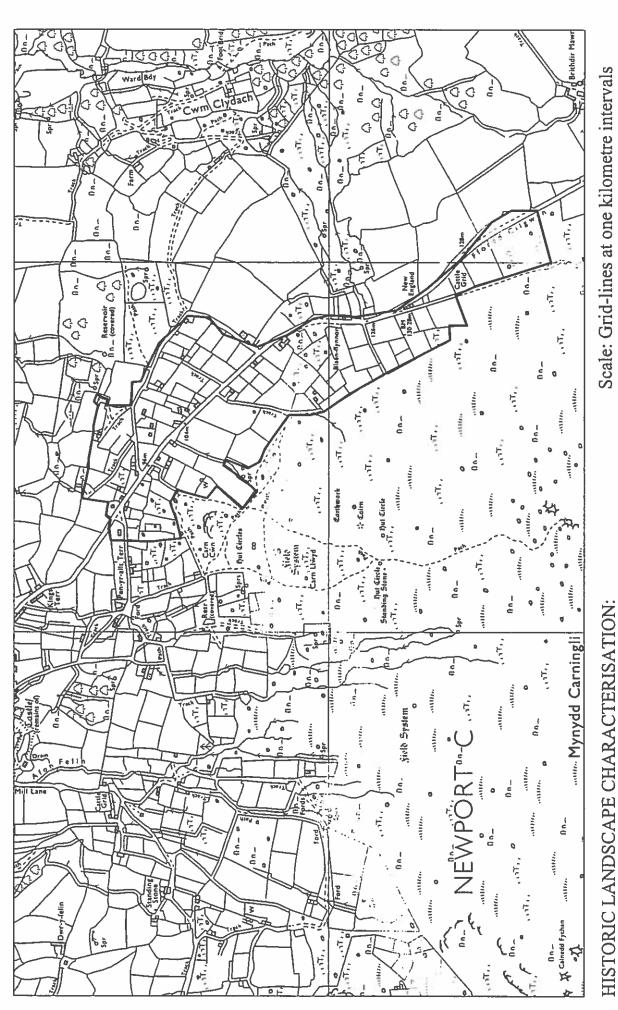
Management of the traditional field boundaries may be required in the future. Otherwise maintain as existing.

Sources: Miles 1995; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 11 (1758); Newport Parish tithe map





**Ffordd Cilgwyn** historic landscape character area consists of small farms and houses. Buildings are almost entirely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and stone-built. Fields are small and regular and are surrounded by stone-faced banks topped with hedges.



# NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

Historic Landscape Character Area 367 FFORDD CILGWYN

### Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 368 MANORBIER

**GRID REFERENCE: SS 067979 AREA IN HECTARES: 52** 

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the built-up village of Manorbier. During the medieval period, it lay at the head of the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, reorganised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. Manorbier is dominated by its castle, which may have been the site of a pre-Norman aristocratic centre or llys, which itself may overlie an iron age fort. Its separation from the parish church, which lies on the opposite side of a silted inlet, and indeed the distance between the church and the settlement, argue for early medieval origins for both, perhaps as a 'paired' secular/ecclesiastical site seen elsewhere in southwest Wales. There is some uncertainty as to whether the Manor of Manorbier gave its name to, or derived its name from, a pre-existing Welsh cwmwd of Maenor Pyr, but it has been argued that the 'manor' element is not derived from the Anglo-Norman 'manor' but from a pre-Conquest 'maenol' element linked to the ?personal name 'Pyr' also commemorated in the Welsh name for Caldey Island, 'Ynys Pyr', It also has been suggested that it formed part of a multiple estate - however, pre Anglo-Norman Conquest sources do not mention the settlement. The earliest recorded history is represented by the establishment of the castle, in c.1100. The de Barris lavished considerable sums on its development. It has 12th century masonry buildings, which are rare in Pembrokeshire. It is noted as being the birthplace, in 1146, of the churchman and chronicler Gerald de Barri - or 'Giraldus Cambrensis' - who provides an invaluable insight into the nature of the late 12th century manor, and its Anglo-Norman arrangements - '(the castle has) excellently well defended turrets and bulwarks, and is situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the seaport, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fish-pond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance, as for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard, and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks, and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the castle and the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn sea, bending its course to Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance from the castle; and the southern rocks, extended a little further north, would render it a most excellent harbour for shipping... This country is well supplied with corn, sea-fish, and imported wines; and what is preferable to every other advantage, from its vicinity to Ireland, it is tempered by a salubrious air...'. The castle had become ruinous by the early 17th century but was refortified during the Civil War when it was taken, without resistance, by Parliament. After a period of slow decay it was partially restored in the late 19th century. The church, also mentioned by Giraldus, was granted to the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke, in 1301. The park belonging to the castle lay to the west (mainly in East Moor and West Moor character area) and represented part of the manorial demesne; in the early 17th century it was described as enclosed by a stone wall and containing 60-70 acres of pasture. The development of a medieval settlement at the castle gate appears to have been unplanned, and piecemeal. An agricultural vill, the settlement was probably never very large and probably restricted to development along the roadside east of the castle; it is not mentioned in contemporary accounts and appears to have possessed neither market nor fair. Giraldus' 'harbour' was never exploited. Manorbier was recorded in some detail in three later surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, in 1601, 1609 and 1618. It represented one of the three divisions of the manor, with a reeve responsible for rent-collection, and from the late 17th century was the scene of the manorial courts. Although it was the largest settlement in the manor, there were only 22 dwellings comprising 8 substantial farms, 9 houses and 5 cottages. From the surveys it is clear that the process of

enclosure of the surrounding fields had already begun by the early 17th century. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, and there was a 56-acre increase in arable between 1609 and 1618. There were by this time no game or deer in the park, which had been divided into three enclosures. Much of the demesne had been lost (becoming censory holdings) although the surveys mention the Lord's Meadow, and the mill. The dovecot, which was 'old and decayed' in 1582, is not mentioned in later surveys. Tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. At Manorbier, one freehold tenant rendered payment in cash. Over the three surveys 17 husbandry tenants are recorded possessing substantial farmsteads, including a total of 6 barns, 5 haggards (corn hay barns) and 4 cowhouses. Husbandry tenants had harvest the hay in the lords meadow and carry it to the castle, after which they had right of pasture in the meadow; they also had to clean the mill leat and provide millstones. The 12 censory tenants had 4 barns, 3 haggards and 3 cowhouses. Three tenants possessed sheepcotes; the animals were presumably grazed on the unenclosed coastal strip. The village appears to have developed little - and may have contracted - by 1774-5 when a map of the 'The Crofts' estate shows it as a few dispersed houses. On the tithe map of c. 1840, the village is depicted as a few houses on a single street. There has been some 20th century development, most of it to the east of the village where a housing estate was erected to serve Manorbier Camp (see Manorbier Camp character area). The camp was originally established as a World War 2 anti-aircraft artillery school. Manorbier, and its beach and castle are a popular tourist destination.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Manorbier is a relatively small, yet complex historic landscape character area containing many disparate components. It is essentially a developed area, and contains good examples of medieval buildings, church, castle and dovecote, as well a village of 19th century and later houses. It is centred on the medieval, masonry castle situated on an inland promontory at about 50m above sea level, but also includes steep-sided valleys, valley bottoms close to the sea, the medieval church on the opposite valley side, and modern housing on level ground inland from the castle. The castle, with its dominating high stonewalls, is set apart from the village at the end of a steep-sided promontory. Silted fish/mill ponds, a ruined mill, a medieval dovecote and a sewage works lie in the valley to the north of the castle. Car parks (for visitors to the beach) and rough ground lie in the valley to the south. A fine early 20th century stone-built village hall stands at the village core where three narrow streets meet. Other, old village buildings are 19th century in date, number only about 20 or 30 and are clustered in an unplanned fashion along these three streets. Cement rendered stone is the most common building material, under machine cut slate roofs. The unplanned character of the settlement is further reflected in the wide type and style of the buildings - there is little architectural coherence to the village. Houses vary from single storey, double fronted, vernacular cottages to two and three storey houses, a public house, a shop and small hotel in the polite 'Georgian' tradition. Some houses contain late 19th century period detail such as neogothic windows and door cases. Intermixed, and in an unplanned fashion, with the older structures are modern house and bungalows. Stonewalls flanking the narrow streets are a characteristic element of the village core. Ruined cottages close to St James's Church with its tall medieval tower indicate a secondary village core, now reduced to a single dwelling. Larger scale planned development in the form of two mid-to-late 20th century housing estates lies on flat ground to the east of the historic village core. Piecemeal recent housing is beginning to infill the gaps between the village core and the housing estates. The unplanned nature of the village has resulted in many small open areas, such as the rough valley sides and valley bottoms. Sports fields are also present. Archaeological sites other than those mentioned above are not numerous and do not strongly characterise the area. They include prehistoric find spots and the site of a windmill.

This is a distinct area. It contrasts with the neighbouring areas of fields and farms.

### Conservation priorities

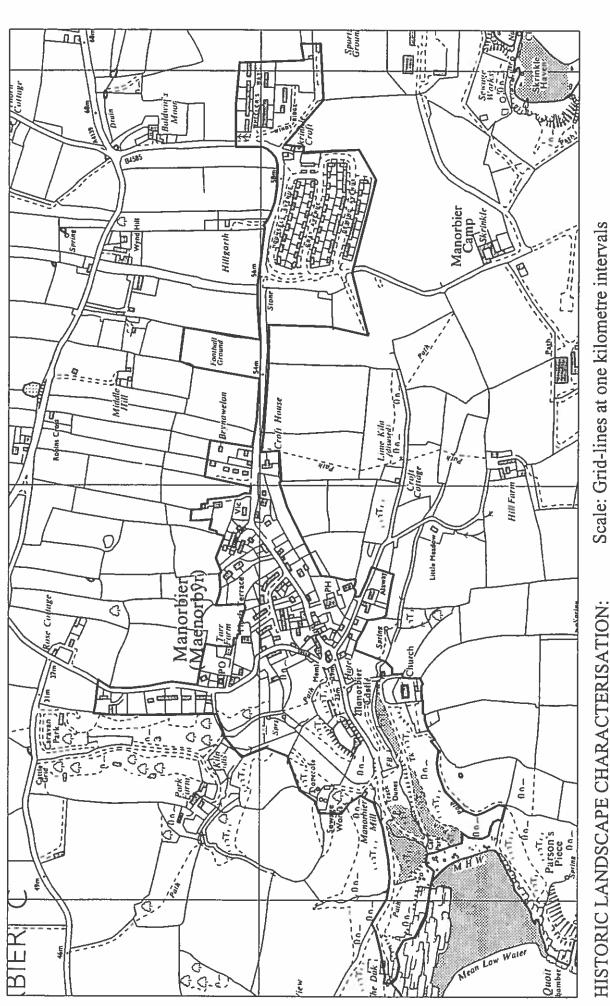
New housing development must be carefully designed if the 'unplanned' character of this area is not to be changed. Manorbier is a Conservation Area.

