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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Dinas**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/4782**

**ACA Report No. 2005/15
Project Record No. 50561**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

Other documents enclosed:

Historic Landscape Character Areas:

**Holmhouse - Ty Canol 362; Bryn - Henllan 363; Middle Mill 298; Treleddy -
Tretio - Caerfarchell 288 Caerforiog 299**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Dinas consists of six holdings which are scattered about northern Pembrokeshire. All holdings fall within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Island Farm (W/13/4782a) lies in the centre of the distinctive, rising promontory known as Dinas Head. The "island" is windswept and divided into large regular fields with heathland along the coastal fringes. The present system of large radial fields centred on the farmstead was established after WWII but retains some earlier boundary lines - the division between Island Farm and Pen Clawdd for example is thought to follow an earlier boundary which divided the Island during the medieval period.

Hendre Farm and another holding (W/13/4782f, 4782c) lie further east along the coastal plain north of Mynydd Carningle. The surrounding landscape is designated as the Newport and Carningli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in recognition of its considerable landscape value. The area has been further assessed under the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. These holdings fall between Holmhouse – Tycanol (362) and Bryn – Henllan (363) Historic Landscape Character Areas. This is a relatively open landscape characterised by farms and fields with little woodland present. Field boundaries follow the lines of strip fields, which are reminiscent of medieval open field agriculture and are probably rooted in patterns of native land tenure.

Two other holdings (W/13/4782 b, 4782e) lie within close proximity to one another in the vicinity of the coastal settlement of Trefin. Another holding (W/13/4782) lies further inland where on the edge of the St. Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. (HLW (D) 4). This land parcel is divided between Treleddydd – Tretio – Caerfarchell (288), Middle Mill (298) and Caerforiog (299) Historic Landscape Character Areas. The settlement pattern around these holdings is dispersed and consists mainly of farms and small nucleated settlements. Field boundaries often follow the lines of strip fields in these areas also. "Tre" place-name elements are common suggesting origins as medieval vills (rural settlements without legal or ecclesiastical status) for many settlements (Murphy & Ludlow 2001).

Archaeological and Historic Content

There are few known prehistoric sites on Dinas Island, but two unclassified worked flints (PRN 11364) were found within the rampart of a defended enclosure (PRN 1587). The enclosure, which is built overlooking Newport Bay is in a typical promontory fort location but has only a single line of defence which surrounds the site and does not cut off the promontory as might be expected. Suggested interpretations include an Iron Age promontory fort or medieval lookout station (Latham & Kind 1995). A feature on the opposite (east) side of the headland, resembling a promontory fort (PRN 1588) is now thought to be of questionable archaeological status.

In the medieval period the island was part of a grange belonging to the Pentre Ifan estate and was divided into two parts by a stone bank as described by Owen in 1603 - one part arable, one part pasture (Sambrook 1997, 39). The line of this early division would seem to remain intact, running northwest from Island Farm towards Pen Clawdd and is today marked partly by a traditional hedge bank, and partly by a modern concrete wall.

The tithe map of 1842 shows the amount of enclosure that had taken place since the time before Owen was writing with a more typical arrangement of irregular enclosures, divided between waste, pasture and arable present. The apportionment gives "the Reverend Edward Thomas Griffiths and others" as the then owners.

During the war Dinas Island was farmed collectively by R.M. Lockley and others as described in his book, *the Island Farmers* (1946). It then passed into the hands of the present occupying family and experienced a period of modernisation, which saw boundaries realigned along radial lines into fields of roughly equal size and centred on the farmstead. Improved farmland predominates over the interior today but fragments of an earlier landscape are preserved around the coastal fringe and in a sheltered valley to the east of the farmstead.

Dinas Island is now owned by the National Trust. Management advice for the Island Farm holding is provided in consultation with a National Trust archaeologist.

Archaeological content on the other land parcels is diverse spanning great time depth, ranging from a Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 1436) to a WWII searchlight battery (PRN 28750).

Further details are provided in the gazetteer below.

Specific Management Issues

1. Heathland Restoration

A programme of heathland restoration is proposed on the Island Farm holding (W/11/4782) as part of the Tir Gofal agreement.

The area in question comprises about two and a half hectares of improved land alongside the heathland fringe in the north of the holding. The stated intention is to strip the topsoil in order to remove nitrogen and lower soil fertility, thereby promoting conditions in which the heath can thrive. The work will avoid a large clearance cairn (PRN 53404) which lies in the centre of the area.

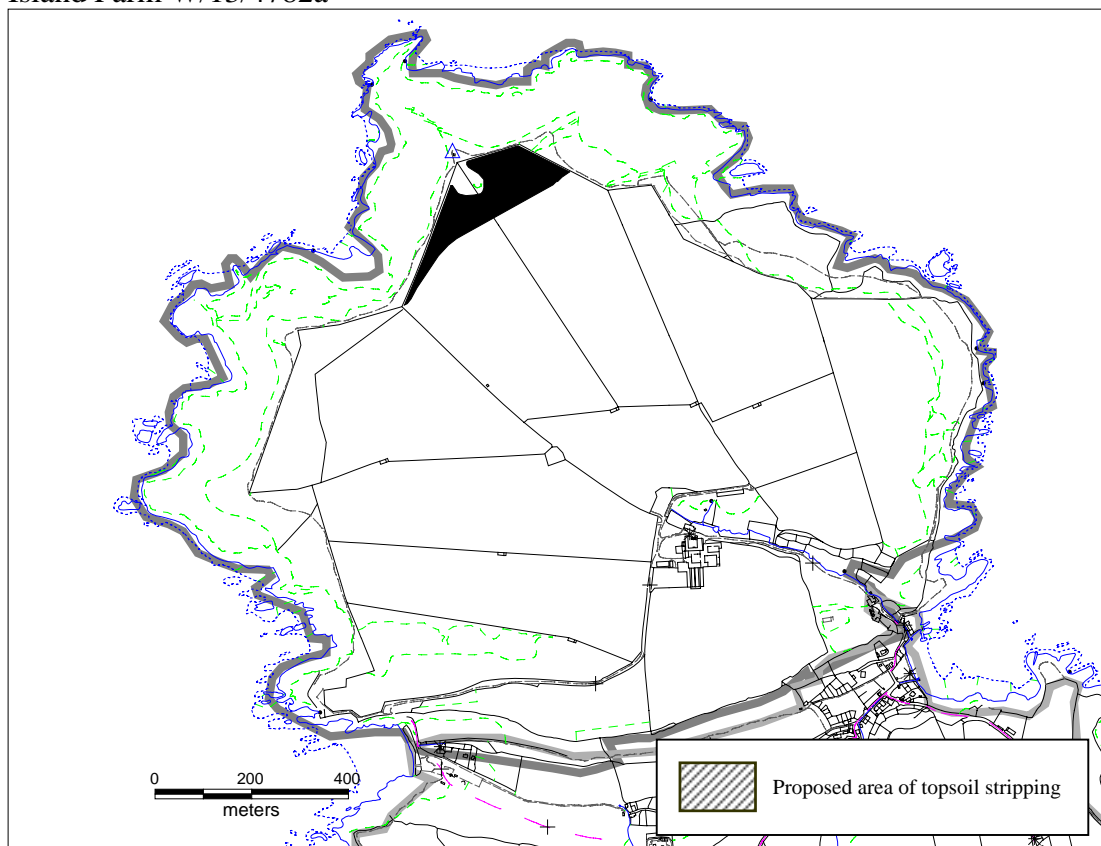
The coastal strip of north Pembrokeshire is rich in prehistoric archaeology and although no specific archaeological sites or features are recorded in this area the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features surviving below the ground surface is high. Lithic scatters in particular are well represented in the surrounding landscape (Page 2004). These stone tools, weapons and other implements – along with the by products from their use and manufactures are often the only surviving evidence of prehistoric activity recorded from some sites.

