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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**



**Prepared for:  
Treginnis Uchaf**

**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/4977**

**ACA Report No. 2005/14  
Project Record No. 49520  
Prepared by  
Helen Milne**

**Other documents enclosed:  
Cadw/ ICOMOS (Ludlow and Murphy) 2001: Pembrokeshire Historic  
Landscape Characterisation.  
Historic Landscape Character Area 289: Treleddyn - Treginnis. St. Davids  
Peninsula and Ramsey Island.**

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## A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

### 2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

Treginnis-Uchaf (SM72422400) occupies the southwestern point of St. Davids peninsula, overlooking Ramsey Island. It is situated within Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, and also falls within the non-statutory St. Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Special Historic Interest HLW (D) 4. This has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. The farm occupies the southern portion of Treleddyn-Treginnis Historic Landscape Character Area: 289. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. The Treginnis peninsula consists of a gently undulating plateau between 30m and 50m which is surrounded by steep sea cliffs. Tor outcrops, sometimes approaching 20m in height are a distinctive feature in this landscape. Settlement is dispersed and set within an irregular network of medium sized fields. This is essentially an open, treeless landscape. Hedges are not a common feature and field boundaries are made up of earth and stone banks, stone banks or dry-stone walls. Two farmsteads, Treginnis-Isaf and Treginnis-Uchaf are situated within the farm holding. Both hold considerable architectural value with grouted slate roofs present, once common in the area but now becoming rare. The enclosure pattern on the peninsula differs to that of its surrounding area by a higher proportion of rounded and irregular fields (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 34). Some field banks (PRN 13379) are similar to those on St. David's Head and Skomer Island and may have prehistoric origins, although detailed field survey is required before this can be confirmed. A collection of field boundaries, which form part of wider field systems, have been identified and discussed by the National Trust (Taylor: 1998). A recently identified defended enclosure is located within the area encompassed by these field systems, emphasising the complexity of this relict landscape, and the importance of its' preservation. These features have not been dated conclusively. The processes behind the creation of this landscape are not known, and the relationship of individual features with one another are not yet fully understood. However, the available evidence suggests that they form elements of a landscape with considerable time depth.

#### *Archaeological and Historic Content*

The prehistoric period is well represented within the boundary of the farm. A Mesolithic flintworking floor (PRN 9837) provides evidence of the earliest occupation. A chambered tomb (PRN 263) is also present (a Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument PE421). These, the first large scale public monuments, represent what was the dominant funerary tradition during the Neolithic period. Oval, and barbed and tanged arrowheads (PRNs 7781, 12184), which date from the Bronze Age, have also been found on the peninsula. Treginnis is listed as a manor of St. Davids in 1285 (Helyar in Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 34). It is not mentioned in the Black Book of St. Davids (1326) but was probably farmed in common with the demesne lands

under an open field system. Estate maps of the nearby hamlets of Treleddyn, Pencarnan and Trefeiddan show this system still active in 1762 but enclosed into regular fields by 1811 (Ludlow & Murphy 2001). The Tithe Map (1838) shows shared strips, characteristic of open field agriculture still present on the Treginnis peninsula as recently as 1838. The precise location of the medieval settlement of Treginnis (PRN 12896) is not known, but the present-day farmsteads of Treginnis-Uchaf (PRN 22389) or Treginnis-Isaf (PRN 22380) could occupy the site. Both farmsteads contain good examples of regional architecture with a number of Grade II listed buildings. The stone built dovecote (PRN 6878) at Treginnis-Isaf is of considerable interest and unique within the region. Also notable is the now ruinous Cuba copper mine (PRN 5502), at Penmaenmelyn which was worked intermittently between 1829 and 1883. Further mine workings (PRN 24734) are situated further south at Porthafloed. Additional archaeological content on the farm is discussed in the gazetteer below. Treginnis-uchaf and Treginnis-isaf farms are now owned by the National Trust, and have benefited from a National Trust Archaeological Survey (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989). Vernacular Building Surveys have also been undertaken for both farmsteads. The archaeological farm visit allowed identification of the site of a defended enclosure (PRN 53,086) and this was confirmed by reference to aerial photographs held by Cambria Archaeology.

### *Key objective*

The management priority for Treginnis farm is the preservation of the various elements of this unique and complex archaeological landscape based around the chambered tomb (SAM PE421), the relict field systems and the defended enclosure. It is very important that Cambria Archaeology are informed of any regime changes within this landscape, which is of national importance. There may be an opportunity within the agreement to provide interpretation panels, highlighting its' importance. The holding is already accessed for educational purposes by school groups, the Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs around the edge of the property, and several paths connect with the track that leads through Upper and Lower Treginnis farms.

Any restoration of traditional buildings should be carried out in consultation with the National Trust.

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## B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:  
Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	TREGINNIS-ISAF; LOWER TREGINNIS <a href="#">(263)</a>	Neolithic chambered tomb	SM71802360	A	SAM	Specific

"The remains of a possible chambered tomb beside a stone faced bank west of Lower Treginnis. There appear to be three upright monoliths about 1.1m, 0.8m and 0.5m high and two slabs (or possibly one broken) on the ground. The published description suggests two uprights only but the third stone seems to be part of the original structure (Freeman 1976, 27). Several other large stones were noted in the vicinity. The tomb appears to occupy an area measuring approximately 3.5m by 3m. The original description indicates that the tomb is located in a hedge but this seems to have been removed.



**SAM PE 421 looking east**

Chambered tombs are prehistoric in date and are usually classed as monuments of considerable

archaeological importance. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE421)" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 12-13; NT Ref 83536). The site has been well maintained, and is clearly visible from the public footpath which crosses the site. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

- 2      **MELIN TREGINNIS**      **Post Med mill**      **SM72342360 B**      **Specific**  
[\(16176\)](#)

A small mill fed by a stream leading from a dammed pond on the cliffs south of Lower Treginnis farmhouse. The former mill pond is shown on historic maps, but has now been extended into a large irrigation pond. "The mill stream now runs beneath the building to emerge in the eastern corner but originally the water must have been carried along a raised channel probably of wood. The mill building structure measures approximately 6.2m by 8m with neatly constructed walls c. 1.5m - 2m high and 0.5m wide. The mill wheel appears to have been housed in a section at the eastern end of the building. The mill is not marked on the Tithe Map of 1838 but is listed in an 1885 Bill of Sale suggesting that it was constructed in the middle decades of the 19th century like most of the Lower Treginnis farm buildings" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 10; NT Ref 83531).