Sources: Charles 1992; King and Perks 1970; Kissock 1993; Ludlow 2000; Ludlow 2002; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; Milne 2001; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/945/2; National Library of Wales NLW Vol 88; Owen 1892; Thomas 1994; Thorpe 1978; Walker 1992





The medieval castle located on one valley side and the medieval church on the opposite side dominate **Manorbier** historic landscape character area. Modern housing is interspersed with the mainly 19<sup>th</sup> century stone-built houses and other buildings that form the small village core. Included in this area are small mid 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estates.



## Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MANORBIER

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 369 JAMESTON

GRID REFERENCE: SS 056990 AREA IN HECTARES: 13

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the built-up village of Jameston. During the medieval period, it lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, reorganised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. A number of authors have attempted to define and to date Jameston's topography. Roberts suggested that it was a pre-Norman settlement within a later, Anglo-Norman field system. However, as noted by other authors, the surrounding field system is likely to have prehistoric origins (probably bronze age), based on the prehistoric 'ridgeway' (see Manorbier Newton strip fields character area), and the village appears to overlie this field system. Kissock has argued that the village has a radial plan, suggesting pre-Norman origins. However, his 'radial' plan-elements do not convince; moreover, Kissock himself acknowledged that the settlement formerly lay around a formal, rectangular village green (now infilled). An Anglo-Norman foundation is more probable. Jameston has little recorded medieval history. A chapel is marked in the village on Saxton's map of 1578, presumably a chapel-of-ease of Manorbier parish, but its date is unknown. It may have been a late foundation. The place-name, recorded as 'apud Sanctu Jacob' in 1295, and again as 'Saint Jameston' in 1331, may be derived from a fair rather than from the chapel - the late 16th century source George Owen recorded that an annual fair dedicated to St James was held in the village. Jameston then appears to have been established as a manorial vill, exploiting the good-quality arable land of the locality. It was recorded in some detail in three later surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, in 1601, 1609 and 1618. It represented one of the three divisions of the manor, with a reeve responsible for rent-collection, and from the late 17th century was the scene of the manorial courts. It was the second largest vill in the manor, and had seven substantial farms, ten houses and one cottage. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, but the loss of 22 acres of arable is recorded between 1609 and 1618. It is clear from the mention of 'four closes' in the surveys that the process of enclosure of the surrounding field strips had already begun by the early 17th century. Tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. At Jameston, 5 freehold tenants rendered either cash or customary red roses. Over the three surveys, 22 husbandry tenants are recorded possessing substantial farmsteads - a total of 8 barns, 10 haggards (corn hay barns) and 7 cowhouses is recorded. The seven censory holdings seem to have had the poorest land and only one barn, and 2 cowhouses are recorded. It would appear therefore that Jameston village is little larger now than it was in the 17th century. Indeed, it may have contracted; there is no field evidence for this, but the tithe map of c. 1840 shows a nucleated settlement rather smaller than at present. By 1840 the village green had been already infilled. Most of the present village buildings are of 18th- and 19th-century date, and include the church, which was not established until the 19th century. A nonconformist chapel was built in 1820 while, during the 18th century, a Quaker Meeting house and burial ground were established. Jameston still has one working farm, and a public house, but is now overwhelmingly residential in character, with two rows of 20th century housing. The annual fair has been revived.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Jameston is a small historic landscape character area comprising a village situated on level ground at about 60m above sea level, and lying at the junction of the east – west A4139 road and several minor roads. It consists of a small nucleation of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and modern dwellings. It was an agricultural village, but now there is only one substantial working farm, with large ranges of modern

agricultural buildings, located on the southern fringe of the village. High stonewalls surrounding the two-storey 19<sup>th</sup> century Swan Lake Inn constrict the main road in the centre of the village. Here there is a cluster of local limestone-built, slate roofed mainly mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings. There are one-and two—storey examples, with most in the vernacular tradition, although window size and symmetry indicate leanings towards the polite 'Georgian' tradition. Small ranges of stone-built agricultural buildings of an old farm in the centre of the village have been partly converted to non-agricultural use. The Mission Hall, a small church in debased gothic style is also situated in the village core. Two substantial old farms of considerable architectural sophistication lie on the village fringe. The substantial stone-built ranges of outbuildings set informally around the courtyard of both farms have been converted to residential use. The houses are both originally 18<sup>th</sup> century. One is three storey, firmly in the Georgian tradition with a stucco front elevation, and the other is a much altered late 18<sup>th</sup> century neo-gothic house. Modern houses, in small estates and individual dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials are interspersed with the older buildings, and maintain the tight nucleation of the village. A small caravan park is located at the east end of the village.

Jameston historic landscape character area contrasts with the surrounding landscape of fields and farms.

### Conservation priorities

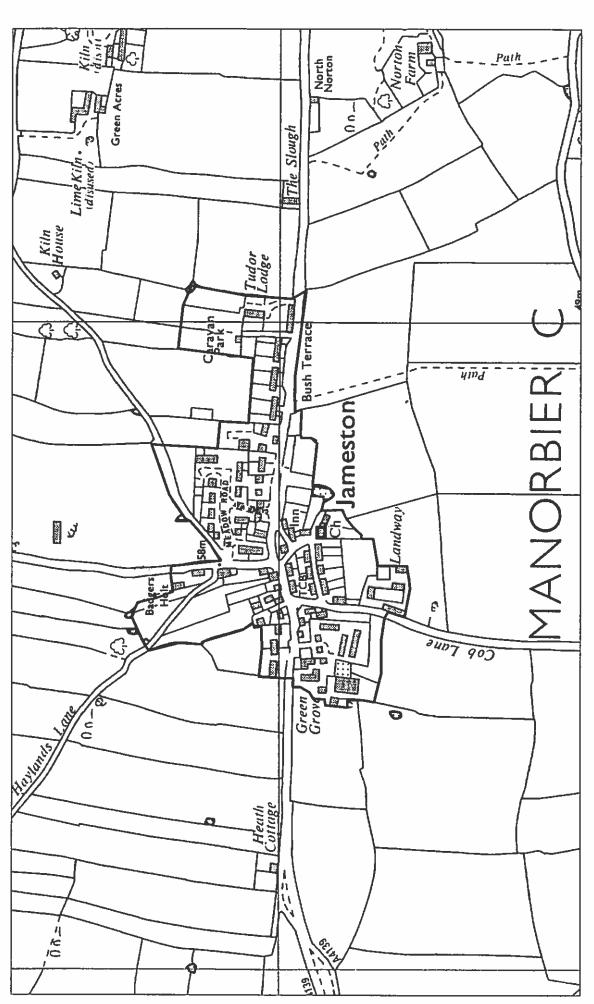
Maintain existing character through careful planning and the management of new development.

Sources: Austin 1988; King and Perks 1970; Kissock 1997; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; Milne 2001; Owen 1892; Roberts 1987; Walker 1992





**Jameston** is a nucleated hamlet consisting of a core of 19<sup>th</sup> century stone-built houses and modern dwellings, with substantial 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses and farm buildings on its fringe. It was formerly an agricultural village, but most of the farm buildings have been converted to residential use.



Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 369 JAMESTON

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

MANORBIER

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 370 MANORBIER NEWTON STRIP FIELDS

GRID REFERENCE: SS 057994 AREA IN HECTARES: 650

### Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a discrete block of long, narrow strip fields, now enclosed. A number of authors have attempted to define and to date the field system. Roberts has suggested that it is Anglo-Norman, and indeed many of the fields exhibit the sinuous, aratrally-curved form characteristic of medieval ploughing. However, as noted by other authors, the system is not typically medieval and appears to be overlain by possible medieval settlements such as Manorbier Newton and Jameston. It is more likely to have prehistoric origins, probably bronze age, being co-axial to a prehistoric routeway - 'The Ridgeway'- along which lie a number of bronze age round barrows. It may be a relic of a more extensive prehistoric field system that has been obscured elsewhere, but is encountered further west in the Castlemartin area. The present sinuous boundaries possibly resulted from medieval re-use of the fields and their subsequent enclosure. During the medieval period, the area lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. During the medieval period, the strips belonged to the three divisions of the manor, Manorbier and Jameston (see individual character areas), and Manorbier Newton, which represents the only medieval nucleation in this area. First recorded in 1331, Manorbier Newton was an agricultural vill with a reeve responsible for rent-collection. It was subject to three detailed surveys in 1601, 1609 and 1618 when it was the third largest vill in the manor. Its morphology is that of a small, unplanned nucleation which today may be roughly the same size as it was in the early 17th century. It had 6 substantial farms, 7 houses and one cottage. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, but the loss of 56 acres of arable is recorded between 1609 and 1618. The 'Lord's Mead' east of the village preserved a small area of baronial demesne. Otherwise, tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. Only husbandry tenants are recorded on the strip fields; censory lands appear largely to have been former baronial demesne which was not held in common (the censory lands in the East Moor and West Moor character area are however included within Newton in the surveys). Over the three surveys, 16 husbandry tenants are recorded that possessed substantial farmsteads - a total of 8 barns, 9 haggards (corn hay barns) and 6 cowhouses are recorded. It appears from the surveys that the fields were largely still open in the early 17th century but were no longer held in common. By the time of a later 17th century survey the process of enclosure has begun as 19 enclosed field names are recorded. It was more-or-less complete by 1774 when an estate map of New House, Mudmoor and Slade shows unenclosed sub-division surviving within some of the enclosed strips. A number of farmsteads were subsequently established within the enclosed field strips. Slade was first recorded in the early 18th century, Sunny Hill in the late 18th century, while Tynewydd is a relatively recent creation. By the tithe survey of 1842 the field pattern and settlement system are virtually that of today, except that there has been some boundary loss. The area is crossed by a railway line, with a station north of Manorbier, which was opened by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1864 and acquired by the GWR in 1896.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Long narrow strip fields are the defining characteristic of this historic landscape character area. The long axes of these are aligned north to south. They run across gently undulating ground around Jameston and Manorbier villages at between 30m to 50m up south-facing slopes to the crest of The Ridgeway at over 100m. The Ridgeway forms a definite northern boundary to the strip-fields. On maps it is possible to define groups or blocks of strips, such as those to the northeast of Manorbier and to the