The current proposed methodology would result in the destruction of any archaeological remains within the topsoil and in any exposed sub-soil. Therefore where at all possible the precautionary principle should be followed in order to prevent irreversible damage.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Consider less intrusive methods of heathland restoration – a suggested alternative by the National Trust conservation adviser is taking regular hay crops to reduce fertility, followed by scarifying and the introduction of heathland seeds;
- Topsoil stripping should only be undertaken as a last resort – in this case adequate provision should be made for investigation and recording prior to and during any disturbance. A detailed specification will need to be agreed between Cambria Archaeology and the Countryside Council for Wales;

Island Farm W/13/4782a



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2. Tree Planting

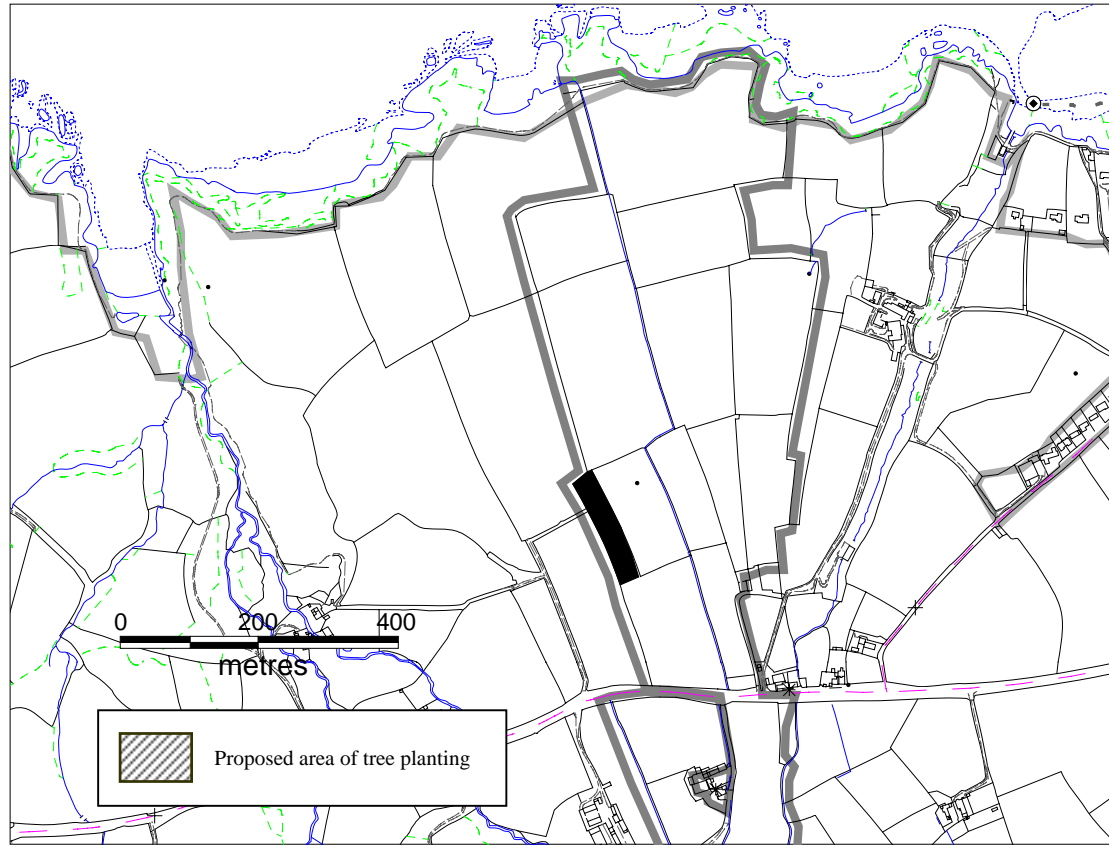
Tree planting is being considered under options offered as part of the Tir Gofal scheme. The area in question consists of a narrow finger of land, about 0.6 hectares in all, on the Hendre Farm holding (W/11/4782f.). No specific archaeological sites or features are recorded in this area but a prehistoric standing stone (PRN 1436) lies some 50m to the east.

The area in question lies within an area of high landscape value (Newport and Carningli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 15); Holmhouse – Tycanol Historic Landscape Character Area (362)). This is a windswept, relatively open landscape characterised by farms and fields. Field boundaries follow the lines of strip fields, reminiscent of medieval open field agriculture and are probably rooted in patterns of native land tenure.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- It is preferred that the proposed planting is not included within the Tir Gofal application – lines of sight between archaeological monuments should be respected; planting contrasts with the naturally open character of this landscape.

Hendre Farm W/13 /4782f.



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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	ISLAND FARM (7551)	Unknown deserted rural settlement?	SN01344019	B		Specific
	This site lies within defended enclosure (PRN 1587). The Ordnance Survey illustration plan shows a large two cell structure, possibly a former dwelling (Sambrook 2003). The area is covered with impenetrable gorse and scrub. Site not seen.					
1	DINAS ISLAND CASTELL (EAST) (1587)	Iron Age hillfort?	SN01344019	A		Specific
	A defended enclosure in the southeast corner of Dinas Island on a natural promontory overlooking Newport Bay. The rectangular enclosure measures some 60m by 50m and is defended by an earth and stone rampart two metres high. A simple gap in the north may be an original entrance. Within the enclosure are the remains of a rectangular structure (PRN 7551) with internal divisions, possibly a former dwelling.					
	It is in a typical promontory fort location but has only a single line of defence which surrounds the site and does not cut off the promontory as might be expected. Suggested interpretations include an Iron Age promontory fort or medieval lookout station (Latham & Kind 1995). The site is inaccessible and obscured by gorse and scrub.					
2	ISLAND FARM (18994)	Post Medieval mill pond	SN00984043	B		Specific
	A "Mill Pond" is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) at Island Farm. The pond still holds water but is becoming choked by regeneration willow and marshy vegetation. The dam wall is intact - it carries a farm trackway and is now reinforced with concrete. No related water management structures/installations were observed.					

- 3** **DINAS ISLAND** ([53385](#)) **Post Medieval deserted rural settlement** **SN01334024 B** **Specific**

The remains of a settlement consisting of dwellings and enclosures situated in a sheltered valley to the east of Island Farm. The area is divided by an old trackway and marked on the parish tithe map as “Cwm yr Eglwys - waste and Pasture” to the north, and “Houses and Gardens” to the south. Three roofed buildings are shown but by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, only one of these structures is recorded as surviving intact, with one gone and one roofless (Latham & Kind 1995).

The area now lies within regeneration woodland and all of the dwellings have long since been abandoned. The National Trust report, which states that one survives, would seem to be incorrect, although the building on the south side of the stream (PRN 53388) was still in use as a livestock shed until relatively recently. This building is now apparent as the remains of a corrugated iron roof. The enclosures are evident as ruined earth and stone walls. Several old trackways also divide the area. There is a ruinous well (PRN 51167) at the eastern end of the complex.

- 4** **DINAS ISLAND** ([53386](#)) **Modern boundary wall** **SN00554075 B** **Specific**

A vertical wall of rough concrete about 1.1m high and 0.4m thick. There is a similar wall (PRN 53387) on the east side of the Island.



It was reported by the landowner that the wall was built after WWII by contract potato pickers to provide shelter for livestock in this otherwise exposed location. It follows the approximate line of an earlier wall shown on the tithe map, and probably the early division of the property mentioned by George Owen (Latham & Kind 1995).

- 4** **DINAS ISLAND** ([53387](#)) **Modern boundary wall** **SN01364063 B** **Specific**

A vertical wall of rough concrete about 1.1m high and 0.4m thick. There is a similar wall (PRN 53386) on the west side of the Island (Latham & Kind 1995). It was reported by the landowner that the wall was built after WWII by contract potato pickers to provide shelter for livestock in this otherwise exposed location. It follows the approximate line of an earlier wall shown on the tithe map.

GARREG HIR Y ([1436](#)) **Bronze Age** **SN03963925** **A** **Generic**
standing stone

"A fine standing stone 1.55m high and 1.4m wide at its base x 0.6m thick and tapering to a narrower rounded top" (Cook 2004). The stone is set in a field which is cultivated periodically but was under pasture at the time of the Tir Gofal visit. There is evidence of a two metre cultivation buffer around the stone.



Garreg Hir standing stone with Mynydd Carningle in the background.

DINAS ISLAND **Iron Age hillfort?** **SN00234005** **B** **Generic**
CASTELL (WEST); PEN
CASTELL ([1588](#))

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) shows a promontory fort with a bank cutting off the headland on the eastern, landward side. The Royal Commission refer to the slight remains of a bank but draw attention to Castell place-names. The Ordnance Survey describes a bank at this location 70 yards long, now hardly traceable. Later reports (Latham & Kind 1995; Williams 1996) describe the site as being of questionable archaeological status. No obvious earthworks relating to a promontory fort were identified. Heather is the dominant vegetation.

PARC GARREG ([4389](#)) **Bronze Age** **SM82262688** **B** **Generic**
standing stone?

The tithe apportionment field name "Parc Garreg" implies that a standing stone may once have existed in the vicinity. A stone is recorded in the same field on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It was reported by the landowner that the stone has since been moved.

PENLAN TREFIN **Modern** **SM84373200** **B** **Generic**
(TREVINE) ([28750](#)) **searchlight battery**

1940-45, Air Defence, Searchlight Battery, now demolished. Six huts, seven small concrete bases" (Thomas 1994). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31971](#)) **Medieval?;Post** **SN00384018** **B** **Generic**
Medieval? ridge
and furrow

Ridge and furrow on a south sloping hillside (Williams 1996). The extent of the earthworks is not stated. This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31972](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00184044** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A quarry consisting of a ridge of rocks eight metres long with several hollows cut into the southern side (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31973](#)) **Bronze Age** **SN00184046** **B** **Generic**
agricultural
clearance?;
natural feature?

Two boulders about 0.3m apart within a pasture field. A possible standing stone pair according to Williams (1996) but later interpreted as glacial erratics or field clearance (Ramsey 2004). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31974](#)) **Unknown** **SN00204050** **B** **Generic**
cultivation ridge?