The farmer remembers that this used to be a furze mill. Gorse was an important fodder crop, particularly for horses, and was often specially grown for the purpose. At Treginnis, the field to the south of the mill has gorse growing in it which is taller than the scrubby gorse common to the rest of the area. This is French gorse (eithin man in Welsh), and the farmer remembers that this particular gorse was brought down to the mill to be processed, where it had to be bruised and crushed to make it fit to eat. Water-driven mills such as this one would have used heavy metal spikes to crush the gorse. This site is right next to the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, but is currently heavily overgrown with bramble, ivy and other vegetation, which minimises visibility. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)



**The site of Melin Treginnis looking south, showing scrub incursion.**

- 3      [\(52031\)](#)      **Post Med pond**      **SM73052453 C**      **Specific**

A pond just north-east of Treginnis-uchaf farmstead. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The pond is still extant, and the shape of it marked as unaltered on current map sources. The pond has become very overgrown, so it was impossible to identify any features during the farm visit. However, constructed ponds such as these often have elements of the original construction materials such as timber pilings and clay puddling. The farmer wishes to undertake vegetation clearance and pond restoration. It is important that whilst this is being undertaken, any surviving original features are retained. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

- 4      **PENMAENMELYN**      **Prehistoric?;Medieval?;P**      **SM716236 U**      **Specific**  
[\(13379\)](#)      **field system**

"A group of ruined field banks located near the tip of the Treginnis peninsula. Up to 2m wide, the banks are heavily overgrown with much protruding stone and most are backed by lynchets up to 0.75m high. The date and function are unknown. They are not marked on the Tithe Map or any of the O.S. maps. The layout does



not suggest an open field pattern but they could represent piecemeal enclosure of rough grazing possibly dating to the medieval period. Alternatively, they could be much older as they also resemble the prehistoric fields found on St. David's Head and Skomer Island. However, any interpretation of these ruined boundaries should be treated with caution as ruined field banks on the neighbouring Porth Clais property were found to date to the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century " (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 16). In 1989 the banks were recorded by the National Trust as overgrown and apparently stable with some erosion scars present. The relationship between these banks and the recently identified defended enclosure (see PRN 53086) is very interesting, but is not fully understood at present, and there is scope for further investigation. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)



**Ruined field banks at the tip of Treginnis Peninsula, looking east.**

**PENMAENMELYN**      **Post Med copper**      **SM71522360**      **B**      **Generic**  
**MINE; CUBA COPPER**      **mine**  
**MINE** ([5502](#))

Mine on very edge of cliff. Foundations of two stone buildings are present, a small quarry and a shaft approximately 10m deep. A track leads down to the workings. The site is eroding into the sea. Two small buildings named Cuba marked on the St Davids Tithe map. Murphy 1996



**The southern-most building at Cuba Copper Mine, with the fenced off remains of the shaft in the distance, looking north-west.**

"At the base of the cliff at the western tip of the Treginnis peninsula are the ruins of two buildings and a shaft, the remains of a copper mine listed as Cuba in the 1838 Tithe Schedule. The southern of the two buildings measures approximately 8x5m but the western end of the structure has fallen away into the sea.

The walls are at the most 1m high and 0.5m wide. A wall running along the edge of the cliff for about 20m connects this structure with the second building. Here only the northern and parts of the western and eastern walls survive. Most of the building appears to have fallen into a sea cave which may have been enlarged as part of the mining process. A vertical shaft lies just south of the second building. The extraction of copper at this location began in 1829 and continued on an irregular basis throughout the 19th century" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 12-13; NT Ref. 83535). The mine was little changed from the above descriptions during the archaeological farm visit (2005). The exposed nature of the location, and some light grazing by sheep and ponies means that the site is easily visible from the coast path. However, erosion is continuing, making safety a concern. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**CARN GOCH** ([5678](#))      **Unknown open settlement?**      **SM72532448 B**      **Generic**

"The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (1897-1906, County Library Haverford West) describes hollows which may be settlement features but the Royal Commission Inspector concluded that they were natural features and the Ordnance Survey did not visit the site. The National Trust surveyors assumed that they were natural features" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 17; NT Ref 83543).

**TREGINNIS-ISAF; LOWER TREGINNIS** ([12830](#))      **Unknown chambered tomb**      **SM719233 A**      **Generic**

"A possible chambered tomb, comprising two upright monoliths (1.13 and 0.80m high), a broken slab (2m x 1m) lying on the ground, and other large stones, was found in rough ground in a hedge on Lower Treginnis Farm. The tomb is on a ridge crossing the peninsula overlooking Ramsey Island" (Freeman 1976, 27). The precise location of this site is unknown but it is known to lie in the vicinity of the point specified. No site was positively identified as a chambered tomb in this location during the archaeological farm visit. There are numerous boulders in the vicinity of a stone built field boundary, which may have been what was identified as the chambered tomb originally. The location of this site is not clear. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**UNKNOWN** ([13378](#))      **Medieval? incised stone**      **SM71742367 U**      **Generic**

A stone fragment (c.0.5m diameter) with incised representation of a figure with dress and belt was found in a field neighbouring Lower Treginnis Chambered Tomb (PRN 263), May/ June 1988. Subsequent visits by Cambria and the National Trust failed to locate the stone. Its whereabouts are not presently known. No trace of this decorated stone could be found although the heap of field cleared stones were located on a previous visit by Cambria in July 1988.