southwest of Manorbier Newton, but generally the overall pattern is of a unified, single system. Field boundaries, however, vary greatly across the area, with stone-faced banks and earth banks topped hedges the most common. Even within this type there is variety, with roadside banks often massive, while others are insubstantial. Mortared rubble limestone walls are also present as well as rubble banks/rough dry-stone walls. Both these types are often in a poor state of repair. Hedges on the banks are well maintained. Very few are overgrown or neglected. It is an exposed landscape and therefore hedgerow trees are not common, and woodland is mainly confined to small, scrubby stands in sheltered hollows. Land-use is approximately 80% improved pasture and 20% arable. Farms dispersed along the south-facing slopes below The Ridgeway roughly on the 60m contour are a distinctive element of the settlement pattern. Other farms and dwellings are fairly widely dispersed. Manorbier Newton hamlet is the only nucleation. Local limestone (cement rendered and bare stone) and slate for roofs are the universal building materials in older structures. Farmhouse and farm size vary, and while there are substantial late 18th century dwellings in the Georgian tradition with substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings located a little distance from the dwellings, most are smaller and date to the mid-to-late 19th century. These are mainly two-storey and double-fronted with examples in both the polite Georgian style and vernacular tradition. Old farm buildings are small, often just one or two ranges, and in some cases attached to the end of the farmhouse, indicating the relative small land-holding size of the former farms. Many of the farms are not now engaged in agriculture - campsites and garden centres are located here - and outbuildings have frequently been converted to non-agricultural use. Some others are neglected and are becoming derelict. Large, modern agricultural buildings are present on working farms. Single storey and two storey houses in the vernacular tradition, small stone outbuildings, a disused 19th century chapel, an old railway station and a handful of modern houses comprise the hamlet of Manorbier Newton. There is a looser cluster of buildings close to Manorbier Station, including the 19th century station buildings, a 19th century school, a 19th century chapel, campsite and garden centre. Three main routes cross this area from east to west: The Ridgeway to the north, the Pembroke and Tenby railway, and the A4139 road, and there are numerous minor lanes and tracks. Apart from The Ridgeway all these routeways seem to cut across, and are therefore later than, the strip field system. Recorded archaeology includes bronze age round barrows alongside The Ridgeway and several prehistoric flint working sites. Limekilns and small pits testify to limestone extraction for use in agriculture and building.

The strip fields of this area define it and separate it from the more regular fields of its neighbours.

### Conservation priorities

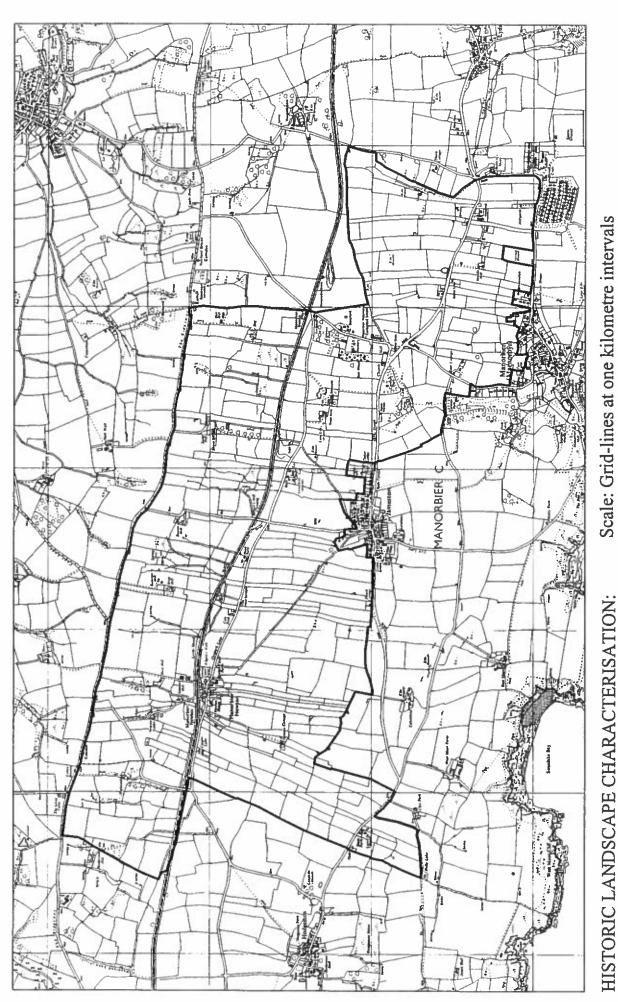
This is a unique historic landscape. It is important that the strip field system is not allowed to degrade. Some maintenance of field boundaries may be necessary if this is to be achieved. Historic farm buildings are under stress. New uses should be sought for redundant ones if they are to survive.

Sources: Austin 1988; Charles 1992; King and Perks 1970; Kissock 1997; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales NLW Vol 88; Price 1986; Roberts 1987; Walker 1992





Long narrow fields enclosed by high stone-faced banks with hedges, mortared stonewalls and drystone walls strongly characterise the **Manorbier Newton Strip Fields** historic landscape character area. Dispersed farms and other buildings are mainly 19<sup>th</sup> century and stone-built.



## Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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370 MANORBIER NEWTON STRIP FIELDS

Historic Landscape Character Area

MANORBIER

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 371 FRESHWATER EAST TO LYDSTEP COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SS 061974 AREA IN HECTARES: 143

### Historic Background

A character area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising a narrow coastal strip between Freshwater East and Lydstep. Historically, this coastal strip has always been marginal land, lying between cultivated land and the sea-cliffs. However, there is evidence for prehistoric occupation within the area in the form of flintworking floors and burnt mounds, and two iron age promontory forts. The high-visibility of the cliffs attracted monument-building, with a neolithic chambered tomb near Manorbier. The place-name elements Skrinkle and Skomar indicate that the area was known - and perhaps even settled - by Scandinavian seafarers during the early medieval period. Within the historic period, land-use was mainly as rough grazing. During the medieval period, the area lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. The area was recorded in some detail in three later surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, in 1601, 1609 and 1618. Five tenants possessed sheepcotes, associated with holdings variously recorded as furze, heath, 'moorish ground' and 'cliff ground'. The animals were presumably grazed on the unenclosed coastal strip within this character area. The name 'Conigar Pit' on Old Castle Head indicates a former rabbit-warren. There are only a few places suitable for landing small boats and the suggestion by Gerald of Wales ('Giraldus Cambrensis') that Manorbier Bay might become 'a most excellent harbour for shipping' was never realised. Apart from agriculture, other past activities within this area have included quarrying. In 1867, part of the cliff top at East Moor was assigned for a fort, which was never constructed. The site was later used for a World War 2 light anti-aircraft gun firing pad. No trace of this now survives and the land has reverted to moor. The present Manorbier Camp was established, on Old Castle Head, as an anti-aircraft artillery school during World War 2. It was formerly more extensive than today and a number of installations survive within this coastal strip. An anti-aircraft development unit was also established at Lydstep Point. Modern activity within the area is mainly associated with tourism and leisure - the Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs through the area, and there is a Youth Hostel and picnic site at Skrinkle.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of high, exposed sea cliffs, a narrow bank cliff top and small sandy bays running from Freshwater East in the west to Lydstep Point in the east, a total of about 9km. It is a very narrow strip, sometimes less than 50m, but opening out to 300m wide at Lydstep Point, and with an average width of about 100m. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the top of the cliffs, and visitor car parks are located at Skrinkle and Lydstep Point. There are no inhabited buildings, although several structures associated with a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century anti-aircraft artillery school – observations posts, gun emplacements – lie between Old Castle Head and Lydstep Point. Other archaeological sites include prehistoric burnt mounds – possible settlement sites – flint working floors, the King's Quoit chambered tomb and two iron age promontory forts. The last three sites are important historic landscape components. Old coastal quarries are also recorded, including large limestone quarries with quays and wharfs at the extreme eastern end of this area at Lydstep Haven.

This is a very distinctive historic landscape character area, bounded by the open sea to the south and enclosed farmland to the north.

### Conservation priorities

Maintain as existing. Some conservation work may be necessary on the more heavily used sections of the coastal path, particularly close to archaeological sites such as the King's Quoit.

Sources: Charles 1992; Hodgeston Parish tithe map 1840; King and Perks 1970; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales NLW Vol 88; Pembrokeshire Record Office HPR/57/31; Thomas 1994; Thorpe 1978; Walker 1992





Freshwater East to Lydstep Coastal Strip consists of high sea cliffs, sandy coves and a narrow band of cliff top through which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The built heritage includes a neolithic chambered tomb, iron age forts, World War 2 military installations and old stone quarries.