Sharply defined parallel grooves on a west facing slope - suggested cultivation ridges (Williams 1996). The extent of the earthworks is not stated. This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31975](#)) **Post** **SN00194066** **B** **Generic**
Medieval?;Modern?
weapons
pit?;quarry?

Two hollows, with spoil dumped downslope, set some six metres apart on the top of the coastal slope; possibly a World War II foxhole or the result of quarrying activity (Williams 1996). Identified as an area of quarrying in a separate report (Latham & Kind 1995). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31976](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00204077** **C** **Generic**
quarry

An oval quarry on the landward edge of the coastal slope (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31977](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00164077** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A quarry in the edge of the coastal slope (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31978](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00574116** **B** **Generic**
coastguard lookout

The remains of a coastguard lookout marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The lookout is reduced to foundations. It is square measuring 2.3m across internally with walls to a maximum height of 0.7m. There is a rectangular brick plinth measuring 0.5 by 0.4m in the south-west corner. The site lies within an area of coastal scrub which is controlled by grazing.



The remains of the coastguard lookout. Triangulation point (PRN 53383) is in the background.

DINAS ISLAND ([31993](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00804112** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A small quarry on sloping ground in the lee of a rock outcrop. The site lies within an area of coastal scrub. Bracken and grass cover predominate.

DINAS ISLAND ([31994](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01534046** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A small quarry on the edge of a coastal slope. Evident as a platform with rock face exposed to the north (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([31995](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01574073** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A small quarry cut at the top of a coastal slope. Evident as a hollow cut into boulder clay. (Williams 1996). Bracken and grass cover predominate.

DINAS ISLAND ([31996](#)) **Cropmark** **SN00934040** **U** **Generic**

This site was first described by a dowser as a stone circle. It is visible on an aerial photograph in the possession of the landowner as a circular cropmark. It lies within a periodically cultivated field which was under pasture at the time of the archaeological farm visit. No earthworks were observed.

DINAS ISLAND ([31997](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01384026** **B** **Generic**
quarry

A platform dug into an east facing hillside with spoil dumped downslope (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([32064](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00234036** **C** **Generic**
boundary wall

A bank and ditch running between the cliff edge to a stone boundary on the edge of the maintained field system. It contrasts with the stone boundaries in the area and may conceivably be part of an earlier field system (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([32065](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00444083** **C** **Generic**
boundary bank

A boundary bank partly incorporating natural outcrop. It again contrasts with the stone boundaries in the area and may conceivably be part of an earlier field system (Williams 1996). This site was not visited.

DINAS ISLAND ([32066](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01534055** **C** **Generic**
quarry

Identified as Old Quarry on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). Site not visited

DINAS ISLAND **Post Medieval** **SN01374020** **C** **Generic**
CASTELL (EAST) **quarry**
([32067](#))

A small quarry outside the northeast corner of defended enclosure (PRN 1587) (Williams 1996). The site is obscured by regeneration gorse and scrub and now impenetrable.

DINAS ISLAND **Post Medieval** **SN01324014** **C** **Generic**
CASTELL (EAST) **quarry**
([32068](#))

A small quarry outside the southwest corner of defended enclosure (PRN 1587) (Williams 1996). The site is obscured by regeneration gorse and scrub and now impenetrable.

PEN MAEN ([44047](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN0425038390** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A cottage recorded on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and identified as "Pen Maen". It was reported by the landowner that the cottage is now ruinous.

CWM UCHAF ([51167](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SN01364028** **B** **Generic**

Fragments of a low stone wall sheltering the north and west sides of a natural spring - possibly the site of a well marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site lies in woodland and is partly surrounded by fallen trees.

CWM UCHAF ([51168](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01294033** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A cottage recorded on the tithe map (1843?) and identified as "Cwm Uchaf" on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The cottage is now reduced to earthworks and is noticeable as a rectangular platform with a loose scattering of stone.

ISLAND FARM ([51169](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SN01084043** **B** **Generic**

A well recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) to the north of Island Farm. Present condition not known but it is recorded on recent maps. This site was not visited.

ISLAND FARM ([51170](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01094037** **B** **Generic**
pond

A pond identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map to the east of Island Farm. Present condition not known but it is recorded on recent maps. Site not visited.

([51172](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN02163959** **B** **Generic**
cottage?

An abandoned building and enclosures marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). Present condition not known but it is not shown on recent maps. This site was not visited.

([51173](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SM82082666** **B** **Generic**

A well is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Present condition unknown. This site was not visited.

([51174](#)) **Unknown stone** **SM82102674** **B** **Generic**

Recorded as stone on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Possibly a rubbing stone for cattle. The landowner reported that there is no longer a stone at this location.

PENRHYN ([51175](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM82062715** **B** **Generic**
farmstead

A farmstead recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) and marked as abandoned on the 2nd edition (1907). This site was not visited. The present condition of the farmstead is not known.

([51176](#)) **Unknown stone** **SM84163188** **B** **Generic**

Marked as "stone" on the 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but absent from later sources. Unknown function. Recorded as stone on the 1889, 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Possibly a cattle rubbing stone. Site not visited but the landowner reported that stone has been moved.

([51177](#)) **Unknown stone** **SM84193176** **B** **Generic**

Marked as "stone" on the 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but absent from later sources. Unknown function. Recorded as stone on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Possibly a cattle stone. Site not visited but the landowner reported that the stone had been moved.

PEN MAEN ([51178](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SN04253839** **B** **Generic**

A well associated with Pen Maen cottage (PRN 44047), recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Recent maps mark a spring at this location. This site was not visited.

([51179](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN04053872** **B** **Generic**
pond

A pond marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still visible on recent maps.

**HOLM HOUSE;
HENDRE** ([51180](#))

Post Medieval mill pond SN04123868 B

Generic

A mill pond which once supplied water driven machinery at Hendre Farm (formerly Holm House-uchaf). The precise origins of the pond are not known but it is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The pond, approximately 20m long by 10m wide, was created by damming a small stream which flows past Hendre farm. The water was retained by a substantial earth dam which is mainly intact but breached at the point where the sluice was situated. There are traces of a stone lining at the dam end.



There is a cast iron waterwheel in the yard at Hendre Farm. Motion was transmitted to machinery in an outbuilding by a long drive shaft beneath the farmyard attached to the spur wheel.



**HOLME HOUSE;
HENDRE** ([53382](#))

Post Medieval leat SN04093874 B

Generic

A leat which once conveyed water between mill pond (PRN 51179) and water driven barn machinery at Hendre. The leat is in fact an enhanced natural stream course and extends for about 140 metres in all.

DINAS ISLAND ([53383](#))

Post Medieval triangulation point SN00554115 B

Generic

A typical Ordnance Survey trig station in the form of a tapering concrete pyramid about 1.1m high with instrument location plate set into the top (Latham & Kind 1995). The site lies within an area of coastal scrub.

DINAS ISLAND ([53384](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN00774052** **B** **Generic**
pond

Described as "pond and waste" on the tithe apportionment. A small pond is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in the west of the enclosure. The pond is now dry and lies within an area of scrubby vegetation.

([53388](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01364025** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Shown as a roofed building within an area described as "Houses and Gardens" on the tithe map and marked as roofless on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Latham & Kind 1995). The site is now evidenced by the remains of a corrugated iron roof and is reported by the landowner to have remained in use as a livestock shelter until relatively recently.



([53389](#)) **Post Medieval spoil** **SN00854052** **B** **Generic**
heap

A grassed over mound with evidence of rubble - aggregate concrete blocks- showing through. There is a recumbent stone gatepost nearby (Latham & Kind 1995). This site was not visited.

CWM UCHAF ([53390](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN01364028** **B** **Generic**
well?; water tank

A concrete structure, 2.75m x 1m x 1.1m, next to the stream. The 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map indicates a well on this site - the tank may have been built over a pre-existing well (Latham & Kind 1995). This site was not visited.

([53391](#)) **Modern field barn** **SN01184063** **B** **Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

([53392](#)) **Modern field barn** **SN01054065** **B** **Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

([53393](#)) **Modern field barn** **SN00894062** **B** **Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

[\(53394\)](#) **Modern field barn SN00424051 B Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

[\(53395\)](#) **Modern field barn SN00654033 B Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

[\(53396\)](#) **Modern field barn SN00804016 B Generic**

A field barn built from nissen hut type components (Latham & Kind 1995). Site not visited.

[\(53397\)](#) **Post Medieval SN01154049 B Generic**
boundary wall

A short section of one of the former farm walls, just northnortheast of the farmhouse. In two sections split by gate opening, the northern part shown as boundary on Tithe map, the whole section shown on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (Latham & Kind 1995). This site was not visited.

[\(53398\)](#) **Post Medieval SN00804051 B Generic**
boundary bank

A short length of typical Pembrokeshire bank, broken in places (Latham & Kind 1995). The condition of the bank is unchanged from that described during previous visits.