**PORTHAFLOD** ([14266](#))      **Unknown cairnfield?**      **SM71602343 B**      **Generic**

Area of field clearance, including some cairns with no vegetation cover, possibly modern date. Murphy 1996 "The cliff top opposite Ramsey Island is dotted with heaps of loose stone, many particularly overgrown. The piles vary in height and width with none higher than 0.75m. These are presumed to be clearance cairns and could date to any period from the medieval onwards" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 11; NT Ref 83534). *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**LOWER TREGINNIS** ([14267](#))      **Unknown field boundary?**      **SM721241 U**      **Generic**

"A bank of loose stones runs parallel to the cliff top north-west of Lower Treginnis farmhouse. The southern end lies on a small knoll where it abuts a rectangular area of stone measuring approximately 13x4m. The bank is about 3m wide and largely overgrown. The exact function of these features is unknown. This could be formed by field clearance but they may also be associated with the mine to the south-west" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 14).



**LOWER TREGINNIS**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SM71952350 A?**      **Generic**  
[\(14268\)](#)      **Med? field**  
**boundary;field**  
**system?**

The National Trust describes a group of banks in this area as "Three low banks in a field near the western tip of the Treginnis peninsula. The field is divided in two by a natural break in slope 2-3m high. One bank appears to run along the top of this feature for a distance of approximately 200m in a NNE-SSW direction. The exact dimensions are hard to define as the bank merges into the natural feature. Parallel to this at a distance of about 50m is a clearly discernable bank between 0.5 and 0.75m high and at most 1.5m wide. Both banks disappear into an area of hummocky grass at the northern end. In the lower part of the field at an angle of approximately 45 degrees is a short length of stony bank topped with gorse [this has been identified and described separately below, PRN 53,085, as its relationship with the banks described above is uncertain]. The date and function of these walls are unknown but they are not marked on the 1838 Tithe Map. " (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 15). The National Trust interpreted the banks as being part of a medieval field system, as contemporary descriptions suggest that much of the St. Davids area was farmed as open fields.

Physical evidence noted during the Archaeological Farm Visit, and aerial photographic evidence suggests strongly that the banks described above are part of a large defended enclosure, discussed further in the body of this report (see below PRN 53,086). *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**CARN AR WIG** [\(14269\)](#)      **Unknown field**      **SM71942380**      **Generic**  
**boundary**

"A group of field banks noted in the area of rough stoney ground by the cliffs almost directly west of Lower Treginnis farmhouse. Running through the gorse and heather are several low stoney banks at most 0.75m wide and 0.4m high. Some are laid out parallel to the cliff but others are at right angles. However in the southern corner of the area where the land is of higher quality the banks are higher and wider (up to 0.75m high and 2m wide) with no visible stone. It is possible that these banks are not part of the same system as the low stoney banks; perhaps the former overlay the latter. There is no evidence of ruined field banks in the improved pasture to the east of the site. The function and date of these features are unknown and they are not marked on any maps. The large banks resemble the headlands associated with ploughing in a medieval open field system but the smaller boundaries are closer in appearance to the prehistoric field walls identified on St. David's Head. It is possible therefore that at this site, the edge of a medieval field pattern overlays the remnants of a much older system which may even be Iron Age in date. However, greatly ruined field banks in a similar situation at Porth Clais were found to date to the latter half of the nineteenth century" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 17). . *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**TREGINNIS UCHAF;**      **Post Med saw pit**      **SM72892439 B**      **Generic**  
**UPPER TREGINNIS**  
[\(16175\)](#)

A sawpit just south of Treginnis-uchaf farmstead. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) and still visible on the 1964 edition. Present condition unknown.

**LOWER**      **Post Med**      **SM72422400 A LB2**      **Generic**  
**TREGINNIS;TREGINNIS-** farmstead  
**ISAF** [\(22380\)](#)

Historic Pembrokeshire farmstead complex. The largest of the farmsteads on the Treginnis peninsula. Consists of a haphazard arrangement of earlier to later nineteenth century farm buildings, with a later nineteenth century model farmstead to the south-west. A nineteenth century circular dovecote is situated in the centre of the complex. Buildings have been restored by the National Trust (c.1990), the model farm is now a tourism facility (Orback, Lloyd and Scourfield 2004, 429-30). The farmstead is of considerable architectural interest. Buildings are Grade II listed. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**UPPER TREGINNIS;**      **Post Med**      **SM72922451 A LB2**      **Generic**  
**TREGINNIS UCHAF**      **farmstead**  
[\(22389\)](#)

A date plaque above doorway inscribed "Built/by/John Mortimer Esq/in 1854". Stone rubble walls courses of brick openings for dovecote at eaves. "Attractive farmhouse and farm buildings known as Upper

Treginnis. The structures are arranged around a rectangular yard with the main house in the north-eastern corner. Like Lower Treginnis map evidence suggests that the farmyard was laid out in its present form in the middle of the nineteenth century. However the Tithe Map shows that there were two houses in this area in 1838; one apparently in the middle of the present day yard and the other called Trevarchan located at the eastern edge. Both houses have completely disappeared with no evidence of any masonry remaining on the ground. It seems likely that the owner of Upper Treginnis bought Trevarchan and demolished the house possibly at the same time as he built himself a new house and yard" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 21). Evidence detailed above, indicates that there were formerly two farmhouses within the steading area of the present Treginnis Uchaf. This suggests that there may be buried evidence of walls within the farmyard, and that this area therefore has high archaeological potential. Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)



**Treginnis Uchaf Farmhouse**

<b>PEN-CNWC</b> ( <a href="#">23714</a> )	<b>Post Med sheep fold</b>	<b>SM73192461 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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Marked as sheep pen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The enclosure is still shown on recent cartographic sources.

<b>PORTHAFLD TRIAL LEVEL/QUARRY</b> ( <a href="#">24734</a> )	<b>Post Med level; copper mine</b>	<b>SM71772328 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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"Two filled in pits and the scanty remains of a rectangular structure located on the cliff top at Porthafloed south-west of Lower Treginnis farmhouse. The eastern pit or filled-in shaft is partly fenced off and is approximately 2m in diameter. The western excavation is larger with an approximate width of 6m. In between are the low overgrown walls of a structure measuring about 3 x 2m. The function of these features is unknown. It is possible that they are the remains of a trial shaft associated with the copper mining at Cuba (PRN 5502). Their date is unknown as they are not marked on any Ordnance Survey maps or the Tithe Map" (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 10; NT Ref 83532).