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: PEN CAER: GARN FAWR AND STRUMBLE HEAD

Historic Landscape Character Area 371 FRESHWATER EAST TO LYDSTEP COASTAL STRIP

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 372 EAST MOOR AND WEST MOOR

GRID REFERENCE: SS 046989 AREA IN HECTARES: 453

### Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, between Manorbier and Hodgeston. The majority of the area lies within the parish of Manorbier. During the medieval period, this lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. It comprises a landscape of regular, medium-sized enclosures, quite distinct from the strip fields of the Manorbier Newton character area to the north. It may be that the strips - which appear to have bronze age origins - formerly extended into this area, but have been lost owing to different farming practices. According to an account of 1582, much of this area represented what had formerly been baronial demesne land which, through absentee landlords in the late 14th and 15th centuries, had been allowed to become 'decayed lands'. The far east end of the area in fact included Manorbier Castle Park. By the early 17th century the demesne was largely being rented out. Tenants within the lordship held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold'. Most of this character area, like other former demesne lands, represented censory holding(s) which were included, for assessment purposes, within Manorbier Newton. Their history is thus quite distinct from the husbandry holdings which appear to have been established within the communal strip fields. It appears from the evidence of three surveys, of 1601, 1609 and 1618, that the land was still largely unenclosed, although the process of enclosure may have begun. By the time of the surveys there was no game or deer in the park, which had been divided into three enclosures. Over the three surveys, the censory holding(s) - called 'Calvesland' by 1618 - appear to have represented poor land and only 16 acres of arable, 4 barns, and 3 cowhouses, are recorded. However, West Moor was recorded - as 'Moor' - as a husbandry holding. East Moor appears not to have been recorded which may be further evidence of demesne origins. It had become a minor gentry house by the 17th century, when it was a possession of the Lort family of Stackpole, assessed for 7 hearths in 1670 and described by Fenton, in 1811, as 'one of the chief mansions of this district about 200 years ago'. It had passed to the Owens of Orielton by the 18th century. The character area also includes similar field systems in the neighbouring parish of Hodgeston. This was another mesne lordship held of the Earldom of Pembroke. It was divided between a number of co-heirs on the death of the Marshal Earls in 1245, and continued to be held by co-owners until it too became part of the Owen holdings in the late 17th century - early 18th century. It may then be that the pattern of enclosure was undertaken under Owen tenure, during the late 17th century - early 18th century. There are few historic maps of this area, and those that are available such as a late 18th century estate map and the tithe maps of the c. 1840 show a landscape similar to that of today. In addition the tithe maps show small-scale limestone quarrying and limekilns to the east of Hodgeston village.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

A historic landscape character area generally between 30m and 50m lying on the south Pembrokeshire coastal plain immediately inland of high sea cliffs. Land-use is mostly improved pasture, with some arable and virtually no rough ground. It is open to southwesterly Atlantic winds, and therefore apart from trees planted for shelter close to houses woodland is not a characteristic of the landscape. Indeed, hedges which are dense and well maintained in the northern part of this area fade first to straggling lines of bushes then to nothing close to the exposed coast. Boundaries are a mixture of stone-faced banks and mortared walls. Banks with hedges predominate in the northern section of this area while to the south walls are more common, now broken down and supplemented with wire fences. Fields are relatively large and square or rectangular in shape. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Older

buildings are almost entirely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, built of local limestone (cement rendered or bare, although with farm buildings are invariably bare stone), with slate roofs. Farmhouses vary in size and style, ranging from two-storey early 19<sup>th</sup> century Georgian houses, through to later 19<sup>th</sup> century two storey double-fronted vernacular houses. However, the large window openings and symmetry of the vernacular houses indicate a degree of polite Georgian style influence. Similarly farm buildings vary, with extensive ranges, sometimes arranged informally around a yard associated with the larger buildings, down to a single range attached to the end of a small house at the lower end of the scale. Farm buildings on some of the smaller farms have been converted to non-agricultural use, while larger farms often have modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings. There are few modern dwellings in this area. There is a large caravan park and campsite. The A4139 road crosses from east to west and numerous lanes bisect the landscape. Historic boundaries have been removed along sections of the A4139 and replaced by fences. Recorded archaeological sites do not strongly characterise this area. They fall into two main categories, prehistoric flint working floors and post-medieval limekilns.

East Moor and West Moor historic landscape character area shares many of the landscape components of the area (yet to be defined) to the west. Consequently it is not possible to define a hard-edged boundary here. Elsewhere there is clear definition between this area and strip fields and Jameston village to the north, the coastal strip to the south and Manorbier village to the east.

### Conservation priorities

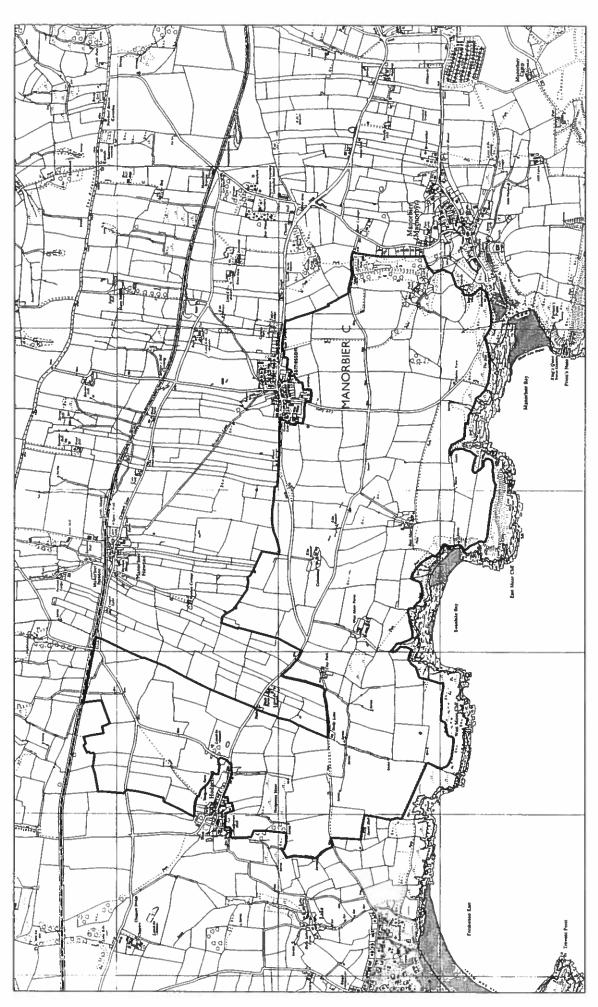
Conservation of historic boundaries, particularly the stonewalls, is required in order to maintain the character of this area. Consideration needs to be given to the reuse of historic farm buildings.

Sources: Hodgeston Parish tithe map 1840; Jones 1996; King and Perks 1970; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales Picton Map 5; Walker 1992





East Moor and West Moor is a windswept agricultural historic landscape character area of large fields and dispersed farms. Boundaries are either mortared stonewalls or banks topped with low hedges. There are few trees.



### Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 372 EAST MOOR AND WEST MOOR

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

MANORBIER

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 373 MANORBIER CAMP

GRID REFERENCE: SS 075970 AREA IN HECTARES: 31

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the headland called Old Castle Head. Historically, the area formed part of the narrow coastal strip between Freshwater East and Lydstep, which was always marginal land, lying between cultivated land and the sea-cliffs. However, it is dominated by a prehistoric occupation site, an iron age promontory fort on the tip of Old Castle Head. The fort has traces of hut platforms within the main multivallate enclosure, with a less well-preserved annexe to the north. During the medieval period, the area lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. Within the historic period, land-use was mainly as rough grazing - possibly including sheep-grazing as three tenants of Manorbier vill possessed sheepcotes in the early 17th century. The name 'Conigar Pit' also indicates a former rabbit-warren. Late 18th century estate maps, and the tithe map, show the headland as one large enclosure named 'Old Castle', with a large field inland named 'Open Ground'. Manorbier Camp was established on Old Castle Head as an anti-aircraft artillery school during World War 2, and features a number of structures and installations. It is still operational under the MoD.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

The Ministry of Defence uses this very small historic landscape character area. It lies on a small promontory – Old Castle Head – at about 50m to 60m above sea level. The military camp was formerly more extensive, with installations stretching along cliff tops to the east, but is now confined to the promontory. Apart from the earthworks of Old Castle Head iron age fort and World War 2 military buildings, the landscape is characterised by large, modern military structures and roads separated by improved pasture.

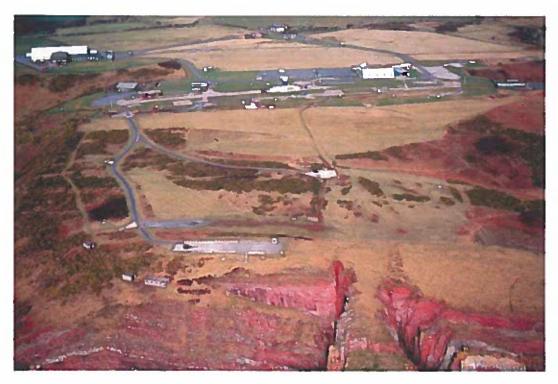
The military camp distinguishes this area from the coastal strip to the west, south and east, and from farmland to the north.

### Conservation priorities

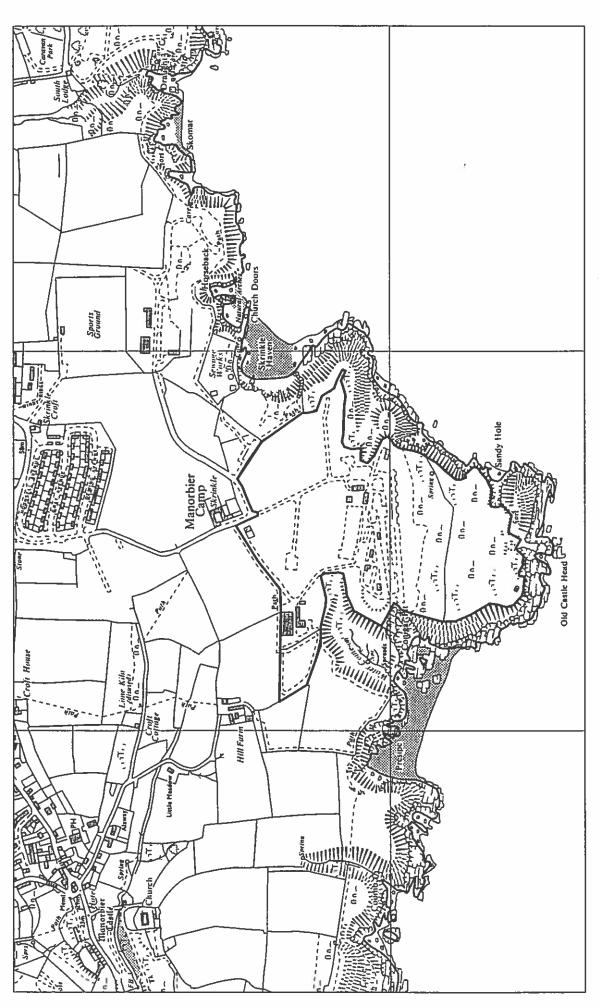
Monitor and maintain the important site of Old Castle Head.

Sources: Cadw 2001; King and Perks 1970; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales NLW Vol 88; National Library of Wales Picton Map 11; Thomas 1994; Walker 1992





Late  $20^{th}$  century military buildings and installations and an iron age fort, all set in pasture characterise Manorbier Camp historic landscape character area.



### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MANORBIER

Historic Landscape Character Area 373 MANORBIER CAMP

### Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 374 LYDSTEP

GRID REFERENCE: SS 085983 AREA IN HECTARES: 6

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the built-up village of Lydstep. Lydstep's name derives from Lydstep Haven, rather than the other way around, The name is Scandinavian in origin indicating that the area was known and perhaps even settled by Norse seafarers during the early medieval period. It is first recorded, as 'Loudeshope' in 1362. During the later medieval period it lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of five knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. Lydstep's environs appear to have occupied a position of some importance during the pre Anglo-Norman Conquest period, at least in the cultural consciousness of Dyfed. An 11th century document, said to be a copy of a 6th century original, lists several locations in the district one of which, 'Pwll Arda', has been tentatively identified as Lydstep. However, the traditional identification of Lydstep as the seat of the 6th century 'King of Dyfed' Aircol Lawhir has, at present, no support. Nevertheless, that it was regarded as a place of continuing importance is demonstrated by its post-Conquest function as a meeting place. It is recorded in the 16th century that the freeholders of the manor of Manorbier and Penally all owed suit fortnightly to the court of 'Langstone'. It has been argued that this was an open air moot-place, situated in a subcircular field around a ?bronze age standing stone on the boundary between Manorbier and Penally parishes, just north of the late medieval building called Lydstep 'Palace'. It has been further argued that the Palace took over from the field as the court-house. There was, apparently, another late medieval masonry building in the village, called the 'Palace of Arms'. In 1362, one 'John of Lydstep' held a knight's fee of John Carew at Jeffreyston. However, Lydstep may not have been formally constituted as a manorial settlement or vill. Nevertheless, according to detailed surveys of 1601, 1609 and 1618 there were 3 freeholders at Lydstep, who paid cash rents, and one who rendered a customary rose. No other tenants are listed, and there is no indication of what other properties occupied the village. The present settlement of Lydstep may then largely be a creation of the 17th century and later. Its form suggests little nucleation and certainly no planned elements. By the late 18th century the northern side of what is now Lydstep village had been acquired by the Norchard estate. Maps of the 'Demesne and Lordship of Norchard', from 1772 and 1774-5, show a loose cluster of five or six buildings in the village, including Lydstep Palace. The picture is similar to the tithe survey of 1841. Any importance that Lydstep Palace possessed had, by the early 19th century, entirely diminished, but its use as a dwelling continued; the tithe map depicts the building and the field within which it lay as a 'cottage and garden' occupied by one Thomas Lewis, a tenant. There appears never to have been any connection between the Lydstep Palace and Lydstep House, the mansion that still stands on the foreshore of Lydstep Haven, occupied by the Adams family in the 19th century (see Lydstep Haven character area). Its home farm was erected on the east side of Lydstep village in the 1840s-50s. Subsequent maps show very little change has occurred in village size and morphology. Lydstep House West Lodge and 20th century houses have been built in a piecemeal fashion.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This very small historic landscape character area comprises just Lydstep village. It lies at about 50m above sea level, approximately 1km from the coast, and essentially consists of an unplanned cluster of buildings along the A4139. Local limestone is the universal building material. Lydstep Palace, a ruined but recently conserved late medieval stone-vaulted building lies at the village core. Nineteenth century buildings are of stone with slate roofs and comprise a few two storey houses and old agricultural buildings. Although the houses are in the vernacular tradition, their large window openings and

symmetry of design acknowledge the polite 'Georgian' style. However, the red tile roofs and the use of rough-dressed limestone in early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings characterise the village. The Lydstep estate was probably responsible for introducing this style into the village, perhaps with the construction of the Arts and Crafts style West Lodge in 1912. Red tile is now used on the public house, a large range of old farm buildings converted to holiday accommodation, and recently constructed houses. In the latter example white painted cement render and redbrick detailing emphasises the red tile roofs. Estate influence is also evident in the use of rough-dressed limestone in gateposts and some boundary walls. Other buildings include mid 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalows. Modern detached housing is spreading down the track towards Lydstep House.

This is a distinct and well-defined area, and contrasts with the neighbouring landscape of farms and fields and holiday development.

### Conservation priorities

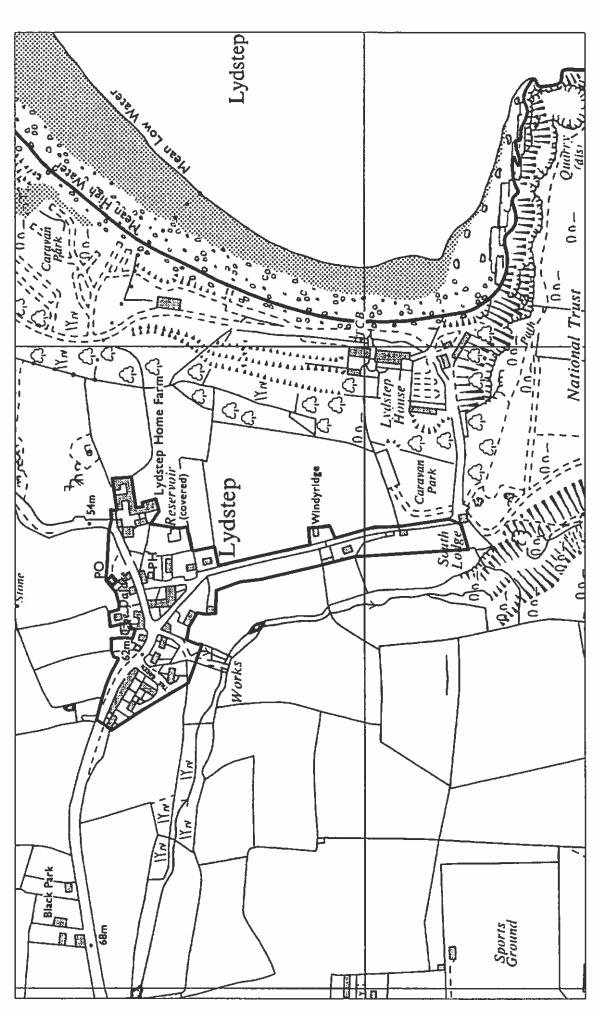
Maintain the tight clustered plan of the village and respect the use of traditional building materials.

Sources: Charles 1992; King and Perks 1970; Kissock 1993; Lewis 1833; Ludlow 1996; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; Milne 2001; National Library of Wales NLW 88; Owen 1892; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/MW/2/165, D/Bush/26/6; Ordnance Survey 1:10560, Pembs. Sheet 44NW, 1888; Penally Parish tithe map 1842; Walker 1992





**Lydstep** historic landscape character area is a hamlet. Nineteenth century, early 20<sup>th</sup> century and modern buildings flank the small ruins of Lydstep Palace in the centre of the village. The use of red roofing tile (probably the influenced by the Lydstep estate) and rough-dressed limestone are a feature of the village.



### Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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Historic Landscape Character Area 374 LYDSTEP

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

MANORBIER

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 375 NORCHARD - TARR

GRID REFERENCE: SS 086991 AREA IN HECTARES: 685

### Historic Background

A relatively large area of modern Pembrokeshire, lying in Manorbier and Penally parishes. During the medieval period, it lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, reorganised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. The area comprises a landscape of large, regular enclosures, quite distinct from the strip fields of Manorbier Newton character area to the west. However, the general north-south trend of the present field pattern suggests that it could have evolved from such strip fields, which may be bronze age in origin, that formerly extended into this area. By the late medieval period the area consisted of a cluster of large, substantial private farms. For instance, the important early freehold of Norchard was said to constitute half a knight's fee in itself. There is a dubious record of Norchard in the 13th century when it was apparently a possession of Thomas Luny, but is better documented as a possession of the Marichurch family from 1452 until 1673. It was assessed for seven hearths in 1670. It was later in the Bush Estate of the Meyrick family, where it was called the 'Demesne and Lordship' of Norchard. The house still contains medieval elements. Similarly, the important freeholds at Tarr and Carswell were assessed in 1326 as one tenth of a knight's fee each, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke, and each possesses a small 'pele' tower. Whitewell, too, appears to have been a private freehold from the late medieval period onwards, with medieval elements in the present farmhouse. However, there is little indication of their independent status in the three detailed surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, made in 1601, 1609 and 1618, although it may be significant that some of the holdings, and much of their detail, is not included. For instance, they do not mention Carswell or the substantial farm of Roberts Walls. In contrast, however, Bubbleton is recorded as a customary holding of the manor, Its 'fields' are mentioned - perhaps, this time, referring to open fields, possibly represented by the relict parallel, north-south boundaries around the farm. At any rate, no baronial demesne in recorded in Penally. The private status of the holdings suggests that the present fields had already been enclosed by the 17th century, supported by their morphology which suggests a late medieval or early modern date. The area immediately north of Lydstep includes a field called the Langstone, identified as a possible moot-place where the freeholders of the manor met to pay their rents prior to the construction of Lydstep Palace in the late 14th century or 15th century (see Lydstep character area). The customary tenants of Penally held their court at Bubbleton. By the late 18th century, a large part of this area was in the possession of the Picton Castle Estate, including 'The Demesne and Lordship of Norchard'. Consequently there is good historic map coverage from this period. These maps show a landscape virtually identical to that of today. The area is crossed by a railway line, which was opened by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1864 and acquired by the GWR in 1896.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively large historic landscape character area that runs from the south Pembrokeshire coastal plain at about 50m above sea level, over the crest of The Ridgeway to the north at over 90m and down towards the Ritec valley to about 30m above sea level. It is an agricultural landscape, characterised by relatively large dispersed farms and large, regular fields. The general north-south trend of these fields suggests that they could have evolved from the north-south aligned strip fields that strongly characterise the landscape character area to the west. Agricultural land-use is approximately 85% improved pasture and 15% arable. There is very little rough ground. To the south of The Ridgeway Atlantic gales have reduced the higher-level, more exposed hedges to straggling lines of bushes, but at lower levels and in the more sheltered northern section hedges are thick and well

maintained. Apart from small stands of scrubby deciduous trees in sheltered hollows and planting close to farms, woodland is not a strong component of this landscape. Stone-faced banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type, but occasional mortared limestone walls can be found, particularly alongside roads and tracks and close to farms. Local limestone rubble is the main building material (cement rendered and bare stone), with machine cut slate on the roofs, although a few examples of farm buildings with local stone tiles survive. Substantial houses are present, including some with late medieval elements such as Norchard, and the stone-vaulted ruins at Whitewell, Carswell and Tarr, with others in the late 18th century and 19th century Georgian tradition. Although these houses in the polite Georgian style dominate, there are examples of smaller later 19th century farmhouses with vernacular elements as well as single storey, double fronted cottages. Most of the larger farms have several ranges of stone-built, mainly mid-to-late 19th century outbuildings, some arranged around a courtyard. Several groups of traditional farm buildings have been converted to non-agricultural use. Most working farms have large, modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings. The proximity of Tenby, particularly to the eastern side of this area, has promoted the growth of tourist facilities including campsites, caravan parks, a golf course and buggy trail. Three main east-west routeways pass through the area: The Ridgeway, the A4139 and the Tenby to Pembroke railway line. In addition to the ruined medieval houses, recorded archaeology is rich and varied and includes: prehistoric flint working floors, a bronze age round barrow, an iron age defended settlement, a corn mill and several old limestone quarries and limekilns.