[\(53399\)](#) **Post Medieval SN01074099 B Generic**
boundary bank

Typical Pembrokeshire bank with earth/ stone core faced with stone. The banks are mostly grassed over (Latham & Kind 1995). This site was not visited.

[\(53400\)](#) **Post Medieval SN01354029 B Generic**
cottage

Marked on the tithe map but absent from later cartographic sources. No surface traces of a cottage were observed although the site may be obscured by scrub, which is prevalent in the area.

[\(53401\)](#) **Post Medieval SN00464000 B Generic**
quarry

An oval hollow, probably the result of quarrying activity, on the inside of a bend in the drive to Island Farm. The site is now grassed over.

PEN CASTELL [\(53403\)](#) **Post Medieval SN00283998 B Generic**
promontary fort

Latham & Kind (1995) describe a possible promontory fort "evidenced solely by a slight bank across a narrow isthmus." Field boundaries are shown at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and could be consistent with that described. No other artificial enhancement relating to a promontory fort was noted. Heather and grass cover predominate.

DINAS ISLAND [\(53404\)](#)

**Post Medieval
clearance cairn**

SN00644106 B

Generic

A large pile of stones contained within an area approximately 30m by 18m. Evidently not in any way structured deliberately but the result of systematic field clearance over a wide area (Latham & Kind 1995). The site lies in the north west corner of a field which is ploughed periodically.



[\(53405\)](#)

**Post Medieval
boundary bank**

SN00954020 B

Generic

Stone faced hedgebanks each side of the track leading to the farm, notable mainly as survivors where many similar boundaries have now gone. Shown as boundary on the tithe map and all later Ordnance Survey maps (Latham & Kind 1995). The condition is unchanged from previous visits.

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

**DINAS ISLAND CASTELL (EAST)
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE [\(1587\)](#);
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT [\(7551\)](#)**

SN01344019

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

The enclosure is fenced out and lies within an area of unmanaged scrub with woodland established along the neighbouring valley bottom and sides. Root damage to sub-surface archaeological remains is occurring inevitably. The site is vulnerable to erosion where the ground surface is shaded out and grass cover is poor; burrowing animals are also more likely due to the increase in cover.

The management aim for this site is to;

- Establish and maintain a permanent grass cover over the site;
- Remove scrub and gorse growth to improve the appearance of and access to the site;
- Prevent disturbance of the ground surface;

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Cut and remove gorse and scrub from the interior and defences. Work should be undertaken in dry conditions and debris should be removed from the area of the earthworks. The site may require subsequent protection and reseedling (using a locally sourced seed-mix) to establish grass cover;
- Control any regeneration weeds, scrub or sapling growth on the enclosure earthworks and interior by adopting a suitable grazing regime. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry and debris should be removed from the area of the earthworks;
- Reintroduce grazing and control stock at a level which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover. Any erosion scars on the monument shall be allowed to recover naturally, but if this does not occur, or the erosion increases, the areas shall be re-seeded in either the autumn or spring season (using a locally sourced seed-mix);
- Take care over the siting of new fencing. Fence posts should be placed a minimum of five metres away from the base of the ramparts in order to protect below ground archaeological remains.
- Do not site feeders, water troughs, mineral licks etc within the area of the earthworks;

Site 2 on MAP 1**ISLAND FARM MILL POND ([18994](#))****SN00984043**

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

It is proposed that the pond will be restored under capital works options offered within the Tir Gofal scheme.

The management aim for this site is to:

- Increase the volume of open water without damage to the pond lining or other features of archaeological interest.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Maintain the original pond outline and profile - excavation of sediment requires great care if damage to the pond lining is to be avoided.
- Take care not to damage related features - leats, sluices or other archaeological features. Consider leaving a protective fringe of sediment around the pond bottom and sides.

Site 3 on MAP 1**DINAS ISLAND DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT ([53385](#))****SN01334024**

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

The site was found to be in a stable condition but the following steps could be taken to reduce damage to earthwork and built remains in future.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Monitor trees on earthwork and built remains - consider felling mature trees which are at risk of windthrow.

An earlier report (Latham & Kind 1995) records this site as lying within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (S.S.S.I.) as defined under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The above recommendations only apply if agreement can be reached with the Countryside Council for Wales (C.C.W.).

Site 4 on MAP 1**DINAS ISLAND BOUNDARY WALLS ([53386](#)) ([53387](#))****SN00554075**

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

It is proposed that new hedge banks will be formed alongside the concrete walls (PRNs 53385, 53386) as part of the Tir Gofal agreement. The walls are quite unlike other field boundaries in the area but are significant in the contribution they make to the recent history of the island.

The stated aim of this activity is to soften the landscape impact of the walls and create a wildlife "corridor" between existing habitats.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- It is preferred that the walls are retained as visible features with their special historic interest preserved intact.

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
5 (53402)	Post Medieval cow shed	SN01045404	B		Specific
<p>A typical later nineteenth century cow shed on the east side of the yard at Island Farm. The cow shed has been modified and retains few original openings or historic internal features. A detailed description is provided in the National Trust Vernacular Building Survey (unpublished).</p>					
ISLAND FARM (51171)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN01044034	A	LBII	Generic
<p>The house is listed as a good example of a traditional farmhouse with local slate hanging, once common in the area, now rare (Cadw 1994). Outbuildings are ranged around all sides of a rectangular yard. A detailed description is provided in The National Trust Vernacular Building Survey (unpublished).</p>					

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.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 5 on MAP 1

ISLAND FARM COW SHED ([53402](#))

SN01045404

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

It is proposed that the cow shed will be re-roofed under capital works options offered within the Tir Gofal scheme.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Wherever possible, repair original features rather than replace them.
- Re-use old slates where possible. New slates should, ideally match the appearance (colour, texture, thickness) of existing ones.

The farmhouse at Island Farm is a listed building. "Listed Buildings" have a statutory protection and permission from the Relevant Planning Authority may be required for some works. This ruling can also apply to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building such as farm outbuildings for example. Consult the National Park Building Conservation Officer for detailed advice:

Rob Scourfield
Building Conservation Officer
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
Llanion House,
Llanion Park,
Pembroke Dock
SA72 6DY

Tel: 01646 624862

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

- 17/02/2005 (16:15:57) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 50561.
Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.
tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk

This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

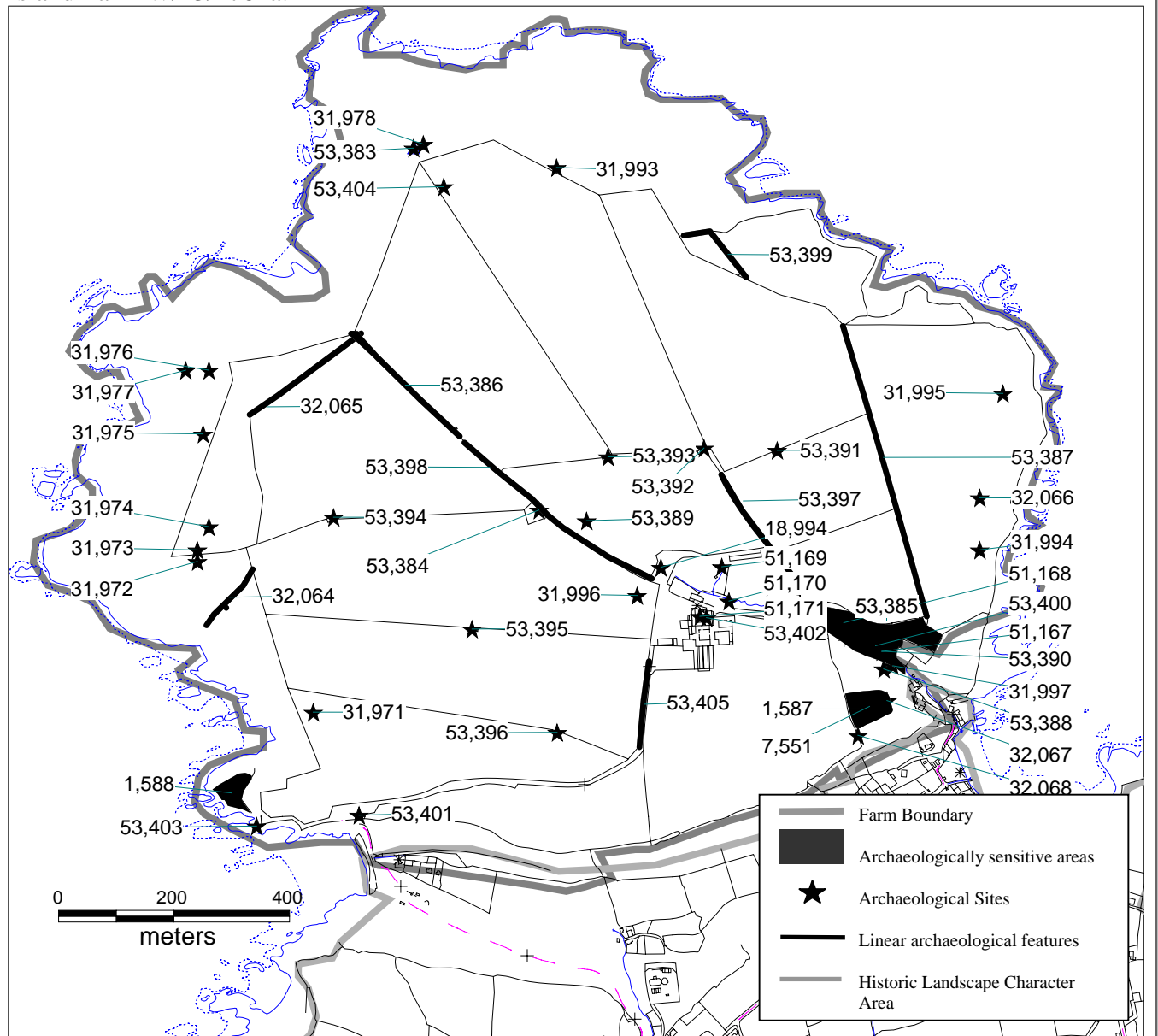
Maps

Ordnance Survey Old Series 1819 Sheet 40, 1"
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Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 08.11, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 08.15, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 15.10, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 15.14, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 05.05, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet Sheet 05.06, 25"
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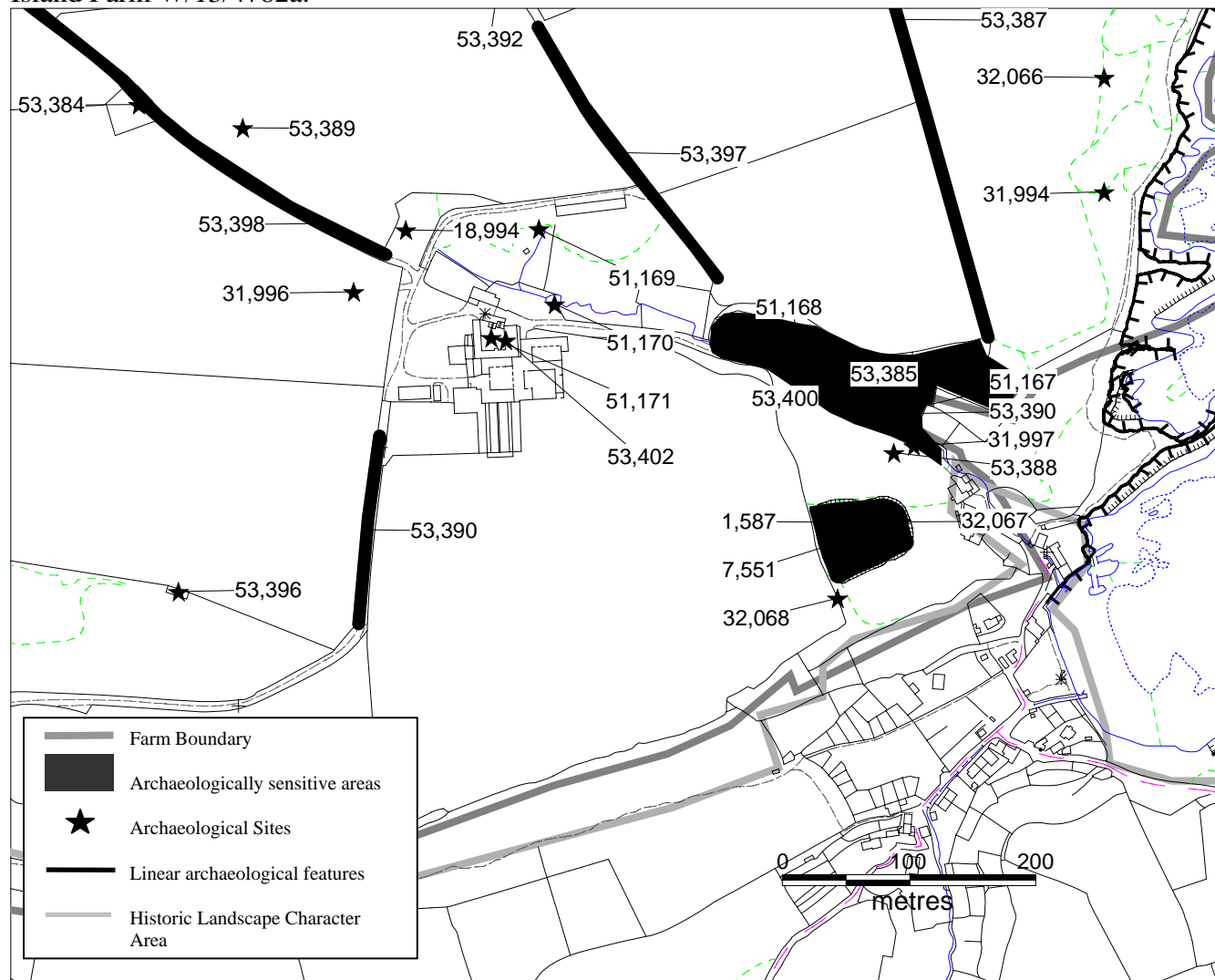
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Island Farm W/13/4782a.



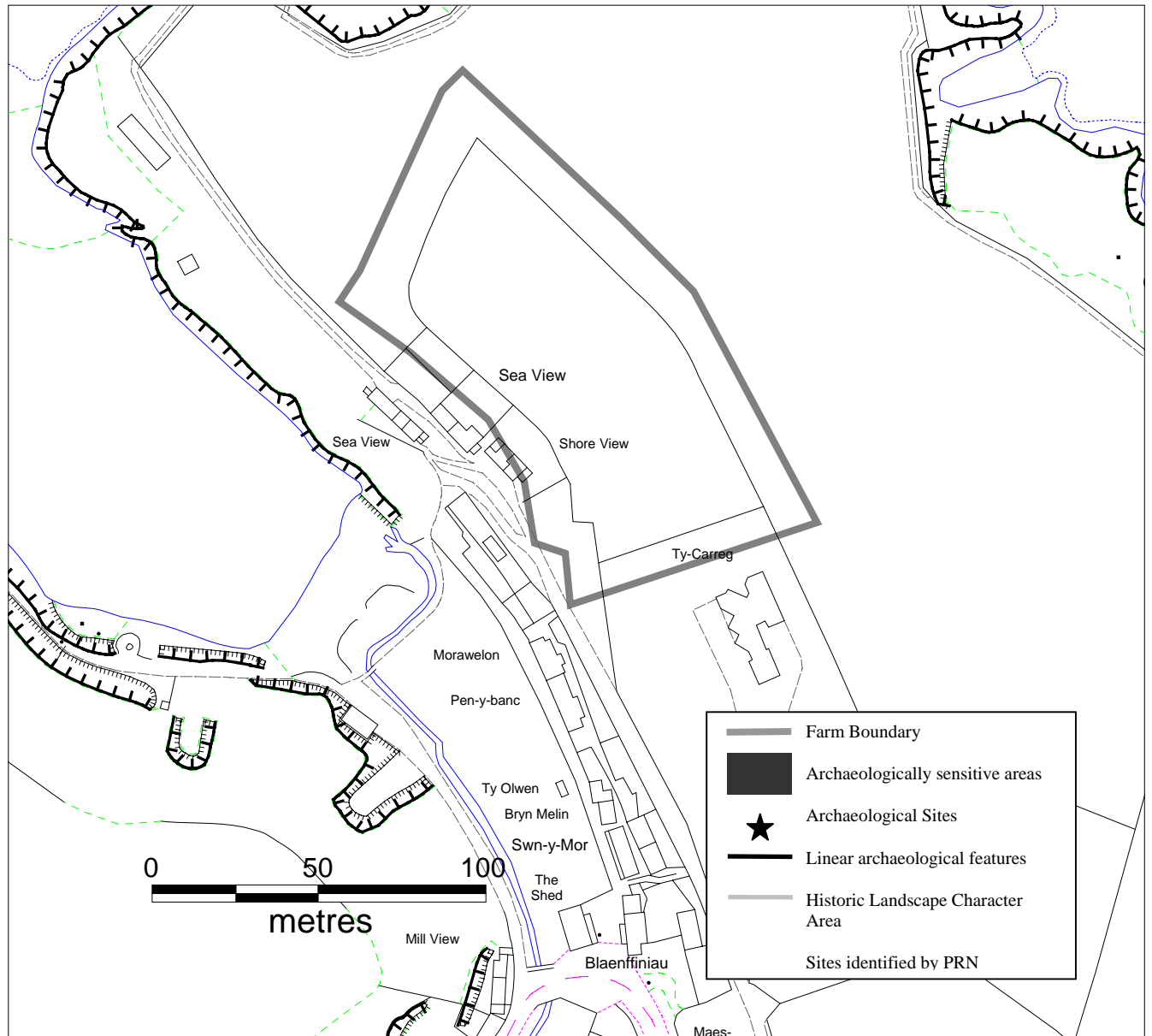
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Island Farm W/13/4782a.