<b>TREGINNIS-ISAF; LOWER TREGINNIS</b> ( <a href="#">24735</a> )	<b>Post Med quarry</b>	<b>SM720241 C</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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"Small quarry approximately 10m by 8m and 2m deep by the side of the coast path. Shallow semicircular hollow" (Murphy 1996).

<b>OGOF FELEN</b> ( <a href="#">32613</a> )	<b>Unknown quarry</b>	<b>SM72062409 C</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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"Small quarry in pasture field, approximately 10m in diameter currently being infilled by modern field clearance" (Murphy 1996).

<b>CARN AR WIG</b> ( <a href="#">32614</a> )	<b>Post Med landing point</b>	<b>SM71872386 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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"Stone built blocks, capped with concrete, the lower of the two accommodates winding gear. Abundant

metal rings driven into rock. A track leads down to the landing place from the top of the cliff" (Murphy 1996). The landing place itself was not viewed during the archaeological farm visit, however, the track running down to the landing place appears to be rock cut in places, representing significant levels of labour invested. The farmer mentioned that the harbour had been used for landing boatloads of sheep brought back from Ramsay Island, and that close to the landing point there is a set of rock-cut steps. It is difficult to assign a date to these features, but the advantages of this natural harbour, sheltered from the prevailing south-west wind, suggest that it has a very long history of usage. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**PORTHLYSGI BAY**      **Post Med building**    **SM73062380**    **B**      **Generic**  
[\(32615\)](#)

Cut into bank approximately 10m long by 4m wide and 2m deep, stone lined at rear. Function unclear, however a building is marked on the Tithe Map in this location as Store House. Long axis is orientated NNW-SSE and cut into glacial boulder clay bank next to the coastal path and is of large block drystone construction. The entrance end of the building, to the NNW, remains only as a stone footing but the two long lateral walls and the rear wall stand up to about 1.2m in height. All walls are ivy-clad and obscured by other vegetation. At time of a previous visit by Cambria Archaeology in 1996, this derelict building was being used to house a rowing boat.

**PORTHLYSGI BAY**      **Post Med building**    **SM73092377**    **B**      **Generic**  
[\(32616\)](#)

Described in 1996 as consisting of stone walls set into slope 2m deep, the building measuring approximately 4m by 3m. During a previous visit by Cambria the area was too overgrown with vegetation to identify and locate the site.

**PORTHLYSGI BAY**      **Medieval?;Post**      **SM73092381**    **B**      **Generic**  
**Med platform**  
[\(32635\)](#)

Possible buried foundations of a cottage, but the site consists of a level earthwork platform approximately 10m long, 4m wide and 0.5m high. The site was very overgrown at time of visit in 1999. There are stone gate posts nearby on either side of the coastal path.

**CARN AR WIG** [\(32696\)](#)    **Unknown quarry**    **SM71662378**    **C**      **Generic**

"Small quarry, approximately 10m by 6m by 2m deep" (Murphy 1996).

**TREGINNIS UCHAF;**    **Post Med well**      **SM72952452**    **B**      **Generic**  
**UPPER TREGINNIS**  
[\(52030\)](#)

A well marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) to the north of Treginnis-uchaf farmstead. It is not shown on recent cartographic sources.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;**    **Post Med quarry**    **SM72252388**    **C**      **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(52032\)](#)

Marked as "quarry" on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). It is not marked on recent maps. Present condition unknown.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;**    **Post Med well**      **SM72462391**    **B**      **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(52033\)](#)

A well in the east of the farmstead at Treginnis-isaf. It is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) only.

**PORTHENLLYS** [\(52034\)](#)    **Post Med cottage**    **SM72542364**    **B**      **Generic**

A cottage on the clifftop above Porthlisky Bay. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) and identified as Porth-Henllys on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). It is still shown on recent maps, and at the time of the farm visit was occupied. The llys place-name element (PRN 12013) is notable in the suggestion of a medieval court house or administrative centre, but there is no further information to confirm this. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**PORTHENLLYS ([52035](#)) Post Med well SM72472360 B Generic**

A well is marked a few metres south-west of Porth-henllys on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). Present condition unknown but it is still marked on recent maps.

**([52036](#)) Post Med pond SN72082336 C Generic**

This is a large pond, now used for wild-fowling. It may have been larger and deeper in the past, as at the northern end there is a solid and well-built earth embankment, which is substantially higher than the present water level. The first edition Ordnance Survey map appears to show the dam, but also shows a similar water level to the present one. This implies that the pond had lost water by this time, and that the dam pre-dates the late nineteenth century, perhaps by a significant length of time. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*



**Pond 52,036 looking east**

**([53084](#)) Post Med pond SM7174823437 B Generic**

A circular pond c. 9m in diameter, now dry. A drainage channel leads off to the south, and the farmer thought that it had been drained in the 1970s. The pond is well constructed with large, squared stones lining the sides. At the time of the farm visit, the stone lining on the westerly side of the pond was relatively intact, but the more easterly side had suffered some collapse. The pond is not overgrown under the current management regime of light grazing, and should be maintained in this stable condition. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*



**Pond 53,084 looking west**

[\(53085\)](#)

**Post Med; Pre  
field boundary?**

**SM7180923458 U**

**Generic**

A low linear stone and earth bank, ranging in height from 0.5 to 0.7m, and on average 1m wide. The bank is orientated NE - SW, and shows clearly on aerial photographs. Aerial photographs appear to show a further bank, running parallel to the one described above, a short distance to the south-east. These banks appear to represent relict field boundaries, and their relationship with the recently identified defended enclosure (PRN 53,086) is interesting, but is not fully understood. *Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)*

**TREGINNIS ISAF**  
[\(53086\)](#)

**Prehistoric  
defended  
enclosure**

**SM7193423497 A**

**Generic**

Defended enclosure, date currently unknown, but likely to be of pre-historic origin.

Aerial photographic evidence confirms that features previously thought to be field boundaries (see PRN 14,268), form an enclosed area defined by stone and earth banks on the south-western portion of the Treginnis peninsula. The enclosure uses the natural topography of the land, lying on a saddle of high ground between two rock outcrops (carns). Viewed from the south-western side, the enclosing banks are imposing. The main enclosure measures c. 230m lengthways (between the two rocky outcrops), and c. 50m across (between the two constructed banks), and represents an excellent vantage point on the peninsula, which is higher than the surrounding land.