Although not dissimilar to some neighbouring areas, the large farmhouses, some with medieval origins, and the large, regular fields characterise this landscape. It is not, however, always possible to define its boundaries with precision, except to the west against strip fields and to the south where it borders the coast zone.

### **Conservation priorities**

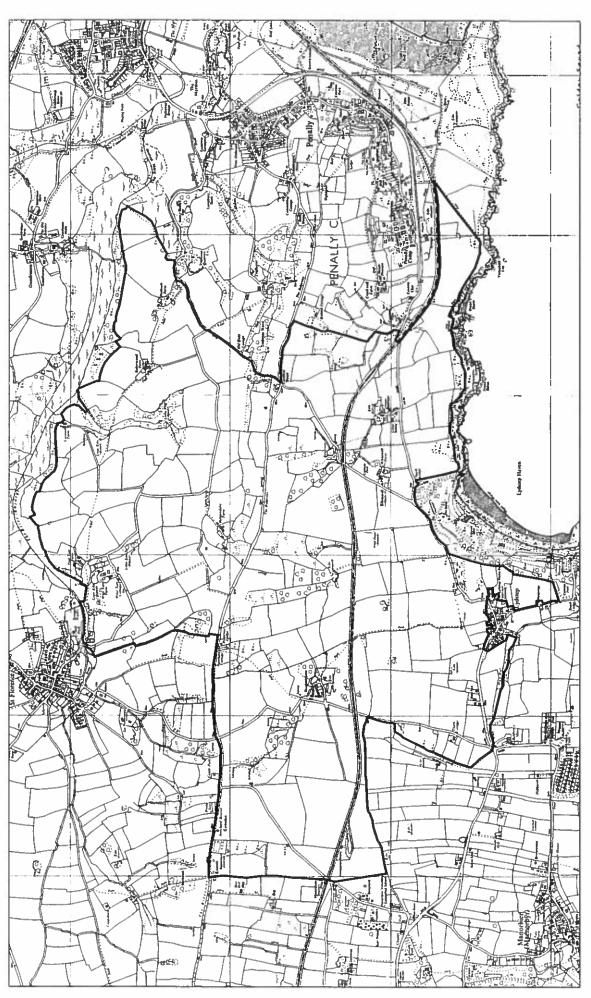
Most of the historic landscape components of this area are in good condition and well maintained. Some management of traditional field boundaries may be required if they are not to be lost, and new uses will have to be found for traditional farm buildings as they become redundant.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; King and Perks 1970; Ludlow 1996; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales Picton Map 14, NLW Vol 88; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/Bush/26/6; Page 1999; Penally Parish tithe map 1842; RCAHMW 1925; Rees 1932; Turner 1991; Walker 1992





Large regular fields bounded by banks and hedges or mortared walls, and substantial farms characterise the **Norchard – Tarr** historic landscape character area. Farmhouses with either medieval components to them or ruined medieval houses close to them are a feature of this area.



# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

Historic Landscape Character Area

MANORBIER

375 NORCHARD - TARR

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### MANORBIER

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 376 LYDSTEP HAVEN

GRID REFERENCE: SS 091983 AREA IN HECTARES: 28

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the east-facing slope down to the foreshore of Lydstep Haven. During the medieval period, it lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. However, John Adams acquired this character area by the late 18th century and later established a gentry-house, Lydstep House, on east-facing slopes. It was a virgin site. There appears to have been no association between this house and Lydstep Palace, the late medieval building in Lydstep village (see Lydstep character area). The tithe map of 1842 shows a small dwelling situated in a patchwork of smallish, regular enclosures. Lydstep House was retained by the Adams family through most of the 19th century. It was rebuilt and enlarged in the late 19th century, when the surrounding landscape was remodelled as a small park and gardens. Three lodges were added in c.1900-1910. West Lodge, and the home farm which was erected on the east side of Lydstep village in the 1840s-50s, are in Lydstep character area. The park and house were acquired for use as a caravan park and holiday centre in the 1960s, and they remain so today.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

Lydstep Haven historic landscape character area includes the foreshore above the high water mark and its immediate hinterland up to the A4139 road at approximately 50m above sea level. Formerly this landscape was characterised by the farmland gardens of Lydstep House, but is now dominated by a large caravan park. Lydstep House, a late 19<sup>th</sup> century pebble-dashed Jacobethan-style house with a slate roof is used as part of the tourist facilities, but retains much of the original interior. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century North and South Lodges, built of roughly coursed limestone under red tile roofs to a pattern book design are also included in this area, but not West Lodge, which has been assigned to Lydstep village. Apart from deciduous woodland on the steep slope above the house, the whole of the remainder of this area is given over to static caravans, roads and tracks and related infrastructure. Recorded archaeology is limited to prehistoric finds on the foreshore that are associated with peat deposits.

Lydstep Haven is a distinct and well-defined historic landscape character area. It is bordered to the east by the coast and elsewhere by Lydstep village or fields and farms.

### Conservation priorities

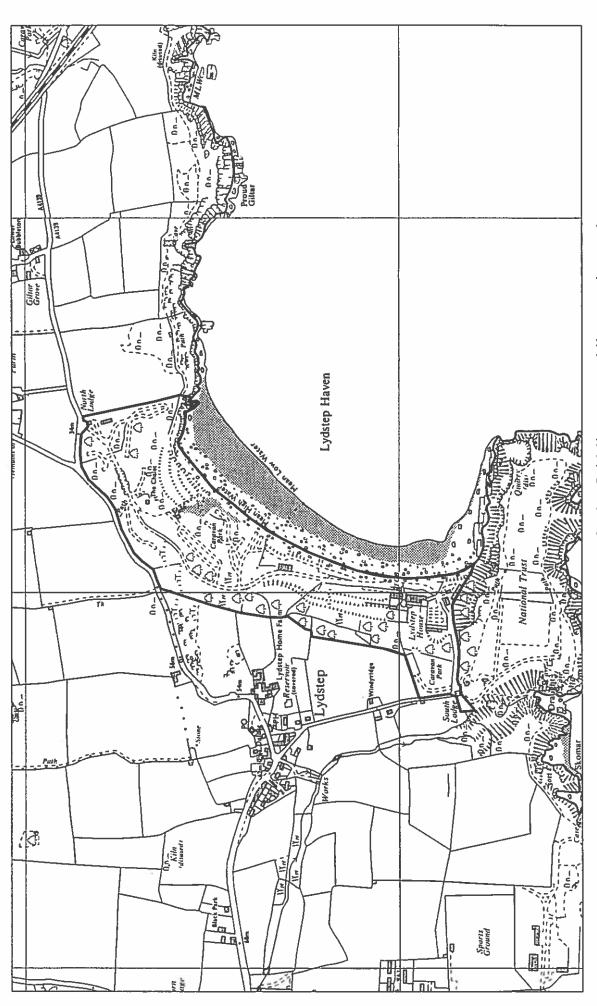
Maintain the character of the existing historic buildings.

Sources: Howells 1987; Lewis 1833; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/MW/2/165; Penally Parish tithe map 1842





**Lydstep Haven** historic landscape character area is dominated by a modern caravan park, with a strong secondary country estate component consisting of Lydstep House, lodges and woodland.



# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: Sc MANORBIER

Historic Landscape Character Area 376 LYDSTEP HAVEN

# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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### **MANORBIER**

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 377 HILL FARM -BALDWIN'S MOOR

GRID REFERENCE: SS 073976 AREA IN HECTARES: 152

### Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire situated between Manorbier and Lydstep, within in the parish of Manorbier. During the medieval period, this lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. It comprises a landscape of regular, medium-sized enclosures, quite distinct from the strip fields of Manorbier Newton character area to the north. It may be that the strip fields - which appear to have bronze age origins - formerly extended into this area but were lost. Tenants within the lordship held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. It appears from the evidence of three surveys, in 1601, 1609 and 1618, that the area comprised two holdings, Hill and Skrinkle. Hill was occupied by one husbandry tenant and one censory tenant, while Skrinkle was occupied by a censory tenant. Censory lands appear in the main to have formerly been baronial demesne land which, through absentee landlords in the late 14th centuryand 15th centuries, were allowed to become 'decayed lands'. Their history is thus quite distinct from the husbandry holdings which appear to have been established within the communal strip fields. The surveys suggest that the land was still largely unenclosed, although the process may have begun. The present system of medium-sized fields appears to predate late 18th century or 19th century enclosure, with an area of later enclosure at the eastern end. of the area. Hill included a substantial farm, with three barns, three haggards (corn hay barns) and a cowhouse, while Skrinkle comprised two substantial farms with 2 barns, 2 haggards and 2 cowhouses. An increase in arable was recorded. One of the Skrinkle farms may be represented by the present Baldwin's Moor, which was rendered as 'Baldwin's Moor alias Skrinkle Lays' in 1766. Late 18th century estate maps, and the tithe map of 1842, show this area much as today, although Skrinkle farmstead has moved from an original site further to the west. Lime-burning was undertaken near Hill, and during World War 2 a military airfield, attached to Manorbier Camp, was established over part of this area. Virtually all traces of this have now gone. A sports ground now occupies part of the area.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an agricultural historic landscape character area sandwiched between the high sea cliffs of the coast and a military camp to the south, and Manorbier village, farms and fields to the north. It lies on the coastal plain at approximately 50m to 70m above sea level. It is exposed to the prevailing southwesterly Atlantic winds and is therefore virtually treeless with hedges reduced to low lines of straggling bushes. This gives a very open aspect to the landscape. It is nevertheless divided into medium-sized, fairly regular fields, the boundaries of which are composed of low stone-faced banks and mortared walls. The latter are generally in a poor state of repair. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture. Older buildings are of local limestone under slate roofs. Elevations are either cement rendered or bare stone, with a few examples slate hung. Houses are mainly late 18th century or earlier 19th century, though some have details suggesting that earlier periods of building are incorporated within them. These houses are two-storey and in the Georgian tradition, although some have strong vernacular traits, such as small windows, asymmetrical design and large chimneys. A single-storey house attached to one of these later houses provides direct evidence of an earlier building tradition. Older farm buildings are relatively large and complex, and are arranged semi-formally around courtyards close to the dwellings. Two- and single-storey examples are present. Most farms have a barn, cowshed, cart house and other buildings indicating a mixed farm economy at the time of their construction in the early-to-mid 19th century. One set of farm buildings has been converted to non-agricultural use and another lies derelict. One farm has

an extensive range of modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings. Former mid 20<sup>th</sup> century military roads, remains of related installations, and a modern steel and concrete Youth Hostel are situated close to the coast. Recorded archaeology is limited to find spots of prehistoric date; these do not characterise the area.