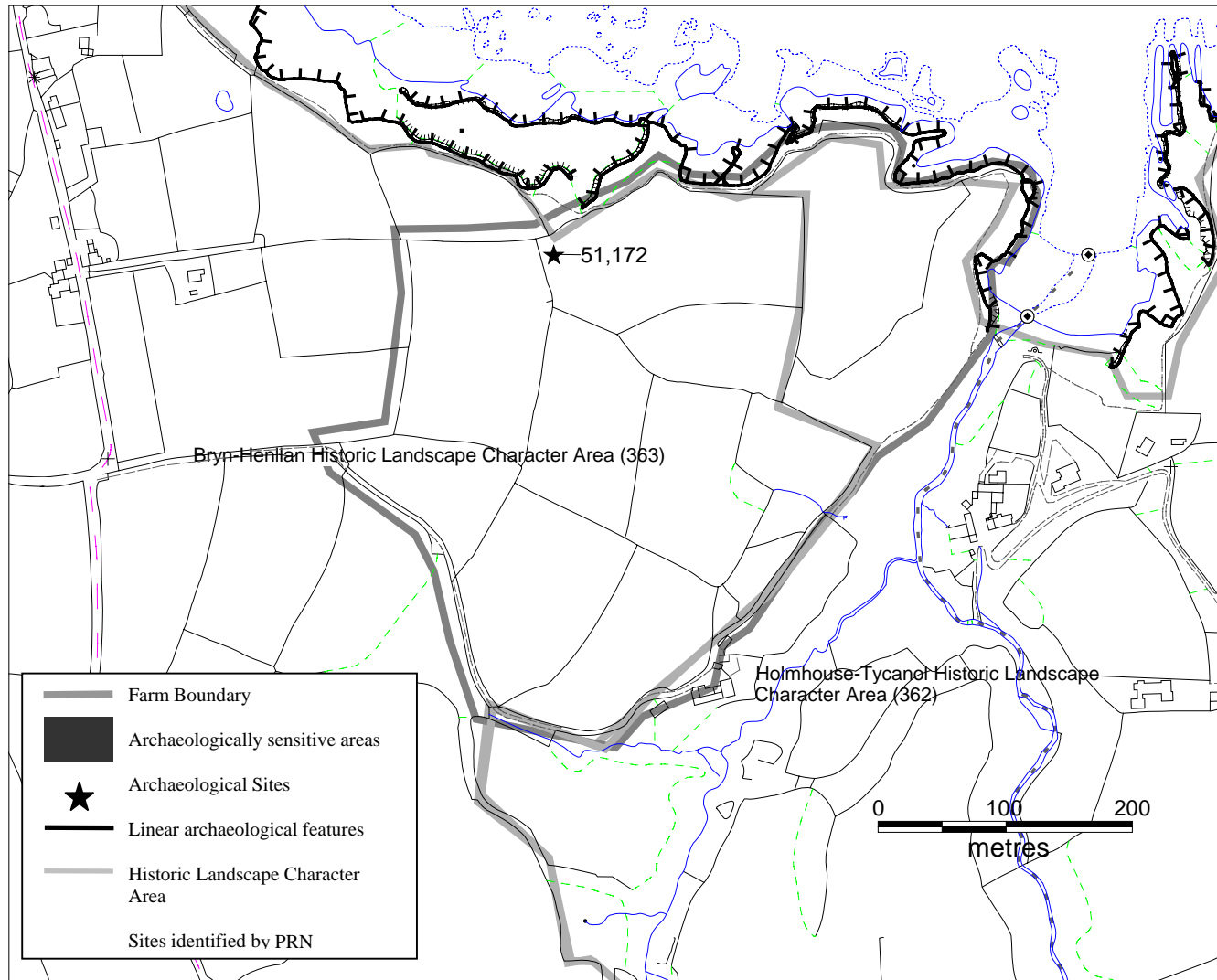
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W/13/4782b.



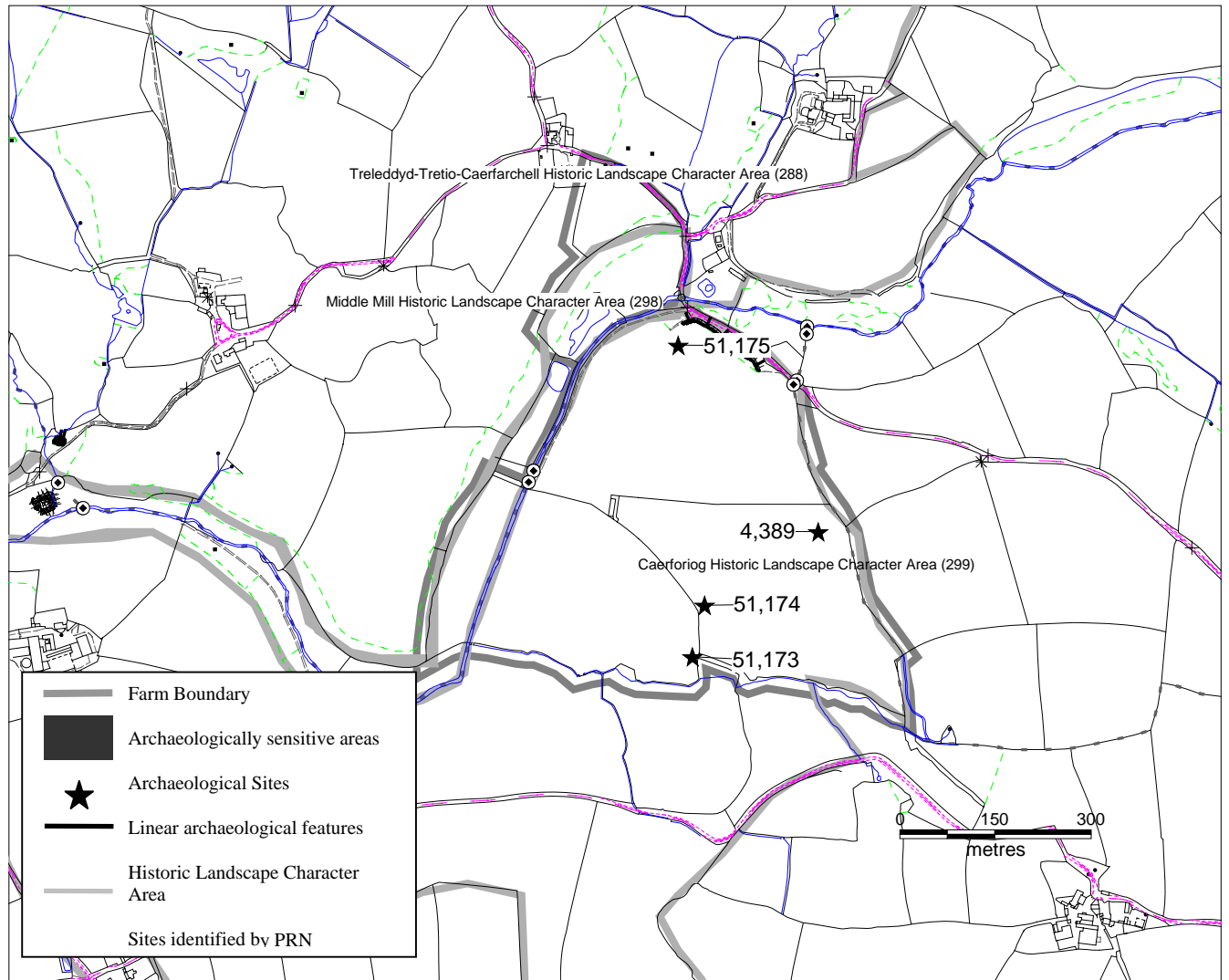
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W/13/4782c.