**The northern end of the main enclosure, viewed from the west.**

A further enclosure, perhaps forming a northern annexe to the main enclosure, was suggested by evidence viewed during the Tir Gofal farm visit, and this seems to be substantiated by aerial photographic evidence. Aerial photographs of this part of the promontory show faint lines of possible banks/ ditches extending north from the main enclosure, heading towards a third rocky outcrop. On the ground, a very substantial bank consisting of heaped loose stone with a flattened top, has been identified. The bank lies on steeply sloping ground, on the south-eastern side of this northern rocky outcrop, and runs almost parallel to a surviving field boundary. The land upslope of this bank is not suitable for ploughing, making it unlikely to be a lynchet. The size and location of the bank strongly suggest a defensive function. The general area is heavily overgrown with gorse at present.





**Substantial bank on the eastern side of the third rocky outcrop –  
Evidence of a possible annexe to the north of the main enclosure.**

It is likely that there are further associated features, which lie outside the main enclosures. The site and surrounding area have been cultivated for root crops in the past, and although there may have been some plough damage to features, there may be sub-surface features remaining which need protection. The dating of the site is problematic, but the morphology suggests a pre-historic date. There may be parallels with the site of Clegyr Boia a short distance to the north of the Treginnis holding.

The features described above were assessed by the National Trust, during a field boundary survey (Taylor 1998), and at the time were believed to be boundary banks/ lynchets forming part of the complex field system on the peninsula. It has become apparent that some of the banks, which were described in this survey form part of the defended enclosure described above. The relationship of the defended enclosure, with the remainder of the boundary banks and relict fields in the area is therefore extremely interesting. Landscapes with such complexity, including archaeological features from a variety of periods, are extremely rare. The importance of this site cannot be overstated, and its' protection is a priority within the Tir Gofal agreement. Visited 21/01/2005 (HGM)

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

## **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to



cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.

6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.

7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).

8. Do not burn materials on site.

9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.

10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

#### **Site 1 on MAP 1**

**TREGINNIS-ISAF; LOWER TREGINNIS**  
**(263)**

**SM71802360**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

#### **Label 1**

The following management recommendations are provided following consultation with Cadw.

i) Encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover on the monument and ensure that any pasture renewal is carried out by non-destructive means which do not disturb the ground surface of the monument;

ii) Control any regeneration weeds, scrub, sapling growth on the monument by adopting a suitable grazing regime. If this is not possible, or proves ineffective, regeneration shall be re-cut to ground level annually, leaving roots in situ. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry and debris should be removed from the scheduled area;

iii) Control stock at a level, which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover if the site of the monument is periodically grazed. Any erosion scars on the monument shall be allowed to recover naturally, but if this does not occur within 2 years of the breakdown first occurring, or the erosion increases, the areas shall be re-seeded in either the autumn or spring season (using a locally sourced seed-mix). Erosion occurring at the base of the stones may require infilling with inert material prior to reseeded;

iv) No animal feeders, feed, drinking troughs or mineral licks should be placed within the scheduled area;

v) Ensure that ploughing operations in areas adjacent to the monument are kept outside the perimeter of the scheduled area;

vi) Not to afford any person access to the scheduled area for the purpose of using a metal detector without the written consent of the Assembly.

The provision of an interpretation panel would be beneficial to public understanding of this monument.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**MELIN TREGINNIS ([16176](#))**

**SM72342360**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

This site is heavily overgrown with bramble, ivy and other vegetation. Vegetation clearance is recommended on this site to improve visibility, and prevent further structural damage to the remains of the mill.

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**([52031](#))**

**SM73052453**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

Whilst clearing and dredging the pond, great care should be taken to preserve surviving original features such as timber pilings, sluices, dam construction elements and clay puddling, in order to retain the historic integrity of the pond. Work should cease if unusual features are identified. Any finds should be reported to Cambria Archaeology.

**Site 4 on MAP 1**

**PENMAENMELYN ([13379](#))**

**SM716236**

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

After consultation between Cambria Archaeology and the National Trust Archaeologist, it is considered that the proposed erection of a fence along the eastern portion of this field system should not be carried out. This is because of the potential impact on the archaeology, both during fencing (the proposed line of the fence lies very close to one of the relict boundaries), and afterwards (it is unclear whether the proposed grazing regime will prevent scrub incursion within the archaeologically sensitive area). Under the current management regime the archaeological remains appear to be in a stable condition, and proposed changes to this regime should be reported to Cambria.

## **ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:**

### **Location and Description:**

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
<b>TREGINNIS ISAF;LOWER TREGINNIS (<a href="#">6878</a>)</b>	Post Med dovecote	SM72442396	A	LB2	Generic

"Situated in farmyard to S of farmhouse and behind small stable range. Mid to later C19 circular dovecote over well-house. Whitewashed rubble stone with ring of red brick dove-holes under eaves of conical small-slate roof. Door with timber lintel to W. Capped well inside and remains of pigeon-loft floor. Not marked on 1840 tithe map. mentioned in 1885 sales description. The only example of a circular dovecote in Dewisland"

(Cadw 1992, 89; NT Ref 83544). *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med** **SM72422400** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **farmstead**  
[\(22380\)](#)

A Grade II listed farmstead. The following management recommendations may apply. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**UPPER TREGINNIS** **Post Med** **SM72922451** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
[\(22389\)](#) **farmstead**

The farmstead is of considerable architectural interest. Buildings are grade II listed by Cadw. The following management recommendations may apply. *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med** **SM72412398** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **farmhouse**  
[\(24736\)](#)

Grade II listed early nineteenth century symmetrical farmhouse in colourwashed rubble stone with grouted imitation slate roof and stone end stacks (Cadw 1988, 87; Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 18, NT Ref 83545.). Marked on the Tithe Map (1840). *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med cottage** **SM72412401** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(24737\)](#)