The treeless and mainly hedge-less character of this area distinguishes it from a neighbouring agricultural area to the north. On other sides historic landscape character areas including the coastal zone, a military camp and villages define the boundaries of this landscape with some precision.

### Conservation priorities

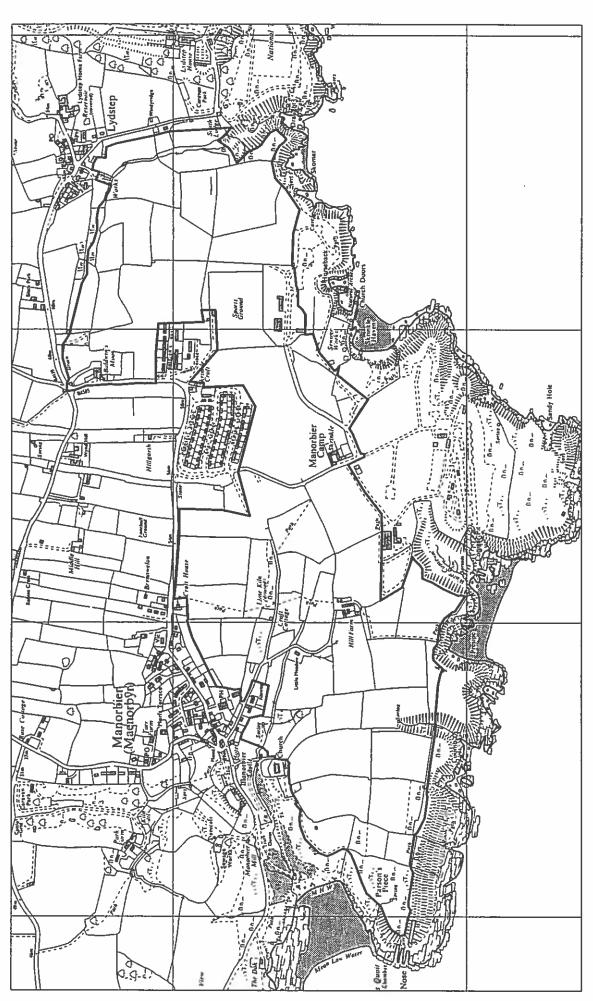
Maintain and repair traditional boundaries, particularly mortared walls. New uses will have to be found for traditional farm buildings if they are not to be lost. Otherwise maintain as existing.

Sources: Charles 1992; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; National Library of Wales NLW Vol 88, Picton Map 11, Picton Castle Vol 4; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/945/2; Walker 1992





Substantial, dispersed farms and regularly shaped fields bounded by windswept banks and walls characterise Hill Farm — Baldwin's Moor historic landscape character area. Most buildings date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Limestone is the traditional building material.



# Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION:

377 HILL FARM -BALDWIN'S MOOR

Historic Landscape Character Area

MANORBIER

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### STACKPOLE WARREN

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 378 STACKPOLE WARREN

GRID REFERENCE: SR983947 AREA IN HECTARES: 197

### Historic Background

A small coastal area of modern Pembrokeshire, largely lying within the parish of Stackpole Elidor which, during the medieval period, was a manor comprising 4-5 knights fees held of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The name Stackpole may be of Scandinavian origin, derived from 'stack' or rock, indicating that the area was known – and perhaps even settled – by Norse seafarers during the later early medieval period. The name is shared with neighbouring Bosherston, which was originally called Stackpole Bosher. This character area is a level plateau, half of which is covered with calcareous blown sand. The sand dunes have enhanced the preservation of prehistoric sites and landscapes. Archaeological investigations have shown that this area was settled, divided into fields and cultivated in the prehistoric period. However, wind-blown sand, which began to accumulate in the prehistoric period, eventually created an environment unsuitable for cultivation and led to the abandonment of settlements and fields. In the medieval period this area was part of the Stackpole demesne (later the Stackpole estate), and documentary records show that it was a distinctive landscape used as a rabbit warren. During the two World Wars it was used as a military training area. It is now owned and managed by the National Trust.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

The relatively small registered area of the Stackpole Warren Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales is almost entirely occupied by this historic landscape character area. It consists of a coastal plateau lying between 30m and 35m bounded to the south and east by vertical limestone sea cliffs, to the west by an artificially flooded valley - part of the Stackpole Court gardens -, and by Stackpole Park to the north. It is an unenclosed landscape of wind-blown calcareous sand covering limestone bedrock. The sand varies in thickness from a relatively thin skin to developed dune systems. Limestone bedrock protrudes through the sand at many locations, but particularly along the coast. Vegetation consists of pasture and bracken on the plateau with some sycamore dominated woodland on its more sheltered flanks. The sand, which began to form in the prehistoric period, has been instrumental in preserving a rich and varied prehistoric landscape. It is this prehistoric landscape that merits its inclusion on the Register. Excavation and survey in the 1970s revealed occupation from the Mesolithic Period through to the Romano-British Period and beyond, with the sand both preserving and separating the many phases of archaeological horizon. Sites include the Devil's Quoit standing stone, settlements and extensive field systems, and the excellent preservation by the sand has enabled the identification of prehistoric plough marks and cattle hoof imprints. Several of the archaeological sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are no buildings, and wire fences are the only boundaries currently used. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the cliff top.

This is a very well defined character area, and contrasts with the parkland landscape to the west and north. It is defined by high sea cliffs to the south and east.

### Conservation priorities

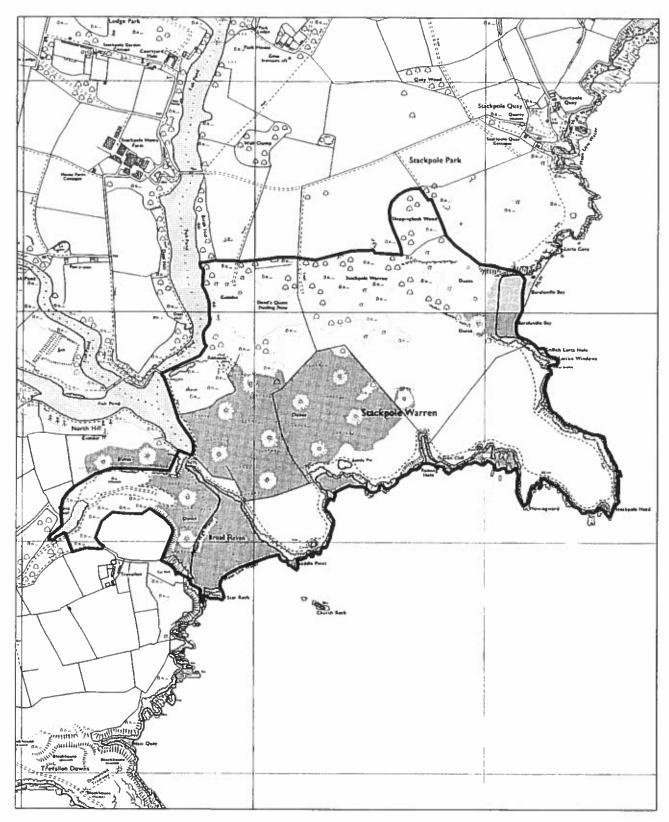
This is a Landscape of Special Historic Interest, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve. Management under these designations should help maintain the historic character of the area and preserve individual archaeological sites.

Sources: Benson et al 1990; Cadw 2001; Higgins 1933; Howells 1964; Owen 1918; Walker 1950





**Stackpole Warren** consists of a plateau of wind-blown sand perched on the edge of high limestone sea cliffs. Several important prehistoric settlement and ritual sites are located here.



# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: STACKPOLE WARREN

### Historic Landscape Character Area 378 STACKPOLE WARREN

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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### STACKPOLE WARREN

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 379 STACKPOLE COURT PARK AND GARDENS

GRID REFERENCE: SR 975953 AREA IN HECTARES: 367

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising Stackpole Court park and gardens. This character area lies within the parish of Stackpole Elidor which, during the medieval period, was a manor comprising 4-5 knights fees held of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The name Stackpole may be of Scandinavian origin, derived from 'stack' or rock, indicating that the area was known - and perhaps even settled - by Norse seafarers during the early medieval period. The name is shared by neighbouring Bosherston, which was originally called Stackpole Bosher. The 'Elidor' suffix - first used in c.1200 and also seen in the joint dedication of Stackpole parish church = could derive from the personal name of an individual mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, as 'Elidyr of Stackpole', thought by some authors to be an early lord. However, the name occurs in association with a semi-fictional parable. And while it is interesting that a 'William son of Elidur' granted an unidentified area of land to Slebech Commandery, in all likelihood the 'Elidor' element, and the dedication, are derived from 'Eliud', a hypocoristic form of St Teilo's name. Philip de Stackpole was recorded as being possessed of 4 knight's fees in 1247, while Richard de Stackpole held 5 fees at Stackpole in 1324. Their residence may have been fortified - the name 'Stackpole' appears in a list of 19 'ancient castles' in Pembrokeshire, compiled by George Owen in 1599. However, there is no indication of what form this 'ancient castle' took, or whether it occupied the site of the later mansion. The church, with its Teilo dedication, may be a pre-Conquest foundation. It lies in a nucleation, Cheriton, 700m north of the village of Stackpole itself, which appears to have been a secondary nucleation established around a cross-roads during the post-Conquest period. It appears to have been primarily and agricultural vill, but the presence of a medieval village cross suggests that a market or fair was held in the village, and indeed Rees' 1932 map shows the it as the site of a possible fair. The estate passed through an heiress from the Stackpole family to the Vernon family of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire. George Lort, the Stackpole family steward, was left in charge of Stackpole. By the mid 16th century Lort had purchased the estate from the Vernons. In 1698, the estate passed to Elizabeth Lort, who married St Alexander Campbell of Cawdor. She died in 1714, and thus the estate passed to the Campbells. The Campbells transformed the house, gardens and estate. An engraving of 1758 shows a massive square house. By 1782 lakes had been formed by throwing dams across the valleys below the house, and pleasure gardens, a walled garden and New Deer Park were created, in addition to the Old Deer Park. The southern half of Stackpole village was removed during the construction of this new park, leaving the medieval village cross stranded within parkland, Summerhouses and grottos were also built, and at its height Stackpole rivalled the best gardens in Britain. Enlargements and improvements were made to the mansion and associated buildings by Sir John Wyattville, the King's architect, and Henry Ashton in the 1820s. Stackpole became one of the great estates of south Wales, covering over 17,700 acres by 1900. In 1962, the contents of the house were sold and the property demolished soon after. The National Trust now own most of the gardens and parkland.