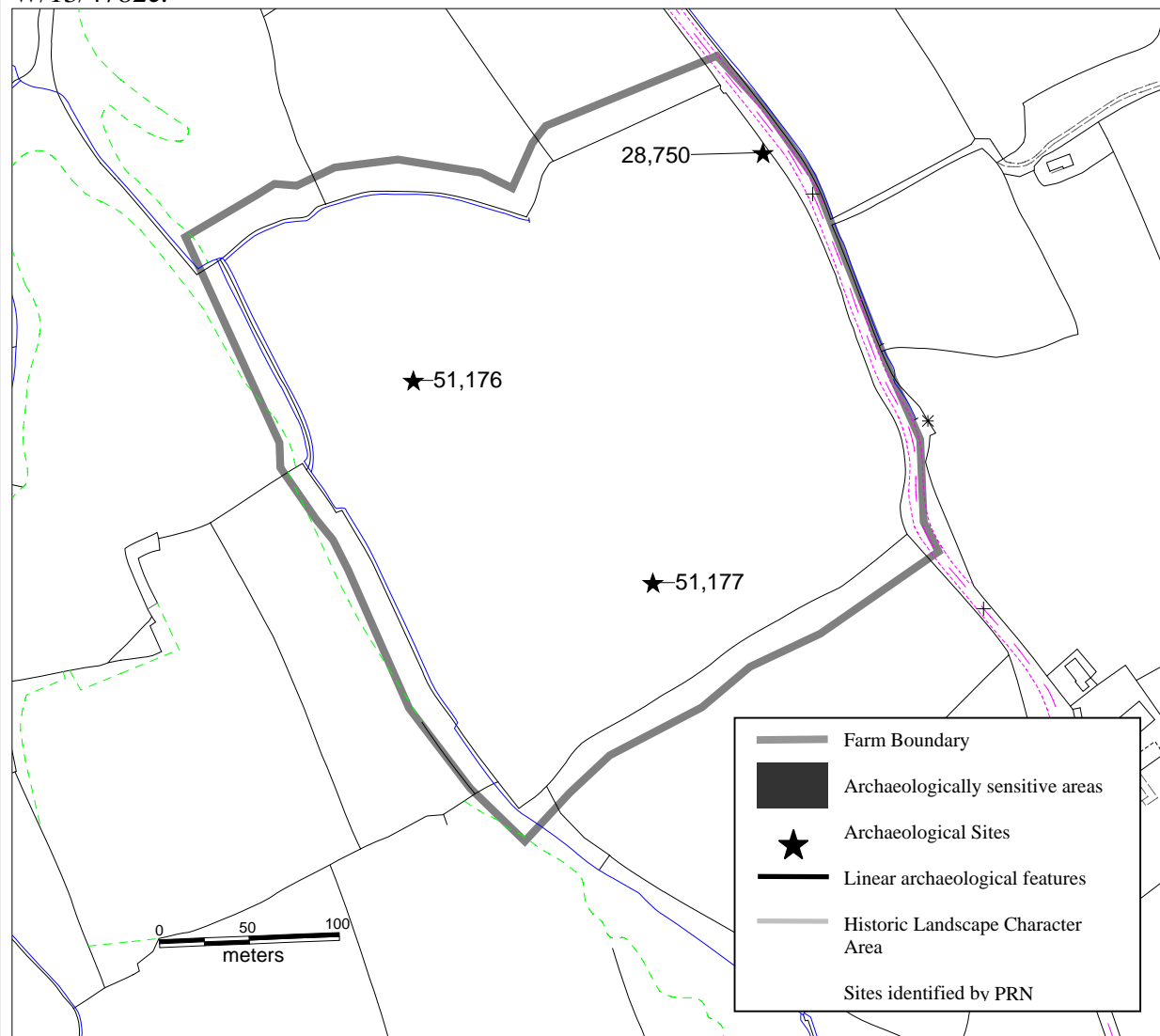
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W/13/4682d.



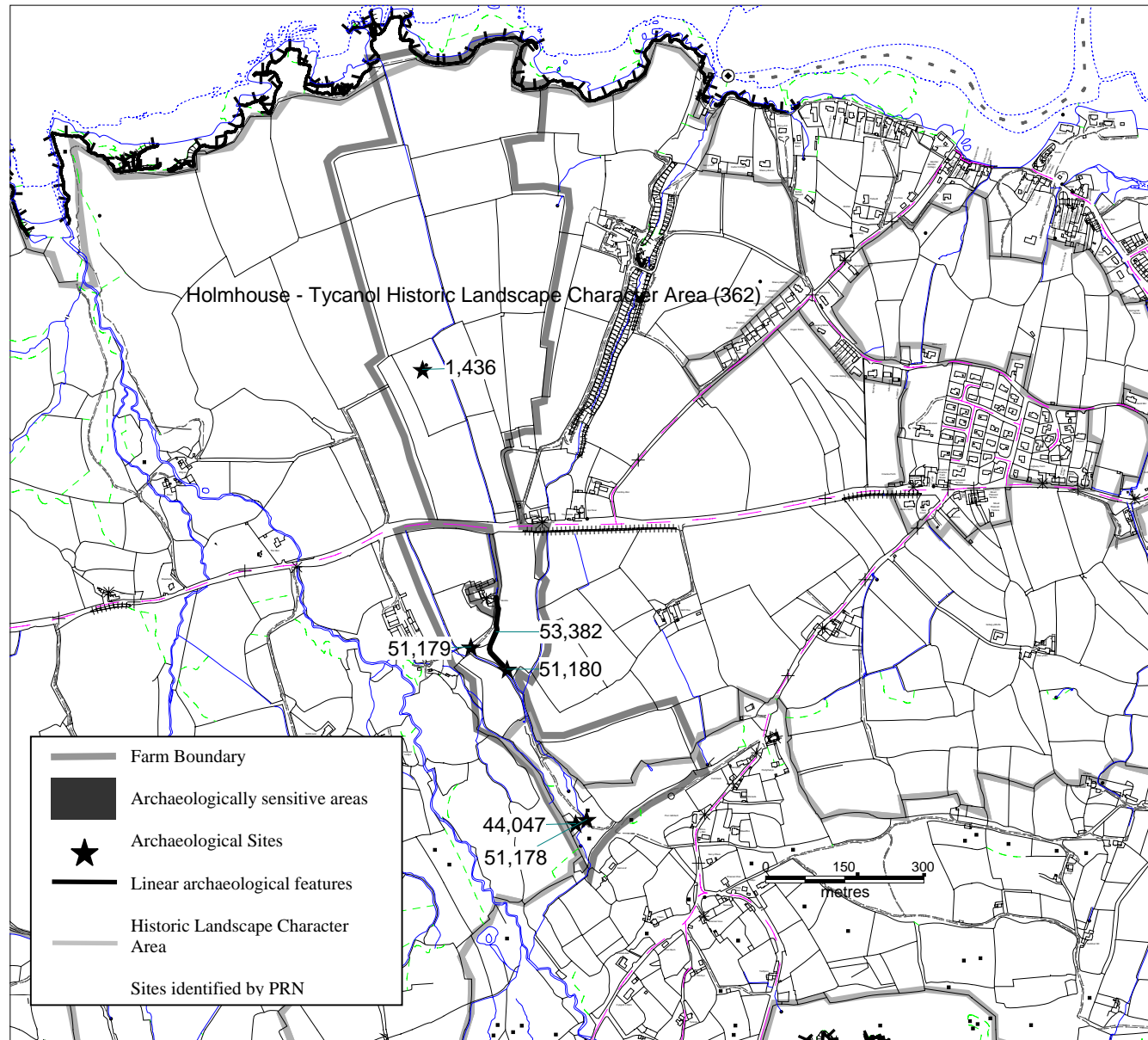
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W/13/4782e.



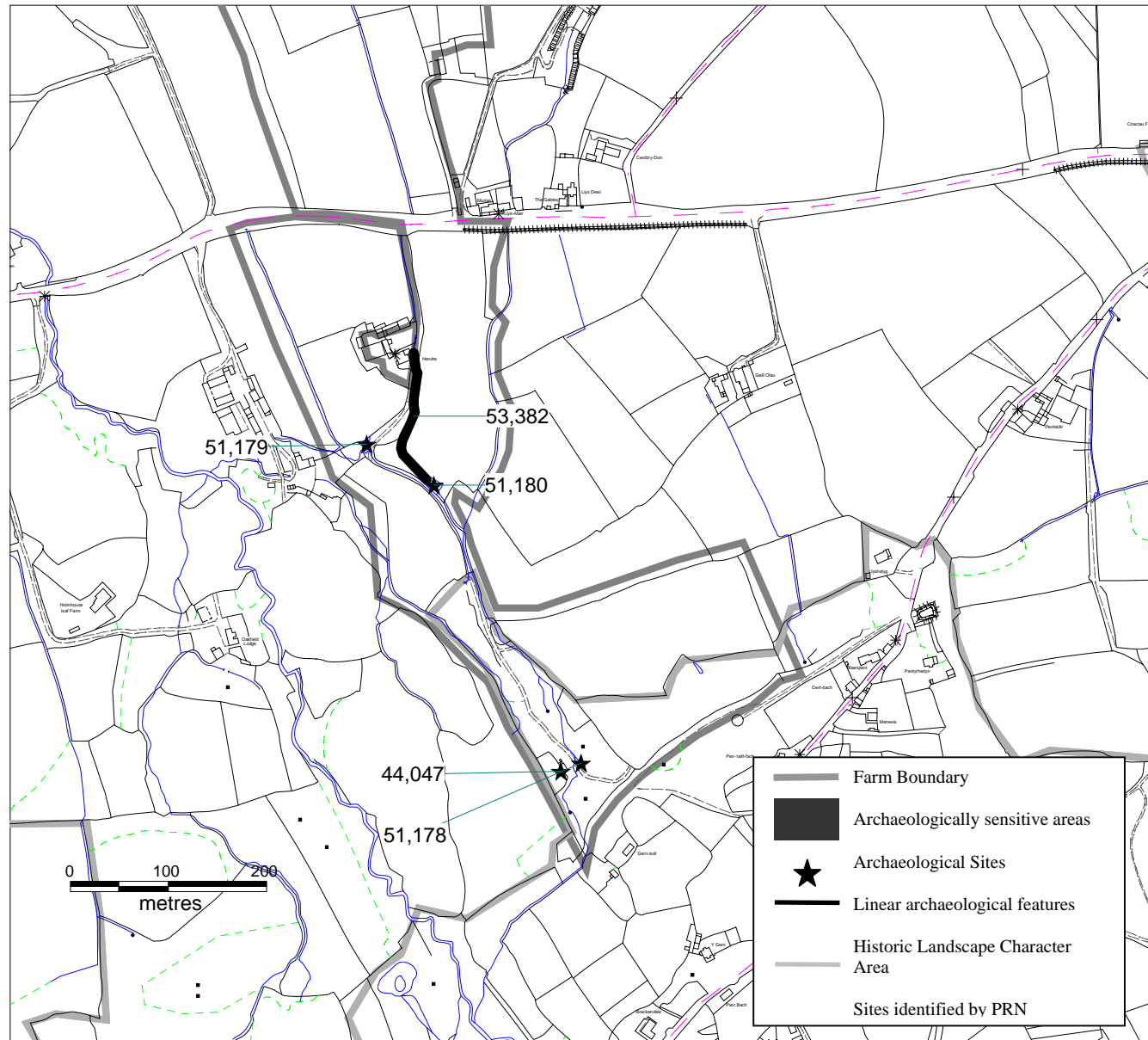
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Hendre Farm W/13/4782f.