In its present form this is a three-celled stone built building of one storey with a slated gable roof, approximately 12m x 6m with its long axis orientated SW-NE. There is a lean-to to the rear (SE side) comprising 3 pig sties and one other animal pen which back onto an enclosed yard. The front entrance is on the NW facing side of the building together with two red brick segment-headed window openings. There is another entrance in the NE gable end. There is a hearth in the north wall of the most southerly cell and a single red brick chimney above. The building is currently being used as a poultry shed, but is commonly described as a labourer's cottage. RPS 2000 Grade II listed outbuilding north of Treginnis Isaf farmhouse. Commonly described as a labourers cottage but sunk slated floors suggest slaughterhouse. (Cadw 1988, 88). Parts of this building may date to the early nineteenth century (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med** **SM72432401** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **combination farm**  
[\(24738\)](#) **building**

Grade II listed granary and cowhouse to north-east of Treginnis-Isaf farmhouse. Two storey building, of rubble stone with grouted slate half-hipped roof (Cadw 1988, 88). Early nineteenth century date (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med** **SM72452400** **A** **LB2** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **stable;granary**  
[\(24739\)](#)

Grade II listed lofted cowhouse c.20m east of farmhouse flanking the approach into the farmyard. Two storey, whitewashed rubble stone with asbestos roof (Cadw 1988, 89). It appears on a sketch of the farm held in the National Library of Wales dated 1808 (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21).

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med** **SM72462399** **A** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **agricultural**  
[\(24740\)](#) **building**

Early nineteenth century cowshed (originally a barn) opposite the farmhouse at Treginnis Isaf. Whitewashed rubble stone, with a slate roof (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). This building falls within the curtilage of listed buildings at Treginnis-Isaf and is subject to the same controls.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;** **Post Med vehicle** **SM724239** **A** **Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS** **store**  
[\(24741\)](#)

A vehicle store at Treginnis-Isaf (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21).. We have no further information

on this building. The precise location is not known.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med stable                      SM72442396   A                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(24742\)](#)

A single storey stable in the middle of the yard at Treginnis Isaf. Similar in plan to stable; granary PRN 24739 which appears on an 1808 sketch of the farm and probably pre-dates the nineteenth century (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). This building falls within the curtilage of listed buildings at Treginnis-Isaf and is subject to the same controls.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med abattoir                      SM72442389   A   LB2                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(24743\)](#)

A later nineteenth century slaughter house and corn drying area, with grouted slate roof backing on to a walled yard at Treginnis-Isaf (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-20). It is Grade II listed with the walled yards and other buildings in the model farmstead. Restored for tourism purposes c.1990.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med vehicle                      SM724239   A                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS                      store**  
[\(24744\)](#)

A cartshed/ shelter at Treginnis-Isaf. Recorded as derelict by the National Trust in 1989 (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). We have no further information. The precise location is not known.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med vehicle                      SM72412394   A   LB2                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS                      store;stable;granary**  
[\(24745\)](#)

A long lofted cart shed and stable with grouted slate roof (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). It does not appear on the Tithe Map (1838) and probably dates to the later nineteenth century. The range is Grade II listed with the walled yards and other buildings in the model farmstead at Treginnis-Isaf. Restored for tourism purposes c.1990.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med cow shed                      SM72392394   A   LB2                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(24746\)](#)

A later nineteenth century cow shed at the head of walled yard (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-21). It is Grade II listed with other buildings in the model farmstead at Treginnis-Isaf. Restored for tourism purposes c.1990.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med vehicle                      SM724239   A                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS                      store**  
[\(24747\)](#)

Early nineteenth century cart shed at Treginnis-Isaf. We have no further information on this building. It falls within the curtilage of listed buildings at Treginnis-Isaf and is subject to the same controls.

**TREGINNIS-ISAF;                      Post Med building                      SM724239   A                      Generic**  
**LOWER TREGINNIS**  
[\(24748\)](#)

Described in the National Trust Archaeological Survey of Treginnis and Porth Clais (Plunkett-Dillon, 1989) as a field shelter, but was not seen during a field visit to Treginnis Farmyard. RPS 2000 Described as a field shelter (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 19-20). We have no further information. The precise location is not known.

**TREGINNIS UCHAF;                      Post Med                      SM7290624452   A   LB2                      Generic**  
**UPPER TREGINNIS                      outbuilding**  
[\(26683\)](#)

Dated 1854. Long range of farm buildings forming L- plan... apparently all rebuilt after 1840 tithe map though SE. end may incorporate part of building marked here in 1840. CADW 1993. A Grade II listed L- plan range of outbuildings, immediately south-west of the farmhouse at Treginnis Uchaf. The range, which encloses the north-west and south-west sides of the farmyard is stone built. originally with a grouted slate

roof (Cadw 1998, 91). Map evidence (it is not shown on the tithe map 1838) suggests that the outbuilding was erected around the same time that the farmyard was laid out in the middle of the nineteenth century (Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989, 22). *Visited* 21/01/2005 (HGM)

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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*HM - 21/02/2005 ( 12:06:13 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 49520.  
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*This HE2 report supersedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*



*Sources consulted:*

**Maps**

**Ordnance Survey Old Series, Sheet XL 1819**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XX.2; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XX.2; 1908**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XX.6; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XX.6; 1908**

**Tithe Map St. David's and the Cathedral Close Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1841**

**Aerial Photographs**

**Meridian Airmaps SM72SW 170/220 23156, 23157**

**SM7123 Neg.ref AP88-97.23**

**SM7123 Neg.ref AP92-06.29**

**Other Sources**

**Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 2001 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales**

**Ludlow and Murphy 2001: Pembrokeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.**

**Historic Landscape Character Area 289: Treleddyn - Treginnis. St. Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island.**

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**Plunkett Dillon & Latham 1989 The National Trust Archaeological Survey: Lower Treginnis, Upper Treginnis, Porth Clais, Porthlisky and Porthclais Farm**