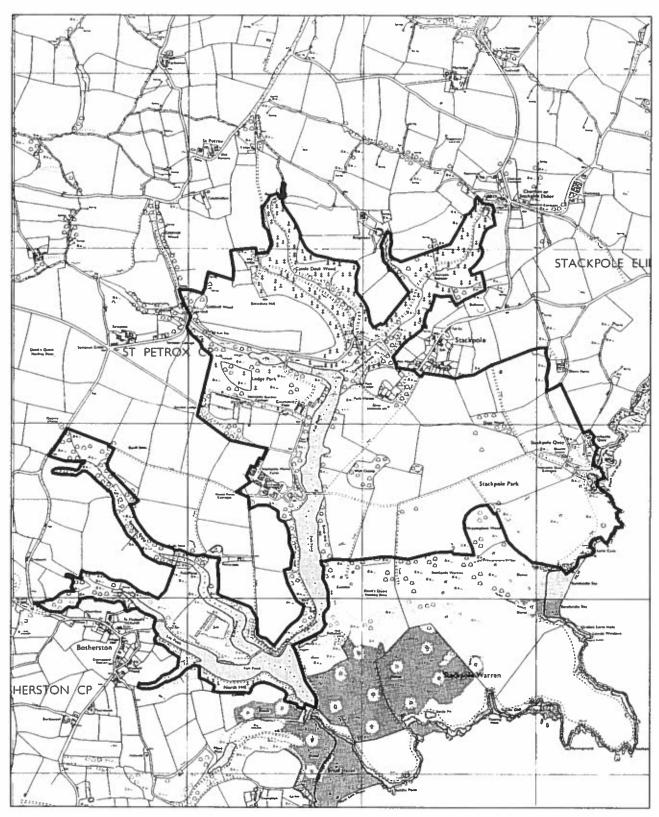
### Description and essential historic landscape components

Stackpole Court Park and Gardens historic landscape character area is virtually coterminous with the park and garden included in the Register of Parks and Gardens for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. The Register contains a full description of the site. This is an estate landscape and comprises several narrow valleys that converge at the coast at Broad Haven, and pockets of level ground above the valleys at about 30m – 35m above sea level. The whole has been landscaped into parks and gardens: the valleys dammed to create lakes and the level ground moulded into parkland and gardens. At the core of this area are several interlocking, long narrow ornamental lakes or lily ponds, the longest arm of which runs inland from Broad Haven for over 2km. Paths and tracks link several stone bridges or causeways that cross the lakes. These paths are much frequented by tourists. Deciduous woodland cloaks the steep valley sides above the lakes. Stackpole Park, characterised by pasture





Artificial lakes, woodland, parkland and gardens are the main components of **Stackpole Court Park** and **Gardens** historic landscape character area. Most buildings are estate related, such as stables, summerhouses and cottages, although the mansion was demolished in the 1960s.



# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: STACKPOLE WARREN

# Historic Landscape Character Area 379 STACKPOLE COURT PARK AND GARDENS

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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### STACKPOLE WARREN

# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 380 BOSHERSTON

GRID REFERENCE: SR198194 AREA IN HECTARES: 170

### Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire lying within the parish of Bosherston. During the medieval period, Bosherston was a manor comprising 1 knight's fee held of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, reorganised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. Until the 16th century the manor was known as Stackpole Bosher. The Stackpole element may be of Scandinavian origin, derived from 'stack' or rock, indicating that the area was known - and perhaps even settled - by Norse seafarers during the later early medieval period. The name is shared with neighbouring Stackpole Elidor. The 'Bosher' suffix derived from the family name of the lords of the manor, and was first recorded in 1247 when Philip Bosher held the manor. The present settlement appears to have been an agricultural vill established around the church. It is a very loose nucleation and exhibits no evidence of planning. The church has a circular churchyard, later extended, which in this area of early Anglo-Norman settlement suggests that it may be a pre-Conquest foundation. The shape of the surrounding enclosures suggests that they represent later enclosure of medieval open fields. However, it has been suggested that the extensive system of north-south, narrow fields in the Castlemartin peninsula, to the west of the character area, has its origins as a bronze age co-axial field system. It may be that this system extended into the Bosherston character area and has been variously adapted and altered during the medieval an later periods. Farmsteads had been established at Buckspool and Trevallen by c.1600, indicating that the process of enclosure had begun by this date. The manor was still in Bosher hands in the late 16th century, but was acquired by the Lorts of Stackpole Court during the 17th century and passed to the Campbells of Cawdor in c.1700. Estate maps of the late 18th century, and the tithe map of 1839, show a landscape very like that of today. Thornston farm had been established by 1793, but there has been little subsequent development, even within Bosherston village. The southern edge of the character area is represented by the boundary with Castlemartin Range, acquired by the MoD in 1939 and established as an artillery range.

### Description and essential historic landscape components

The small but nevertheless distinct historic landscape character area of Bosherston lies on a plateau at about 40m above sea level to the west of the parkland of Stackpole Court, and close to the coast. It is essentially an agricultural landscape (although now with a strong tourist element) with a small village and dispersed farms. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. It is a windswept landscape, exposed to the prevailing westerly winds from the Atlantic and consequently there are few trees and little woodland apart that from close to the village and in sheltered hollows, although the steep valley sides of the neighbouring area of Stackpole Court are heavily cloaked in deciduous woodland. Hedges where present are low and windswept. Fields are relatively small and irregular; with the strip-shape of some indicating that they have evolved from a former open field system. Stone-faced banks and earth banks are present (sometimes with hedges), but mortared limestone walls, both in the village and fields, are characteristic of this landscape. The use of local limestone is also a characteristic component of the buildings from the medieval church to 19th century farm buildings. Bosherston village comprises a loose cluster of buildings with the imposing medieval church of St Michael and All Angels' at its core. Secular buildings in the village mainly date to the late 18th century and early 19th century and are in the formal Georgian style, such as the Old Rectory and Schoolroom Wing, or exhibit estate influenced architecture, such as a pair of cottages, now a café. An estate architectural signature is strong in Bosherston, and it would seem that most of the older buildings were built, or rebuilt, by the Stackpole Estate in the 18th century and 19th century. Some modern houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials are intermixed with the older dwellings. Outside the village some houses are in the vernacular tradition, with possible pre-18th century elements. Farm buildings are substantial, of several ranges, stone built and probably 19th century. A good deal of tourist traffic passes through the area on the way to car parks at Broad Haven and St Govan's Chapel and low-level tourist facilities such as a car

park, a café and toilets are provided for visitors. Recorded archaeology includes the sites of several abandoned cottages and farmsteads.

This is a distinct and well-defined historic landscape character area. It has quite clear hard-edged boundaries as it is bordered by a military firing range to the south and west, by a tract of wind-blown sand to the east and by Stackpole Court Park and Gardens to the north.

### **Conservation priorities**

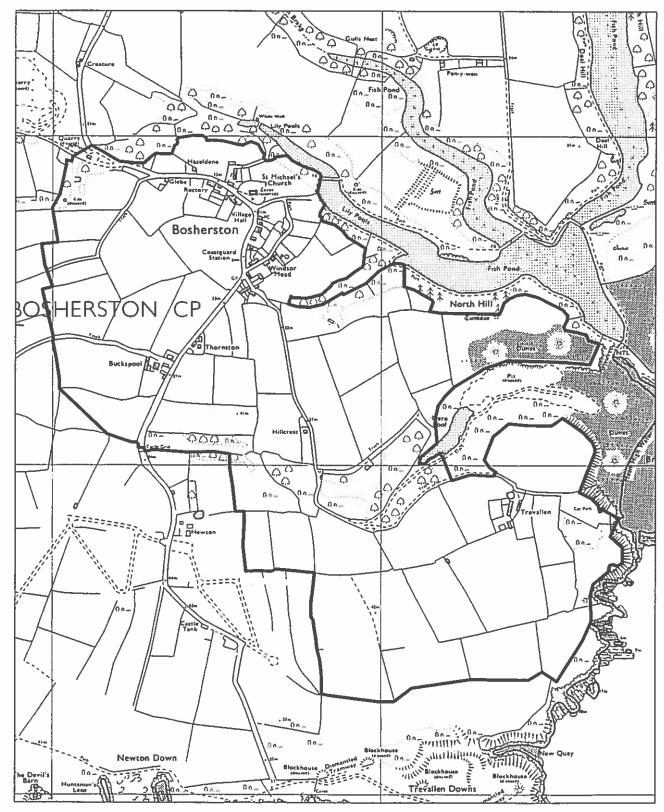
The landscape components of this area are in good condition. The increase in the tourist trade over recent years has not had a major effect on the built environment. However, monitoring is required as the construction of more car parks and more tourist facilities may adversely effect the historic landscape.

Sources: Bosherston Parish tithe map 1839; Charles 1992; Murphy 1993; Owen 1918; NLW Vol 87 1782; Walker 1950





**Bosherston** is an agricultural historic landscape character area characterised by small fields bounded by banks and mortared walls and stone-built 18<sup>th</sup> century and and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, farms and cottages, many of which were constructed by the Stackpole estate.



# HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: STACKPOLE WARREN

### Historic Landscape Character Area 380 BOSHERSTON

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

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# HISTORIC LANDS CAPE CHARACTERISATION OF PEN CAER, NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI, MANORBIER, AND STACKPOLE WARREN

### **REPORT NUMBER 2003/6**

### **MARCH 2003**

This	report	has	been	prepared	by	K	Murphy

Position Principal Archaeologist - Field Operations

Signature Date 27 March 2003

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

**Position Trust Director** 

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