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Hendre Farm W/13/4782f.



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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 Cemaes, 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 quillies 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 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 campsites and caravan 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)

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 strip-fields 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 buildings 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-to-mid 19th century and are in the polite 'Georgian' tradition, although many show a strong vernacular element. Other older houses include later 19th century two-storey, three-bay detached dwellings, some said to be built by retired sea captains, in the polite 'Georgian' style. Mid 20th century detached 'villas' lie alongside the main A487(T) that runs through Dinas Cross, and a small, early 19th century chapel is situated on the road to the east. Bryn-henllan originally seems to have contained several small clusters of buildings, including one centred on the stone-built chapel of 1842. Dwellings are in various styles, with several late 19th century two-storey houses in the polite Georgian style, a collection of single storey double-fronted vernacular cottages, as well as small, three-bay houses in the vernacular tradition probably dating to the early 19th century. A pair of listed semi detached houses dated 1872, Llwynhendy and Hafod Llwyd, in the Georgian tradition, are typical of dwellings of this date and are said to have been built by retired sea captains. Other listed buildings include a cottage, a farmhouse and a chapel, which generally reflect the older type of building stock of the area. Small ranges of stone-built farm buildings attached or associated with some of these dwellings indicate the agricultural origins of the houses, but most of these farm buildings have been converted to non-agricultural use or are derelict. Mid 20th century, late 20th century and current housing development, either in small estates or individual dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials has united Dinas Cross and Bryn-henllan into one village. Included in this area are the remains of the medieval parish church at Cwm-yr-Eglwys and 19th century and other buildings at Pwllgwaelod. Here, as in other exposed locations a cement skim has been applied to the slate roofs. Farms in the area are relatively small, with houses in the same tradition as those described above. Older farm buildings are stone-built and of just one or two ranges. Many have been converted to non-agricultural use. This and the few examples of 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures indicate that many farms are not now engaged in agriculture. There are also a school, sports field, caravan park and tourist car parks. Apart from the ruined parish church at Cwm-yr-Eglwys, archaeological sites do not strongly characterise this landscape. Archaeology includes bronze age standing stones, a cist cemetery, a holy well and a limekiln.

Bryn-henllan is not an easy historic landscape character area to define, except at its northern edge where it borders sea cliffs or the distinctive landscape of Dinas Island. Elsewhere there is a merging of this area with its neighbours, and no hard-edged boundaries.

Conservation priorities

Many of the individual historic landscape components are in good condition. However, traditional farm buildings are under stress, and new uses must be found for them if they are to survive. Residential development is continuing to expand across farmland. This should be carefully managed if the historic agricultural character of the area is to be retained.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dinas Parish tithe map 1841; Howells 1977; Ludlow 2002; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/CT/26 (1839); National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 5; Rees 1932

ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 288 TRELEDDYD - TRETIO - CAERFARCHELL

GRID REFERENCE: SM763280

AREA IN HECTARES: 1911

Historic Background

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

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

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a large and complex historic landscape character area encompassing most of the northern part of St David's Peninsula. The land is generally level or gently sloping, with most slopes south-facing, located on average between 50m and 80m. Part of the northern area includes high sea cliffs, along the top of which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. It is an agricultural landscape, and the whole area is divided into small- to medium-sized fields. Fields come in a variety of shapes, and though most are irregular or tending to the rectangular, there are small sub-systems of short strip-shaped fields, such as those close to Treleidr, Treleddydd and Gwrhyd-Mawr, that have clearly evolved from an open, sub-divided field system. Across such an extensive tract of landscape there is clearly variety in the field boundaries, but most consist of earth or earth and stone banks, with some rubble banks and dry-stone walls present. Hedges where present are low and windswept, and often reduced to straggling lines of bushes and gorse. Wire fences supplement most of the historic boundaries. A notable feature of parts of the landscape is the use of mortared-pillars or monoliths for gateposts. Apart from occasional very small conifer plantations, it is essentially a treeless landscape. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a small but significant proportion of arable land. Rough, rushy ground and unimproved pasture is also present in small amounts. Several small, 20th century irrigation reservoirs make a contribution to the character of the area. The settlement pattern is complex. The most obvious elements are several, small, dispersed agricultural hamlets - Tretio, Caerfarchell, Rhodiad, Carnhedryn, Gwrhyd-Mawr, Treleidr and Treleddydd. These consist of very tight groupings of farmhouse, cottages, farm outbuildings and in some instances chapels. Buildings, including the chapels, are generally of late 18th- or 19th-century date, stone-built, bare stone or cement rendered, and with slate roofs some of which are covered with a cement skim. Usually each hamlet has a dominant farm, with a two storey house built in the polite Georgian tradition, a large range of stone-built outbuildings and extensive modern agricultural structures in steel, concrete and asbestos. Close to the main farm may be a second farm, in the Georgian tradition or in the vernacular style, and several one, one and a half, and two storey cottages in the vernacular tradition. In some instances examples of sub-medieval dwellings are present. At Carnhedryn modern dwellings in a variety of styles and materials add to the character of the settlement, but in most of the hamlets recent development is very limited or non-existent and the 18th- and 19th-century agricultural character of these settlements is still evident. In several instances hamlets are surrounded by a pattern of enclosed strip fields, now much degraded, representing the survival of the medieval open or sub-divided fields of the settlement. Paired and/or very large farms, such as Pwllcaerog, are another element of the settlement pattern. Buildings types are similar to those in the hamlets, with the large modern agricultural outbuildings providing a strong element in the landscape. Smaller dispersed farms are in a variety of styles: cement-rendered stone-built 19th century vernacular with a single small range of stone-built outbuildings; early 19th-century cut- and-coursed stone minor gentry houses with extensive ranges of contemporary outbuildings; and 20th century brick or concrete farmhouses with modern outbuildings. In addition to the agricultural dwellings, there is a scattering of modern houses across the area in a variety of styles and materials, but these are not common elements of the settlement pattern. There are 36 listed buildings in the area - a very high density for a rural area of dispersed settlement. Llanhywel Church is Grade II* listed while the church at Whitchurch is Grade II listed. Grade II listed farmhouses include Hendre, Lleithyr, and Penbery. There are 10 listed buildings at Caerfarchell including the farmhouse and outbuildings, the Manse, outbuildings and pigsty, Hamilton House and outbuildings and the old post office, all Grade II, and the chapel which is Grade II*. The 8 listed buildings at Rhodiad-y-Brenin include Gwrhyd Bach farmhouse - a classic example of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house, with a round chimney and lateral outshut - and Gwrhyd Canol farmhouse, the chapel, the bridge and the old village pump, all Grade II. Penlan Farm, outbuildings and well enclosure are each Grade II listed, as are Treleddydd Fawr, Ty-canol, with its wall with beeholes, and Tremynydd Fawr farmhouse, coachhouse and 2 ranges of outbuildings. Cerbyd old farmhouse and a range of outbuildings are both Grade II listed. The vicarage at Whitchurch and its outbuildings are both Grade II listed. Pont-y-Cerbyd and Pont Penarthur bridges are also both

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

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

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

ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 298 MIDDLE MILL

GRID REFERENCE: SM805258

AREA IN HECTARES: 105

Historic Background

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

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

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

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

ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 299 CAERFORIOG

GRID REFERENCE: SM812265

AREA IN HECTARES: 128.6

Historic Background

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

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

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

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