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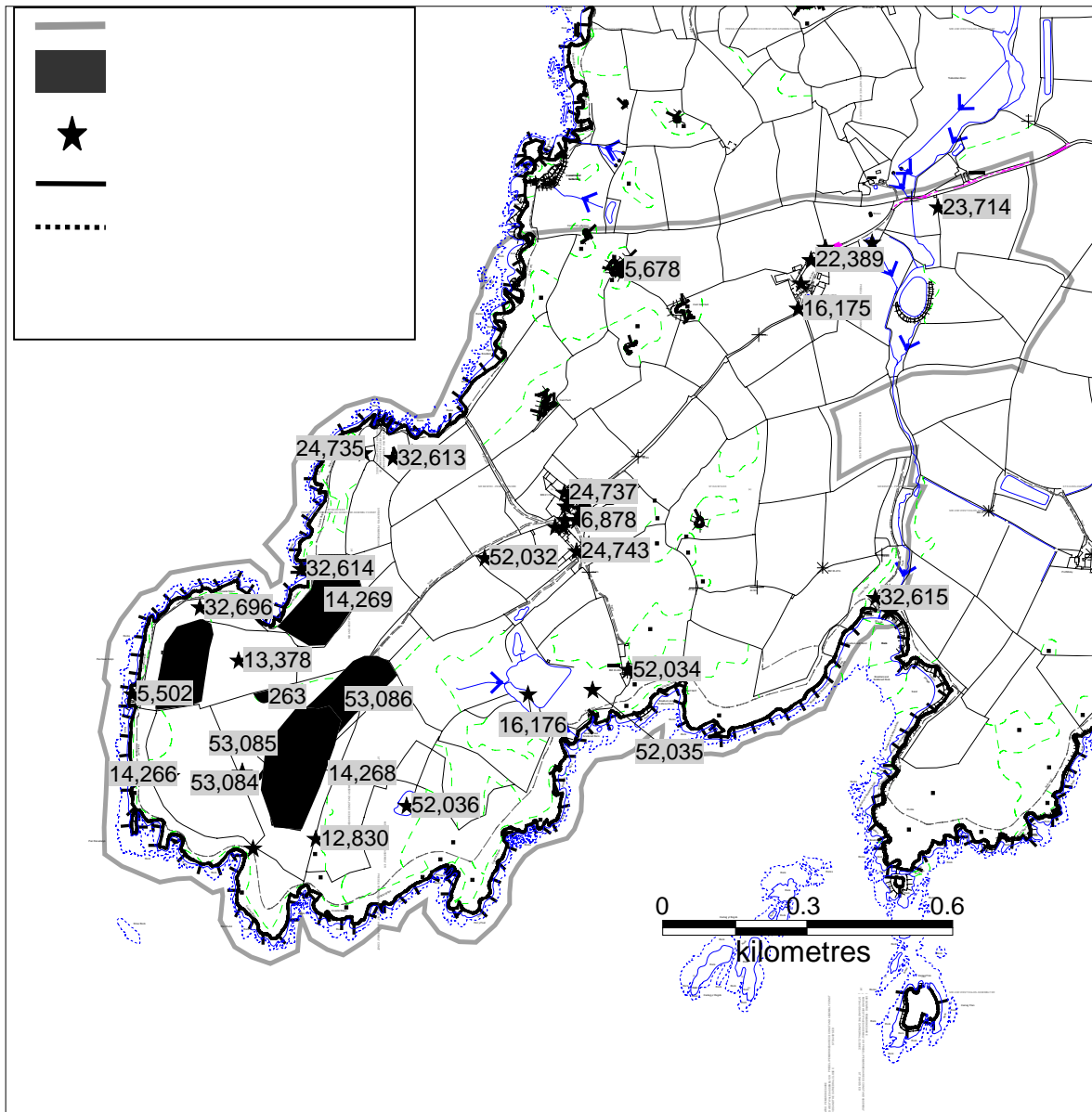
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**RCAHMW (1925) An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. VII County of Pembroke. HMSO London**

**CADW SAM file, Ref. PE421**

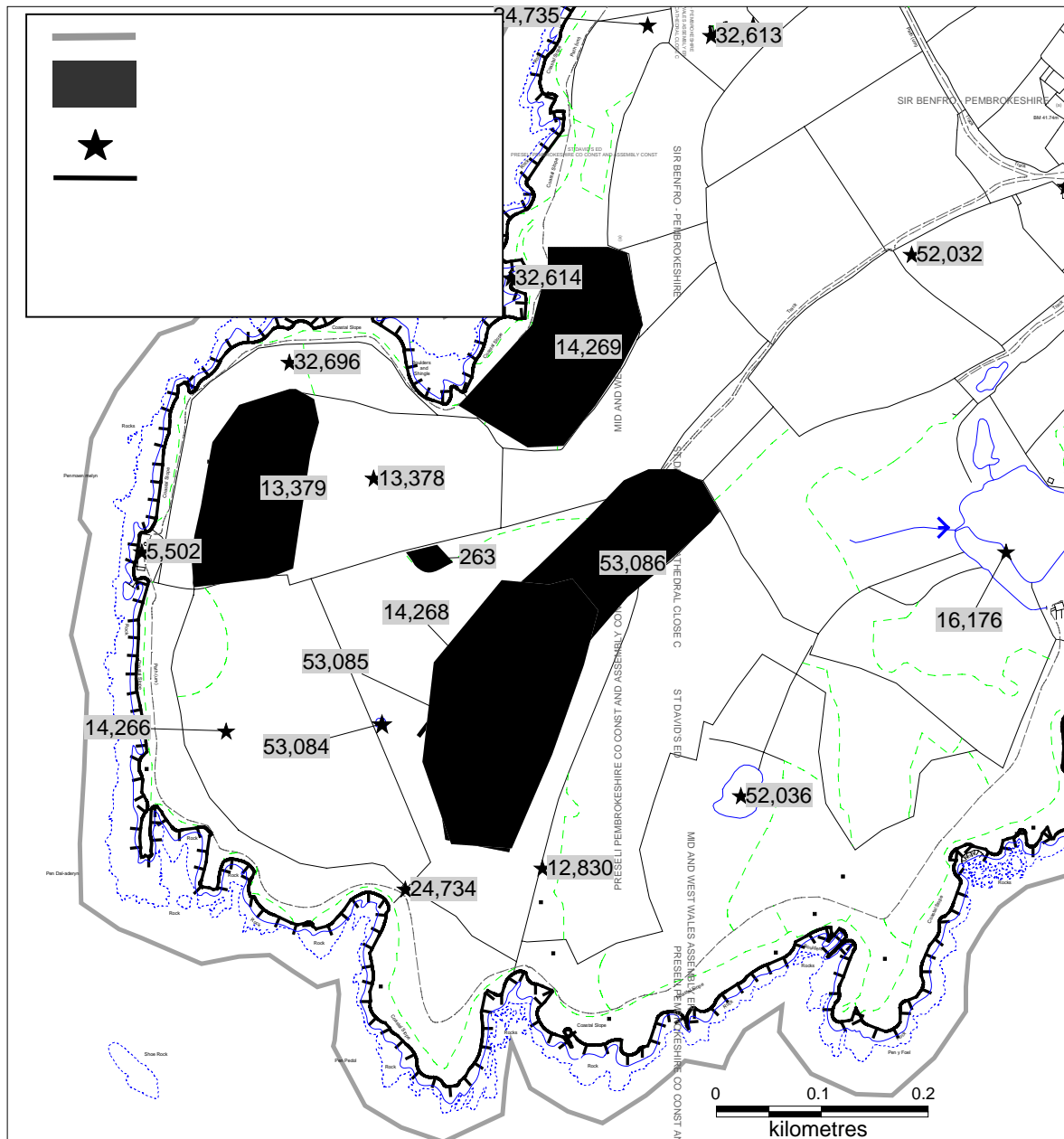
**Louise Mees (Cadw Field Monument Warden) Pers. Comm**

## Overall map of Treginnis Uchaf holding

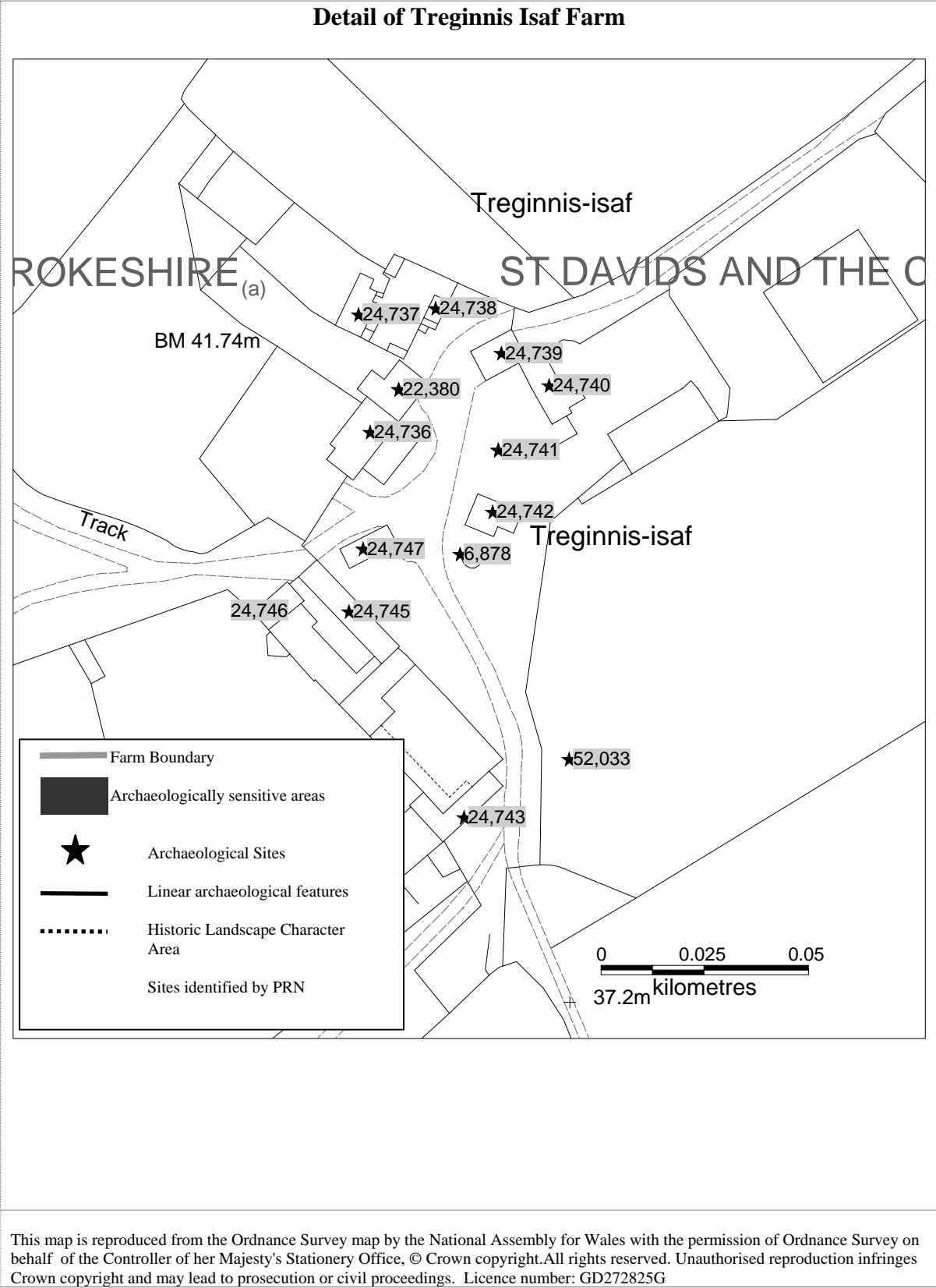


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# Detail of south-western portion of Treginnis Uchaf holding



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## ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 289 TRELEDDYN - TREGINNIS

**GRID REFERENCE: SM730248**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 454.4**

#### **Historic Background**

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

### Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area is defined to the west and south by sea cliffs. To the north there is good boundary definition against an area of former unenclosed wind-blown sand.



It is only to the east that there is no hard-edged boundary but rather a zone of change. Here the neighbouring areas share many similar characteristics, but there are sufficient differences to warrant the division into separate historic landscape character areas.

**Conservation priorities**

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

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